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New Mexico State Record, 10-31-1919

State Publishing Company

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STATE TAX LEVIES HAVE BEEN FIXED

State Auditor Edward Sargent has notified the various boards of County Commissioners of the state tax levies for the year as follows:

"I respectfully request that you cause a levy of three and one-half mills on the dollar to be made upon all the taxable property within your county, the same when collected to be turned into the state treasury to the credit of the eighth fiscal year."

"I also respectfully request that you cause a levy of one mill on the dollar to be made upon the assessed valuation of all cattle, horses, mules and asses within your county, the same when collected to be turned into the state treasury to the credit of the eighth fiscal year."

"I also respectfully request that you cause a levy of five mills on the dollar to be made upon all the taxable property within your county, the same when collected to be turned into the state treasury to the credit of the sheep sanitary fund."

"I also respectfully request that you cause a levy of one-half mill on the dollar to be made upon all the taxable property within your county, the same when collected to be turned into the state treasury to the credit of the current school fund."

"I also respectfully request that you cause a levy of one and one-half mills on the dollar to be made upon all the taxable property within your county, the same when collected to be turned into the state treasury to the credit of the state road fund."

The total state levy for this year is five and three-quarter mill on the dollar, an increase of one-half mill over last year.

NO STATION AGENT FOR TRES PIEDRAS

The matter of appointing a station agent at Tres Piedras in Taos county is still being urged by one of the business men there. L. W. Bowen, general superintendent, writes the corporation commission that he has made a personal investigation of the situation there. He finds only one man that objects to Fred Hanpeter as caretaker of freight, recently appointed. The complaint that freight is carried by because there is no station agent is groundless as it might occur even with an agent at the station. The receipts at the station do not justify the expense of an agent, Mr. Bowen finds. He therefore favors that the present arrangement continue until it is shown that Mr. Hanpeter is not qualified for the position.

THE GOVERNMENT READY FOR COAL STRIKE

Steps have already been taken by the administration to control the coal situation. The government through the railroad administration will control the distribution of coal. The coal trade will not be allowed to advance prices. The department of justice will take action on the strike itself. Protection will be given miners that want to work. It looks like business at this stage of the game and the nation can be relied on to back up the administration.

ROCK ISLAND CHANGES TIME ON N. M. LINE

The Rock Island has issued a new time card for the line from Tucuman to Amarillo, effective October 26th, the corporation commission has been advised. Passenger train No. 43 leaves Amarillo at 12:45 P. M. instead of 12:15, arriving at Tucuman 6:15 P. M. instead of 7:00 P. M. Returning train No. 44 leaves Tucuman 9:00 A. M. and arrives at Amarillo 2:40 P. M. instead of 1:30 P. M.

BECKER BECOMES EXPRESS STATION

Becker, a station on the Santa Fe fifteen miles east of Belen, will have an express office, J. Kennedy, superintendent of the American Railway Express Company, advises the state corporation commission. Supplies have been ordered and as soon as they arrive the office will be opened. The commission took this matter up a short time ago and after the conditions at Becker were investigated the request was granted.

GRAIN DOOR CHARGE IS OBJECTED TO

The Las Vegas Roller Mills files complaint with the state corporation commission that it is being charged 85 cents each for grain doors on cars shipped over the E. P. & S. W. from Roy. As far as known there is no rule or provision in tariffs for such a charge. The commission is therefore taking the matter up with railway officials.

THE BEAN GROWERS SECURE FREIGHT CARS

The Estancia bean growers have been supplied cars, the corporation commission is advised. On complaint of the Jensen Bean Company a few days ago, the commission took the matter up with railway officials and succeeded in getting prompt relief for the bean growers.

FIRE IN RIO GRANDE IMPROVED CAMP

Fire destroyed two tents in the Rio Grande improvement camp at Las Lunas, five miles north of Los Lunas, Friday morning, according to report received by the state highway engineer. The canvas caught fire from the cook stove.

SHORTAGE OF FREIGHT CARS IS SERIOUS

The car shortage is becoming quite serious. F. F. Gallegos, W. H. Clement, and K. J. Freeland of Logansport report to the state corporation commission that they had ordered five live stock cars nearly two weeks ago and asks the help of the commission to get them. Delay in shipping is causing loss. The commission at once took the matter up with Rock Island officials.

Regarding the need for hay cars in the Pecos Valley reported by V. Gates of Artesia, L. E. Snider, division superintendent at Clovis wires the commission that apple shippers are being given the preference over hay at present. He reports only ten empties on the division, and very few in sight. He states that he is doing everything possible to supply cars.

Division superintendent Fairbanks of Douglas wires the commission that he hopes to supply cars to Boon Best of the Rocky Ford Cattle Loan Co., at Hermanas for loading on the 4th or 6th, provided empties are turned over by the Santa Fe Railway at Deming. Mr. Summers, division superintendent at San Marcial, also wires that he hopes to take care of the loading at Whitewater, Deming, and Easley for Mr. Best very soon. Mr. Best is anxious to get his cattle loaded at once that he may be able to go to the special session of the Colorado legislature which convenes on the 11th.

Quite a few cattle and sheep are coming in from the drought sections in the northwest. This is helping out somewhat in the supply of stock cars.

NEW OIL COMPANIES ARE INCORPORATED

Columbia Oil and Leasing Company of Albuquerque has filed articles of incorporation with the state corporation commission. The capital stock is \$500,000 divided into dollar shares. The incorporators are Thos. P. Gable of Santa Fe; Thos. Hughes, H. B. Henning, Guy L. Rogers, and N. M. Godaba of Albuquerque; T. H. O'Brien of Dawson and Thomas M. Dees of Dallas, Texas.

The Pool Oil and Gas Company of Carlsbad has filed articles of incorporation with the state corporation commission. The capital stock is \$2,500,000 and shares \$1000 par value. The incorporators are Howard C. Kerr, W. F. McIlvain, Robt. C. Dow, J. U. Falke, C. P. Pardue, and Scott E. Jeter of Carlsbad and C. V. Rossou of Loving.

The Mescalero Oil Company of Lake Arthur has filed articles of incorporation with the state corporation commission. The capital stock is \$300,000 and shares one dollar each. The incorporators are B. H. Lincoln and Thomas D. Givan of Los Angeles, California and O. H. Lincoln, V. H. Lincoln, J. J. McCullough of Lake Arthur.

The application of the Southwest Portland Cement Company for a reduction in cement freight rates from El Paso to points on the Santa Fe Pecos Valley line from Red Bluff to Clovis was disapproved by the Dallas District Freight Traffic Committee. It was even proposed to increase the minimum carload from 40,000 pounds to 50,000 pounds. The case the application was granted. The state corporation commission asked for information as to the grounds for turning down this application, but so far it has not received this information. The commission has now taken the matter to Max Thelen, director of the division of public service of the U. S. Railroad Administration, who is the official intermediary between the administration and the state commissions.

COLUMBUS WILL GET STREET CROSSING

Columbus will get the 8th street crossing. A. E. Sweet, federal manager of the E. P. & S. W., advises the state corporation commission that he is now having estimates prepared. When ready they will be sent to the Railroad Administration for approval and for authority to do the work. As soon as authority is obtained, construction will begin. At present there is only one crossing, which is at the station. The army camp is south of the track some distance west from the depot. The crossing is needed for the convenience of the camp and also to avoid a long detour by way of the present crossing from town to the camp.

WINTER TOURIST RATES FOR CAPITAL CITY

Santa Fe goes on the tourist map and will be made a winter tourist destination. J. M. Connell, general passenger agent of the Santa Fe Railway at Topeka, advises the state corporation commission. Results were quickly obtained after the matter was brought up. B. F. Segerson, general traffic manager of the New Mexico Central Railway, called it to the attention of Garnett King of the E. P. & S. W., and the commission took it up with Mr. Connell at Topeka and also with Max Thelen at Washington and P. S. Eustis at Chicago.

NATIONAL RIVER AND HARBOR CONVENTION

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress will hold its fifteenth annual convention in Washington December 9, 10, 11, 12. E. Randall, the president, advises the state corporation commission. He also proposes an amendment to the interstate commerce law, providing for a permanent shipping board, much along the present organization. He also states that it is definitely announced that Congress will take no action on the railroad bills until after the regular session convenes in December.

ACTIVITIES OF CORP. RATION COMMISSION

The Quemado Sheep Company of Albuquerque, Walter M. Connell statutory agent, has filed with the corporation commission notice that it has dissolved by consent of stockholders. The officers and directors of the company are Frank Bonaventura, president; Ernest E. Johnson, Santa Fe, vice-president and John E. Davenport, Espanola, secretary, treasurer, and general manager.

T. H. Wilhelm, general freight agent of the Rock Island at Fort Worth, advises the state corporation commission that he is having a claim for overcharge on two cars of lumber from Amarillo to Endeavor investigated. The commission called his attention to complaint filed by shipper.

The matter of building a better station platform for unloading heavy freight at Los Lunas is being under consideration. F. E. Summers, superintendent of the Rio Grande division of the Santa Fe, advises the state corporation commission. The state highway department receives and ships material from this point, including tractors and trucks. The facilities at present are not sufficient. Mr. Summers states that he will report in the matter in a short time.

The J. C. Penney Company, a Utah corporation, has filed amendments to its articles of incorporation with the state corporation commission. The capital stock is increased to \$15,000,000. Preferred stock to the amount of \$3,000,000 may be issued at once. The main office of the company is in Salt Lake City. Earl C. Sams, vice president and George H. Bushnell, secretary. The company maintains five offices in New Mexico, located at Roswell, Raton, Las Vegas, Albuquerque and Gallup.

LAW AND ORDER POSSIBLE UNDER LAW

Governor O. A. Larrazolo insists that New Mexico will protect those who desire to work. A New York newspaper the first of the week wired him as follows:

"The threatened strike of the coal miners in the bituminous fields called for November 1 apparently is about to precipitate a great national calamity. President Wilson says that means will be found to deal with the situation. The strike has been ordered. What ought to be done, what can be done, what workable programs do you suggest to meet this impending calamity? Will you please telegraph the New York American your answer."

Governor Larrazolo replied as follows:

"Answering your telegram for opinion on coal strike situation, will say that there is probably no law, outside of local vagrancy laws, to compel coal miners or any working class of people to work if they do not want to. But there is ample provision in law to protect the willing working man from violence at the hands of strikers, and these laws should be fully and fearlessly enforced in order to maintain law and order. Furthermore, law should be passed by congress and by individual states making it a felony punishable by confinement in the penitentiary for any man or set of men, who employ strikers, and who enter into contract, or agreement, which is to limit production of the necessities of life, thereby maintaining unreasonably high prices and causing untold suffering to the people of this country. New Mexico has such a law and in a proper case it will be fully enforced."

STATE HIGHWAY DEBENTURES SOLD WELL

State Treasurer Charles U. Strong opened bids on Tuesday for state highway debentures for \$300,000,000. These are issued to anticipate the tax levy for roads. The following bids were received, all bidding par and accrued interest and a premium. National City Company of New York, premium of \$2,300,000. Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita, Kansas, premium \$2,160,000. Wm. R. Compton & Company of St. Louis, premium \$925,000. Anglo London Paris National Bank, San Francisco, premium \$1,830,000. Otis & Company of Cleveland, Ohio, premium \$1,740,000. The highest bidder the National City Company made reservation in their bid which reservation was not acceptable to the state. The debentures therefore sold to the next highest bidder Brown-Crummer Company of Wichita, Kansas at par, accrued interest and a premium of \$2,160,000.

TICKET AGENT DECLINES TO SERVE PATRONS

Complaint has been filed with the state corporation commission that five employees of the state highway department were unable to buy tickets at Las Vegas for Springfield, October 22nd and that they were required to pay 25 cents additional when paying their fare on the train. These employees came to the station in ample time to buy tickets before the arrival of train No. 8. The agent told them very curtly that he did not have time to sell them tickets and in consequence they boarded the train without tickets. The commission is asking for a refund of the overcharge of 25 cents under the circumstances.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ARMY AND NAVY CADETS

Senator A. A. Jones announces that he has the appointment of two cadets to West Point and two to Annapolis, and two alternates to each. A state wide examination will be held on December 6th under the principal of any school who will ask for the questions and agree to supervise the examination. Any one wishing further information should address Frank H. H. Roberts, Las Vegas, N. M.

NEWS REVIEW

BERNALILLO

The Imperial Laundry company of Albuquerque will install a "Permutit" water softener, a large and costly apparatus which is the latest word in laundry water treatment and which guaranteed to take the hard local water, long one of the hardest problems in domestic and mechanical laundry work, and transform it into water that is as soft as the softest rain water.

Foundations for the new apparatus are now being laid and parts of the machinery have arrived which is being shipped from factories at Kansas City and New York. The total weight of the equipment, when assembled will be about 38,500.

Carrie Chapman Catt, accompanied by five distinguished suffragists, will be in Albuquerque on December 4th and 5th to address a state-wide meeting by the Women Voters Union. This will be a wholly nonpartisan gathering, solely in the interests of suffrage, and women from all over the state will be invited to attend.—Albuquerque Herald.

Saturday night Deputy Sheriff Charles Banghart, of Albuquerque arrested six men who were enjoying a nice little old fashioned game of poker out in Old Town. The guests were Col. J. C. Albright, editor, Acacia Gallegos, interpreter of the district court, J. W. Ryan, Leo Quier, J. L. Guber and Fred Barala. They put up \$50 bond apiece for their appearance before Justice of the Peace M. C. Ortiz at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. At that time they filed \$100 bonds each to appear for a hearing later.

CHAVES

M. U. Finley, Dewey Pilant and F. O. Gurley have returned from the Capitan mountains near White Oaks where they spent several days hunting. They returned with a big buck each and say that game in that section of the mountains is plentiful.—Roswell Record.

COLFAX

Jack Carlson, of Raton, and party who went hunting one day the latter part of last week in the Sugarite district at a place called Soda Pocket, brought down a 3-point buck at the first shot a few hours after reaching that vicinity. The party were back in Raton by 5 o'clock. This was short work on the part of the hunter and enthusiasm ran high among those who were contemplating a hunting trip. Immediately there was a rush for hunting licenses and Mrs. Tomlinson sold \$195.85 in licenses before closing hours that night.

Abe Cecil, 60 years old, service car driver, and Mrs. R. C. Pool, 29, were both killed October 25 near Meloché ranch, 9 miles east of Raton, when an automobile in which they were riding turned over and down to the bottom of a 20-foot arroyo. Both were residents of Raton.

The new fixtures for the Springer post-office have arrived and are being installed by contractor C. W. Brown. The fixtures are all up-to-date and when the office is completed will be one of the finest in this part of the country and one that Springer and vicinity can well be proud of.—Springer Times.

The new building which is being erected by M. C. Smigelow opposite the Range office, for occupancy by himself, is showing good progress at this time. The cement work for the floor and partition walls is now nearly completed. Much of the necessary material has been slow in arriving, but it is believed that from now forward the progress of construction will be much more rapid.

The final work on the reconstructed office suites of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain company is now in progress, with little remaining to be done to make them among the most beautiful and convenient to be found anywhere in the west.—Raton Range.

CURRY

Wood Simpson of Cameron says he raised one thousand bushels of corn on twenty acres of land this year.

J. Frank Neel has shipped in 2000 head of sheep which will sell to local farmers. Mr. Neel has succeeded in placing many sheep here in the last few months.

County Commissioner Fleming says a good solution of the labor problem now is when you want a thing done for sure do it yourself. This year he has planned and cared for a crop of over 100 acres all by himself and Uncle John is no "spring chicken" either. He has all his feed cut and saved now.

At an enthusiastic meeting recently held by directors of the Chamber of Commerce at Clovis very important business was transacted. A secretary will be employed as soon as an efficient man can be secured. It was decided that the bond issue for good roads in Curry County must be pushed and work along this line was mapped out. Also the matter of a telephone line north was taken up. It is understood that the Mountain States Telephone Company has agreed to furnish a man to make a preliminary estimate for the phone north and it was decided to have this work done.

A committee was appointed to look into the advisability of securing a suitable room that could be used for the Chamber of Commerce office and ladies rest room combined.

A Remarkable Yield

Mr. Rush, who lives near Field, some forty miles northwest of Clovis, had an unusual wheat crop in some respects. He sowed 25 pounds per acre instead of the usual 40 pounds. Insured in two companies against hail at 1250 per acre in each company. It was cut to the ground by hail and he collected insurance of \$25 per acre. It grew again and yielded over 30 bushels per acre, some of it 39 bushels. It was not all easy sailing, however, he could not get a thrasher until late and rain damaged a lot. He is not through threshing yet.—Clovis News.

DE BACA

Lucio Zamora, shepman of the Alamogordo country, sold 250 head of weathers to A. Trujillo this week.—Fort Sumner Leader.

First Grist Mill For Taiban. C. W. McCullough and J. M. Cheshire will within the next few days install a French Burr Meal Mill, a combination crusher and grinder of large capacity along with moderate sized corn sheller in the Cheshire building. This machinery is from the mill at Kenna and is equipped with all necessary Elevators and Carriers. In short time this mill will be the best equipped and larger capacity than any mill between the Texas line and Belen.—Taiban News.

Can You Beat It. Speaking of Pig Clubs, Chicken Clubs, Sewing clubs etc., but we have two girls that, we believe, have beat them all and did not belong to any club except the "determination" club. They are Misses Flossie and Katie Noblitt. Miss Flossie was Freshman and Miss Katie an eighth grade graduate in the Taiban High school of 1919.

These girls quit school in the spring and went to the farm and planted and cultivated 130 acres of Corn, Maize, Kaffir, Cane and beans. They had no help whatever, their father was in N. C. several months and the oldest boy at home is about 5 years old. Mr. Noblitt came home in time to help gather the crop but as he contracted Small pox on the way the girls had to harvest most of the crop.

Until proven otherwise we claim we have the best farmerettes.—Taiban News.

DONA ANA

C. Redd left Cantullito Thursday for Phoenix, Arizona, to buy two carloads of fine dairy cows for lower Mesilla valley farmers.

Mr. Frank McGinnis of Patterson N. J. and two daughters, Misses Caroline and Louise, and Mesdames Louie Want, Van Valkenburg and Graham, of El Paso, all 3 latter sisters of Messrs. Pearl, Rolly and H. H. Bailey of La Union, spent Sunday here and at Mesilla. Mrs. McGinnis owned a large orchard at Mesilla 24 years ago and will be better remembered by old timers as Miss Alice Griggs. Will Crosby also accompanied them here.

Dr. T. C. Campbell, owner of the Campbell hotel, south Main street is having a heating plant installed that will be sufficient capacity to supply enough heat at all times for two stories. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been here for seventeen years and through their ability to please the public, have built one of the best patronized hotels in the southwest. In fact, the business has gotten to a point where a second story becomes essential to take care of the large business.—Las Cruces Citizen.

HIDALGO

Supt. F. H. Perry reports fine ore 10.39 copper 3.6 oz. silver at the King & Queen mine near Steina. They are getting ready to ship.—Lordsburg Liberal.

Last week \$75,000 worth of one, two and three year old steers were shipped from the splendid ranges surrounding Lordsburg, the stock raisers getting the top of the market price for their steers. The yearlings sold at \$36, the two year olds at \$46 and the three year olds brought \$56.

EDDY

DeLong and Bell shipped nine double-deck cars of sheep, to Mertzon, Texas, the shipment going forward from the Carlsbad pens.

Willard Bates has asked for forty sheep-deck cars in cattle shipments from Lakewood, on November 1st.

The owners of the D ranch have made requisition for ten cars in which to ship cattle to Fort Worth, Texas, on November 15th. However, cars for cattle and sheep shipments are very hard to secure these days, and it may be later before this shipment will be able to go forward.—Carlsbad Argus.

Wertheim & Bynum shipped 150 bales of cotton to New Orleans and Galveston markets. With prices of cotton ranging from 42 to 45 cents per pound, this shipment represented many thousands of dollars.

Manager Christian reports the Carlsbad gin working steadily, having turned out 150 bales of cotton.

The past week has been generally very pleasant, with one or two foggy mornings, but on the whole has gone steadily forward, and all the gins are being working steadily. The gin at Otis the new one belonging to the Otis Gin and Warehouse company, had turned out 600 bales of cotton up to this morning. Wednesday's run having been thirty-nine bales. So far this gin has not had any trouble

ACTIVITIES OF STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

The state highway department has received notice that the secretary of agriculture has approved project statement No. 36, involving six miles in Sandoval county to cost \$48,530.00. This section of highway begins at the county line where it connects with project No. 26, the proposed concrete road from Albuquerque and runs to within a short distance of Bernalillo.

The state highway department in advertising for bids for the construction of 171 miles of road in the Tijeras Canyon co-operative forest aid project. This link is in section 1 of the state highway 46 at the east line of Bernalillo county, being a part of the Albuquerque-Moriarty road. The Forest Service has completed its part of the work, having expended around \$25,000.00. The state has already spent nearly \$200,000.00 and this link will complete its part of the project. Bids will be opened on November 25th.

The state highway department has just been advised that strong efforts are being made to have congress repeal the provisions for distributing surplus war department supplies free to the states for use in highway building. This applies especially to motor-propelled equipment. The contention is that the government should give the public an opportunity to buy surplus equipment rather than distribute it to the states for highway work. The war department is already selling equipment at auction to the public, but such as is serviceable for highway work is not being offered for sale. The people will benefit more by the use of this equipment in road building than by the money received for it when sold at auction.

The four survey parties of the state highway department are at work on projects as follows: Project I C south of Raton in Colfax county, project 9 Silver City to Cliff in Grant county, project 22 from Anton Chico to Cervo in Guadalupe county, and project 29 from Artesia to Hope in Eddy county.

GRANT

E. D. Lidston, of the Black Hawk Mines Corporation, now occupies the residence property purchased several months ago by him. The house was entirely remodeled, a steam heating plant installed, and garage built.

W. L. George, of Silver City, has invented a new type of gasoline motor, and has made application to have his invention patented. Simplicity and economy are the two principal features of the motor, which may revolutionize present day motor construction.

The past week the body of a four or five month old baby boy was found in a ditch in the southwest part of town. An investigation by the city and county officers failed to disclose how the body got there. The corpse was badly decomposed and was immediately buried. Whether the child died a natural death and its body was thus disposed of or whether it was placed in the ditch and left to rot could not be determined.—Silver City Independent.

GUADALUPE

Hayes & Melaven sold a bunch of steers to Tot Montgomery, of Memphis, Texas.

Ed. Morrow, of the Juan de Dios delivered a bunch of steers to J. C. Dunlap, of Ft. Sumner.

Clark Cain, of Cervo, sold about 200 head of yearlings steers to J. C. Dunlap, of Ft. Sumner.

Victor Epps, of the Juan de Dios, also sold a bunch of steers to J. C. Dunlap, of Fort Sumner.

Murray & Davis delivered 400 head of steers to Tot Montgomery, of Memphis, Texas.

W. A. Davis, manager of the Salado Livestock Co., is receiving about 10,000 head of sheep at Vaughn.

T. L. Lewis received about 1000 head of steers at Cervo. The steers were recently bought in Oklahoma by Mr. Lewis. Santa Rosa Voice.

Senator H. L. Kerr, shipped 300 head of calves, this being the second shipment that he has made this fall. The previous one consisted of 400 steers, and was shipped two weeks ago. Senator Kerr will ship another lot of 300 calves about December 1st.

John Clark, proprietor of the Deming Roller mills, has booked 1000 for five carloads of Elk flour in the mining towns of Grant county. Shipment was started the first of last week and will be completed by the end of the month.

This outlet for Deming-made flour is growing steadily, the sales from the mills have been increasing. Luna county being about 50 carloads a year, and it offers a splendid opportunity to the farmers of the county to grow wheat and to secure a market for their products right at their own doors. With facilities for milling every bushel of wheat that could be grown here it would be possible for Luna county farmers to devote a portion at least of their land to wheat and to secure the revenue that such a crop would bring.—Deming Headlight.

The first step in the plan for the Americanization of the local foreign population was taken last Thursday night, when Superintendent Edwin D. Martin met with a number of Spanish-American citizens at the old Baptist church for the purpose of enrolling those who wished to take a course of study. About twelve pupils, mostly grown people, were present to enter the classes that have been formed, and it is expected that this number will be greatly increased when others of the foreign colony learn from their friends what they will expect to do. The classes are being held every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at the Baptist church, with Mrs. Ruth Merrill and Miss Leontine Mier in charge of the actual work of instruction, and with as many other teachers as may be necessary.—Deming Graphic.

LUNA

The Columbus Oil Filling station owned by Evans & Tracy will be ready for business as soon as the large 12,000 gallon tank is placed in position. It was purchased in Fort Wayne, Indiana, for \$900 and the freight here was \$525.30. When the proprietors saw the freight bill there was an explosion other than gasoline.

Recently a fire of unknown origin was discovered in a cottage owned by Mrs. Alice Hopkins and Ida B. Martin, proprietors of the Star Restaurant. (Continued on page four)

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PROHIBITION LECTURE BY RETURNED SOLDIER

Col. Dan Morgan Smith, commander of the 38th Infantry, known as the "Battalion of Death" because of a number of addresses in New Mexico. He will speak at Santa Fe in the Court House, November 19 at 7:30 P. M.

Col. Smith started in the drive of St. Mihiel with more than 1100 men. He came out with a few over 300. But his men were not given in vain, for the command was its sobriquet, "Battalion of Death" because of the effectiveness of its assault on the Hun lines.

The speaker will tell his audience of the war as he and his men saw it. He will recite incidents of the trenches, the march, the attack and the result of battle.

Col. Smith will tell his hearers how the soldiers stand on the question of prohibition; he will urge enforcement of the state and national dry laws; he will answer a lot of false statements put out by the wet prohibition churches will not be able to get sacramental wine.

World prohibition is the next step in temperance reform will be one of the principal subjects of his address. Col. Smith will have much to say about the program of the League for cooperating with temperance organizations in all lands to the end that all lands may be made dry.

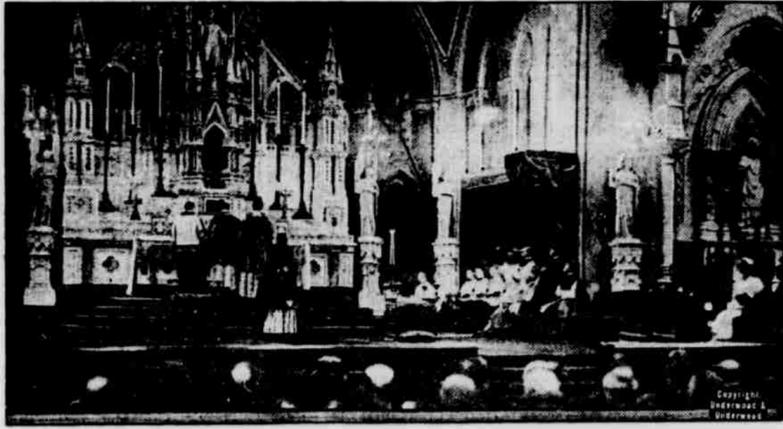
His address is free and all are invited to attend. His story is thrilling one, and Col. Smith is a brilliant speaker. Be sure to hear him.

COUNTY CHAIRMEN FOR RED CROSS SEAL SALE

Organization of the counties of the state for the Red Cross Christmas Seal sale which will be held between December first and tenth is going forward rapidly and will be completed within a few days. The latest counties to be organized and the chairmen are: San Miguel, Mayor F. O. Blood of East Las Vegas; Union, Joseph Gill of Clayton; Colfax, Ernest D. Reynolds of Raton; Quay, F. C. Beebe of Tucuman; Guadalupe, Frank Faircloth of Santa Rosa; Roosevelt, E. G. Bryant of Portales; Eddy, Will Prudy of Carlsbad; Grant, J. W. Carter of Silver City; Lea, Powhatan Carter of Lovington and Otero, Tom Charles of Alamogordo. The Clovis Chamber of Commerce is backing the drive in Curry county and in Chaves county the Roswell Chamber of Commerce has become responsible for the success of the campaign.

COAL STRIKE WILL START ON SCHEDULE

MASS OF THANKSGIVING FOR BELGIUM'S DELIVERANCE



High mass of thanksgiving for the deliverance of Belgium, celebrated in Boston cathedral. Cardinal Mercier, on the throne, officiated, and at the right are the king and queen of the Belgians and the crown prince.

U. S. NOT CONSIDERED

BERNSTORFF TESTIFIES BEFORE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

TELEGRAM TO BERNSTORFF IS READ AND CAUSES GREAT SENSATION

Washington, Oct. 27.—President Wilson's peace offer was a matter of little concern to the German emperor, according to the evidence presented before the subcommittee investigating the war. Furthermore, the intervention of the United States apparently was not seriously considered by the emperor.

The incident caused a sensation, and occurred during the examination of Count von Bernstorff, former ambassador in Washington.

The Socialist deputy, Dr. Sinsheimer, turned toward von Bernstorff and said:

"The Kaiser's telegram to which you refer, dated Jan. 16, 1917, and addressed to Herr Zimmermann (foreign secretary) says literally in his majesty's instructions to me to thank you for your communication. His majesty does not care a bit about President Wilson's offer. If a breach with America cannot be prevented, it cannot be helped. Events are developing."

There was much excitement at the hearing when the message was read. Dr. Karl Helfferich, former vice chancellor, whispered "nonsense!"

Under cross-examination, von Bernstorff quoted the German emperor and General Ludendorff on his (Bernstorff's) return from Washington. The emperor said von Bernstorff had failed on two points—first, in allowing the British to confiscate the trunk with a Swedish diplomat's papers thought to contain his Mexican telegrams, and second, by permitting the United States to send James W. Gerard to Germany as ambassador.

Ludendorff proposed a line of attempt to make peace by negotiating against the submarine warfare, and declared that the U-boat war would bring peace in three months. He then told the former ambassador that President Wilson's peace proposal could not pass the Reichstag; it would be championed only by the Socialists, adding that a "rotten peace" was impossible. Replying to another question, the former ambassador said:

"Without America's help the empires could not have vanquished Germany. If we succeeded in preventing war with America a peace of understanding would at least have been possible."

May Evacuate Soviet Russia.

London.—The Bolsheviks are considering the evacuation of Soviet Russia, according to reports reaching General Denikin, a wireless dispatch received from his headquarters says. The reported plan is for the removal of the cabinet to Tashkent, after the abandonment of Moscow and the withdrawal of the troops on all fronts to Turkistan.

Postal Employees Get Raise.

Washington.—An agreement on increased pay for postal employees has been reached by the Senate and House conferees, a graduated scale ranging from \$100 to \$200 annually for general employees, with smaller raises for the rural service being approved.

Red Cross Gave \$95,000,000 in France.

Washington.—A cash aggregating about \$95,000,000 was contributed by the American Red Cross for relief work in France alone and about \$75,000,000 was contributed for similar work in twenty other countries during the war period of twenty months ending last Feb. 28.

Bankers Slayer Killed.

Beaver Falls, Pa.—One of the three bandits who robbed the State Bank of Beaver Falls and murdered a director of the institution was killed near Cook's ferry and the other two were captured by an armed posse of state troopers, detectives and citizens. Reports from the ferry are to the effect that the posse, led by Corporal Stanley of the state police, surrounded the trio in a field there and had a running battle with the robbers.

Bandits Kidnap Consul.

Washington.—William O. Jenkins, American consul agent at Puebla, Mexico, was kidnaped by three masked bandits at Puebla and is being held for \$150,000 ransom, the State Department has been advised. The American embassy, on inquiry, has been informed by the Mexican foreign office that the government would take all possible steps to effect the liberation of Jenkins. The American embassy has been authorized to assist in obtaining the agent's release.

PROPOSE EXILE FOR RADICALS

BILL IN UPPER HOUSE AIMS TO STAMP OUT ALL ANARCHISTS IN UNITED STATES.

BILL IS STRINGENT

Washington, Oct. 27.—A bill aimed at stamping out every vestige of radical agitation in the United States was introduced by Senator McKellar of Tennessee.

The bill provides that anyone even peripherally advocating overthrow of any government and persons associating either publicly or privately with such advocates shall be fined at least \$5,000 or imprisoned from one to ten years. A jury may order such persons deported to a portion of the Philippine islands set off for this purpose.

The bill includes "every person of the United States who directly or indirectly commences or carries on any verbal, written or printed intercourse or correspondence with any other person or persons, whether citizens or aliens, with the intent, either peaceably or by violence, to overthrow the government of the United States or to disintegrate or in any other manner set aside or do away with all government, or who joins any organization having this purpose, or who directly or indirectly, publicly or privately, associates himself or herself with any other person or persons having any such purpose."

Such persons will be held as "adhering to the enemies of the United States, giving them aid and comfort." McKellar also introduced a new Americanization bill similar to his former bill to deport aliens who do not become Americanized within five years after arrival in this country and requiring employers to provide educational facilities or pay for time of employees while attending school.

Would Deport All Who Did Not Become Americans in Five Years.

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Solve Messenger Mystery.

New York.—The mystery of a \$178,000 bond robbery and the murder of the broker's messenger who had them, was apparently solved. The police announced that \$50,000 of the bonds had been recovered and that five arrests had been made in connection with the murder. Benjamin H. Binkowitz, the messenger, vanished on Aug. 12. A body found a week later at Milford, Conn., was identified as his. According to detectives, Binkowitz planned the robbery with a gang of thugs and ex-convicts who later murdered him for possession of the bonds.

New Trouble in Germany.

Danzig.—A new revolutionary movement has been inaugurated by Spartacist adherents in this city and it is causing apprehension. The date set for the beginning of the revolt is said to be Nov. 9, and a complete overthrow of the German government is being urged at meetings here. Danzig is placarded with signs reading: "Long live the soldiers, long live the world revolution."

\$1,000,000 for Red Sox.

Washington.—An offer of more than \$1,000,000 has been made for the Boston Red Sox in the American League by a combination of business men. Representative James A. Gallivan of Massachusetts said in Washington.

Murderers Are Known.

San Diego, Calif.—It was officially announced here that Lieut. Cecil H. Connolly of San Diego and Frederick B. Waterhouse of Weiser, Idaho, army aviators missing since Aug. 21, were slain in Lower California by two Mexican fishermen. According to Maj. R. S. Bratten, sent from here to recover the bodies, the slayers were from a Mexican sloop, their identity is known to both the United States and Mexican government and steps are being taken to capture them.

End of Reds at Hand.

London.—Fierce fighting has occurred in the region of Pskov and Orlov. The Estonians capture 550 prisoners, three guns and much material, according to official advices. A wireless dispatch just received from General Denikin, the anti-Bolshevik leader in south Russia, contains a message from General Shkuro, which says: "The position of the volunteer army is brilliant, despite a few temporary failures. It is quite evident that the end of Bolshevism is at hand."

PREPARED FOR FIGHT

WANT DEMANDS MET BEFORE LINES GO BACK TO OWNERS.

SHEA SAYS GOVERNMENT HAS FAILED TO REDUCE LIVING COST.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Railroad employees are prepared for a final fight with the Railroad Administration for increased wages, time and a half overtime and improved working conditions before the government surrenders the roads to private control. Unmistakable notice to this effect has been served by Timothy Shea of the firemen, appearing before the Board of Railway Wages and Working Conditions.

It means, also, that the government will not hesitate to keep the mines operating, even if it may be necessary for the government to operate them and to protect them with its strong military arm.

But the President hopes that it will not be necessary to prosecute the miners and appeals to their officers and to the miners as individuals to recall all strike orders, announcing that he stands ready to see that their differences with the operators are fairly adjusted by arbitration.

"It is time for plain speaking," the President declares, asserting that in this crisis he gives no thought to the merits of the miners' demands. Their claims and interests can be taken up later. It is the paramount interest of the whole American people that must be secured first.

The pronouncement, issued after the cabinet had held two sessions and conferred with President Wilson in his sick room through Dr. Grayson and Secretary Tamm, struck with tremendous force on the minds of public officials, members of Congress and officials of the United Mine Workers and the Coal Operators' Association.

BOTH PLANS DEFEATED

SERVICE-AT-COST AND ELASTIC SCENT FARE REJECTED.

Denver.—Voters in the Tramway election defeated both the service-at-cost and the elastic fare plans, and Denver is without a solution of tramway problems that caused a strike of trams last July and brought a temporary lull of service. The trams held in abeyance their demands for higher wages until the people could decide the issues in an indirect manner. Their wages depended on the issue of car fare. Complete unofficial returns from the election commission showed the elastic fare beaten two to one, while the service-at-cost plan failed by 231 votes. About 21,000 ballots were cast.

Would Deny Berger a Seat.

Washington.—Denial of a seat in the House of Representatives to Victor Berger, Milwaukee Socialist, who is under conviction for violation of the espionage law, was recommended by a special House committee. Representative Rodenburg, Republican, Illinois, filed a minority report recommending delay. The majority of the committee also recommended that the seat should not be given to Joseph P. Carney, the contestee, but that a new election should be held. Representative Rodenburg asked that the outcome of Berger's appeal be awaited before action was taken.

Against Anti-Strike Law.

Washington.—Timothy Shea gave notice to Congress that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of which he is acting president, would not observe the pending anti-strike legislation if enacted into law. "If these interests of the legislators believe railroad employees will unresistingly submit to any such invasion of their rights as citizens," Mr. Shea continued, "they had better expect that thought from their minds, because I believe I speak for locomotive firemen and hostlers at least when I say that any law which deprives them of the rights of American citizenship would not be observed, not because this class of American citizens are law breakers, but because such a law would be unwarranted, un-American and contrary to American institutions."

Sinn Feiners Escape.

London.—Six Sinn Feiners, including Commuters Stack and Bowsley, have escaped from Strangeway jail at Manchester. Being political prisoners, they were allowed to congregate during the tea hour. One of them sprang at the warden and felled him. The others bound his hands and feet. He was gagged and thrown into a cell. In the meantime a rope ladder was thrown over the prison wall by someone standing in the street.

Expelled From Trades Council.

Denver.—After refusing to abide by a decision rendered by a committee composed of members of both the Master Builders' Association and the Building Trades Council allowing them a daily wage increase of 50 cents, the Building Laborers' Union was expelled from the Building Trades Council after officers of the organization refused to recede from their original demand of \$1 daily increase in wages. Between 400 and 500 men are involved.

Two Killed in Fall.

Raton, N. M.—Abe Cecil, 60 years old, service car driver, and Mrs. R. C. Pool, were both killed near Melecho ranch, nine miles east of here, when an automobile in which they were riding turned over and fell down to the bottom of a twenty-foot arroyo. Both were residents of Raton.

Mexican Industry Paralyzed.

Laredo, Texas.—Information reaching here said a general strike in the Orizaba district of the Mexican state of Vera Cruz has paralyzed industry.

SAYS STRIKE IS A CRIME

WALKOUT UNLAWFUL, DECLARES PRESIDENT—GIVES STRONG WARNING.

"STICK TO POSTS"

LAW WILL BE ENFORCED AND PUBLIC PROTECTED, IS ULTIMATUM.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The President of the United States and members of his cabinet pronounced the proposed strike of bituminous coal miners scheduled for Nov. 1 a crime against the government and people of the United States.

"They brand the strike both morally and legally wrong and declare in a statement to the public that the law will be enforced, and means be found to protect the interests of the nation in any emergency that may arise out of this unhappy business.

In plain, vigorous language the President announces that the strike cannot be permitted under the laws of the government for protection of society. The government, he says, will use every means within its power to prevent the strike and keep the mines operating.

The decision means that unless the miners call off the strike they and their officers will be prosecuted for a high crime against the government.

It means, also, that the government will not hesitate to keep the mines operating, even if it may be necessary for the government to operate them and to protect them with its strong military arm.

But the President hopes that it will not be necessary to prosecute the miners and appeals to their officers and to the miners as individuals to recall all strike orders, announcing that he stands ready to see that their differences with the operators are fairly adjusted by arbitration.

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Attempt at Cave Man Stunt Ends in Arrest

Portland, Ore.—Old John Law is always spoiling romance. Just when Ernest Fix tried to pull a cave-man stunt and fix it up for him and Miss Wally Engle to wed, the bride-to-be went and had him arrested.

"He used to sit on my front porch with a gun and threaten to kill me unless I married him," she told the court. Then Ernest, who is 17 years old, was held under \$2,000 bonds for investigation by the grand jury.

BROKE JAIL FOR MOTHER

Trusty Later Wrote Sheriff That He Would Return and Finish Term After Paying Debt.

Carthage, Mo.—After demonstrating that he could be given the privilege of a trusty, Homer Parrish, a model prisoner in the town jail, was placed on the list of men given the freedom of the building. One night Parrish failed to answer the roll call and it was discovered that he had escaped.

Page Diogenes.

Hartford.—Boy, page Diogenes! Thomas Burke saw a healthy wallet drop from an automobile. He chased the machine four blocks and restored the wallet.

To Hospital in Air Ambulance.

San Angelo, Tex.—The air ambulance has arrived. When Leander Wilden was accidentally shot at Victoria friends bundled him into an airplane and flew to a hospital in Waco.

LORD TOLD HER TO MURDER FATHER

Sixteen-Year-Old Daughter Puts Fatal End to Family Quarrel.

Philadelphia.—"The Lord told me to do as I lay in bed." This reason has been advanced to the authorities for her act by sixteen-year-old Clara Bartel, daughter of a railroad signalman of Edgewood, who shot and instantly killed her parent.

The first news of the tragedy came when a physician was called to the Bartel home. He found Bartel lying on the floor, sprawled face downward, with a gaping wound in the chest just below the shoulder blade. The full force of a charge of shot had struck him, and death was instantaneous. The victim's wife, almost insensible from grief, and his four children still were in the house and seemed too dazed to give a coherent story.

State policemen soon were on the scene and finally obtained some details of the tragedy. According to the wife and other children, whose story later was sobriety substantiated by Clara, the father came home from work in the morning, and at breakfast an argument, which frequently occurred in the family relative to moving to Philadelphia, broke out again.

The children wanted to live in Philadelphia where they could have the advantages of better educational and social surroundings, the mother said, but the father opposed the suggestion, maintaining that the morals of young people too often are ruined in the cities.

Argument was especially vehement,

the mother said, and was principally between the father and the daughter, Clara. Finally, becoming enraged, Clara is said to have stepped backward, picked up a shotgun and pulled the trigger. The weapon was fired at close range, and Bartel sank to the floor without a word.

Further investigation convinced the authorities that there were inconsistencies in the story and Clara again was questioned. She finally blurted out:

"The Lord told me to do it last night, while I was in bed."

LEWIS CALLS MEETING TO CONFER ON POSTPONEMENT OF STRIKE.

DRY LAW IS VETOED

HOUSE IMMEDIATELY REPASSES IT BY A VOTE OF 176 TO 55.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 27.—Confronted by the demand of President Wilson that they strike coal, which would stop production of soft coal in the United States he resided, John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, tonight by telegraph invited twenty-five district presidents of coal producing states and members of the miners' state committee to meet with the international executive board to confront the strike issue.

The action of Mr. Lewis, he stated, was prompted by a desire to move with full deliberation in a situation the seriousness of which cannot be gauged.

Thirty-two members constitute the full state committee of the central competitive field, which comprises the states of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and western Pennsylvania.

"District presidents and members of the wage scale committee are being called in," President Lewis said, to counsel with the executive board by reason of the President's statement. What final action will be taken I cannot promise to forecast."

Mr. Lewis said the strike order was in effect and would be operative at midnight Friday unless something happened meanwhile to alter the situation.

The executive board would have authority, he stated, to postpone or suspend the strike order, subject to the will of the membership of the union.

"I declared, however, that the 500,000 miners in the bituminous field would walk out to a man unless the operators made concessions.

"The statement of President Wilson opposing the strike has thus far had no results so far as we are concerned," Lewis said. No word reached him, he stated, from government sources during the day.

Lewis brands statements that coal miners were earning \$10 to \$15 a day as "absurd." He said the average pay of miners in the bituminous field for the year 1918, which he declared was the best twelve months in mine workers' annals, was \$1,228 a year.

He declined to make a statement as to what the maximum earnings of a miner under favorable circumstances might be, but said the earnings of "day men" amounted to between \$125 and \$5 a day. These include track layers, drivers, mechanics and laborers.

Coal diggers, he admitted, can make more money than that. He explained, however, that wages of miners were curtailed by the fact that mines operate on the average only three or four days a week.

This condition, he said, made necessary a shorter day and week in order to furnish continuous employment, as embraced in wage demands suggested by miners early in the conference. Other demands include 90 per cent increase in wages, time and a half for overtime and elimination of the strike penalty clause.

Washington, Oct. 27.—President Wilson unexpectedly vetoed the prohibition enforcement bill today, and within three hours the House had repassed it over his veto by a vote of 176 to 55. The total vote was barely more than a majority of the entire membership. The four Colorado congressmen voted to override the veto. Dry leaders in the Senate immediately began laying plans to re-pass the bill there. They expect to ask unanimous consent for its consideration tomorrow, claiming enough votes to put it through. They expect to act on it by Wednesday at the latest.

It would not be difficult, the President held, for Congress to deal separately with the two issues.

The veto hit Congress like a crack of lightning. The House, getting on its feet again, deserted its leaders, who wanted to defer consideration until Thursday so as to round up all the dry members. But the drys swept into the chamber and showed there was an overwhelming sentiment among them to give the government ample weapons for dealing with liquor traffic, now outlawed throughout the land.

Johnson Amendment Defeated.

Washington.—The Johnson amendment to the power treaty, designed to equalize American and British voting strength in the League of Nations, was rejected in the Senate today by a vote of 38 to 40. Two Democrats joined the Republicans supporting the amendment and nine Republicans voted with the Democrats against it. Of eighteen senators absent or paired, four Republicans and two Democrats were recorded as favoring it and twelve Democrats as opposing it.

MINERS CONSIDER PRESIDENT'S PLEA

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Chicago.—Hogs—Bulk, \$11.50@12.75; top, \$12.85; heavy, \$12.40@12.75; medium, \$12.25@12.85; light, \$12.25@12.75; light light, \$12.00@12.50; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$11.75@12.00; packing sows, rough, \$11.25@11.75; pigs, \$11.50@12.25.

Cattle—Choice and prime, \$17.00@18.00; medium and good, \$16.00@17.50; common, \$14.00@15.00; first butchering, good and choice, \$14.00@18.00; common and medium, \$12.75@14.00; butcher cattle, heifers, \$6.75@14.00; cows, \$5.65@12.75; canners and cutters, \$5.00@6.65; veal calves, \$16.75@17.75; feeder steers, \$7.00@12.25; stocker steers, \$12.00@12.75; weaners, \$6.00@12.25; cowboys, \$5.00@12.25; cows and heifers, \$6.00@12.25.

Sheep—Lamb, \$12.50@15.65; culls and common, \$6.00@12.25; ewe, medium, \$4.75@9.50; culls and common \$3.00@6.50; breeding, \$4.75@12.50.

Chicago Poultry.—Turkey, 50@65; Eggs—Firsts, 55@57; ordinary firsts, 50@51; at mark, cases included, 50@51; choice packed firsts, 53@54.

Country—Alive, spring, 23c; fowls, 16@24c.

Potatoes—Northern sacked and bulk whites, \$12.50@12.75; Early Ohio, \$12.50.

Cash Grain in Chicago.—Chicago—Corn—No. 2 mixed, \$1.27; No. 2 white, \$1.25; No. 3 white, \$1.25; standard nominal.

Wheat—No. 2, \$1.25; No. 3, \$1.25; No. 4, \$1.25; No. 5, \$1.25; No. 6, \$1.25; No. 7, \$1.25; No. 8, \$1.25; No. 9, \$1.25; No. 10, \$1.25; No. 11, \$1.25; No. 12, \$1.25; No. 13, \$1.25; No. 14, \$1.25; No. 15, \$1.25; No. 16, \$1.25; No. 17, \$1.25; No. 18, \$1.25; No. 19, \$1.25; No. 20, \$1.25; No. 21, \$1.25; No. 22, \$1.25; No. 23, \$1.25; No. 24, \$1.25; No. 25, \$1.25; No. 26, \$1.25; No. 27, \$1.25; No. 28, \$1.25; No. 29, \$1.25; No. 30, \$1.25; No. 31, \$1.25; No. 32, \$1.25; No. 33, \$1.25; No. 34, \$1.25; No. 35, \$1.25; No. 36, \$1.25; No. 37, \$1.25; No. 38, \$1.25; No. 39, \$1.25; No. 40, \$1.25; No. 41, \$1.25; No. 42, \$1.25; No. 43, \$1.25; No. 44, \$1.25; No. 45, \$1.25; No. 46, \$1.25; No. 47, \$1.25; No. 48, \$1.25; No. 49, \$1.25; No. 50, \$1.25; No. 51, \$1.25; No. 52, \$1.25; No. 53, \$1.25; No. 54, \$1.25; No. 55, \$1.25; No. 56, \$1.25; No. 57, \$1.25; No. 58, \$1.25; No. 59, \$1.25; No. 60, \$1.25; No. 61, \$1.25; No. 62, \$1.25; No. 63, \$1.25; No. 64, \$1.25; No. 65, \$1.25; No. 66, \$1.25; No. 67, \$1.25; No. 68, \$1.25; No. 69, \$1.25; No. 70, \$1.25; No. 71, \$1.25; No. 72, \$1.25; No. 73, \$1.25; No. 74, \$1.25; No. 75, \$1.25; No. 76, \$1.25; No. 77, \$1.25; No. 78, \$1.25; No. 79, \$1.25; No. 80, \$1.25; No. 81, \$1.25; No. 82, \$1.25; No. 83, \$1.25; No. 84, \$1.25; No. 85, \$1.25; No. 86, \$1.25; No. 87, \$1.25; No. 88, \$1.25; No. 89, \$1.25; No. 90, \$1.25; No. 91, \$1.25; No. 92, \$1.25; No. 93, \$1.25; No. 94, \$1.25; No. 95, \$1.25; No. 96, \$1.25; No. 97, \$1.25; No. 98, \$1.25; No. 99, \$1.25; No. 100, \$1.25.

Chicago—Cotton—No. 11, \$1.25; No. 12, \$1.25; No. 13, \$1.25; No. 14, \$1.25; No. 15, \$1.25; No. 16, \$1.25; No. 17, \$1.25; No. 18, \$1.25; No. 19, \$1.25; No. 20, \$1.25; No. 21, \$1.25; No. 22, \$1.25; No. 23, \$1.25; No. 24, \$1.25; No. 25, \$1.25; No. 26, \$1.25; No. 27, \$1.25; No. 28, \$1.25; No. 29, \$1.25; No. 30, \$1.25; No. 31, \$1.25; No. 32, \$1.25; No. 33, \$1.25; No. 34, \$1.25; No. 35, \$1.25; No. 36, \$1.25; No. 37, \$1.25; No. 38, \$1.25; No. 39, \$1.25; No. 40, \$1.25; No. 41, \$1.25; No. 42, \$1.25; No. 43, \$1.25; No. 44, \$1.25; No. 45, \$1.25; No. 46, \$1.25; No. 47, \$1.25; No. 48, \$1.25; No. 49, \$1.25; No. 50, \$1.25; No. 51, \$1.2

WISE POLICY TO SELECT SEED FOR TWO YEARS FROM THIS SEASON'S CORN CROP



Save Two Years' Seed From This Kind of Field—There May Be Nothing Like It Next Year.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The 1919 corn crop is a wonderful crop from which to select seed corn. Over most of the country it is well developed, fully matured, hard and sound—just the sort of corn that a fellow can bank on for a good stand and big yields.

But it takes time to select seed corn. You are busy. Some other job is calling you before you finish the one you are at. You guess you will not take the time to select any seed corn to speak of.

All right—it's your business. But think ahead a little. Imagine that it is the spring of 1921. The year 1920, say, was a poor corn year. Frost came early and nearly all of the corn was soft. You haven't any that is fit to plant. The busy spring season is at its busiest. A score of things are calling to be done at once. You have to hitch up the horse or crank the car and start scouring the country for some man who has a crib of old corn. Probably you fail to find him and have to wait while the county agent or somebody "sends down South" and gets you some hard corn to plant. Some waste of time connected with the process, isn't there? After you get it, perhaps it is unadapted to your locality and yields a poor crop of immature corn.

Save for Two Years.
This is one of the reasons why the corn experts of the United States department of agriculture urge farmers to select out of this year's crop enough seed corn to meet their needs for two or three years. No farmer, particularly in the northern portion of the United States, has time not to do it.

Still, the mere saving of time is not the only reason. By getting two or three years' supply of seed corn out of

a crop like this, the farmer takes out an insurance policy that he can continue raising a variety of corn that has proved its merits. If he neglects this opportunity of providing himself with a good supply of the right kind of seed, he may have to start over with a variety that he knows nothing about, that may not be adapted to his locality or his land, that may bring with it some disease or insect pest, and that, in any event, he will have to experiment with for several seasons before he knows what it will do for him and what he must do with it.

Where Every Day Counts.
The sowing of seed corn from a crop of the right kind is a matter of importance everywhere, but more particularly so in the northern portion of the country. That is where the vicissitudes of the seasons are most likely to bring about a soft crop. There, also, low vitality means the heaviest handicap. The South, with its long-growing season, might sometimes afford a corn crop that gets away to a slow start, but in the North every day counts from the time the corn is put in the ground until the crop is safely harvested. Anywhere, however, the saving of the right kind of seed has a direct and important bearing on production.

The department of agriculture believes that every farmer can better afford to take the time, however much his labor may seem to be needed elsewhere, to select at least two years' supply of seed corn from this year's crop, than to run the risk of being caught, spring after next, with no suitable corn to plant, and the resultant delay, annoyance, and actual reduction of yield. The day or so that the farmer puts in selecting his seed corn will probably be the most profitable day's work he does in the whole year.

FIREWOOD PREPARED FOR WINTER SUPPLY

Labor Requirements Reduced by Use of Machinery.

Where Co-operative Plan is Not Feasible Many Farmers Prefer to Hire Work Done Rather Than Buy Individual Rig.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Use of power machinery in preparing firewood will reduce labor requirements to a point where the farmer should be able to get his wood ready to burn without seriously neglecting other work. A great many farmers already have gasoline engines suitable for furnishing the power for wood-sawing machines. The sawing machines themselves are comparatively inexpensive and the labor one saves will be sufficient to pay for it long before it is worn out. One outfit can do the work for several families each year. The purchase of a complete outfit, including an engine to furnish power, may be profitable for a group of farmers or for one who has an opportunity to do custom work for his neighbors.

Where the co-operative plan is not feasible, many farmers prefer to have their wood cut with a hired outfit rather than to purchase an individual rig. The machines are sometimes hired by the day or hour and sometimes by the cord. In cutting poles or heavy wood that has not been put into cordwood, the outfit is usually hired on a time basis. When the saw owner furnishes the fuel for the engine and his own time, \$1 or less per hour is usually charged in the eastern part of the country. If the saw is kept busy wood can be cut at the rate of at least two cords per hour. Thus the use of a hired machine for cutting wood will cost the farmer less than 50 cents per cord. In cutting cordwood the outfit is often hired at a fixed rate per cord. Where the saw owner furnishes the fuel and only his own time, the price is usually 35 to 50 cents per cord. If a custom rig has a great deal of saving to do every year the charges for depreciation, interest, and probable repairs will be considerably less per cord than on the individual outfit. Con-

Securing Best Seed Corn.
The best seed corn is selected in the field in early autumn. Ears that grow at an even height on the stalk, from 24 to 36 inches, that are fairly sound and found on sturdy stalks are selected.

Winter Bees in Cellar.
Winter all bees in the cellar if you have a good cellar and avoid taking chances of out-door wintering. All colonies left outside should be thoroughly packed in straw or shavings,

WASTERS OF SOIL FERTILITY

Gullies Between Corn Rows Act as Channels Which Wash Deep and Do Much Injury.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Gullies are wasters of soil fertility. In many corn-producing sections the rows between the corn sometimes act as channels which soon wash deep and carry away much of the best soil of a field. Although it is not a simple matter to reduce these gullies, it is practical to attempt it. A successful scheme practiced throughout the corn belt by many farmers consists in thrashing settings of grain—where grain follows corn in the crop rotation—at intervals along the gully so that the by-product straw will be deposited in such a manner as to block and prevent further soil erosion. Even though wheat and rye straw are valuable for bedding purposes, it is advisable to sacrifice some of the latter as the farmer will eliminate a material source of loss and an eyesore from what probably is otherwise an attractive field.



All seed corn should be tested.

A well-filled silo will save feed worries next winter.

A concrete walk from the house to the barn saves many a kitchen floor scrubbing.

By using a hay press many farmers are able to store a great quantity of feeds without erecting new buildings.

A barn without plenty of light is not necessarily a wholly bad barn, but it is a long way from being a good one.

A half hour spent each day planning the work will shorten the total time needed in which to get the work done.

Silage that is properly distributed in the silo at the time of filling will settle evenly and keep in good condition.

The fewer handlings the feed requires from the field to the barn and back to the field again the better the management.

Hay caps help in curing alfalfa. Pieces of canvas about three feet square and with eyelet in each corner through which to insert a pin to hold the cap in place are just the thing

DAIRY BARN TO HOUSE 20 COWS

Will Make an Attractive Addition to Farm.

DESIGN HAS FINE FEATURES

Good Building Keeps Animals Healthy and Productive and Provides Space to Store Their Winter Food.

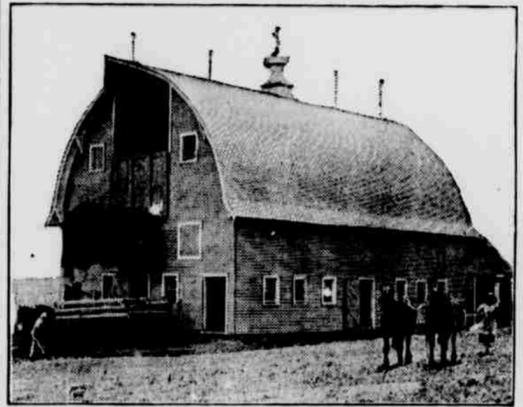
By WM. A. RADFORD.
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1217 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only include two-cent stamp for reply.

Every farm owner who builds a new barn wants it designed so that it will make an attractive addition to his farm building group, and at the same time will provide a modern house for his livestock—one in which the animals will be healthy and productive—and a place where he may store the supply of feed that the occupants of the barn will consume during the months they are not in the pasture. This is especially true of the barn

is designed so that it drops down, leaving a generous opening, through which half a load of hay can be swung without scraping the sides. The carrier track extends well out from under the eaves, so that the hay may be transported to any part of the barn. The other feature is the implement and wagon shed, or lean-to at the rear of the barn. This latter furnishes a weather-proof house for the wagon and farm implements and at the same time they are handy.

The interior arrangement of the barn, the placing of the stalls and the other conveniences that will lighten the work of caring for the herd are shown by the floor plan. It will be noted that there are two rows of stalls, each accommodating ten cows, and that they are placed so the animals face in. It may be interesting to know the reason for having the cows face each other, instead of the outside walls of the barn, and consequently the light. Some observant person noticed in studying the habits of cows, that invariably they graze in the pasture with their backs to the sun. He thus figured it out that by arranging the stalls so that they follow the cows' natural inclination to turn away from strong light the cows will be happier, and a happy cow is a milk producer. The added advantage of so arranging the stalls is that a carrier track may be run through the center of the barn, making it easy to transport the hay to the mangers and feed the animals without lugging hayforks of hay half way through the building.

On either side of this barn, it also will be noticed, are litter alleys. Gutters are sunk into the concrete stable



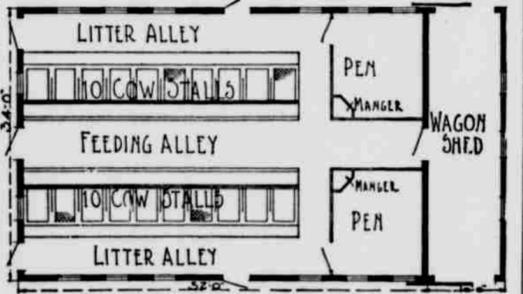
designed for the dairy herd. There are no animals on the farm that are as grateful for a good home as cows. They produce more milk and better milk, and are more healthy when they have a well-ventilated, weather-proof place in which to live during the cold weather. Consequently, the most successful dairy farmers are paying a whole lot of attention to the design of their cow barn, for they find that good houses mean larger profits.

However, the farmer who does not specialize in dairy products does not want, neither would it be good business for him to have, an expensive barn. But he can build his small barn along the same lines as the large dairy barns are constructed, and equip it so that the work of caring for the cows—ordinarily called chores—will be done quickly and easily. And he can make that barn just as comfortable as

floor, which can be flushed readily, helping to keep the barn sanitary, and the floor and bedding dry. The litter is loaded into a carrier, the track for which runs out to the manure pile in the rear, and dumped, without much labor involved. By so placing the litter alleys they are directly in front of the windows, so that the sun's rays hit the litter and help purify it. Sunlight is nature's greatest germ killer. Germs live only in dark, unventilated places.

On the roof of the barn is shown a ventilator. This is connected with foul air flues that run up through the walls of the barn, carrying out the foul air, and drawing in the fresh air.

While they are not shown in this plan, the most progressive dairy farmers now pipe fresh water to each stall, and install individual drinking cups, one for each cow. Among other things dairymen have discovered is that



Floor Plan.

though it cost several times as much as the small one does.

An exceptionally good design for a small dairy barn is shown in the accompanying illustration. This is a Gothic-roofed barn, 34 feet wide and 52 feet long. And though it is small, the stalls are arranged so that it will house 20 cows, their calves and a bull, should the owner keep one.

As will be seen by the picture this is an attractive barn from the exterior. While it may be called a Gothic-roofed barn, still it has a break, or gambrel in the roof, taking away the oval effect that some farmers like and that others object to.

There are two features of this design that will appeal to the farmer's practical mind. One of these is the arrangement of the hay mow door. It

plenty of fresh water greatly increases the flow of milk. If running water is not available, a tank should be built in the barn, so that the cows can be watered often.

This is not a large barn, but it is an efficient one and a building that will soon pay for itself in the increased profits that the cows will earn.

Carnegie "Hero Fund."
In April, 1904, Andrew Carnegie established a hero fund of \$5,000,000 for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic efforts to save others, or for the heroes themselves, surviving though injured. The endowment is known as the Carnegie hero fund and is placed in the hands of a committee composed of 21 persons, residents of Pittsburgh.

SENSIBLE VIEW OF HEALTH.

If a sound mind and rational habits do so much to keep the body sound, and if nature unaided can cure most of our curable ills, life is a fairer deal for all of us than it has sometimes seemed. Of course, it is not so easy as it sounds to put fear and worry, harrowing love affairs and destructive emotions—hatred and envy—out of mind. But if this is done we must do it ourselves. Doctors cannot do it for us, and realization that the matter of health is largely in our own hands must contribute to the wiser ordering of life.—Chicago Daily News.

Scotland Yard.

Scotland Yard, so often mentioned in connection with London police items, was a building at the southeastern corner of Charing Cross, long famous as the headquarters of the metropolitan police force. It was so called because it was once a palace set apart from the time of Henry II (1154) as the residence of Scottish kings on visits. New Scotland Yard is on the Thames embankment.

MAN OF CONTRADICTIONS.

July 30 is the birthday of Samuel Roy, who was born in 1763 and died in 1855. For fifty years the world of art and letters looked to the entertainments given at his beautiful London house in St. James' place. It was said that an invitation to one of his breakfasts was as good as a formal introduction to literary society. He was a poet of some merit, but he was more famous—and is better remembered—for his caustic wit. At the same time he was extremely generous. "He certainly had the kindest heart and the unkindest tongue of anyone I ever knew," said Fanny Kemble.

Virginia Dare.

Virginia Dare, the first child of English parentage born in America, first saw the light of day on Aug. 18, 1587. Her native place was on the island of Roanoke, Virginia, now North Carolina. Her father was William Dare and her mother Eleanor, the daughter of John White, governor of the second agricultural colony sent by Sir Walter Raleigh to the Carolinas.

AID IS URGED FOR RED CROSS ABROAD

President Wilson Prepared Message Before Illness.

WORK YET TO BE COMPLETED

To Finance Operations and to Carry Out Constructive Plans in Eastern Europe, Organization Requires Increasing Membership.

Washington, D. C.—Before his present illness President Wilson prepared the following message, in which he urges the people of the United States to generously respond to the third roll call of the Red Cross:

As president of the United States and as president of the American Red Cross I recommend and urge a generous response to the Third Red Cross Roll Call, which opens on November the second with the observance of Red Cross Sunday and appropriately closes on November the eleventh, the first anniversary of the signing of the armistice.

Twenty million adults joined the Red Cross during the war, prompted by a patriotic desire to render service to their country and to the cause for which the United States was engaged in war. Our patriotism should stand the test of peace as well as the test of war, and it is an intelligently patriotic program which the Red Cross proposes, a continuance of service to our soldiers and sailors, who look to it for many things, and a transference to the problems of peace at home of the experience and methods which it acquired during the war.

Stress on Membership.
It is on membership more than money contributions that the stress of the present campaign is laid, for the Red Cross seeks to associate the people in welfare work throughout the land, especially in those communities where neither official nor unofficial provision has been made for adequate public health and social service.

It is in the spirit of democracy that the people should undertake their own welfare activities, and the National Red Cross wisely intends to exert upon community action a stimulating and co-ordinating influence and to place the energies of the organization behind all sound public health and welfare agencies.

The American Red Cross does not purpose indefinite prolongation of its relief work abroad, a policy which would lay an unjust burden upon our own people and tend to undermine the self-reliance of the peoples relieved, but there is a necessary work of completion to be performed before the American Red Cross can honorably withdraw from Europe. The congress of the United States has imposed upon the Red Cross a continuing responsibility abroad by authorizing the secretary of war to transfer to the American Red Cross such surplus army medical supplies and supplementary and dietary foodstuffs now in Europe as shall not be required by the army, to be used by the Red Cross to relieve the distress which continues in certain countries of Europe as a result of the war.

Program Deserves Support.
To finance these operations, to conclude work which was begun during the war, and to carry out some comparatively inexpensive constructive plans for assisting peoples in eastern Europe to develop their own welfare organizations, the American Red Cross requires, in addition to membership fees, a sum of money small in comparison with the gifts poured into its treasury by our generous people during the war.

Both the greater enduring domestic program and the lesser temporary foreign program of the Red Cross deserve enthusiastic support, and I venture to hope that its peace-time membership will exceed rather than fall below its impressive war membership.

WOODROW WILSON.

Two Mules.

A colored man driving a mule attached to a junk wagon meandered along the Mission road. Suddenly the mule's feet took root. He "positively and absolutely refused to budge. The driver, with a sigh, dismounted and tried all the arts of his race. From persuasion with a shovel handle to downright cruelty. For half an hour he worked, but the mule only remained glued fast to the road.

"Why don't you sell him and buy an auto, uncle?" called a cop who had been enjoying the fun.

"Huh!" growled the colored man. "That mule'd take that as a personal victory. He's been tryin' to shake me for a week. No, sir. Ah reckon Ah'll stick it out."

American Interests in China.

The Foochow branch of the American Association of China was recently formed. The new organization will largely care for American commercial interests, which are rapidly expanding in the Foochow consular district and will take the place of an American chamber of commerce, the number of local Americans being too few to support a chamber of commerce.

Strict Business.

"Would you throw a tomato at that speaker?" asked a rough auditor. "No," replied the grower; "not unless he paid for it in advance."

Names of Countries Ending in "ia."

These names are of Latin origin: Belgium, Germania, Helvetia, Hispania are old Latin names for England, Germany, France and Spain. The names of countries in Latin were of the feminine gender and the nouns ending in "ia" are feminine.

Great Pile of Sweetness.

The largest cake ever baked was sold for Frederick William I, ofussia. It was eighteen yards long, 2 1/2 yards wide and one and one-half feet thick.

INCREASED USE OF TRUCKS AND TRAILERS WILL HELP OUT COST OF TRANSPORTATION



Fresh Country Produce Being Loaded Into Truck for Quick Shipment In to Near-by City.

Our faulty distribution of foodstuffs and other necessities of life is responsible to a considerable degree for high prices to consumers. Official investigations show that it costs as much to deliver farm products from railroad terminals at New York to city consumers as to ship them by rail from points as distant as Buffalo, or to deliver a ton of coal in Chicago as to ship it from the mines in southern Illinois.

High Cost of Hauling.
On the other hand the cost of hauling products from the farm to the shipping points and to take manufactured goods back to the farm is double or triple what it need be. These transportation costs at both ends of the rail haul must be added to the prices charged for farm and factory products and the consumer "pays the freight."

Rail and water haul are the cheapest forms of transportation and there is no prospect of any substantial reduction of freight charges. The only possibility of lowering the cost of transportation materially lies in the

haul at either end of the rail and water routes—that is, in haulage by highway. There are tremendous possibilities in savings in this direction. Careful investigation by the department of agriculture last year show that haulage from farms to shipping points costs less than half as much by motor truck as by horse and wagon, even under present conditions of the highways. Thus, the average cost of hauling wheat by wagon was 30 cents a ton for each mile, while the cost with motor trucks was only 15 cents; to haul corn by wagon cost 33 cents per ton-mile as against 15 cents by truck, and to haul cotton by wagon cost 48 cents compared with 18 cents by motor truck.

Trailers Lower Rates.
Even these comparatively low rates for hauling with motor trucks can be cut in half by the general use of trailers, since the hauling capacity of a truck can be doubled or even tripled in many cases by towing one or two loaded trailers behind the truck, using a semi-trailer with the truck.

AUTO DRIVING IS RIGHT EXERCISE

San Francisco Physician Sees Not Only Physical, But Mental Benefits.

IS STARTLING HYPOTHESIS

Takes Exception to Often Repeated Objection That General Use of Motors is Deteriorating—Muscles Developed.

That motoring is probably the finest form of exercise for the average man and woman of today is a somewhat startling hypothesis. Most of us do not consider the driving of a motorcar in the light of exercise at all. In fact one frequently hears regret expressed that the general use of motor vehicles has interfered with habits of exercise that are important to our natural well-being.

A San Francisco physician takes exception to this view of motorcar driving and shows that instead it is positively beneficial. He classifies its benefits under three heads—physical, mental, and what he terms volitional.

Essential Merit.
"It is the muscles of the arms, together with those of the chest and abdomen, that pre-eminently and habitually suffer," he says. "Here we find lack of development, softness, flabbiness and the accumulation of unwholesome fat. And it is precisely here that the steering wheel of the car may come to the rescue. It is true that the handling of the wheel, particularly if the car is small, is not a very strenuous form of exercise, but that, instead of being a defect, is an essential merit.

"Their best interests are met by precisely the kind of efforts that the steering wheel, supplemented by the handling of the gear and brake levers, requires, namely, mild but persistent action, which involves, first and last, virtually all the muscles of the arms, chest and abdomen.

Benefits Derived.
"When you drive a car 40 or 50 miles over average American roads or a fraction of that distance in the city you give your arms and torso a course of purposeful calisthenics that reaches directly to the benefit of your muscles, arteries and heart, and indirectly, but no less significantly, to the benefit of your digestive apparatus, and the organs of elimination, and blood and nervous systems."

The doctor proceeds to point out that, in addition to the exercise, the motorist has been in the open air, buffeted by the winds, inhaling ample quantities of oxygen to meet the increased need of the accelerated currents of blood corpuscles, and that digestion and assimilation are thereby facilitated and the toxic products accumulated through former inaction are in increased measure oxidized and eliminated.

But Would Speeders Use It?
It is claimed that one of the new emergency brakes for automobiles can be applied with the pressure of a finger.

More Warnings.
Don't attempt to start the engine unless the spark is retarded and the switch key inserted and turned in the switch.

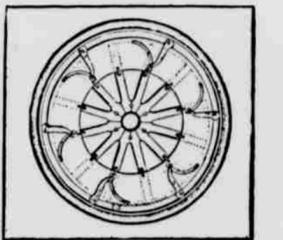
Installing Tire Chains.
When installing tire chains it is not advisable to have them too tight.

WHEEL RIM IS DEMOUNTABLE

Invention of El Paso Man Has for Its Object Device Which is Easy to Manipulate.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a demountable rim, the invention of J. N. Foster of El Paso, Texas, says:

The invention relates to demountable rims for vehicle wheels, it has for its object to provide a rim which may be locked to the rim or unlocked therefrom with a single operation. Means are provided for locking the



A Side View of a Wheel With Invention Applied.

rim from lateral movement, and means for controlling the locking, the means comprising levers pivoted to the felly and having cam heads for engaging the demountable rim the moving means for the levers comprising a cam ring mounted to rotate on the wheel.



Avoid sudden stops.

Repair cuts promptly.

Don't "hog" the road.

Consider the man in the other car.

Always keep your car under perfect control.

Don't "cut in" short after passing a vehicle.

Remove skid chains as soon as possible after a rain.

Dust inside of casings with tale before inserting tubes.

Don't attempt to run the car on the electric starter.

Stop when there is an accident, whether it is your fault or not, and tender all assistance possible.

An inventor has designed an automobile spark plug with a ventilating chamber surrounding the shoulder to permit circulation of air and lessen breakage by overheating.

One of the commonest mistakes in driving is the "riding" of the clutch which perhaps a majority of operators indulge in.

In passing a car from the rear always sound your horn, as the driver of the car may unintentionally cut in ahead of you.

Some relief valves have handles set the wrong way, so that the valve shakes open. If such a valve becomes troublesome replace with one that will close itself instead of open.

NEW MEXICO STATE RECORD

FRANK STAPLIN, EDITOR

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WHITE COLLAR EMPLOYEES "THE GOAT"

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor estimates that the cost of living has gone up 75 per cent since 1913. In the same period the pay of steel workers has risen 121 per cent; workers in cotton mills, 79 per cent; hosiery and underwear, 83 per cent; silk goods, 91 per cent; woolen and worsted goods, 83 per cent; sawmills, 94 per cent; and so forth. In view of these facts what becomes of the merits of strikes based on the high cost of living?

THE COAL STRIKE

The soft coal miners' strike ordered to begin Saturday November 1st has not public sentiment in its favor. No strike can ever hope to be won unless the sympathy of the country as a whole is with the strikers. The demand in this case seems unreasonable. In brief, the demands of the union are: (1) An increase of 60 per cent in the present wages paid for day labor and for piece work at the mines; (2) In addition to the money increase in day wages and piece work, that the time worked by the miners shall be reduced to six hours daily and that the mine shall not work more than five days per week except in emergencies, and for emergency work there shall be paid time and a half for overtime and double wages for work done on holidays and Sundays. Saturday to be regarded as a holiday. (3) That mine shafts shall not be worked during the winter. (4) That miners violating their contract shall not be required to pay any penalty whatever as is now the case. (5) That in the event the coal operators do not accept all of the demands made by the union, a strike shall be called on November 1st.

Under the present wage schedule a competent miner now can earn \$20 per month working eight hours per day. The decrease in hours will reduce the output to an alarming extent.

Table with 2 columns: Job Title, Daily Wage. Includes Mole drivers, Motor men, Rope rollers, Rockmen, Shot firers, Pumpmen, Tendermen, Track layers, Tipplemen, Teamsters, Engineers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters.

This kind of strike at this time of the year is brutal in the extreme. The strike is aimed to paralyze the business of the operators of the coal mines and force them to meet the demands of the men. If it were simply a fight between employer and employees, by all means let them fight it out to a finish. But though the strike is called for the purpose of force betterment of working conditions and increase in wages of soft coal miners, it will in fact cause much hardship and suffering among laboring men in other lines while the strike is in progress. A large part of the people who live by the toil of their hands, has not any surplus funds to lay in a supply of coal. They must buy in small quantities as they earn their money. These people will suffer because of the fight between employer and employee in the coal industry. These people are absolutely without recourse.

That the coal strike will seriously restrict industry generally goes without saying. That any set of men combine and bring about such conditions without any restraint, does not speak well for our boasted civilization. Some of the expressions of leaders show a startling disregard for law and government and indicate extreme class antipathies.

It is time that this country found out whether it is the "land of the free" or whether it has become the home of class autocracy. The matter may as well be tested out at once. To do this will require a different brand of firmness than the administration has shown since it has shown and allowed the passage of the Adams bill in 1916.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION

According to late information on grass will put off action on railroad bills until the regular session, which convenes December 1st. This is very disappointing to the country, as a whole that is anxious to have the railroads returned to their owners. There is a general feeling that the transportation industry is just marking time. Under the uncertainty of what may happen, nothing is being done either directly by the U. S. Railroad Administration or indirectly by the owners to put the railroads on a more efficient basis. The administration has little money for anything. The cost of operation eats up all the income, though the rates were advanced in 1918. Congress plays the economy game by cutting down the appropriations asked by the administration. Hence no better terms and additions can be made on a scale actually needed. Even the maintenance has to be scamped to a degree that is dangerous. If the present status of affairs continues much longer, many a road will be so badly deteriorated that it will have to be practically rebuilt.

We in New Mexico do not appreciate what is happening to the railroads of the country, because the state is served by three big lines that are classed as the best managed in the country. The shippers of live stock and other commodities suffer because of the car shortage. This is not due to the lack of equipment owned by the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific, and the El Paso and New Mexican. It is due to the fact that

so much of their equipment is in use on other roads, not so well equipped.

But even the people of New Mexico are anxious that this uncertainty in transportation affairs should end soon. This state has a great variety of undeveloped natural resources. It has the advantage of railroad lines to promote development of some sections. The state will also welcome the return of the industrial, immigration, agricultural, advertising and other agencies, maintained by the railroads in previous days to promote development along their lines.

New Mexico has no official agency to promote immigration, because of political differences when statehood was attained. The state therefore appreciates these active and practical railroad agencies so much the more.

On the other hand there may be some gain in this delay in enacting railroad legislation. At the present time there are a great number of plans before Congress to provide improved regulation of railroads. Many special interests have submitted plans according to their own ideas. They have been carefully prepared by able men and are worth studying. Many of these plans differ greatly and the backers are fighting valiantly for them.

It is reported that many interests are beginning to see that their plans may not get much consideration in the end when the final bill is drafted. They are therefore becoming less insistent and actually suggesting that it may be wise to get together on a compromise. Should this result from the delay, it may be a blessing to the country and bring about better and safer legislation.

The backers of the Plumb plan for government ownership and operation by the employees are active in pushing their plan. It is not likely they would come into any conference on a compromise plan. But this plan has little following in Congress and little outside of Congress except in organized labor circles.

Two points in railroad legislation that must have correct solution are provision for sufficient revenue to permit the railroads to function efficiently and control of nationwide railroad strikes. The welfare of the nation depends on adequate and efficient transportation. Inland America will prosper only to the extent that transportation keeps pace with development. This is especially true in the newer sections like New Mexico. The country has faced the menace of a general strike by railway employees more or less since early in 1916. It is fair to the people of the United States that they should be protected from such calamity to which the public is no party. Whatever differences may arise between the railroads and their employees can without question be fairly settled without infliction of injury to the public through a general strike.

THE OLD CLOTHES LEAGUE

The formation of an "Old Clothes Club" by the city hall clerks of Chicago which was announced recently in the news dispatches is modeled after a similar movement begun some time ago in England, which is said to be causing much distress to the London tailors.

"No more clothes until prices go down" is the slogan of the British organization. Men who formerly were the glass of fashion and mold of form now exhibit with patriotic pride shiny trousers and turned suits, and patches on coats and shoes are envied by the less fortunate ones who have nothing except new clothes to wear.

No more effective means can be taken than this to bring prices of clothing down to a normal level. No deadlier weapon can be used to bring the profiteer to book. When men who can afford to buy expensive clothing refuse to do so as a matter of principle because they know that the prices being charged are exorbitant and are unfair to the masses of the people who can not afford to pay them, the doom of the profiteer is sounded. When frayed clothes became a hall-mark of aristocracy it is well for the "fashionable" tailor to draw in his horns.

Even in normal times we pay too much for our clothes. Men, no less than women, are given to spending money they can not afford in personal adornment, for fear they may suffer by comparison with others who have larger incomes. To dress well is a mark of self respect. To dress too well is an evidence of snobbishness and ill breeding. Tailors and dressmakers are shrewd persons who do not fail to take advantage of the foibles of human nature.

Success to the Old Clothes League. May it not only bring prices down but also cause us to have a truer appreciation of proper standards of dress. El Paso Times.

NEW MEXICO NEWS REVIEW

(Continued from page one)

restaurant in the northeast part of the city and the flames spread so rapidly that in a short time the building collapsed. Fortunately neighbors discovered the fire and breaking in a door saved the household goods. The two ladies had just recently finished paying for the cottage and their loss is keenly felt. The building cost \$850.—Columbus Courier.

Edgar Hepp, county treasurer, has received his contract as an agent for the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, the contract permitting him to do business in any part of the state of New Mexico. In addition to his life insurance business Mr. Hepp also has a number of the leading fire insurance companies on his list and is building up an excellent business.—Deming Graphic.

MCKINLEY

E. W. Kent is preparing to construct a modern poultry yard. The yards will be steam heated and up-to-date methods of caring for chickens. Mr. Kent considers Gallup and adjacent territory a profitable field for the poultry business.—Gallup Herald.

MORA

Mitchell Pasture Items (By M. F. B. Carrizo Valley). We certainly cannot kick about crops out our way. There's only three of us out in this big pasture and we're kind of hard to find but those who fall in on our trail sure see something worth while.

G. Burnett has 35 acres of corn, planted on sod in the middle of May, that will produce 35 bushels per acre. 20 acres of sweet clover from which he cut 20 tons of hay last month and expects another cutting of 7 acres of mollet planted first week in June yield 7 tons. 30 acres came planted early in June, estimated yield 2 tons per acre.

Ed Murray also has a steady soil crop about 25 acres of corn, cane beans etc. The cane was planted about July 4 with a grain drill is about six feet tall, estimated yield 2 tons per acre. He also raised local chickens, fowls and swine and returned the first of this week and expects to make this place his home. He has rented a house and a cow and has family to arrive later. He will travel in and out of Alamogordo over the southwest as the traveling representative of a sales book concern.

M. F. Barnick has 50 acres of corn and came. The corn was listed with

his Stude Make a Tractor and jitney, 30 acres, being planted June 1 to 5. The yield will be from 20 acres cane about two tons per acre. Hope some cattlemen get next to this as he wants to sell about 25 tons of cane hay.

Hope some of the others who own land in this pasture will see these items and get busy. We want more neighbors.

The farmers have been considerably disappointed on account of the rains on their beans, quite a few being destroyed. The Farmer's Exchange shipped seven car-loads of beans in 1918 and expect to ship that many or more this year.—Wagon Mound Sentinel.

Threshing is going again full blast and wheat is coming in in wagon trains. The top of the stacks have been damaged to a depth of a foot or more and poorly stacked grain is seriously damaged but the good wheat is being taken and the damaged threshed separately so the grade of wheat being marketed is not lowered.

The season for hunting deer is on since Oct. 20th. Three big bucks have been brought in to date. The successful hunters are Tom Strong and V. V. Carus, of Roy and a party from Dawson.

The deer all had fine big horns which will be mounted for trophies. They weighed 200 to 250 lbs. and friends of the hunters are feasting on venison.—Roy Spanish-American.

OTERO

A cattle deal was recently consummated whereby Joe Jackson becomes the owner of the Jack Swope & Sons' bunch of cattle, running mostly on the Penasco. The stock is range run and numbers about 500 head. Mr. Jackson acquires the brand. He will dispose at once of about 200 head of fat stuff.

Ed Martin recently bought the A. S. block of W. H. Reber, which is one of the best rental properties in town, containing the W. E. Warren Drug Store, Evans' Jewelry Store, the Tenth Street Barber shop and the Cloudcroft, and with 22 rooms on the second floor.

This property was built in 1905 at a cost of \$21,000, when material was much cheaper than it is at the present time.

J. F. Crisinger, who left Alamogordo with his family ten years ago, returned the first of this week and expects to make this place his home. He has rented a house and a cow and has family to arrive later. He will travel in and out of Alamogordo over the southwest as the traveling representative of a sales book concern.

Mr. Crisinger states that there are a number of people out in Los Angeles and other portions of California who would like to come back to sunny New Mexico and Alamogordo.—Alamogordo News.

QUAY

J. J. Patterson sold 1/2 of his eighth royalty on 20 acres near Lesbia this week to oil men interested in the Tucumcari field, for \$2000. He has half his royalty and his land left which he expects to keep.

The body of Doterio Garcia, who was drowned in the Canadian river two weeks ago, was found Sunday 1 1/2 miles down the river from where the accident happened. The back of the head and one foot was projecting out of a sand bar where it had been left when the high water had receded to the old bed. Funeral services were conducted Monday after which the remains were laid to rest.—Tucumcari News.

Mrs. Sylvia Newson, a former resident in possession of 160 acres adjoining Glenrio on the west, arrived last week from Ponca City, Okla., by motorcycle. So many were desirous of handling her land she came out to see what it is all about and size up the situation. She recently had an offer of \$8000 for forty acres but would not sell. One man, with a limited number of acres adjoining Glenrio, is asking \$100 an acre.—Glenrio Tribune.

ROOSEVELT

Walter Cox was convicted of incest in the district court at Portales this week and received a sentence of from 20 to 50 years. The complaining witness was his own daughter. Cox is forty-eight years of age.

W. J. Girard, of Blue Rapids, Kansas, has arrived and will probably spend the winter here looking after his interests. Mr. Girard has considerable land in the south part of the county.—Portales Journal.

Troutt & Nullmeyer have purchased the Gurley Broom Corn ware house and will use it for storage room in connection with their grain business. They have about five carloads of apples yet on hand from the Morgan orchard and they had to have more room.

From the Seventh grade up in the school was dismissed the middle of the week for the purpose of permitting the pupils to assist in gathering the sweet potato crop that threatened to be lost on account of no help to gather the crop. There were enough sweet potatoes raised in the Portales Valley this year to supply several states the size of New Mexico.

Two additional storage houses have been erected and it is stated that they, in connection with the one already up, would hold about one-third of the crop. So far the largest yield has been about one hundred and thirty-five bushels per acre.

SANDOVAL

Eighteen thousand head of ewes were recently unloaded in Bernalillo and sent to the western part of Sandoval county for grazing. Large tracts of grazing land in Sandoval county have been leased by Wyoming sheep men to winter their flocks.

SAN JUAN

For the first time honey was shipped direct from Aztec to market. Formerly it was shipped by local freight to Farmington and there shipped with the Farmington products. Wednesday Mr. Kindel shipped nearly a car from the local growers, completing the car at Durango. A car of honey brings in about \$6,000 this year.—Aztec Independent.

SAN MIGUEL

Work on the Romero block is progressing at a rapid rate. The walls for the first floor have been completed and it is expected that the entire exterior construction will be finished before the cold weather sets in.

Vicente Ubarri was bound over to the grand jury late Saturday afternoon under \$500 bond by justice C. H. Stewart of precinct No. 29 on a charge of larceny of neat cattle. The stolen animal was the property of Reyes Gutierrez.

Extensive remodeling will be commenced within a short time at the Plaza Trust and Savings company. A large 6,000 pound beam has been received and hauled to the bank for use in the reconstruction work. Where all of the changes that are planned have been made the building will be as modern and up to date as any in the city.

Eduardo Montoya was bound over to the grand jury Monday afternoon by justice C. H. Stewart under \$1,000 bond on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

Last week during a family quarrel at the home of Montoya, the man attempted to shoot his brother-in-law, Cleofes Almanzar and his brother-in-law, Mrs. Almanzar. Montoya while the two were struggling over the weapon it was discharged and Almanzar was shot through the right hand. The wound is not serious. The trouble arose it is alleged, over

Montoya's claim that his wife's family had endeavored to alienate her affections from him during his absence while serving in the army.—Las Vegas Optic.

Raymond Malool, of Las Vegas is under arrest charged with involuntary manslaughter. He is alleged to be directly responsible for the death a few days ago of Mrs. Martinez, of that city.

It is stated that Mrs. Martinez, after making a number of purchases at the store of Stern & Nahm, went to the Malool store. On leaving the establishment picked up the package she had gotten across the street and started to leave. Malool then, it is alleged, grabbed hold of the woman who was in an advanced stage of pregnancy, and gave her a severe shaking demanding the return of the package which he believed belonged in his store.

After returning home Mrs. Martinez was taken violently ill and died.

SANTA FE

Bear Visits Woman in Auto

While she was in camp on Lake Peak, eleven miles from Santa Fe, Mrs. M. Q. Garcia of Albuquerque, received an unexpected but hardly welcome call from a huge bear Sunday afternoon. Mr. Garcia was off in the mountains hunting for bear but didn't see one. He regretted that he hadn't stayed in camp when he returned and learned of his wife's experience.

Mrs. Garcia was sitting in an automobile reading a book when she heard stones rolling down the mountainside. She thought at first it was her husband coming back. A minute or two later, however, she saw her mistake. The bear prowled about the camp, evidently looking for something to eat. Then he sat on his haunches and gazed at Mrs. Garcia. She had a camera and a rifle in the automobile, but in her excitement forgot them. Bruin made no attempt to attack her, but ambled off quietly. He came back once more, but showed no intention of harming Mrs. Garcia.

The bear was disappearing over the ridge when Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy of Santa Fe, and Mr. Garcia and Mr. Kennedy started after him, but failed to overtake him before darkness.

SOCORRO

Louis Menneke, stockman of Roswell, was in Magdalena and received about 2,000 head of cattle purchased from parties in the Reserve and Lumb neighborhood. The cattle were shipped from here Wednesday to Roswell where they will be finished for the market.

(Continued on page five)

Advertisement for Delco-Light Field Representative. Features a map of the United States with the text 'Every Dot represents a Delco-Light Field Representative'. Below the map is the headline 'There Is a Delco-Light Man Near You' and a list of benefits: 'No matter where you live, there is a Delco-Light man within easy reach of you.', 'They can see that your house is properly wired—', 'They can superintend the installation of the plant so that it will give you an efficient and economical service.', 'They can give you intelligent advice as to the purchase and use of water system, washing machine, churn, separator, milking machine and other appliances that you can operate with the electricity furnished by Delco-Light.', 'And—after the plant is installed they are always near-by to advise with you and see that you get one hundred per cent satisfaction out of it.' The ad also includes an illustration of a Delco-Light power plant and contact information for A. B. Gnagey, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Barnett Ranch Lighting & Appliance Co., 1525 - 16th Street, Denver, Colorado, and The Domestic Engineering Company, Dayton, Ohio.

FOKKER DEvised RADIO AIRPLANE

Amsterdam.—M. Fokker, the Dutch airplane expert who worked for the Germans during the war, stated in an interview, that he had made millions of marks out of the Germans, but would give half of them to prove to the world that he was never anti-ally.

"I was making airplanes before the war broke out," he said. "And when the Germans asked me to make airplanes for them I could only agree to do so, it was purely a financial matter."

"We are having an airplane exhibition here in Amsterdam this month and I find that all the English flying men who come here are good sportsmen. They don't nurse any grudge against me for making airplanes for the Germans, but the Frenchmen—they never will forgive me. I fear my machine brought down too many Frenchmen, and they don't like my name."

through the air by means of explosives. Their idea was to put all their explosives into the shells, and then move the shells to their destination by petrol power. They had really lost faith in the use of big guns.

"Of course, each one of these airplanes with its engine would be blown up when the bomb exploded. The whole thing was not much more expensive than firing long-range shells, and it would be far more sure and more deadly."

War Office Bungled.
"My plans were accepted by the authorities and then the war office bungled them."

NEGROES JOIN TO SLAY ALL WHITES

Helena, Ark.—How the "ignorance and superstition of a race of children was played upon for monetary gain and for the banding together of negroes to slay whites" was revealed in a statement issued here to the Associated Press by E. M. Allen, a member of the committee of seven, who has heard virtually all of the prisoners' confessions following the uprising in this section of Arkansas.

The committee of seven is composed of leading Helena business men. It had been authorized to carry on the investigation both by the municipal and county authorities and by Governor Brough of Arkansas.

The Harebrained Scheme.
Mr. Allen's statement follows: "The present trouble with the negroes in Phillips county is not a race riot. It is a deliberately planned insurrection of the negroes against the whites, directed by an organization known as the Progressive Farmers and Household Union of America, established for the sole purpose of banding negroes together for the killing of white people."

"This union was started by Robert L. Hill, a negro, twenty-six years of age, of Winchester, Ark., who saw in

made their great mistake. They decided to make the airplane itself. The war office bungled along with the manufacture of planes for many months, and when they had finally turned out a few machines they found that they could not be depended on.

"In the summer of 1918 they came to me and gave me a single order for the wireless-steered airplanes. I had just got ready to manufacture them in wholesale quantities when the end of the war came."

M. Fokker displayed a photograph of an airplane without an engine. "This is my very latest idea," he said proudly. "It is a secret as yet. Sporting contests with such machines would be very much like coasting contests on the winter runs in the Alps. An air coaster could be towed by another airplane to a height of 5,000 feet or more, and then the airman could cut loose and plane down. I think the day will come when air coasting without engines will be a great sport."

SAFETY & FIRST— 5,000 LIVES SAVED



THE new laboratories of the Interior department's bureau of mines at Pittsburgh, costing more than a million dollars, were dedicated recently with appropriate ceremonies in which the mining and metallurgical industries of the country took part. The program of three days was arranged by the bureau of mines in co-operation with the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce.

One of the biggest features of these ceremonies was the nation-wide first-aid and mine-rescue contest held during the last two days. About 100 teams from the coal and metal mining companies throughout the country entered the lists. The last day there was a holiday for the miners of the Pittsburgh district and thousands witnessed the awarding of the prizes to the winners.

In addition to the usual prizes for these contests, the Joseph A. Holmes Safety association, an organization created in 1916 in honor of the memory of the first director for the purpose of giving recognition to persons who had performed meritorious and heroic deeds in the saving of human life in the mining and metallurgical industry, of who had developed some safety appliances to further the saving of life in those industries, made its first awards. Dr. Van H. Manning, president of the association, announced the list of recipients of diplomas and medals and recited the deeds for which they were presented. The committee on awards had recommended that 12 gold medals be awarded, all for heroic deeds performed by miners in coal and metal mines in efforts to save the lives of fellow workmen.

Speaking of the accident conditions generally in the mining industry and of the outlook, Dr. Van H. Manning, director of the bureau of mines, says: "I am often asked, 'What has the bureau of mines accomplished in saving of human life in the mines?' It is difficult to say, as there are so many varying factors involved. I may say, however, that if you consider the prevailing average death rate in the mines for a period of years before the federal government took up this work and compare it with the average fatality rate since the bureau was created, you will find that 5,000 less miners have been killed. In other words, had the old fatality rate been maintained through the last few years 5,000 more men would have lost their lives. It must also be remembered that the situation was gradually becoming worse, and who knows that there might not have been 7,000 or 8,000 lives lost? We also have to take into consideration that, thanks to the many improvements in life-saving methods and the greater understanding of the causes of accidents, this saving of 5,000 human beings will be increased as the years roll on until we can show several times 5,000 lives saved."

"It is indeed a glorious record of human progress. Five thousand lives saved! Perhaps 2,000 less widows! At least 3,000 children who still have fathers. Take away all the other manifold duties of the bureau of mines and this one accomplishment is worthy of all its costs to the government since its establishment and for years to come."

"I do not mean that the bureau of mines deserves all the credit. It was, however, the agency that picked up the isolated, sporadic efforts of a few well-meaning men and companies and welded them into a great national movement for greater safety in the mines. It at once gained the cooperation of the miners, the mine operators, the state mine inspectors and others, and without these the bureau of mines would have been almost helpless."

"It was in 1911 that the bureau held under its auspices a great national first-aid and mine-rescue meet at Pittsburgh, which was attended by 22,000 miners. The slogan of that meet was 'safety first,' and that was the time that the slogan, since internationally famous, first became a national battle cry for this humanitarian movement. Not only was 'safety first' immediately adopted by the mining companies but it was also taken up by the railroads and by industrial plants of the country. Safety organizations appeared everywhere. Determined campaigns were fought to reduce the number of deaths and injuries. In quite a number of mills and factories and railroads there was a reduction in the fatalities of more than 50 per cent. Further improvement was slower, but the original gains were made and added to."

"Just how many thousands of lives were saved may never be known, for there are no statistics that adequately cover industrial accidents, but we do know that the bureau of mines and its associated agencies started a movement that not only spread throughout the entire United States, but it also reached the other countries of the world with an equally good effect. And it all started with the modest mine safety meet we held in Pittsburgh in 1911."

"Since that time the bureau has gone its way, improving its methods, interesting the miner in his own safety and that of his fellow man; doing what it could to point out to the owners of the mines the dangerous places that could be avoided and making recommendations as the result of its experiments looking toward still greater safety."

"Today the bureau of mines maintains in every mining field of the country a mine rescue car, fully equipped with modern life-saving apparatus, that responds to disasters and assists in the rescue work. In the meanwhile it visits the mines in its district and gives the miners training in both mine rescue and first aid to the injured. As a result there are several thousand miners throughout the country who are expert in the use of the oxy-

gen mine rescue apparatus and who are familiar with the most modern methods of life saving. Besides, more than 50,000 miners understand first-aid to the injured workman as well as a regular hospital corps. All of these men have been trained by the bureau of mines.

"Happily, great mine disasters have been becoming fewer and fewer as the men come to a better understanding of the causes. Nevertheless they do happen, and one thing that the bureau has preached is that upon such a visitation there shall be a more orderly and systematic method of rescue work, for it has been demonstrated that life can be saved in devious ways. The bureau has endeavored to tell the miners that in a great catastrophe it is often better for entombed miners to burriende themselves in, keeping the poisonous gases out of their working place and waiting for relief. In this manner 42 men entombed in a mine for four days were recently rescued, the men even being able to walk out of the mine."

"We are not content to rest on the progress made. There are now more than a million miners in the United States, and each year more than 3,000 are killed in accidents and a quarter of a million injured. Taking the cold, business calculation of the state compensation commissions and eliminating the suffering and sorrow of 3,000 killed each year, the economic loss from these fatalities alone is \$12,000,000 a year, for these commissions are paying an average of \$4,000 for every life lost. This is a terrible toll for one industry to pay each year. It is hard for you to realize that out of every mining camp of 1,000 men, three of them are sure to lose their lives within 12 months."

"Mining will always be an extra hazardous business. But the question is, 'Have we reached the irreducible minimum?' No, I think not. It is my belief that we can cut down the present fatality rates full one-half; that we can save each 1,500 of the 3,000 killed."

"The causes of these fatal accidents are much better known. Operators and miners are giving much more thought to the dangers of the mines, and the wide-awake among them have installed more modern safety devices. Through the experimental mine of the bureau mining men and miners both have a keener understanding of the dangers of coal dust and have learned how to combat them."

"In the mining industry a human life is much more valuable than ever before, and I believe that can be said of all the industries. This is seen in the great advances in safety work, the millions of dollars spent in safety devices and the humanitarian work of the different state compensation commissions. The day of the ambulance chaser and those ghoulies that prey upon the widow beset with grief over the loss of her husband have happily passed away. The state now steps in and sees that the widows and the orphans are protected, and that alone is worth all the fight that we have endeavored to make. I do not say that the bureau of mines is responsible for these state compensation commissions, but I do know that these commissions came after the mining industry started its great human-saving drive and that the disclosures of the conditions in mining furnished the states with facts that favored the establishment of these commissions."

"Cut the mine fatalities in half."

The dedication ceremonies brought to Pittsburgh for the three days the most prominent mining and metallurgical men of the nation, not alone those interested in the safety-first movement, but also those connected with the allied industries that use the products of the mines.

The bureau of mines, in co-operation with the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce, arranged an elaborate program of events calling for the presence of high government and state government officials besides the leading men of mining throughout the country. The first morning the new laboratories at 4800 Forbes street were dedicated, Dr. Van H. Manning, director of the bureau, presiding.

After invocation by Dr. S. B. McCormick, chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, there was an address of welcome by E. V. Babcock, mayor of Pittsburgh. Responses were made by Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the Interior; Horace B. Winchell, president of the American Institute of Mining and Electrical Engineers; John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, and William C. Sproul, governor of Pennsylvania. The formal ceremony of handing over the keys of the building by Secretary Lane to Director Manning followed.

After luncheon at the bureau of mines buildings the guests boarded special trains to the experimental mine of the bureau of mines at Bruceton, Pa., 14 miles from Pittsburgh. Upon arrival there a prearranged explosion of coal dust took place in the experimental mine as a demonstration to the visitors, and after that there was an inspection of the mine and the explosives-testing plant, the guests returning to the city at 6 o'clock in the evening. At 8 o'clock there was a general meeting at Carnegie Music hall under the auspices of the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce, with an address by Secretary Lane and an organ recital by Dr. Charles Heinrich. A moving picture prepared by the National Coal association, "The Story of Coal," was given a first presentation.

The second day the new laboratories were open for inspection by the guests the entire day, and at 2 o'clock the elimination contests in the National Safety First-Aid and Mine-Rescue meet were held at Forbes field; also the awarding of the state championships. At 5 o'clock, at Forbes field, there was a demonstration of the explosibility of coal dust and at 8 o'clock the chamber of commerce presented a pageant typifying the spirit of the mining industry, with music by the band of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

The third day at 9 a. m. there was a final mine-rescue contest by the ten successful teams of the previous day at Forbes field, with a presentation of the national cups and prizes. At 2 p. m. announcement of the J. A. Holmes Safety association was made by Dr. Van H. Manning. At 2:30 o'clock the final first-aid contest, participated in by the 20 best teams of the previous day, was held. At 5 o'clock there was a demonstration of a coal-dust explosion at Forbes field, the events closing with a smoker at the chamber of commerce in which prizes were awarded and speeches made.

The honorary committee in charge of the dedication of the Pittsburgh station included: George S. Oliver, president Pittsburgh chamber of commerce; John F. Herron, president city council of Pittsburgh; Harry N. Taylor, president National Coal Operators' association; John L. Lewis, acting president United Mine Workers of America; Horace B. Winchell, president American Institute of Mining and Electrical Engineers; Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the Interior; Dr. Van H. Manning, director bureau of mines; Dr. S. B. McCormick, chancellor University of Pittsburgh; Dr. Arthur A. Hammerschlag, president Carnegie Institute of Technology; Dr. S. W. Stratton, director bureau of standards; Dr. R. F. Bacon, director Mellon institute; Seward E. Patton, chief department of mines, state of Pennsylvania; Dr. D. Van Schuick, president of the National Safety Council; T. A. O'Donnell, president American Petroleum Institute; Mortimer E. Cooley, president American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Fayette S. Curtis, president American Society of Civil Engineers; J. A. Capp, president American Society of Testing Materials; Dr. William H. Nichols, president American Chemical society; Calvert Townley, president American Society Electrical Engineers; G. H. Nelson, president Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania; Dr. W. D. Bancroft, president American Electro-Chemical society; R. T. Stull, president American Ceramics society; E. N. Zern, president Coal Mining Institute of America; James A. Angell, chairman National Research Council.

Home Helpfulness.
"I am tempted," said Mr. Meekton, "to give Henrietta a moving picture machine for Christmas."

"Is she to lecture?"

"Not in public. But I had an idea that perhaps some of those long talks she has given me would be more interesting if they were illustrated."

Import Precious Stones
four-fifths of the total annual value, the chief stone of the lot being the valuable variety of corundum, which is used industrially for the frictionless bearings of watches and other instruments. The gem minerals are chiefly supplied by Montana, Nevada, California, Colorado, Maine and Arizona, although some production is reported by 20 to 30 states. Arkansas yielded a number of good-sized diamonds in 1918, including a canary-colored octahedron weighing nearly 18 carats, but the total annual production of the country never exceeds a few thousand dollars. Contrasted with this is the estimate that over half of the diamonds of the world, rated at more than a billion dollars, are owned in the United States.

Totem Pole Becoming Extinct.
The totem poles are going. Those quaint monuments of a vanishing race that have made the coast of British Columbia and southern Alaska famous are fast wasting under the influence of wind and weather. Once the designing and constructing of totem poles flourished among the Haida and to a lesser extent among the Tlapu-seen Indians. This was long before the white man invaded the Pacific Northwest. Real totem poles with the history of tribes and families carved into their odd structures are no longer made and each year sees some of the older ones disappear. Some are still standing in their original positions in the village of Kitwanga, on the Skeena river. Some of these are said to be 200 years old.—Detroit News.

SC'ED FISHING TREATY FOR CANADA



Fishing off is in waters between the United States and Canada are safeguarded for the people of both nations by a treaty. These are three who signed the latest fish treaty in Washington on behalf of the British Empire. They are from left to right: Ronald Lindsay, counselor to the British ambassador, Sir Douglas Hazen, chief justice of the province of New Brunswick, Canada, and W. A. Fend, superintendent of Canadian fisheries.

LONDON SHUNS SKYSCRAPER

American Architects Get No Encouragement to Extend Building to Great Height.

The old question of whether or not London is to have skyscrapers is being revived because of the high price of property in the business section and the lack of space in office buildings. Generally speaking London does not like tall buildings. Percy Tindal, past president of the Society of Architects, declared that if the skyscraper was to come it would be necessary to widen the streets.

"Space in London, however, is not so scarce as it is in New York, which is an island," he said.

American architects who are here erecting a huge apartment store have repeatedly asked permission to extend the main building high enough to accommodate not only the present business of the concern, but to provide for the future, and have met with no encouragement.

BRAZIL IS PICKING UP

Now Exports Food She Formerly Imported Herself.

Brazil has been able to export to Europe foodstuffs which a few years ago she was not able to supply to herself. In the same way animal husbandry is making strides which point to making meat products one of the country's chief exports. While Brazil has always been a cattle producing country, it is only during the last three or four years that she has been looked upon as a world supplier. More recently several large modern packing houses have been constructed or projected. These are financed principally by American banking interests.

In the last year the federal government, through the agricultural department, has devoted considerable attention to the importation and purchase of animals of pure blood. It is proposed to carry on an extensive educational campaign among the live stock breeders of Brazil to improve the standard of cattle. For this purpose the government intends to make liberal money appropriations.

Rio de Janeiro.—The foreign trade of Brazil during the first half of 1919 is regarded as very encouraging. Increased exportation of some of Brazil's staple commodities, such as coffee, rubber, citrus, chilled beef, hides, oil bearing fruits, etc., as well as the high prices which these articles have commanded, leaves a very respectable trade balance. That Brazil has rapidly forged ahead commercially during the years of the war is generally conceded. The country's agricultural possibilities are as yet practically unexploited, and the war acted as a stimulus toward ascertaining the wide range of her productivity.

HERE'S FANTASTIC FISH YARN

Five-Dollar Bill Comes Up With Bait Within Net Cast at Galveston.

Galveston, Tex.—Many and varied are the fish stories which come to light in Galveston during the course of a season, but there are none of the fantasy concocted by L. Sandel of Galveston and party, who recently journeyed to Anderson's Bay, down the island. A party, consisting of his father and mother, and an aunt and uncle were with young Sandel on the trip. It became necessary to make a cast for bait and young Sandel waded out into the bay and cast the net.

He brought it to the shore well filled with mullet, crabs and other species of fish, and reposing on the bottom of the lot was an oyster shell wrapped in a five-dollar note. The bill was partly destroyed, but the serial number and the figures were still plain, and it was accepted readily at a local bank.

Time is the physician of sorrow.

Necklace 3,900 Years Old G ft to His Bride

Glen Cove, L. I.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jackson Seaman announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Pilling, to Julian Lansing, which took place at their home on Oak Lane. The ceremony was in accordance with the custom of the Society of Friends.

The bride wore white chiffon over ivory satin, with a court train. Her decorations were a long string of Egyptian carnelians dating from about 2,000 B. C., a gift of the bridegroom, and a string of pearls encrusted by diamonds, a gift of her mother.

Man has all the best of it. He has to shave only once a day, but a woman has to stop and powder her nose about every twenty minutes.—Detroit Free Press.

MINERS AT WORK 200 YEARS

Hudson Bay Company Conducts Secret Operations for More Than Two Centuries.

The Pass, Man.—Investigations which were begun by mining experts in the wild region north of here, shortly after the recent gold strike near Athappuskow, are said to have disclosed the fact that mining operations have been in progress in the Hudson bay region for more than 200 years.

The Hudson Bay company, which holds perpetual land grants and mineral rights, has been doing the mining, according to preliminary reports received here. It is understood that the mining industry in that region was more or less of a secret, but that the only reason for secrecy was to keep adventurers from trespassing on company property.

George Washington was very fond of carrots—so fond of them that he never had the heart to eat them.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON

(By REV. P. H. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 2

TEMPERANCE LESSON.
(World's Temperance Sunday.)

LESSON TEXT—Jer. 35:1-8, 12-14, 18, 19
GOLDEN TEXT—Whether thou live, or eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.—1 Cor. 10:31.
PRIMARY TOPIC—A true temperance story.

JUNIOR TOPIC—What alcohol does—Prov. 23:31-32.
INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The clean strong life.
SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Our personal responsibility for temperance reform.

I. The Rechabites Tested (vv. 1-5).
In the days of Jehoiakim the Lord charged Jeremiah to bring the Rechabites into the house of the Lord and test them regarding the drinking of wine. This he did in a place where the people might behold them, the aim being to teach Israel by example. The father of the Rechabites had given command that they should not drink wine. Their filial obedience put to shame the Israelites for their lack of obedience. Joadab, the father of the Rechabites, was only a man, but the one whose commands Israel were disregarding was the Almighty God, their Creator and Savior. It is God's plan that every man be tested. Being a free agent he only can have character through testing. It was for this reason that God placed Adam and Eve in Eden and permitted the devil to test them. While we should be concerned with the removal of temptations from men, we should be more concerned with teaching them their responsibility and showing them how to overcome.

II. The Filial Loyalty of the Rechabites (vv. 6-11).
Though they were out of their own country, in the midst of a foreign people, they refused to drink wine, declaring that they had been true to the instruction of Joadab all their lives. Obedience to his instructions had been practiced by all men, women and children. It is a fine thing when children keep in memory their fathers and render obedience to their commands.

III. The Loyalty of the Rechabites in Contrast With the Disloyalty of the Israelites (vv. 12-16).
1. The appeal (vv. 13, 14). He made the appeal on the basis of the filial loyalty of the Rechabites. He reminded them that the Rechabites were obedient, though their father was dead long ago. He also reminded them that he had spoken to them in person, rising up early to do so.

2. The ministry of the prophets (vv. 15, 16). When the people failed to render obedience to God he sent to them the prophets, who pleaded with them to amend their ways by turning away from their idols. Matthew Henry indicates the points of contrast somewhat as follows: (1) The Rechabites were obedient to one who was but a man; the Jews disobeyed the infinite and eternal God. (2) Joadab was dead long since and could not know of their disloyalty or correct them from it. God is all-wise and lives forever and will punish for disobedience. (3) The Rechabites were never put in mind of their obligations, but God sent his prophets who rose up early to remind them. (4) Joadab left the charge, but God gave the people a goodly land and blessing; them in it. (5) God never tied up his people to any hard task like Joadab did, yet God's people disobeyed him and the Rechabites obeyed their father.

IV. Judgment Upon the Jews for Disobedience (v. 17).
God declared that he would bring judgment upon them according to what he had said. Judgment is determined upon those who disobey and rebel against God.

V. Reward of the Rechabites for Their Loyalty (vv. 18, 19).
Because they had been true to the commands of Joadab they should have continued representation before God. God has such regard for filial obedience that he lets no act go unrewarded.

An Era of Faith.
The victory over evil in the late war has demonstrated to the world the moral government of the universe more clearly than any event since the birth of Christ. An era of faith has been ushered in. Atheism for a while will be almost extinct. Men are ready to believe in God and to go forward, and it is for the church to lead. Every new advance brings new problems and fresh challenges. Out of every success comes forth something which makes greater struggle necessary.

God is calling on us for larger plans. We must take hold upon vaster enterprises. Christ's appeal is to the heroic.—Bishop of Sacramento.

God Knows His Own.
The church must keep herself pure. Neither false doctrine, nor false life, is allowable. The searching eyes of God see every corner of his dwelling-place. Nothing is hidden from his search. "The Lord knoweth them that are his, and them that are not his cannot deceive him. So, let everyone that nameth the name of Christ, depart from iniquity."

Prosperity.
To bring the best human qualities to anything like perfection, to fill them with the sweet juices of courtesy and charity, prosperity, or, at all events, a moderate amount of it, is required—just as sunshine is needed for the ripening of peaches and apricots.—Alexander Smith.

The Miracle of Divine Grace.
The miracle of divine grace is too great for our understanding. The most dreadful thing about sin is the terrible feeling that the sinner can never again be as though that sin had never been.—Rev. Reginald J. Campbell in the Churchman.

"When Labor Shall Have Just Reward and Indolence Alone Shall Want"

By Premier LLOYD GEORGE, Message to Great Britain



Millions of gallant young men have fought for the new world. Hundreds of thousands died to establish it. If we fail to honor the promise given them we dishonor ourselves.

What does the new world mean? What was the old world like? It was a world where toil for myriads of honest workers, men and women, purchased nothing better than squalor, penury, anxiety, wretchedness; a world scarred by slums, disgraced by sweating, where unemployment, through the vicissitudes of industry, brought despair to multitudes of humble homes; a world where, side by side with want, there was waste of the inexhaustible riches of the earth, partly through ignorance and want of forethought, partly through entrenched selfishness.

If we renew the lease of that world, we shall betray the heroic dead. We shall be guilty of the basest perfidy that ever blackened a people's fame. Nay! We shall store up retribution for ourselves and our children.

The old world must and will come to an end. No effort can shore it up much longer. If there be any who feel inclined to maintain it, let them beware lest it fall upon them and overwhelm them and their households in ruin.

It should be the sublime duty of all, without thought of partisanship, to help in the building up of the new world, where labor shall have its just reward and indolence alone shall suffer want.

Since the Armistice All the World Has Been a Bundle of Mutinous Nerves

By President L. H. HOUGH, Northwestern University

Since the armistice the world has been one big union of mutinous nerves.

The first danger is that we may allow this period of world-wide weariness to become a period of world-wide misanthropy. There are difficulties connected with the situation in itself, but the most dangerous thing is not the situation but the way we feel about it.

We are confronted by a state of mind which is a good deal more dangerous than the actual state of the world. If the Christian mind settles down into heavy misanthropy the danger is that it will create the thing it fears.

The second danger is another aspect of the first. It is that we may allow a world-wide nervous reaction to become world-wide ethical reaction. We are all on edge nervously, but we do not like to admit that, except collectively.

During the war fathers and mothers at home and the boys at the front did not realize that all the while their nerves were being held tense—and that after the armistice was signed their nerves went on strike, joined a big union of mutinous nerves.

That nervous reaction had to come. One of the greatest assets of the Christian religion is a sense of humor. If we were to refuse to take our nerves seriously we should perhaps learn what keeps the God Almighty steady, for we read that "even He who sits in the heavens laughs."

New Woman Voter Is All Dressed Up; Is Anyone Getting Ready for Her?

By HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Ohio Suffrage Association

The women of the United States are on the eve of political enfranchisement. The national amendment will undoubtedly be ratified by 36 states before the election of 1920. Now that women are ready, the question is, where will they go? They are not partisan. They have no political inheritance. They have considered themselves Republicans or Democrats because their fathers or husbands are, but distinctly not from any love of the party itself. Where will they go?

The new woman voters are shocked at the high cost of living. They know what the trouble is. They know that the men at the head of the great trusts are grinding the people. The powerful corporations contribute vast sums to the treasuries of the political parties. Women are saying: "If the political parties as now constituted cannot be divorced from beef and steel without dying, then let them die. Let us get a new party, one that is not afraid."

Again, women are unalterably opposed to war. When women had no power they could only weep, but this is now a day for action, not for tears. The political leaders say that no political party can live which does not accept this so-called League of Nations along with universal training and a standing army and side treaties. Well, let it die!

The new woman voter is all dressed up and nowhere to go. The question is: "Is any one wise enough to prepare a place for her?"

Hohenzollern Must Be Shorn of Power for Harm, but He Cannot Be Tried

By LUIGI LUZZATTI, Former Premier of Italy

Crimes attributed to the former emperor were not contemplated in any penal code.

Nobody can be called to answer and be punished for acts which, when committed, did not constitute a crime contemplated by law.

The society of nations may establish for the future the criminal status of offenses against international morals or disregard of treaties, lay down the procedure for judging the culprit, and provide for the penalty, but Count Hohenzollern's accusers cannot appoint judges, and it is impossible to ask Holland to extradite her guest for political crimes not within the purview of present treaties.

The former emperor must be placed in a condition where he can do no further harm, but the eternal ideals which guarantee public and private law must be saved.

Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois—The cow is a most wonderful laboratory. She takes the grasses of the pasture and the roughage of the field and converts them into the most perfect food for man. In that food there is a mysterious something which scientists have found essential to the highest health of the human race, and which can be found nowhere else. Men have sought for centuries the fabled Fountain of Youth. The nearest approach to that fountain which has yet been discovered is the cow. Without her milk children languish, the vigor of the adult declines, and the vitality of the human race runs low.

Mrs. George Bass—It is my judgment that the women will decide the presidency next year.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Our common mother rests and sings, Like Ruth among her garnered sheaves; Her lap is full of goodly things, Her brow is bright with autumn leaves.

DATES IN DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION.

A handful of dates and a bit of bread feeds the Arab who is able to travel over the hot sands of the desert. It is hard for us to look upon dates, figs, raisins and prunes as food. They are, however, most valuable foods, and as sweets are most wholesome for children.

Stuffed dates are so well known that it is unnecessary to speak of them, though a variety of stuffing may be used to vary them. Stuffed with a rich cream cheese and chopped nuts, they make a most dainty finish to a dinner, serving crackers with them and the small cupful of coffee.

Date Cake.—Cream half a cupful of shortening, add three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, one well beaten egg, a cupful of sour milk, in which has been dissolved a teaspoonful of soda. Flavor with nutmeg and add flour enough to roll out in a thin sheet. Divide in two parts. Over one spread a layer of finely chopped dates; with the other sheet on top and press lightly together; cut with a cookie cutter into cakes. Bake in a hot oven.

Date Whip.—Cook one cupful of chopped stoned dates in one-half cupful of boiling water until smooth. Press through a sieve. Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff, add one-third of a cupful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Fold in the date pulp and grate lightly in a buttered baking dish. Bake in a slow oven for 30 minutes. Serve with a custard made of the yolks of the eggs and a pint of milk, or whipped cream may be used as a sauce.

Apple and Dates.—Roll a thin round rich pastry and heap on to it a cupful of two of chopped apples and a cupful of dates, also chopped. Roll up and place in a baking pan. Add a half cupful of brown sugar, a tablespoonful of butter and a cupful of boiling water. Bake one hour in a moderate oven. Serve with cream. If there is not sufficient sauce left in the pan after the pudding is baked.

We call him strong who stands unmoved—
Calm as some tempest-beaten rock—
When some great trouble hurls its shock;
We say of him, "His strength is proved."
But when the spent storm folds its wings
How bears he then life's little things?
—Eileen Alleton.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

In these days of costly foods anything which will take the place of a favorite but too expensive dish will be welcomed. Here is a suggested substitute for cream as a sauce: Mix together two tablespoonfuls each of sugar and cornstarch and cook until smooth and thickened somewhat; be sure that the starchy taste has been removed by cooking. Pour slowly over the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Beat well, return to the fire and cook until of the consistency of cream.

A Nutritious Soup.—Soak rye Graham or white bread until soft; squeeze out the water. Pour on boiling water enough to make the soup of the desired consistency. Cook until the bread is turned into a smooth mush; add butter, cinnamon, raisins and sugar to taste, then add half as much milk or cream as water used and cook ten minutes. Remove from the heat and add a beaten egg yolk. Beat the white to a stiff froth, adding sugar and flavoring and put it in teaspoonfuls over the top. Cover and let stand on the back of the stove for a few minutes before serving.

Berry Cake.—Sift together a teaspoonful of soda with two cupfuls of flour. In another bowl put one cupful of sugar, half a cupful of shortening and warm it enough to easily cream it; add the yolk of one egg and one whole egg, beat well, add one teaspoonful of cinnamon and half a teaspoonful of cloves. Mix well and add one cupful of canned berries, juice and fruit as it comes, stir well. Now mix with the flour mixture and bake in a loaf. Ice with the egg white left from the cake, pouring boiled syrup over it. Use one cupful of sugar and a quarter of a cupful of water boiled until it boils, then pour slowly, beating all the time over the stiffly beaten white.

Charleston Muffins.—Beat together one cupful of sugar and a tablespoonful of butter. Add two eggs beaten light, a pinch of salt a grating of nutmeg and one cupful of milk. Sift in two cupfuls of flour and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in hot muffin pan or in a shallow baking pan.

Swiss-Hamburger.—Take a pound

of hamburger steak and chop. Mix with it one-third of a cupful of flour, add seasonings of salt, pepper and onion, make into small cakes, roll in flour, brown in fat; then add enough water to cook slowly for two hours on the back of the stove.

If either man or woman would realize the full power of personal beauty it must be by cherishing noble thoughts and hopes and purposes; by having something to do and something to live for that is worthy of humanity, and which by expanding the capacities of the soul gives expansion and symmetry to the body which contains it.—Upham.

A FEW GOOD SOUPS.

There is no one dish more usually liked than a well-seasoned soup. The following will be found suggestive:

Liver Soup.—Take half a pound of cold-cooked liver and grind it through a meat chopper. Fry one small onion sliced, in two tablespoonfuls of sweet fat, then add the liver. Add one cupful of dry bread crumbs, season with salt, pepper and add three pinches of good stock. Cook fifteen minutes, add a beaten egg yolk and serve at once.

Scotch Soup.—Peel and slice enough onions to make a cupful; cut fine one carrot and two stalks of celery. Fry brown in butter, being careful not to burn. When brown, add three pinches of water in which a chicken has been boiled and one-half cupful of cooked chicken cut fine. Cover the saucepan and simmer forty minutes. Beat the yolk of an egg, season with salt and pepper. Mix with a little of the soup; add the remainder of the soup and heat carefully but do not boil. Serve with diced bread.

Dutch Soup.—Put a half cupful of grated cheese into a saucepan with three pinches of milk. Simmer gently for ten minutes. When the cheese is dissolved season with pepper and salt and a pinch of sugar. Add half a cupful of cold-cooked macaroni, cut in bits. Beat three eggs until foamy, mix with a little of the soup. Add carefully to the hot soup and serve with diced toasted bread.

Cream of Celery Soup.—Have ready one cupful of celery and put through a sieve. Reduce the water in which the celery was cooked to half a cupful. Put into a saucepan one tablespoonful of butter, season with salt and pepper and stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour. Mix well. Add three cupfuls of milk and stir until it boils. When the mixture is like thin cream add the celery and the celery liquor. Reheat and serve at once.

The mountain of success is steep and high,
Who gains the summit climbs a weary way;
And though brave feet grow stronger with rebuff
The rocky path a coward's steps may slay.

WAYS WITH LIVER.

The usual method of serving liver with bacon is about the extent of liver dishes in the average family. There are various ways of serving liver, a few of which are given below:

Liver Patties.—Scald a pound of liver and grind it with a fourth of a pound of bacon and one onion through the meat chopper. Season well, form into small cakes and cook in a little hot bacon fat, browning both sides.

Boiled Liver.—Cut liver in half-inch slices, cover with boiling water, let stand five minutes, then drain and wipe dry. Sprinkle with seasonings and broil on a well-greased broiler for five minutes. Serve dotted with bits of butter.

Liver Hot Pot.—Cut liver into slices a half-inch thick, soak in cold water for a few minutes; then dry them thoroughly; lay them in a saucepan and dredge with seasoned flour. Cover with thin slices of bacon and sprinkle with chopped parsley. Cook at the simmering point well covered for one and one-half hours. Serve garnished with rolls of fried bacon.

Liver Dumplings.—Chop half a pound of calf's liver, add a chopped onion, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, salt, pepper and a dash of nutmeg. Mix with two well-beaten eggs and one tablespoonful of butter. Add enough fine bread crumbs to form into balls and boil in soup stock. Serve in the soup.

Stuffed Liver.—Slice liver and parboil it in boiling water to cover. Soak six slices of bread in hot water 20 minutes; then squeeze dry. Mix the soaked bread with half a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of sage, two teaspoonfuls of bacon fat and a few dashes of cayenne. Place a spoonful of the stuffing on each slice, roll and fasten with toothpicks for skewers. Place the rolls in a buttered baking dish, add a cupful of hot water and a spoonful of bacon fat; baste occasionally and bake 45 minutes.

Nellie Maxwell

SIMPLICITY AND BEAUTY IN DAINTY NEGLIGEEES



The average woman may have little use for very elaborate negligees, but for daintiness, loveliness of color and simplicity she has an instinctive longing. These always appeal to her and specialists in the manufacture of negligees understand this—so that the bulk of their output combines just these elements. "Negligee" is a term that includes a very wide variety of garments—inspired by the garb of many peoples—for it is in the section of home that women may indulge themselves in the fanciful. Japan and China contribute much and we have interpreted their ideas to suit ourselves besides buying generously of their productions. France is an exhaustless source of inspiration and we use its wonderful creations all the time, adopting and adapting ideas according to our own needs.

Our needs demand at least ten negligees that are simple and pretty, daintily made in lovely colors, to one that is elaborate.

Morning jackets and coats of taffeta silk in gay colors, to be worn with lace-trimmed petticoats are popular, because they embody the things we like best, and negligees of the character of the two shown here are in constant demand. All these appear in

flower-like colors—pink, rose, blue, yellow, occasionally light and vivid greens, occasionally cerise and rich reds. Imagine the negligee shown at the left of the picture in any of these lovely colors and you will find yourself deciding as to which one would suit you best. In this model a long close-fitting and plain slip of box-pleated crepe-de-chine is the easiest thing that ever was to slip into. Over it there is a short kimono-like jacket—a slip-over garment—with scalloped edge buttonholes with embroidery silk, and small sprays of embroidered flowers scattered over it. It could hardly be simpler—or prettier.

The negligee at the right has a straight under-slip of charmeuse satin with a long-draped overgarment of the same material edged with lace. The material is gathered at the shoulders and sides and arranged in a drape that widens at the hips and narrows toward the bottom. It has the effect of a long coat with ribbon that ties across the front below the waistline, to confine it, but this is a one-piece negligee easy to get into and as pretty as any one can ask for. Autumn brides will be interested in these fine examples of American designing and so will every other woman who has eyes to see them.

Hats That Interpret Autumn



If, in all the varied styles in millinery, there is a single point in common, it is that fall hats interpret the season. They are rich, brilliant, generously trimmed, many of them superb and unusual, and they are refined.

Three ultra-smart examples pictured in the group above may have been selected as exponents of the mode, but three hats selected at random would probably convey the same ideas. The hat at the right of the group is made of black satin ribbon, bordered with gold. The barettette is mounted to a band of plain satin ribbon, overlaid with two rows of gold-edged ribbon, and this same ribbon makes the plaited pompon at the left. Worn with this hat is an overblouse of silk voile made to match the hat by the addition of a collar and wide band of the embroidered ribbon. This hat might be named October.

A pretty velvet turban, with a hint of India in its shape and style, is of velvet that makes itself a background for clusters of grapes. These are made of satin, but then grapes of many varieties on autumn hats and metal tissues account for some of the most beautiful. Sometimes the colors are like those of nature and often they are entirely different. Besides the grapes a generous trimmer has allowed this rich turban a bow of narrow gold ribbon near the back.

A hat and a veil of equal importance, at the left of the group, is to be classed among the unusual and pleasing things that the autumn shopper is always running into. Perhaps this veil was made for the hat, or the hat was made for the veil; at any rate the design shows them to be inseparable. This small turban has a crown of tulle upon velvet and a brim of plain dark brown velvet that supports the veil. Straps of velvet, fastened down with metal ornaments, are brought down over the veil at the front, back and sides. Veils and turbans have had their fortunes cast together on many a hat this fall, where each would fall without the other, but together they make a success.

Julia Bottomley

FASHION DIGEST

Some American designers have developed a considerable number of frocks with semi-fitted bodices. Particularly is this style to be seen on evening gowns and dance dresses.

There has been a determined effort for some time past to make popular hand painting as an apparel trimming. Hats thus trimmed have been more or less successful. Now the realm of lingerie has been invaded and some see lingerie in crepe de chine as attractively trimmed with hand embroidery.

The vogue of the separate skirt is assured because of the fashion quality of the separate blouse, especially the long over-blouses combined with separate skirts, thus easily developing what is to all appearances a smart frock.

And our position simply is that no girl ought to wear heels so high she walks like she is stiff in the knee joints.

CAPITAL CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

General and Personal

E. Dana Johnson is back at his desk on the New Mexican after a two weeks' vacation.

State Land Commissioner N. A. Field was a business visitor in Albuquerque yesterday.

Charles B. Barker of the state land office returned the first of the week from Montero where he looked into state land matters.

Leslie A. Gillett, state highway engineer, returned a few days ago from Socorro county, where he spent nearly a week on road business.

E. N. Holbart, assistant state engineer, is at Las Lunas five miles north of Los Lunas looking after Rio Grande improvement work.

Former Governor L. Bradford Prince, home from an extended visit in the east and shows marked improvement in health.

Assistant State Superintendent of Schools John V. Conway is at Belen today, where he addresses the parent teachers' association.

Charles F. Fishback of Ft. Sumner was a business visitor this week. He is interested in the irrigation development in that section.

C. A. Rector of Roswell, sheriff of Chaves county, brought several prisoners to the penitentiary the first of the week.

Miss Gertrude Gormly is reported recovering nicely from an operation performed for appendicitis Tuesday at St. Vincent's sanatorium.

Colbert C. Root, secretary of the Las Vegas Commercial Club, returned home Sunday after serving as editor of the New Mexican for two weeks.

Governor O. A. Larrazolo was confined to his home yesterday by illness, but is improving and hopes to be back at his desk before the end of the week.

Dr. Sarah Coker and Miss Montana Hastings, of the State Child Welfare Work expect to leave tomorrow for Fort Sumner, going there in the interest of the work.

Assistant Attorney General Harry S. Bowman is expected back today from Washington where he has been looking after official business and attending the biennial session of the Scottish Rite Masons.

E. F. Coard, rate clerk of the corporation commission, returned yesterday from Deming where he attended an interstate commerce commission hearing and a conference regarding the Deming jobbing rates.

Surveing General Lucius Hills is expected home today from his visit to Washington where he attended the biennial session of the A. S. R. and to Louisiana where he went for a short visit to relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Boyd have recently moved to this city and located here where Mr. Boyd will be the resident representative of the Chas. H. Hoff Co. of Las Vegas and Albuquerque, "New Mexico's Largest Wholesalers."

Corporal Antonio Ortiz has just arrived at Camp Merritt in New Jersey from overseas, his father Juan I. Ortiz, clerk in the office of the corporation commission has been advised. Corporal Ortiz has been overseas for some time. It is expected that he will come home for a visit soon on furlough.



Give the world the once over

LISTEN, fellows, to some straight talk. Many a man when he gets to be 40, misses something. He may have lots of money, and a fine family but—
He never "got out and saw things". After he gets settled down, it's too late.
Every man wants to see the world. No man likes to stand "ill all his life. The best time to TRAVEL is when you're young and lively—right NOW!
Right NOW your Uncle Sam is calling. "Shove off!" He wants men for his Navy. He's inviting you! It's the biggest chance you'll ever get to give the world the once over!

Shove off! - Join the U.S. Navy

Hugh H. Williams, chairman of the state corporation commission, returned Saturday from a week's vacation in attending the thirty-first annual convention of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners at Indianapolis.

Dr. David Knapp, county physician, has been busy the past month visiting the school children. It must be very amusing work in a way, for in some instances the children beat it when it becomes knowing what the doctors' mission is, while others scold out of open windows when the performance begins and have to be brought back.

Valencia county veterans won the \$100 prize offered by the state headquarters of the American Legion to the county enrolling the largest percentage of its service men in the American Legion. Seventy-nine members were enrolled which was 158 per cent of the quota allotted to that county. McKinley county was second with 211 members which was 141 per cent of their quota.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hudson of Brooklyn left for home last night after a week's visit with Hugh H. Williams and family. Mr. Hudson's Mrs. Williams' brother, Mrs. J. L. Hudson also returned east with her son, after spending a year with the Williams family here. Mr. Hudson, who is an extensive manufacturer, was much pleased with New Mexico, its climate, and hospitality, especially is he enthusiastic over Santa Fe and its people.

A perfectly good murder story came to a climax Monday when Carl Ripston, of this city discovered the supposed murdered man on Central Avenue in Albuquerque. Robert N. Cloney, of Glorieta, age 71 it seems decided to take a little trip and visit relatives in Sandoval and Bernalillo counties and a son in Arizona. He left home with \$900 the 10th of this month. When he was found he still carried \$225 in gold in a money belt around his waist, had \$300 in silver and \$85 in currency. He was not even robbed, the mounted police and other officials are out of a job on what appeared to be one of the most mysterious and sensational murders ever recorded. The young wife and her lady friend who were arrested last week and held under surveillance have been released.

The Santa Fe Post, American Legion has accepted the invitation of Governor Larrazolo to serve in case of disturbances, and have organized a company which will be known as the Montoya y Montoya guard, in honor of Jose Montoya who died in France and Anastasio Montoya who died in Siberia. Miguel A. Otero, Jr., was elected captain, Herbert J. Mendelhall, first lieutenant, and Ben Aldrich, second lieutenant. Thirty-five men immediately volunteered to serve as special mounted policemen. They will be paid and their equipment will be furnished by the state. Eugene Ferry Smith was unanimously elected to succeed Edward L. Safford as treasurer of the Montoya y Montoya Post, Safford having been elected to the post office of the State Organization.

The Workmen's Compensation Law has been published by the State Record in pamphlet form and will be sent to any address at 75 cents per copy. This law has not been published by the state, except as it appears in the Session Laws of 1917 and 1919, which cost \$2.00 each. Address orders to State Record, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

WHY A BIG ARMY?

"If President Wilson believes all he says about the league of nations, why," asks the Sioux Falls (S.D.) Argus-Leader, quoting the Donald Times-Record, "does the secretary of war ask for an appropriation of a billion dollars a year for military purposes and a standing army of over half a million? This is a question which is rising to the lips of Americans all over the republic, and which so far has not been satisfactorily answered." Also commenting upon the Administration's efforts to increase the armed forces, the Manitoba (Min.) Daily Free Press says: "Secretary of War Newton D. Baker has again urged upon the house committee on military affairs that it is vitally necessary to the protection of the country that a permanent peace army of 500,000 men be established."

"The secretary did not go into any arguments as to why any army should be needed if the League of Nations, put forward by the president as a means of preventing all future wars, were adopted. The reliance is not to be placed solely upon a great army, the St. Cloud (Minn.) Daily Journal-Press links the sea force into the argument by pointing out the efforts of Secretary Daniels to increase his branch of the military. The Journal says:

"President Wilson, in his eloquence, if not convincing, arguments for the ratification of the League of Nations covenant, holds out the promise that the treaty will stop wars, and permit nations to reduce their fighting machines of the land and navy. "Joseph Daniels, his secretary of the navy, evidently does not take the Wilson promises seriously. He is advocating a greater navy, the most powerful in all the world. Then there is Secretary Baker who wants a standing army of half a million men, while Gen. Leonard Wood, who knows more about military affairs in a minute than Baker will ever know, says an army half that size is sufficient, if this country adopts the military training of its boys."

"If Wilson's little league will stop wars, what must be the role of his secretaries of war and navy who are appealing to Congress for the biggest navy in the world and a great standing army? What Joseph Daniels and Baker really think of the president's assertions is an army and their recommendations in direct conflict with Woodrow's contentions."

The Washington (D. C.) Post is a long editorial on Maj. Gen. William E. Shert, U. S. A., who is opposed to the Administration's great army program. Shert's recommendations may be summarized thus: A standing army of 250,000, universal military training, creation of a large reserve of civilian officers.

"The army suggested by him is just what the size of the reserve conforms to the ideas of Gen. Leonard Wood and other well-known officers who have been summoned before the committee. It also conforms to the very prevalent belief that if the system of universal military training is adopted there is no necessity for maintaining so large a standing army as would be required otherwise. In fact, it is pretty generally believed that with a policy of universal training the strength of the regular army need not be as great as it should be without training."

Contrasting our old standing army with the proposals now being put forward by the Secretary of War and the militaristic General Staff, the Moline (Ill.) Daily Dispatch condemns Mr. Baker's big army threat in the following terms: "Secretary of War Newton D. Baker has again urged upon the house committee on military affairs that it is vitally necessary to the protection of the country that a permanent peace army of 500,000 men be established in spite of the fact that Major General Leonard Wood gave it as his opinion that 225,000 men would be ample. And Baker has also urged that the league of nations be adopted AS IT IS NOW, in order that the size of the army may not have to be much larger than a makeshift one. 'An army of 500,000 men in this country would be a mere plthing if the proposed league of nations fails,' he told the committee. He did not explain how the United States got along before the war with Germany with a force of but 85,000 men and with no league. With the German menace gone and four millions of trained Americans at hand, the members of the committee seem to feel that such a large army is not necessary. If the German menace should occur, it will not be much of a trick for the United States to get into action in behalf of civilization without waiting three years to make decision, as President Wilson waited from 1914 to 1917."

In fact, the general tone of comment by the American press upon the present army is that a makeshift standing army upon the taxpayers is decidedly adverse to the administration project.

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

The objects of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, to be carried out with the co-operation of its members and with the funds subscribed by them, were stated by the Hon. Elihu Root, member of the National Executive Committee of the Association, as follows: "The purposes to which the money obtained from membership fees and subscriptions is to be applied have been definitely determined by the National Committee of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. The committee resolved upon three definite objects. They are: "First, to improve the land that has been given at Oyster Bay for a Roosevelt Memorial Park. "Second, to erect a monumental memorial in Washington which will rank with the Washington monument and the Lincoln memorial. The form which this memorial will take cannot be now determined; this must rest largely with the architects and sculptors, who will be called upon to design the most appropriate and dignified monument that can be built and with the National Fine Arts Commission that under the law must approve the design and determine its site. "Third, the establishment of a Roosevelt Society of Foundation to carry on Colonel Roosevelt's spirit of Americanism and perpetuate and keep alive the uncompromising patriotism of which he was so essentially the exponent."

SOCIETY, CLUBS, LODGES, CHURCHES

Here and There Over the State

LET US SMILE

There is no room for sadness when we see a merry smile. It always has the same good look—it's never out of style. It nerves us on to try again when failure makes us blue; The dimples of encouragement are good for me and you. It pays a higher interest, for it is merely lent— It's worth a million dollars, and doesn't cost a cent. —Selected.

Santa Fe Society Notes

The Santa Fe Band will give a dance at the Armory tomorrow night. Splendid music will be provided for the occasion by Dan McKenzie's jazz orchestra. Later in the season a big masquerade ball will be given by this organization, and arrangements are now being made for the event.

Several friends assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. P. Robinson, on Grant avenue Monday night, where an enjoyable social time was spent by the party. The happy event was a birthday celebration, and Mrs. Robinson was the recipient of some pretty gifts. Dainty refreshments were served.

Mrs. Thomas White entertained several friends Wednesday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. E. S. Spindler, who leaves the city in the near future to reside at Albuquerque. The party was in the nature of a sewing bee, and the ladies busily engaged with their needles, while Gen. Leonard Wood, who knows more about military affairs in a minute than Baker will ever know, says an army half that size is sufficient, if this country adopts the military training of its boys.

"If Wilson's little league will stop wars, what must be the role of his secretaries of war and navy who are appealing to Congress for the biggest navy in the world and a great standing army? What Joseph Daniels and Baker really think of the president's assertions is an army and their recommendations in direct conflict with Woodrow's contentions."

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Monday night the members of the Merchant's association dined at the Parrot Shop and incidentally a general discussion took place relative to important improvements of commerce. The general discussion was a great success and with these enthusiastic boosters behind the proposed erection of a big new hotel for Santa Fe the proposition will surely be a realization before many more months. Tuesday night at the Museum night supper lodge, Masons and their ladies discussed the Santa Fe Fiesta, which now seems to be an assured annual event to look forward to in the old capital city. The business men at the Museum banquet pledged \$2,500 and a committee will be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' association to secure the other \$1,500 necessary to stage the great event.

Bridge Whist Players

Thirty-two ladies responded to invitations for an afternoon of bridge at the home of Mrs. John Barber, Wednesday.

The home was made festive in appearance by beautiful cut flowers, white tablecloths and chrysanthemums being used in tasteful profusion. In the games, Mrs. Halley was fortunate in making highest score and received a cut glass compass as a prize. Mrs. Wells Benson received a Packard tea set as a consolation prize. Elaborate refreshments were a feature of the afternoon, the clever hostess serving two kinds of sandwiches, cherry, marmalade, cherry ice cream, salted almonds, mints and coffee.—Carlsbad Current.

New Commandery Organized

The Knights Templar of Clovis have organized a Commandery and started work under a dispensation of the Grand Commandery of New Mexico. The officers designated are as follows: George Roach, eminent commander; P. A. Lashier, generalissimo; F. A. Dillon, captain general; E. P. Cooley, prelate; J. H. Hileartner, senior warden; John Redmon, junior warden; R. J. Neal, recorder; W. U. Dannelly, treasurer; Alfred Blue, warder.

Fiftieth Annual Banquet

The Masons of Tucuman No. 27, A. F. & A. M., held their Fiftieth Annual Banquet on Saturday evening, October 18, at the Masonic Temple in that city. The feast was very largely attended by members and visitors, having become an event that is looked forward to with great anticipation by the Masons of that city. The banquet was attended by the ladies of the Eastern Star.

Welcome French War Brides

American homes are extending the same hospitality to the French wives of returned soldiers that the doughboys received from grateful French families with whom they were billeted, according to letters that are constantly being received by American Red Cross Home Service workers, who also are helping make these brides from overseas feel at home here. The Red Cross chapters who were assigned to groups of French soldiers' wives when they were passing through the ports at which they were shown the progress the newcomers have made toward adjusting themselves to American homes and customs.

"What would have become of us, poor little French strangers, all alone in the strange country, without even knowing enough language to make us understood?" writes one of these brides. "Thanks to the Red Cross we were not separated and everything was done for our comfort, to show us that we were not alone and that we were in a country of friends."

"We can never say what this has meant. Our wives had no idea what America was like except what we told them. Now they've met real American people here in the hotel and places they've been. Of course, they'll meet some mean ones later—they're bound to—but they'll be contented, because nothing will ever make them think that real Americans are anything but fine."

But the enthusiasm is not all on one side, for the Home Service workers through their intimate contact with the French girls the American soldiers took as wives, compliment them highly.

"We feel," reports one Red Cross woman, "that girls like these are a real asset to America."—Red Cross Bulletin.

Musical Comedy Minstrel Show

Ballou Ahyad Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., otherwise known as Albuquerque Shriners have decided to stage in that city on the nights of November 17 and 18, the most pretentious Musical Comedy Minstrel show ever staged not only in that city but in the state of New Mexico. The officers of the organization learned some time ago that George C. Pound of New York City had been brought from the east to Amarillo, Texas to stage a show for Khiva Shrine Club of that city and they immediately opened negotiations with Mr. Pound with a view of securing him for Albuquerque.

Active rehearsals have begun at the Masonic Temple and the committee in charge have invited the young men of the city in general to take part in the show. Mr. Pound carries his own musical director, all of the special scenery, costumes, etc. and an augmented orchestra will be used with the production. The opening performance will be given on Monday night, November 17, as this is the day of the Shrine ceremonial, there will be a large number of out of town Shriners and their friends present. The proceeds of the performances will be used to send the Shrine patrol to Portland, Oregon in June of 1920.

Elks Initiate 25 Candidates

Commencing Thursday afternoon at two o'clock and lasting far past midnight, the Raton Lodge of Elks initiated some twenty-five candidates into the mysteries of Elksdom. The novices were Paragard about the streets in the afternoon, garbed in fitting attire, and to the tune of "How Dry I Am," with the New Mexico Burros as a means of transport.

The initiation ceremonies commenced at about eight o'clock in the evening and the candidates will all testify that if they missed any of the "stunts" it was not the fault of their newly made friends.

By far the largest crowd of Elks ever gathered together in the Elks home in this city were present at this ceremony, many out of town Brothers enjoyed the evening. The class of young men taken into the Elks do credit to the order, no better looking and splendid young men ever applied for the benefits of Elksdom. The lodge is proud of them all and the Elks lodge in Raton now stands at the head of the list in point of membership and we might say good fellowship.—Raton Reporter.

Business and Social Session

The Woman's Benefit association of the Macabees at Roswell, at recent meeting completed plans for their Christmas party. After the business session the Roswell News says: A pleasant social time was enjoyed complimentary to Mrs. Frank Erb, a recent bride, and Mrs. Nelson of Galesburg, Ill. both of whom were presented with beautiful gifts of hand decorated china. Clever games were the diversion and in this Mrs. Nelson scored, receiving the beautiful flowers offered as the prize. The hostesses, Mrs. Marki and Mrs. Whiteman, served delicious refreshments to close the afternoon.

Beautifulizing the Church

The Broadway Christian church at Albuquerque is spending more than \$1,000 on the interior decoration of the church. The walls and ceilings are being retinted and new hangings have been purchased. New pews have also been ordered, which are expected to arrive in the near future. The pastor Rev. Alfred O. Kuhn, who attended the convention of the Disciples of Christ in Cincinnati returned from that city last week.

In Honor of Grand Matron

Mrs. John McCure, of Roswell entertained a few days ago at her home in compliment of Mrs. Jessie Morgan, Grand Matron of the O. E. S. of New Mexico, who was in that city on her official visit to the chapter. The rooms were beautifully decorated with bright hued autumn flowers and foliage. At the close of an enjoyable afternoon, a delicious ice course was served. The guests invited were the past matrons of the Eastern Star.

Visitors From Far-Away China

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Cooper have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Vouden, the latter being a sister of Mrs. Cooper, who has been for the past 11 years engaged in missionary work in China. She recently married Mr. Vouden, and they have returned to the United States for a furlough and to take a course of study at the Moody Bible Institute at Chicago, and at the completion of the course, which is expected to last for about two years, they will again return to the mission field. Mrs. Vouden this week addressed the various women's organizations of the different churches in that city, relating her experiences as a missionary during the 11 years in China.

Children Enjoy Party

There was a pretty little party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Scott, recently when their little son, Raymond, celebrated his eleventh birthday. During the afternoon historical and other games were played in which the children proved themselves especially bright. In the dining room the table was most attractive, with its color scheme of pink and white. On the center was a huge, beautifully iced two-story cake with its eleven tiny candles. Mrs. Scott, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Clydesdale, served her son's guests with the most delicious refreshments.—Lordsburg Liberal.

Orchestra and Band Consolidate

The girls' orchestra of Portales has combined with the boys' band of that city under the leadership of Clarence Prell, who has been the instructor of the young ladies orchestra. The organization is completing arrangements to give a chicken pie supper and recital in the near future. Twice a month on Friday evening a social affair will be given for the members of the orchestra, of which there are now thirty-five members, one being Miss Helen Lindsey, daughter of Former Governor Lindsey of New Mexico.

Visiting Chapters in State

Mrs. Jessie Morgan, of Artesia, Grand Matron of the O. E. S. of New Mexico, has officially visited several of the Eastern Star chapters in the state. From all reports the Roswell chapter leads in the beautifully exemplified work, the entertainment and social hour that follows the members of the orchestra, which had previously been arranged and carried out, for her visit.

Highway Department Receives Army Supplies

The state highway department has received notice that the following war department supplies have been shipped to the storage plant at Los Lunas: 4,200 feet of two inch, 25,000 feet of three inch, 214 feet of four inch, and 500 feet of six inch black iron pipe; 151 feet four inch galvanized iron pipe; and 135 feet of four inch wrought iron pipe. At present prices the shipment will exceed \$15,000.00 in value.

Train Service May Be Reduced Soon

The Santa Fe desires to discontinue Sunday train service between Raton and Ute Park, F. L. Meyers, superintendent of the New Mexico division, writes the corporation commission. It would appear that the traffic does not justify the expense. The commission has the matter under investigation.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, author and poet, died yesterday after many months of illness brought on by overwork overseas.

SCOPE OF THE FOURTEENTH CENSUS EXTENDED

The Fourteenth Decennial Census, on which the actual enumeration work will begin January 2, 1920, is to be the most important ever taken. The Act of Congress providing for this census increased the scope of the inquiries so as to include forestry and forest products.

The inquiries to be made relating to population, manufactures, mines, quarries and agriculture were also extended in their scope by Congress. The statistics gathered on mining will include all oil and gas wells. Many startling developments in this important branch of the Nation's resources are looked for by census officials. The figures gathered in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas will no doubt prove to be those most eagerly sought for, as shown by inquiries already received by the Census Bureau.

The compilation and gathering of forestry and forest products statistics will be in charge of a special force of experts. The accurate and comprehensive figures gathered concerning this vital natural resource will be much in demand, and the comparisons made with conditions existing before the war will be of great interest.

Agricultural statistics will likewise be the subject of special effort on the part of the Census Bureau as the importance of farming is being realized by the average citizen far more than ever before.

REMOVAL OF LIVE STOCK SCALES EXPLAINED

Some time ago Bacharach Bros., merchants at Arriba, a small station just north of Las Vegas, filed complaint with the state corporation commission that the Santa Fe railway had removed the stock scales located at that point. W. E. Goodloe, live stock agent, wires the commission that it is the practice to remove live stock scales whenever in need of extensive repairs from stations where they are not needed for transportation purposes. At this point the scales have not been used to ascertain weights of live stock as a basis for transportation charges. The scales have been used by the public for the purpose to ascertain weights of live stock for commercial purposes.

REDUCED FREIGHT RATES GRANTED ON LIVE STOCK

Reduced freight rates on live stock from the drought sections in the northwest to New Mexico have been granted, H. A. Scandrett, traffic assistant to Hale Holden, regional director of central western region, wires the state corporation commission. The rates have been authorized and will be published in a few days. The rates apply on live stock from stations on the Union Pacific railroad and the Burlington railroad in the drought sections in Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming to stations in New Mexico on the Santa Fe Railway, Rock Island Railroad, the Colorado and Southern railroad, and the El Paso and Southwestern system.

PECOS VALLEY WANTS FREIGHT CARS

Cars for shipping hay are much in demand and the supply limited, wires V. L. Gates of Artesia to the corporation commission. No empties have been received for five days. A great amount of hay may be ruined in case it should rain. Cars are needed at Dexter, Espuela, Artesia, and Atoka. Other shippers also have trouble in getting cars. The commission is taken the matter to the proper railway officials.

Capital Coal Yard

Wholesale and Retail Coal and Wood
PHONE 85

Sugarite Lump	Cerrillos Lump
Sugarite Grate	Cerrillos Egg
Sugarite Nut	O'Mera Lump
Raton Lump	Smithing Coal
Yankee Lump	Anthracite, all sizes
Coke	Steam Coal

Cord Wood, Sawed Wood, Native Kindling
OFFICE—Montezuma Avenue
Near A. T. & S. F. Depot.

USE THE BETTER KIND

It pays to supply your table with quality food products, such as

Chase & Sanborn's Coffee.
Hunts Canned Fruits.
Richelieu Canned Vegetables.

H. S. KAUNE & CO.

POWER RATE HOUSEWORK BY ELECTRICITY

is a boon to women. Think of running the machine with the weaving treadle. Of doing the washing without backbreaking labor. It can all be done and we shall be very glad indeed to prove it to you. And the cost is not excessive. Come and see how electricity will do nearly all your housework.

SANTA FE WATER & LIGHT COMPANY