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NEW MEXICO STATE RECORD

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SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1921

NUMBER 334

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK

More Board Appointments

The following appointments have been sent to the senate by Governor Mechem:

To be members of the board of trustees of the University of New Mexico, at Albuquerque: Mrs. Rupert E. Anderson, of Santa Fe; Nathan Jaffa, of Roswell; J. A. Reidy, A. A. Sedillo, Charles Lemble, of Albuquerque. The new members are Mrs. Asplund and Lemble.

To be members of the Capitol Custodian board, Santa Fe: Juan Ortiz, of Galisteo; Julius H. Gerdes, of Santa Fe. Under the law, the third member of this board is the state land commissioner.

To be members of the board of trustees of the Miners' hospital, at Eaton: Mrs. E. R. Manning, of Raton; Miss Ruth Squires, of Clayton; Messrs. J. B. Motz, J. O. Fisher and A. L. Garden, of Raton.

To be regents of the Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe: Mrs. A. B. McMillen, of Albuquerque; Frank Springer, of Las Vegas; Judge N. B. Laughlin and Col. Ralph E. Twitchell, of Santa Fe. Mrs. McMillen is the only new member. She succeeds Seligman, of Santa Fe. The governor and Judge John R. McFie are ex-officio members of this board.

The Senate Confirms

The senate on Thursday afternoon that had been made by Gov. Mechem: confirmed the following nominations: Two members of the state highway commission, three members of the state board of medical examiners, five members of the board of trustees of the Spanish-American normal school, at El Rito.

Murder Case on Hearing

The supreme court on Monday heard oral arguments for a rehearing in the case of Sylvester E. Bailey, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of James Bedore, in Grant County. Bailey was represented in the argument by K. K. Scott, of Silver City. The court's ruling on the motion will be announced later.

Communicable Diseases Drop

Communicable diseases reported in the state last week dropped to 280 cases as compared with 545 the week before, it is reported by the state department of health. In diphtheria, measles, pneumonia and tuberculosis alone there was a decrease of 211 cases.

Bridge Contract Awarded

The State Highway Commission on Monday morning awarded to the J. P. Stryker Construction company of Denver, the contract for building a federal aid project No. 65, the bridge across the Rio Grande river at Espanola, in Rio Arriba County. There were six bids received for this contract. The Stryker bid was declared to be the lowest and best bid. The contract price was \$49,236. This company is now building federal aid road projects in de Baca, Mora, San Miguel and Mora counties.

Judge Neblett Goes East

Judge Colin Neblett, presiding judge of the federal district of New York has left for New York, where he will hold court for Judge Learned Hand, to assist in clearing up the docket, which is badly congested. He expects to be in New York about six weeks and then will stop at his old home in Virginia for a visit with his mother before returning to Santa Fe.

HUNDRED MILLION MORE GIVEN FOR GOOD ROADS

Washington, Feb. 23.—Federal aid to the states in the construction of good roads is to be continued at maximum speed.

This was stated when the House passed a bill to be passed the bill providing for a further appropriation of \$100,000,000 to be expended year ending June 30, 1922.

Representative Sells, of Tennessee, chairman of the Committee on Roads in support of the measure, had this to say:

"In reporting this measure, the committee does not assume that it solves the question or that the plan it submits is ideal. We have thought it best to provide for a continuance of the work during the next fiscal year, leaving to a later Congress any changes in the system which circumstances may render necessary.

"To defer action at this session of Congress would be dangerous and might defeat all road construction in many of the States, where further legislative action is necessary to enable them to become beneficiaries under the existing system. The legislators of probably two thirds of the States are in session now, and until Congress decides this question none of them can act intelligently or provide adequately for a continuing program.

"The benefits accruing are not so much the actual aid rendered as the stimulus afforded to the various States and their subdivisions to provide for themselves the funds necessary to secure national aid. The first appropriation made by Congress in 1916 for this purpose was \$75,000,000, followed by another in 1919 for \$300,000,000 or a total of \$375,000,000. And yet in 1919 alone so great was the incentive of \$245,000,000 road act that the states themselves provided an aggregate fund of \$400,000,000 followed by an expenditure of probably \$700,000,000 in 1920. During the nearly five years since these appropriations were first available more than 20,000 miles of public roads have either been constructed or let to contract on which the Federal Government has expended or agreed to expend approximately \$150,000,000 or an average of about \$7,000 per mile.

Opponents of this measure will not emphasize the fact that there still remains in the Treasury \$117,000,000 unexpended and unallotted, and seek to show that a further appropriation at this time is unnecessary.

NEW MEXICAN FIGHT THAT IS FICTION

(By Guthrie Smith)

A senatorial fight which does not exist is being pictured by the Santa Fe New Mexican for the benefit of its limited number of readers.

Senator A. B. Fall, of New Mexico, has been selected by President-elect Harding to serve in the cabinet as secretary of the Interior. In the event of his acceptance of the portfolio, Senator Fall will resign as senator.

When a senator resigns, the governor of the state appoints his successor, to serve until the next regular election. The general regulation in New Mexico, in both Republican and Democratic circles, is that if Fall resigns, Gov. Mechem will appoint Halm O. Bursum, of Sororro, national committeeman and for a long period of years one of the party's most effective leaders.

The New Mexican has carried several allusions to the fight that Senator Bursum, of San Miguel, and Eduardo M. Otero, of Valencia, are making against the appointment of Bursum. There was another to the effect that Frank H. Hitchcock, former postmaster general and campaign manager for President Taft, was opposed to the appointment of Bursum, and that he might himself like to have the appointment.

Romero is not, and has not been, opposed to the appointment of Bursum. The authority for this statement is Sec. Romero. He himself said yesterday that he is not opposed to the appointment of Bursum.

Hitchcock said that he has not the slightest desire to return to public service, and that, even though he had such a desire, he would not be opposing the appointment of Bursum. And he is not now opposed to Bursum.

So it transpires that at least two-thirds of the New Mexican's stories were false. In this it has run true to form. Nearly all of its news stories touching upon political matters are built upon and of the minimum of truth. What is uppermost in the policy of the paper is to embarrass Gov. Mechem and to discredit Bursum. Since the record does not lend itself to the embarrassing of Gov. Mechem or the discrediting of Bursum, the record is ignored and pure fiction substituted.

As to the third count of the New Mexican's charge, it may be said that it is open to suspicion. If no other reason exists, the mere fact that it is printed in, and sponsored by, the New Mexican, is enough to create doubt in the minds of well-informed people.

Otero may be opposed to the appointment of Bursum. And he may be opposed to the appointment of Bursum. Many of his influential friends have said they know of no reason that he should be opposing Bursum. Mrs. Nina Otero-Warren, his sister, said last night that she had not the slightest idea as to his attitude in the matter.

But perhaps the New Mexican, through its close political affiliations with Otero, is better informed than Mrs. Otero-Warren.

SANTA FE NOW TRAINING CENTER FOR SERVICE MEN

F. W. Beidler, Supervisor of Federal Board Training centers, with headquarters in Denver, accompanied Miss Bessie Fitcher of Richmond, Virginia, to Santa Fe this week and assisted her in establishing a training center in this city for disabled soldiers.

Mr. Beidler contacted for rooms for the training school in the Gans Building and Mr. Miss Fitcher in charge. For the present she will be the only instructor but others will be added as the demands warrant.

All soldiers who may be receiving compensation or who are entitled to receive compensation under the Rehabilitation Act are entitled to training. The first are such as returned under Section 3 of the Act referred to. These are entitled to full expense for books, tools, etc., but no training pay. The other class coming under Section 2 are such soldiers as are regarded as having a vocational handicap and will receive books, tools, etc., and training pay in addition.

The district of which Santa Fe will be the Training Center embraces all of Santa Fe, Taos and Rio Arriba counties and small portions of other adjoining counties and as there are a large number of soldier residents in this area who are suffering physical handicaps (eighty in one of the counties alone) it seems likely that the training center will become quite a training center in a few months.

FIVE NEW HIGHWAYS TO BE CONTRACTED MARCH EIGHTH

Contracts for five federal aid projects to cost nearly \$9,000,000 will be awarded by the state highway commission on March 8. The five projects are in as many counties, have an aggregate mileage of 82,605 miles, with an aggregate estimated cost of \$8,816,005. They are as follows:

No. 1-C, between Raton and Mora, in Colfax county, 13.33 miles, estimated to cost \$1,791,166.

No. 27, between Gallup and Guam, in McKinley county, 22.62 miles, estimated to cost \$1,888,100.

No. 29, between Artesia and Home, in Fidler county, 20.48 miles, estimated to cost \$99,487.

No. 50, between Deming and Magdalena, in Luna county, 15.32 miles, estimated to cost \$2,338.

No. 51, between Socorro and San Antonio, in Socorro county, 10.623 miles, estimated to cost \$52,514.

The official call for bids and specifications for construction appear elsewhere in the State Record.

THE GAME COMMISSION HAS BEEN CREATED

The house did not lose a minute in arranging to concur in senate judiciary committee substitute for house bill No. 92, which that measure was reported over by the senate.

This is a compromise bill that is said to be acceptable to all parties concerned. It provides for a game and fish commission of three members, to be appointed by the governor and to serve without pay. The house version is to be confirmed by the senate, without confirmation by the governor, without confirmation by the senate. The pay of the wardens is increased from \$2,400 to \$3,000 a year, with traveling expenses allowed. The pay of the chief deputy and of the office clerk will be \$1,800 a year for each.

An effort was made in the senate to tack on an amendment to reduce the pay to \$2,000. When this failed, another was offered to reduce the pay to \$2,700. This also failed.

In the house, Otero, of McKinley, offered an amendment to cut out the allowance of traveling expenses, and Winston of Sierra offered one to reduce the pay to \$2,400. Both failed.

An appropriation of \$30,000 to establish a fish hatchery is made in the house committee substitute for house bill No. 1. This is the act that repeals that part of the gasoline excise tax that has been declared unconstitutional, and levies another tax, which, it is hoped, will stand close scrutiny of the courts. It is one of the provisions that from the proceeds of this gasoline tax shall be taken \$30,000 to establish the fish hatchery. House Democrats opposed the bill on account of the hatchery provision, they said.

STORM CLOUDS HAVE NOW DRIFTED AWAY

Danger of friction between the house of representatives and the state board of health because cooler judgment has shown little or nothing is to be gained by quarreling.

The threat of trouble occurred when the house passed the house resolution introduced by Gallegos, of Guadalupe, to censure Dr. C. E. Calder, commissioner of the state board of health, to exclude him from the floor of the session, declaring him unfit to hold the office of commissioner and requesting the state board of health to remove him without delay.

The resolution was passed. It was said to have had its origin in Dr. Walker's action in criticizing and condemning Representative R. L. Baca, of Santa Fe, for his action with respect to house bill No. 79, which was a health department measure.

The receding action occurred on Wednesday afternoon when Baca, speaking to a point of personal privilege, moved that the record be expunged, of the resolution and of all remarks and other matters relating thereto. This motion was carried unanimously.

After the resolution had been killed, Dr. Walker issued the following statement:

"Naturally Mr. Baca's statement and action this afternoon before the house of representatives pleases me immensely, and justifies the confidence I had that he would be found vigorously working for the state board of health when the session opens. Mr. Baca worked for the creation of the state department of health. He supported the legislation at the special session which empowered the powers and made possible the creation of full time county health departments. As a member of the board of Santa Fe, he was a participant in the agreement for service and county health has produced in Santa Fe County one of the best full-time county and city health departments in the State.

"We felt and still feel that a prima facie case of long standing whose interest in health work has been repeatedly proved, could not be easily moved from his course. It was plain that even if personal differences might arise between us, the legislation necessary to the continued growth of health work would not be crippled by him, but on the contrary, would still be earnestly supported. However, there are no differences between us, and I am glad that. With the backing which he will give the needed health legislation, I am confident that this legislation will do as much for the health of the people of the state as did the 1919 state legislation, of which Mr. Baca was also a prominent member."

CATTLE AND HORSE GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Albuquerque, N. M., February 23.—Of the 1,200,000 head of cattle in New Mexico on January 1, 1921, over 50 per cent or more than 600,000 head belong to members of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, while the members of the association number somewhat in excess of 40 per cent of all of the cattle owners in the state. The figures give some indication of the importance, not only to the cattle industry but to the state as a whole, of the seventh annual convention of the association, which will be held at Albuquerque March 29th, 30th and 31st. More than five hundred men, members of the association or directly interested in the cattle industry in this state, attended the convention last year at Roswell, and it is expected that this year's convention will attract not less than one thousand members and interested spectators.

It was announced at the headquarters of the association here today that a special round trip rate for the convention has been made by all railroads. The New Mexico Wood Growers' Association will hold its convention immediately in advance of the Cattle Growers, and the rate to Albuquerque from all points in New Mexico will apply from March 23rd, with final return limit March 31st.

NEW MEXICO NEWS REVIEW

BERNALILLO

Idle men are hitting Albuquerque in large droves, according to police records, and the arrests of men on vagrancy charges will now average between 10 and 25 a day. Several nights ago 32 men were arrested as vagrants. This is the heaviest vagrancy record in the history of the police department.

Permission to construct a fence around the premises of the Girls' Welfare home at Albuquerque, has been obtained by A. B. Stroup, member of the board of control. The fence will be of board, five feet high topped by three or four strands of barbed wire, which it is hoped will discourage the girls in their practice of slipping out of the yard while they are "taking their exercise." There are at present seven girls at the home, and the matron has had considerable difficulty in keeping them "in bounds." Mr. Stroup explained. The wire on the top of the fence will make it extremely difficult to scale, he said.

Survey work on the new concrete road from the Barajas bridge towards Delta is progressing very rapidly. Mr. Anderson of the state engineering staff is at present surveying the old road. When this work is completed he will then take up the other road proposed by the property owners.

It may be found more advantageous to change the road from its present course to a point farther west, it is claimed.

Albuquerque has been designated by Adjutant General Henry Rolf Brown as cavalry headquarters and Troop A headquarters troop. General Brown also authorizes the organization of a second troop. This will make six troops of cavalry in the state. J. H. Toulouse, of Albuquerque, has been appointed major on duty there and the personnel of his staff is to be appointed largely from the headquarters troop which includes, besides the cavalry section, a signal detachment band and others.

CHAVES

The most important oil news is that drilling at Orchard Park has been resumed after a delay of several months occasioned by lost tools. Satisfactory progress has been made at Orchard Park this week and the big drill has been brought considerably nearer to the Redfield sand where the staff is expected to be found.

The Chaves-Eddy Oil Company is drilling at a depth of 235 feet and good progress is being made. The company is being backed by local men.

At Lake Arthur the National has a big flow of artesian water and are able to face with a cementing job with water to contend with. They are planning to force the cement down through a three-inch pipe. They have no doubt but they will be able to conquer the water.

The Illinois company is drilling at a depth of 285 feet at Dayton hill. The drill is now in hard lime with good indications.

The Kansas-New Mex well No. 2 is now down to a depth of 100 feet. Both at Phoenix and Rockwood good progress is being made by the National Exploration Company—Roswell Record.

All Chaves county farmers interested in the project of cotton seedling had a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Saturday afternoon, February 26th. The purpose of the meeting is simple to exchange views and ascertain how much cotton will be grown in the Roswell territory during the coming season.

COLFAX

W. G. Turley, assistant state engineer, is in the city from his headquarters at Santa Fe for the purpose of making a hydrographic survey of the Cimarron stream system. The survey consists of the measuring of the amount of water used on the lands under irrigation and in cultivation under this water system. This survey has been ordered by the district court of Colfax county in order to settle the case now pending between the Snoger Ditch Company and the French Land & Irrigation Co. and others.

Mr. Turley stated that the work will take from one to two years, and a force of field men will shortly be put to work. He also stated that a good deal of work had already been completed by the different companies and Mr. Geo. Briggs, county surveyor. With the work that is finished, a considerable amount of money will be saved by the people, who are compelled to "foot" the bill—Springer Times.

I. C. Fluerschheim, of Sororro post commander of the local post of the American Legion, delivered an address before the Colfax County Ex-Servicemen's Association at Raton, Tuesday evening, February 22. The Ex-Servicemen Association is a new organization, and will be a separate body from the American Legion.

Messrs. Frank Humphreys and George Woods of Maxwell went to Kinross City the latter part of last week with several car loads of cattle shipped by Mr. Van Bruggen.

One of the most successful pig clubs in New Mexico is the Miami club composed of ten boys in the Miami district of Colfax county. \$4,000 of the pigs raised by the boys of this club has so increased in

that the boys with their leader, Mr. Metzger are planning to hold an auction of a part of their purchased stock early in the season.

DE BACA

A meeting of the Commercial Club was held recently, to consider the feasibility of building a bridge across the Pecos, below the railroad bridge, and having the Abajo highway changed to run through town. It would shorten the highway between Fort Sumner and Lordsburg about eight miles and be a better road for traffic. But the cost of the change would be almost prohibitive.

Ben Hall, Dereno stockman, was in Fort Sumner and stated that it had been a fine winter for livestock, and that farmers in his neighborhood were listing ground preparatory to early planting. Mr. Hall will plant about 120 acres.—Fort Sumner Review.

R. E. McKenzie of Fort Sumner shipped a 1,000 pound buffalo to the El Paso, Texas, Zoo on Wednesday.

J. Gilmer Capps and sister, Miss Capps, of Snyder, Okla., were recent visitors here. They both have homes south of Buchanan and are very much interested in the oil prospects in that vicinity. Mr. Capps is manager of the big "Capps" ranch, near Snyder.

The industry by the depot known as McChes Mills is turning the farmers' grain into money here of late. This mill is paying from ten to twenty-five cents per hundred more for grain than Melrose or Tola, and then cannot get enough to supply the demand.

Last week thirty tons of maize and twenty tons of corn were bought, and most of it manufactured into feed of some kind for man and beast.

The community around Rancho post office has been furnished most of the grain lately. Several of these men have heretofore been selling at Melrose and of course, bought their supplies there but now they do most of their trading here and have moved their bank accounts here.

The plant also finished cleaning and loaded a car of beans for the Forrest Grain Co. of Tolar.—Fort Sumner Leader.

EDDY

Work will commence some time in March on the new road connecting Hope and Artesia. This road will be 20½ miles in length of hard surface construction, culverts and bridges of concrete and metal construction. This project has been contemplated for some time and every month or so a hundred more for miles in this and the Hope vicinity will rejoice that at last what seemed a dream far in the future is about to become a reality.

Business is bound to improve both at Hope and Artesia with the completion of this new highway and with a bumper apple crop in prospect the growers and shippers will greatly benefit.—Artesia Advocate.

The spring term of the district court will convene in Carlbad, Monday, March 14th. Unless more local news develops, no jury will be summoned for this term, there being but little to come before that body and court funds are low. However, a jury will be drawn, primarily to hear the case against Orell for the killing of Butcher. The petit jury will be drawn with orders to report on March 26th.

The Globe, Printer and Mining Company has recently completed a survey embracing grades and profiles for the purpose of building a railroad to its open holdings two miles east of Avalon. The short line when built will enable the Globe company to put its product on the Santa Fe at Avalon, the intention being to build another mill on the land embraced in the holdings. The company announces that there is now a renewed demand for its manufactures owing to increased activity in the building line principally from El Paso and surrounding country.—Carlbad Argus.

Troop B at Carlbad has received a large amount of its equipment consisting of guns, shavers, revolvers and ammunition for its ordinance. Captain West has had the members of his troop busy unpacking and cleaning the equipment. The total cost of the equipment for the troop will amount to nearly \$50,000.

A plot of ground 40x150 feet on the Santa Fe property just south of the depot at Artesia has been laid out and work will start at once. It is to be carbed and fenced, the fence to be constructed of "T" rail and chain enclosing a turf of blue grass and a large bed of flowers of different varieties.

GRANT

The Silver Valley Waterworks Company has leased the main shaft of the Silver Spot mine and will install the necessary equipment to make the flow of water at that point a part of the city's supply.

At a depth of 180 feet at the point of contact of two formations, a pressure of 28 pounds of water to the square inch was found.

The water has been analyzed and found to be very pure and splendidly suited to domestic use.

Should the company decide to resume mining operations they will still have available the No. 2 shaft which is the one in the ore.

A great deal of local interest is being manifested in the Radium Sanatorium and Training Company, recently incorporated, which proposes to erect a sanatorium at White Site, for the purpose of utilizing the radio-active ores and hydro-radio active waters from the radium mines in that district. Experiments with

these ores indicate that they possess medicinal qualities in a high degree and that another enormous attraction will be added to those of this district when the project is carried out. Dr. Louis F. Murray is taking an active interest in the proposition.

L. E. Foster of the Gila Farms company has announced that the intention to offer for sale a larger acreage of irrigated farm lands in the Gila valley. It is proposed to sell these lands in blocks of forty acres and up to practical farmers on the Gila Farms company that this change will be to the benefit of the entire Gila section by increasing the population and probably the production.

The irrigated land to be sold comprises 1,225 acres on the Upper Gila and 500 acres at Redrock, with 1000 more acres that can be put under irrigation at comparatively small cost. The value of the land ranges from \$115 to \$200 per acre. Appraisers of the Federal Farm Loan bank at Wichita have placed a value on the land for loan purposes of \$100 to \$150 per acre.

The Gila river valley is a proven agricultural section. On the irrigated land, wheat averaging 25 bushels to the acre has been raised, corn yields 2000 to 3000 pounds to the acre and oats 50 to 100 bushels. Alfalfa averages four cuttings a season, or 10 tons to the acre.

It is believed that experienced and industrious farmers can increase the production as there have been instances of record yields per acre by certain farmers on the Gila—Silver City Enterprise.

GUADALUPE

A big prairie fire swept over several sections of land north west of town Wednesday afternoon, destroying grass and fence.

Both the city and state trucks and graders were out to fight the fire and a big crowd of men worked from three in the afternoon till late at night before the fire was under control. Fortunately there was not a living wind, or the results would have been more disastrous.—Vaughn News.

The E. P. & S. W. steel gang moved to Cuervo last Sunday, and the laying of new steel is rapidly nearing this place. Cuervo's population has greatly increased as a result of the steel gang.—Cuervo Clip per.

Allec Street, ex-sheriff of Our County, passed through Monday on his way home to Tucuman, on a trip to Hillsboro. He reports a good many cattle dying on account of the long drought and scarcity of grass in the vicinity just visited.—Santa Rosa Sun.

HIDALGO

The people of Lordsburg and Hidalgo County have reason to be very proud of the progress that has been made in the new county during its first year, in witnessing the completion of the Lordsburg Hospital and those who are familiar with the best hospital practice say that there is no hospital of its size in the country that is superior to our own.

The hospital is now in full running order and ready to care for all medical and surgical cases, including maternity cases.

Members of the efficient staff are: Dr. Austin and Dr. M. M. Crocker, Dr. C. P. Austin, president of the Hospital Company, Dr. Crocker, vice-president and Dr. C. B. Austin, treasurer. Mrs. Margaret Downey is secretary and Dr. Buvens, statutory agent.

The board of directors intend to build a hospital for the purpose of conducting a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis, and it is necessary to state that the public will unite in giving a most hearty support.

The Board of the Hospital Company is as follows: Dr. C. P. Austin, Dr. G. B. Austin, Dr. M. M. Crocker, Dr. R. E. Buvens, A. W. Morgan, Karl L. Mohler and Mrs. Margaret Downey.

Lordsburg was honored this week by the presence of an own cousin of President-elect Harding, in the person of a prominent physician and surgeon, Dr. H. M. Dmiapl, of Battle Creek.

Dr. and Mrs. Dunlap have been spending the winter on the Pacific Coast and on their return, stopped at Lordsburg to inspect the property of the Great Eagle Flouring Company, of which Dr. Dunlap is a stockholder. Dr. and Mrs. Dunlap enjoyed the day hugely at the mess as the guests of general manager and Mrs. Alfred Ross.

Both the doctor and his estimable wife are very much interested in the success of the Great Eagle Flouring Company and they are well pleased with the outlook of the country and we hope he will decide to make his future home on the mesa for we need more farmers like the Weidlers in this community.—Roy Spanish-American.

The former boys near Warsaw Missouri are organizing pig clubs for the purpose of getting in the purchased hog business and demonstrate the respective values of the Duroc Jersey and Poland China breeds.

County Agent Kroon with the assistance of local hog breeders and the Farmers and Stockmen Bank is encouraging the organization and it will be conducted under the rules of the Department of Agriculture and the New Mexico College of Agriculture—Wagon Mount Pantograph.

The Mesa Co-Operative Co. recently purchased a tract of land in the western part of town and will erect an elevator thereon in the near future. They expect to be ready to receive wheat in the coming harvest and to see that the farmers get a fair deal in the marketing of the coming crop.

Peter Weisdorfer of near Garnett Kansas is visiting his brother John and Ed Weisdorfer and families this week. This is Mr. Weisdorfer's first trip to the mesa and he is well pleased with the outlook of the country and we hope he will decide to make his future home on the mesa for we need more farmers like the Weidlers in this community.—Roy Spanish-American.

OTERO

A real estate deal was consummated Wednesday whereby E. Lacy, of White Oaks, bought from the Little M. Meyers estate 1100 acres on Burro Flats in La Luz canyon, for a consideration of \$30,000. Over 300 acres of this land is in cultivation.

Mr. Lacy will at once move to his newly acquired property, and will prove a valuable addition to the citizenship of our county.

The County Board of Education will hold its next session on the second week of the month, about May first. A copy will be given to (Continued on page five)

LUNA

At a hearing before Judge Ryan on recently the following cases were disposed of: Walter Ponton pleaded guilty to an information on the charge of breaking into the Sylvania house near town several months since and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment of three to five years. Ray Lloyd and Harry Helmig, two of the men charged with store on Christmasmas, pleaded guilty and were each given sentences of from three to five years. Lloyd pleaded guilty to having entered the store and Helmig to receiving and having stolen property. George Heflin, in jail here from Hidalgo county, pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary at Lordsburg and was given a sentence of from three to five years.

A representative of the Taylor-Ivy Dale cotton people of El Paso was here Wednesday, and purchased about 150 bales of the cotton crop at prices ranging from 8 to 13½ cents per pound. This leaves about one car remaining unsold of all that was raised in the county during the past season, and while the price realized is a terrible disappointment to the growers in cotton raising, who had put in this crop as an experiment, and the untimely slump in the cotton market in general with other commodities will unfortunately have a deterrent effect on future planting, yet the fact remains that it has been demonstrated that cotton can be raised successfully in the valley.

Mrs. Oscar Richards of Denver has opened up a barber shop at Deming. Mrs. Richards is a practical barber in Denver, but as her husband, who was a world war veteran and was sent to France, was hospitalized to seek treatment at the hospital at Fort Bayard, and in order to be near him and also assist in making a living for the family, sold her business in Denver and came here. The new shop is equipped with shower and tub baths.—Deming Headlight.

MC KINLEY

Erick F. Pohl who has been employed at the Jenkins Drug store as clerk for a few months, was arrested on a Federal warrant this week charged with a violation of the Mann Act. He was given a hearing in U. S. Commissioner Ford's court and held in jail awaiting the arrival of officers from Ely, Nevada, to take him back to that state for trial, from which state the warrant was issued.

Pohl is alleged to have transported five girls from Santa Lake City, Utah, to Ely, Nevada, for immoral purposes. Pohl is a young man about 35 years of age. He is a Greek, and claims to have had taken out citizenship papers, but lost them.

D. A. Barlow, who was recently arrested at Bloomington, on a Federal warrant issued from the State of Georgia, charging a violation of the Mann Act, was taken to Atlanta, Georgia, on Tuesday of this week, by a U. S. Marshal who came here for that purpose.—Gallo Independent.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Gallop Brick Co. was held in Gallop last Saturday. A new board of directors were elected as follows: T. B. Catron, Chairman, Carron of Santa Fe, President, John R. McFie, of Santa Fe, T. E. Smilling, T. E. Pandy and W. T. Christian, of Gallup. They were elected officers of the company are: T. B. Catron, president; T. E. Smilling, vice-president; W. T. Christian, treasurer.

MORA

The former boys near Warsaw Missouri are organizing pig clubs for the purpose of getting in the purchased hog business and demonstrate the respective values of the Duroc Jersey and Poland China breeds.

County Agent Kroon with the assistance of local hog breeders and the Farmers and Stockmen Bank is encouraging the organization and it will be conducted under the rules of the Department of Agriculture and the New Mexico College of Agriculture—Wagon Mount Pantograph.

The Mesa Co-Operative Co. recently purchased a tract of land in the western part of town and will erect an elevator thereon in the near future. They expect to be ready to receive wheat in the coming harvest and to see that the farmers get a fair deal in the marketing of the coming crop.

Peter Weisdorfer of near Garnett Kansas is visiting his brother John and Ed Weisdorfer and families this week. This is Mr. Weisdorfer's first trip to the mesa and he is well pleased with the outlook of the country and we hope he will decide to make his future home on the mesa for we need more farmers like the Weidlers in this community.—Roy Spanish-American.

LINCOLN

Oscar J. Snow has let a contract for a cement block residence to be erected west of the Exchange Bank. The contractor is A. L. V. Nilsson, the cement man.—Carrizozo News.

George I. Weicher was down from Jicarilla Tuesday and said that he has shipped 70,000 pounds of pifons

NEW DIPLOMATS MUST BE CHOSEN

SELECTION OF AMBASSADORS TO THE GREAT POWERS WILL BE ONE OF HARDING'S TASKS.

RACIAL PREJUDICES FIGURE

These the President Always Considers—New Commercial Policies and Economic Conditions Must Be Studied by the Appointees.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—One of the high duties of President-elect Harding will be to choose from among his wealthy Republican fellow citizens men who are competent to act as ambassadors to the great powers of earth, or as ministers to the lesser powers. The word "wealthy" is not used invidiously, for everybody knows that no American can take one of these posts unless he has an abundance of private means to pay his necessary expenses and to keep up the traditions of his office.

The new ambassadors must be men who understand business in its intricate commercial sense, and who understand also the finesse of diplomacy. The work of an ambassador today is exacting. It requires keen insight, tact, sagacity and well-balanced judgment. The task of choosing such men will be a hard one. If men who are not up to standard are chosen, the United States will suffer in a hundred and one ways.

Conditions in Europe are just what everybody knows that they are. The man who coined the word "chaos" had just such an inspiration for the coinage as the conditions which now exist all over the world. The ambassadors and ministers of the United States, present and to come, will have as a part of their high work the effort to aid in bringing the proverbial "order out of chaos."

Considering Racial Prejudice.

It might seem that the appointing power might rise superior to the fact that racial prejudices exist in the United States, but Presidents, like most other men holding elective offices in the United States, seemingly have to "consider politics." In appointing a minister to Great Britain, or to France, or to Italy, or to any other country, a President of the United States today seems to be compelled to think first of a lot of things which men here say ought not to enter into the matter of the appointment at all.

The men whom Mr. Harding will appoint to ambassadorial and ministerial positions will be compelled to undertake the consideration of a new commercial policy for their country. More than this they will be compelled to give a deep study to the existing economic conditions in the countries to which they are accredited. The conditions which make trade possible are as different today from those in 1913 in England, France, Italy, Japan and elsewhere, as it is possible for such conditions to be.

Some One Must Be Sent to Germany.

One of the problems which ultimately will probably meet the new President first after the appointment of an ambassador to Germany. Today we still technically are at war with that land. Something like 300,000 American soldiers were killed or wounded by the bullets and the gas of the Germans, and nobody knows how many of the enemy went down before the muzzles and bayonet attacks of our boys in the Argonne and east of the Meuse. War rancors continue for some time.

The new ambassador to Germany, after the peace treaty finally is signed, will not conduct his work from "a flowery bed of ease." It is probable that the man who gets the appointment will deserve the sympathy of his fellow countrymen.

It is said in Washington that Mr. Harding may select for the German embassy a man who has represented us in that country before. The President-elect's advisers, it is said, have declared that this will be the "best way out of it."

There have been some little frictions with France since the day of the armistice, but they have not engendered much heat of controversy. In fact the new ambassador to France probably will have an easier time than any of his fellow ambassadors. The traditional friendship with France is a real friendship.

Italy presents another problem today, for these conditions have changed materially. The Italian post, however, may not be as hard a one to fill as some of the others. Then there is Japan, and while diplomacy seeks to minimize every reported trouble with the eastern country, there are troubles nevertheless. A tactful man will be needed in Japan, and one who understands the Japanese temperament and state methods.

Dawes Approved by A. E. F. Men.

The committee of congress which has been making an investigation into the conduct of the war virtually has finished its work. It is said that the committee report will contain nearly fourteen million words, and will make twenty volumes of a government document.

Recently the committee has been probing into the conduct of things in the American expeditionary forces. It was during this particular part of the investigation that Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, a brigadier general in the

A. E. F., and who held a position of great "army business authority" in Paris, broke loose in denunciation of the methods of the committee, and punctuated what he said with expressions that were vigorous, to say the least.

General Dawes said to some of the newspaper men that if he had not used the vigorous language he did, and thereby made "a good story" out of the proceedings, he would not have been able to get the publicity for his defense of the conduct of the A. E. F. in France that was necessary to set the matter right before the people.

Now, what is written here, it is attempted to write without prejudice, but it can be said that every one of the A. E. F. soldiers here with whom I have talked feels about a part of General Dawes' testimony just as General Dawes feels.

Long Range Judgment Poor.

It is true that a large part of the American expeditionary forces, perhaps do not agree with everything that General Dawes said in praise of high officers, but everything that the witness did say about the necessity of doing things in France in a different way than they were done in this country during the war, the A. E. F. men agree with. If a personal reference will be forgiven, I was an A. E. F. man myself, and while I am not entirely in sympathy with everything that General Dawes said about ranking officers, not at all in sympathy with some of the methods of the testimony giving, I am actually in sympathy with General Dawes' statement that men who were not in France are not able to judge at 3,000 miles distance of the absolute necessary expenditures of money which were made, but which today seem to the men who still home to have been a foolish waste of the people's money.

When a country is at war its effort is to defeat the enemy, and not to save money. The commanding officer of a division that is attacked does not sit down, pencil in hand, to see whether he can afford to shoot shells at Germans who are trying to kill him and his followers. He shoots the shells, hits the foe—and then has to come back to the United States to confront charges that he has used ammunition that cost too much.

Yankee War Slogans.

Having studied the reports which have come in from all the divisions of the American army which served overseas, Col. Edward L. Munson, chief of the morale branch of the general staff, says that "Let's Go" was the chief battle slogan of Uncle Sam's forces in the World War.

This unquestionably is true, because the same cry is constantly on the tongues today of returned veterans when something unusual in a personal or a business way is before them to do. The thoughts of the men naturally turn back to the inspiring motif of the hammering campaign against the Hindenburg line.

In France during hostilities one heard the cry "Let's Go" constantly. It was not always nor even frequently a concerted regimental war a company cry. The men did not study things to get effects out of them. The "Let's Go" was more or less conversational, but it went through the billets or down the lines like subdued machine gun fire, and the heart spirit was back of it.

When the men in France had a realizing sense that something big was to come at the time when the plans were laid for driving the Germans out of the St. Mihiel salient, "the busy whisper 'Let's Go' first went circling round," and then when assurance became doubly assured that they were in for a big thing, the cry went into a crescendo.

"Let's Go" was the response of Major General Dickman's Marine division the third regulars, when after driving the foe back over the historic stream they had heard that other work, deadly and soul trying, was ahead. It was the cry of the men of all divisions who fought from the British front along the line to Lunelville in the foothills of the Vosges.

"Where Do We Go From Here?"

Colonel Munson has found that the second slogan of the American army in France was the question cry, "Where Do We Go From Here?" It was a far cry, but so they did, and willingly.

"Where Do We Go From Here?" was heard occasionally in America before France was entered, but it roused the quality and the quantity of a chorus when the men disembarked at Havre, at Brest or at any other French port. As soon as the men were gathered on the landing docks ready to move, "Where do we go from here?" in unison, and occasionally with the swing of a song, aroused the curiosity of the French bystanders who, not understanding the words, asked what they meant. When the French soldiers learned the meaning they quickly adopted them for their own use in picturesque phrase.

This will be full appreciation in this country probably of another question cry of the American troops, altogether human, and altogether selfless—"When do we eat?" It is hard to make humor fit in with hunger, but nevertheless the "When do we eat" was usually accompanied by a grin, unless some little soldier group had been a not-to-be-understood long time without fodder, and then the "When do we eat?" came out with something of a growl, for it is the privilege of every soldier to growl on occasion, and if he did not he would not be a soldier.

The medicinal springs at Baden-Baden were known to the ancient Romans.

At Main Island, on the coast near Vancouver Island, the shark fishermen are catching very large mud sharks at a depth of 100 and 125 feet. Some have been 35 feet long, and one skipper of a coast steamer declares one body he saw was at least forty feet long from nose to tail.

Its Sort.

"The real speed of this vessel has never been tested. What do you guess she can make?"

"I call that a knotty problem."

SINN FEIN WAR IS SPREADING

ORDER TO BURN, LOOT AND KILL IS READ BEFORE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DIRECT ACTION URGED

REPRISALS CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO RULE WITH DUE REGARD FOR LIFE.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

London, Feb. 22.—During a discussion in the House of Commons, Capt. W. W. Bennet's amendment to the reply to the address from the throne, Sir Hamar Greenwood, chief secretary for Ireland, warned the House that the Sinn Fein conspiracy was spreading to England, and read a memorandum captured at Sinn Fein headquarters dealing with an appropriation to the Irish republican army of £20,000, mostly from Irish-American citizens.

The document emphasized the importance of large-scale operations "abroad" and suggested Liverpool as a holding out the greatest hope.

Staff officers, it added, should be given a free hand and it proposed the destruction of large ships and buildings by fire, the cutting of telegraph and telephone lines and signalling systems, whereby trains and trams could be wrecked, and the destruction of farms.

"Operations should be directed to encouraging direct action and incitement of mobs to looting," the document continued, "and the officer in charge should not be hampered by consideration of preserving life."

The chief secretary asserted that the reprisals now being conducted in the martial law areas were according to rule and with due regard to the lives of innocent people.

He declared that the ordinary civil courts were again functioning almost throughout Ireland, but in the major part of Ireland it had been necessary to hand criminal cases over to courts martial because no civilian judges were available because they would be in danger of their lives.

He expressed the hope that the dominion premiers would be able to attend the opening of the Ulster Parliament in June.

The chief secretary said that when he was appointed in 1919 he pursued a policy of conciliation for more than two months. Every suspect was released to enable a start with a policy of good will, but the Sinn Fein interpreted this as weakness and redoubled their efforts at terrorism.

By last July, he said, the Sinn Fein terror was triumphant in almost three-quarters of Ireland, while the constabulary were sealed in barracks, inadequately armed and lacking transport. Today the police were fighting for the authority of the crown, and succeeding, whereas the Irish republican army was confined to certain areas. The government had broken the railway boycott and the reign of terror in two-thirds of Ireland.

No Crime to Steal Booze.

Atlanta, Ga.—Thieves may steal your liquor without fear of prosecution. That is what Judge J. D. Humphreys said in the Fulton Superior Court ruled at the trial of a city detective charged with stealing liquor from a bootlegger. The judge ruled liquor has no legal status and cannot be protected by law, consequently one cannot be arrested for stealing it. He said that the owner of liquor might prosecute as a violation of the prohibition law.

49,000,000 Letters by Planes.

Washington.—Twenty-one air mail planes have each traveled more than the distance around the earth at the equator. The Postoffice Department announced. Postal airplanes have covered more than 1,500,000 miles. The statement declared. The prize plane was the DH-75, which made 38,348 miles in 407 hours and 8 minutes. DH-74 flew 38,281 miles in 430 hours and 15 minutes, and still is going strong, across the Sierra Nevada mountains from Reno, to San Francisco. Up to Dec. 31, 1920, the planes in the air mail service have been in the air 18,900 hours and 37 minutes. They have carried more than 49,000,000 letters.

Cairo To Get Air Service.

Glasgow.—Completion of the latest Clyde-built airship, the R-36, is near and the craft may undergo a trial flight next month. She is a few feet longer than the R-34 recently wrecked, has a greater oil-carrying capacity and is likely to be speedier. It is expected she will be used to maintain a mail and passenger service between England and Cairo.

Home Rule Effective April 5.

London.—The privy council has decided that the home rule act for Ireland shall go into effect April 5. The first step is to be the issuance of writs for elections to the new parliaments, which probably will take place three weeks afterward. The Belfast parliament will assemble in June. Present prospects seem to be that there will be few candidates for the southern parliament, and it seems doubtful whether this parliament will be formed.

To Stop Oil Drilling.

Tulsa, Okla.—Rules for the stoppage of drilling in the oil fields of Oklahoma were drafted here by the Mid-Continental Oil and Gas Association. The association held that until the market approaches normal producers should not drill unless it was an offset to a producing well, or unless forced to go ahead by legal restrictions. The pipe line companies, it was announced, have agreed to cooperate in the stoppage program.

MEMBERS SHOUT LIAR

DENY CHARGES OF RAIDING TREASURY FOR SALARY

REPRESENTATIVES HOWL APPROVAL AS TEXAN ATTACKS COLLEAGUE.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Washington, Feb. 18.—Howls, cat calls and word "liar" were shouts in the House in the stormiest session in years. The uproar started when Representative Summers of Texas, having left a sick bed, appeared and supported by most members of his own state, attacked his colleague, Representative Blanton.

Rumors had been circulated that the Texans were preparing an attack, but it was held off until Mr. Summers could direct it.

When he stepped forward, holding a faded newspaper clipping, nearly every member was on the floor.

Read by the clerk, the clipping revealed that Mr. Blanton, in a letter to Texas newspapers, had charged members with a plan to raid the treasury and obtain salary increases, which he alone had prevented heretofore. The press was asked to help, and many papers responded with bitter assaults on those charged with backing the alleged salary grab.

There was a tense moment as the reading was concluded and Mr. Summers stepping close to Mr. Blanton's seat, shook his fist in the latter's face and shouted:

"And when you sent that statement to Texas you knew it was false!"

The House broke into a wild shout, half the membership rising. Blanton, jumping up and trying to make himself heard, demanded the right to speak. He was howled down, the chair sustaining a point of order that he could not be heard at that time on a question of personal privilege.

Mr. Summers declared the record showed no effort had been made to slip through a salary increase bill, and that Mr. Blanton's claim that he was forced to remain constantly on the floor to block it, was absurd and untrue. The question had come up twice, Mr. Summers said, and it was blocked on points of order by Representative Byrnes, Democrat, Tennessee, and Representative Wood, Republican, Indiana.

Mr. Blanton, he asserted, was not even "in on the wack."

The demonstration reached remarkable proportions when a tap of the gavel marked the close of the time allotted for the speech. Democrats, first on their feet, were joined instantly by every Republican. There was a rush to the front, as members struggled to shake Mr. Summers' hand.

Above the tumult, Blanton strove vainly to make himself heard. As Mr. Summers turned toward his seat other members started toward him to offer congratulations. Mr. Blanton, his voice still pitched high, again attempted to gain a hearing. Again he was howled down, as a dozen Republicans insisted on enforcement of the rule that he take his seat.

Bank Bandit Shot.

Harrison, Ark.—Henry Starr, notorious Oklahoma bandit, was probably fatally wounded when with two other men he backed officials of the Peoples Bank of Harrison into the vault while attempting to rob the institution. One official who had hidden a rifle in the vault obtained the weapon and shot Starr down and wounded the other two, who escaped. Starr, lying wounded on a bed at the county jail, admitted his identity, but refused to give any information concerning his companions.

Judge Takes Wheel; Speeder Fined.

Miami, Fla.—Seeing is believing. Municipal Judge Price here holds, and when H. J. Jensen, arrested for motor speeding, protested that his car could not get up a gulf of fifteen miles an hour in two blocks, the court went to see. Hopping into Jensen's machine, Judge Price had it going thirty-five miles an hour in two blocks, and hustled back to stop a \$25 fine on the offender.

Flood Wrecks Building.

Montreal.—Two boys were drowned and twenty-eight persons were injured in a flood resulting from a broken water main. The rush of water filled the cellar of a tenement house occupied by thirteen families, and the pressure became so great as it reached the floor above that the building collapsed.

Ship Founders in Harbor.

Mexico City.—The steamer Llerio del Albin, with seventeen passengers and a crew of eight, was wrecked at the entrance to the bay of Vera Cruz. One person was drowned and the others were rescued with difficulty, according to reports. The vessel was caught in a storm.

More Typhus in New York.

New York.—With three cases of typhus reported to have been carried up state by immigrants arriving at this port, health officers have redoubled their efforts to check entry of lice-infected foreigners. Several more newcomers arriving here after entering the country at Boston were detained. In addition, extra precautions were taken along the water front and in one instance, 1,128 passengers arriving on a vessel passed at quarantine, were subjected to examination.

Woman Chief Arrests Bandits.

Benton, Ill.—Miss Lizzie Overturn, chief of police at Buckner, near here, arrested two of four armed bandits who had held up a crap game and obtained \$700 after wounding John Hall, a bystander, in the left arm. Miss Overturn organized a posse and pursued the men several miles. Two bandits escaped. The other two attempted to hide in a field. The posse surrounded them and Miss Overturn disarmed them and brought them to jail here.

New York's Wonderful Sky Line



An unusual photograph of New York's sky line, taken by a photographer of the United States air service, flying over New York harbor. The low circular building is the aquarium, years ago known as Castle Garden. The tower to the left is that of the Woolworth building.

RAIL MEN WILL NOT MEET LABOR

OFFICIALS SAY UNIONS HAVE PUT INTERESTS ABOVE THOSE OF PUBLIC.

REFUSE WAGE DEMANDS

EXECUTIVES DENY PLOT TO BREAK DOWN ORGANIZED LABOR.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Chicago, Feb. 19.—The Association of Railway Executives at its meeting here unanimously adopted with the report of its labor committee resolutions refusing to enter into national conferences suggested by the employees as a means of settling differences over wages of unskilled labor and working conditions.

The committee report pointed out that the opposition made by the roads to the national agreements and the position taken was not to be construed as an attack on labor organizations themselves.

"What we have been trying to do and all that we have been trying to do," the report said, "is to get the opportunity to deal with our own employees so as to restore the efficiency of labor on railroads and if possible avoid non-employment and defer serious wage reductions."

"The leaders of the labor unions by the position they have taken have raised the issue 'whether the maintenance and increase of the power of the national labor unions shall be placed above the public interest in the efficient and economical operation of our transportation system.'"

B. M. Jewell, chairman of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, asked the Railway Board to refer the national agreements and the question of wages of unskilled labor to a national joint conference of railway heads and representatives of the labor unions.

After referring to this demand and the statements made by Frank P. Walsh before the board that the unions might find it necessary to make "an earnest effort to prevent Congress enacting into law pending legislation for the financial relief of railroads," he reported said:

"The carriers are thus confronted with this situation: While endeavoring to escape from one set of rigid and uniform rates and working conditions inherited from the war, they are met with a new demand which, if acquiesced in by the labor board, would deprive individual carriers of direct negotiation with their employees."

Replying to statements by labor leaders that the railroad suggestion was part of a plot originating in Wall Street to break down labor organizations the report said that the record of the proceedings showed that the roads began their opposition immediately after the transportation system was returned to private ownership, when production was at its height, when the demand for labor in all lines exceeded the supply and before the so-called "open shop" movement in other industries began.

Spain Grants More Time to France.

Madrid.—It is reported that the government has decided to grant a delay to France for the repayment of the credit loan. Bankers of the consortium which advanced 420,000,000 pesetas are to meet immediately to decide whether to approve the government's action, which also must have the consent of the directorate of the Bank of Spain. El Debate attacks Premier Dato for having "acquiesced to the French demands with regard to the repayment of the credit loan."

Escapes After Sentence.

St. Louis, Mo.—Shortly after being sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary on two holdup and robbery charges, Harry Moore calmly walked from the city jail here and escaped. After receiving sentence Moore was taken from the Municipal Court building to the jail, where his handcuffs were removed and he was placed in the elevator to be taken to a cell on the third floor. The elevator carried him back to the main floor, where Moore walked past several guards.

Gas Plant Wrecked by Blast.

Racine, Wis.—The plant of the Wisconsin Gas and Electric Company was almost totally wrecked, nearby buildings were badly damaged and the gas supply of Racine, Kenosha, Oshkosh and South Milwaukee was cut off by an explosion of accumulated gas in the meter room of the company. A leaky main is believed to have been responsible for the explosion, which drove residents within a radius of many miles into the streets when their houses were rocked.

NO CHANGES IN REPARATIONS

FRENCH REFUSE DISCUSSION OF FURTHER CONCESSIONS TO GERMANY.

FRANCE REJECTS DELAY

NATION READY TO APPLY PENALTIES SHOULD GERMANY FAIL TO MEET DEMANDS.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Paris, Feb. 21.—Premier Briand, accompanied by his staff, is in London. It was said he was determined "to make no concessions" to Germany as far as France was concerned, and to allow of no examination of German counter proposals to the allied reparations demands, in so far as they concern the method of payment.

France, it was said at the foreign office, was prepared immediately to apply the penalties should Germany not accept the Paris reparation plan or otherwise fail to meet the allied requirements.

Former President Poincaré, in an article in the Temps, declares Germany must meet the reparation commission's demands.

"If Germany refuses to accept," he says, "then the Versailles treaty automatically comes into force. The French government can count on the firm determination of Parliament to reject any further delays Germany may claim and also obtain from our allies full endorsement of France's demands."

"German insolence is taking an ascending line, which, if maintained, will mean that the victors will be humiliated by the vanquished and the victims jeered at by the executioners."

"We do not wish Germany to weep, but we have a right to demand that she does not mock us."

London.—Aristide Briand, French premier, and General Harbord, arrived here with the announced purpose of not reducing reparations that the Germans must pay. But the premier is disposed to examine attentively the conditions of payment, should the German delegates come with proposals reasonably within the scope of the allied demands.

Although he does not regard the 12 per cent tax on German exports as an export duty, because it may be paid from internal or any other revenue, yet, in view of American criticism, that clause may be modified if another suitable standard to meet Germany's expanding prosperity can be found.

The French and British governments are not in entire agreement on the Sevres treaty. It is the impression that Premier Lloyd George will ask Mr. Briand to yield in some respects on the Turkish treaty in return for steadfast British support on the reparations.

France now has 80,000 men in Turkey, but if the war is to be continued there another 60,000 probably would be required. The French cabinet does not desire to spend any more lives on Turkish mandates, and prefers to reach an agreement with the Nationalists.

The word "revision" is to be avoided as regards the Sevres treaty, on the ground that to revise any treaty tends to render less permanent and solid all post-war treaties. Instead of "revision," the word "adjustment" will be used.

Business as Usual March 4.

Washington.—President-elect Harding wants business to "speed up" and not close down in the District of Columbia on inauguration day. Replying to a message from the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, asking as pleasure as to having "business as usual" here on March 4, the President-elect said: "Certainly, have business proceed as usual on inauguration day. I would rather it might speed up that day and give new impetus to the activities so essential to common good fortunes."

Irish Demonstration March 17.

New York.—Announcement has been made by R. J. Kennedy, chairman of the committee planning New York's celebration of St. Patrick's day, that sympathizers with the Sinn Fein cause will make the occasion a demonstration against the "outrages and acts of savagery now being perpetrated by an alien oppressor."

Brooklyn Clubman Kills Detective.

New York.—Charles T. Davis, wealthy Brooklyn manufacturer and clubman, was arraigned in Police Court on a charge of killing Detective Sergeant Joseph Bridgects and wounding Detective Edward J. McGilone and George W. Horn, insurance adjuster.

Negro Women Decide Case.

Indianapolis, Ind.—It took a jury of twelve negro women—the first of this color and sex in the history of jurisprudence, so it is said—just twelve minutes to decide that Daniel Holt, negro coal hauler, was not entitled to damages from Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Fife, who crashed into his wagon with their automobile. The defendants also are negroes. The whole thing was an accident, the jury decided after a solemn session in a Justice of the Peace Court.

Soviet Money Deposited in Italy.

Naples.—Police authorities have deposited in the Bank of Italy 100,000 gold rubles found on the Italian steamer Ancona when it was searched. The money was hidden in the cabin of a Russian commercial mission, and the agent for the steamship company stated the gold was intended to be spent in England for machinery and merchandise. Authorities here, however, suspect it was destined for the carrying on of Bolshevik propaganda in Italy and England.

CHARMING, COZY BUNGALOW HOME

Has Five Comfortable Rooms Efficiently Arranged.

IS NOT EXPENSIVE TO BUILD

Exterior is Distinctive and Very Pleasing—Kitchen So Arranged as to Be a Positive Joy to the Housewife.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, 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. 187 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

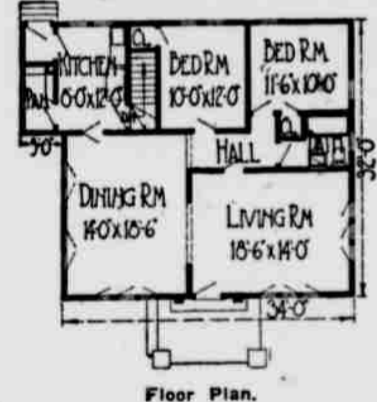
When buying or building a home, the average man and wife are interested in two things—price and appearance. They know how many rooms they need—if a small family a small house will serve, and vice versa. And as the tendency has seemed to drift toward the smaller family, the smaller house is more popular. When the bungalow first made its appearance on the western coast it was considered more or less of a freak. But the utility of this small attractive dwelling soon became apparent and the bungalow swept the country by storm. It solved the big problem—charm at a reasonable cost.

Today it is as popular in the Middle West as it is out on the coast and hundreds are being built every year. The housewife who cannot afford servants, and the housewife who cannot get them do not want to assume the drudgery involved in the upkeep of a large house. They turn to the small, compact, cozy bungalow as a solution. And it fills the bill admirably. It would be hard to find a more attractive and appealing bungalow home



than the one shown here. It represents a wonderful combination of charm and utility, an attractive exterior and well laid out interior. With these two qualities, a home is satisfactory.

Built of frame, painted an immaculate white, the house has a very hospitable entrance, one that beckons the passer-by. A glass-paned door opens the way into the house. It is set in an artistic frame, so to speak, with a quaint hood above, electric light, and delightful terrace, enhanced by two ornamental flower urns. The floor of the terrace is concrete and is set about two feet above the walk. Long casement windows in groups of three furnish the light for the large rooms in the front of the dwelling and also add much to the attractiveness of the picture. The front door leads into the living room, one of those large rambling lounging places that have come to mean so much in the happy home. It is the center of family life and consequently cannot be overlooked. This one is particularly bright and



cheerful because of the double set of windows on front and side. It is 18 feet 6 inches by 14 feet, which is unusually large for such a small home.

Through an open doorway of ample width the dining room is seen, dividing the width of the house with the living room. It is also a commodious, spacious room, 18 feet 6 inches by 14 feet, with seven windows in all, two sets of

SPIDER ADEPT IN AVIATION

Insect Manufactures Its Own Balloon and Navigates the Air in Ease and Safety.

Thousands of years before man made a successful balloon a species of spider common to all parts of America had spun a silken airship and gone riding on the winds at will. When the spider desires to take a ride it sets its spinnerets to work, and out pours the silk in liquid form, hardening with the air. In a few moments a dozen silken streamers, 20 feet long, are waving in the air. The spider faces the wind, crouches down and holds tightly to the post or bush. Then it gives a quick leap upward, and the wind bears it away. It may rise far above the tree tops or float along six feet above the ground.

The spider can govern its flight by the process of drawing in the streamers when it wishes to descend. The silken cord is rolled into a neat ball and held just above its jaws. As

the side and a set of three in front facing the street.

The dining room affords access to the kitchen at the rear through a single door and to a side hall through an open doorway. This hallway, running parallel to the front of the house, leads to the bathroom at the far end of the house and the two bedrooms, very conveniently grouped with regard to the living quarters. Secluded as they are, they afford members of the family a chance to rest even though some activity is going on in the living room. The bedrooms are small, but do not contain any waste space and for that reason are very satisfactory.

Coming to the kitchen, the visitor finds a small room so designed that it will be a positive joy to the housewife who will have to spend much of her time there. It is small, 8 by 12 feet, but equipped with all the necessities of a kitchen, so arranged that they occupy a minimum of space. In a room of this size a refrigerator, sink, range and cupboard can be very easily accommodated. Adjoining the kitchen is a small pantry.

It goes without saying that the builder has accomplished something very much worth while in constructing a home like this. He has killed "two birds with one stone," as the saying goes, by building a pretty and comfortable home at a very reasonable cost. As an economical type of building, the bungalow stands in a class by itself. That perhaps accounts for its great popularity which seems to gain impetus as each day passes.

Motor Roads in Cuba.
Cuba is beginning to realize the value of the motor vehicle to supplement transportation by railway and coasting steamers, and it is facilitating motor transport by repairing many of the old military roads and also by the construction of new highways. There are good roads along the coast, but in the interior many of the roads are impassable except by pack mules.

Cuba enforces a strict anti-glare law, and care must be used in the selection of automobile lamps.

Proving Value of Birds.
The passage of the migratory-bird treaty act, it is estimated, has resulted in a total return, in actual food

value, to the hunters of the United States of more than \$20,000,000. State officials have notified the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture that in Minnesota alone hunters report 2,058,400 ducks killed in 1910. As each of these birds may be considered to have a food value of at least 75 cents, the total return from them in food to this one state was about \$1,500,000. If it had been possible to sell these birds, they would have brought twice that amount. The great value of game to the country is thus made evident.

Mr. Einstein's Restraint.
Barney Barnard, the Hebrew comedian, says a co-religionist of his was called on the telephone by the cashier of the bank where he kept his funds, to be informed that his account appeared overdrawn to the extent of \$17.40.

"Is that so?" inquired the depositor. "Say, listen, mister, would you look and see how much money of mine was in your bank one month ago today?" After a brief examination of the books, the cashier reported, "One month ago today, Mr. Einstein, you had a credit of \$220."

"So-o-o!" said Mr. Einstein. "Well, did I call you up?"—Saturday Evening Post.

Build Up Animal Life.
All encouragement should be given to rational preservation and propagation of game animals in forest regions, says the American Forestry Magazine. The transplanting of large game from one forest to another where it formerly was plentiful but since has been killed out is worthy of universal commendation and the work done by the forest service in this field merits good support.

Seen in the Fire's Blaze.
To see a bright blaze in the distance before retiring is a good omen and foretells that you will be successful in what you undertake. If it flickers and dies out before you turn your eyes away it signifies that you have lost an excellent opportunity.

Proposed Oregon Law.
The option of a \$2,000 farm or home loan or cash compensation at the rate of \$15 a month of service for Oregon veterans of the World war will be granted, if a bill sponsored by the Legion in the state legislature is passed.

A Little Beauty.
Mr. Johnson, a very polite but absent-minded gentleman, met Mrs. Lovejoy one morning, carrying her pet dog. "Good morning, Mrs. Lovejoy," said the friend. "What brings you out so early this morning?" "Oh, I've just been in the photographers with my pet dog, Dido, and we had our portraits taken together. Beauty and the beast, you know, Mr. Johnson—with a saucy little laugh.

"And what a little beauty he is, to be sure," replied Johnson, inadvertently, as he tenderly stroked poor Dido's head and pulled his ears. And then he suddenly remembered and became hot and cold in turn.—Minneapolis Journal.

The AMERICAN LEGION

VETERANS' WAR MEMORIAL

Fighting Men of Three Wars Identified With Home Erected in Hoquiam, Washington.

With the recent completion of the American Veterans' building, a war memorial to fighting men of all American wars, the city of Hoquiam, Wash., has added to its architectural attractions a well-constructed and artistic edifice. The erection of the home was made possible by the activities of members of the American Legion, United Spanish War Veterans and Grand Army of the Republic.



Veterans' Building at Hoquiam, Wash.

bank and on the other floors are a large rest room, a lodge and ball-room and a ladies' rest room.

Among the speakers at the formal dedication of the memorial was Robert A. LeBlond, field organizer of national headquarters of the Legion.

LEGION MEMBERS AID POLICE
Former Service Men in Various Cities Lend Assistance in Combating Crime Wave.

In conformity with the stand for law and order which the American Legion takes, thousands of Legionnaires are assisting the police in combating the crime wave, which has menaced life and property in larger cities all over the country, according to reports received at Legion national headquarters.

New York department headquarters promptly offered to put 5,000 veterans on the streets to assist the police when the orgy of murder and robbery was at its height, while during the Christmas season a number of Legion members aided in eliminating holdups in the shopping district by serving as guards in large retail stores and wholesale houses.

Five hundred St. Louis Legionnaires assisted the police in patrolling the city and rounding up suspicious characters. At St. Paul, Minn., the services of Legion members were volunteered in the formation of a series of network patrols.

Legion leaders explained that their organization in volunteering the services of its members for maintaining law and order did not imply that the police were inefficient, but that there was recognition that an abnormal situation existed under which the Legion was pledged to act if it wished to live up to the principles of its constitution.

IS LEADER IN AMERICANISM
Philip R. Bangs of Grand Forks, N. D., Also Vice Commander of His State Department.

One of the leaders in Americanism in the Northwest is Philip R. Bangs of Grand Forks, N. D., who was elected vice commander of the American Legion of the North Dakota department of the American Legion. As a doughboy and a scout in the intelligence section of the Thirty-fifth division, Mr. Bangs served overseas. He was wounded by shell fire in the right shoulder during the Argonne-Meuse offensive.

Mr. Bangs was adjutant of the Legion post at Grand Forks, state chairman of the Americanism committee, and a member of the national Americanism commission of the Legion. A graduate of the law department of the University of North Dakota, Mr. Bangs is now engaged in the practice of law in Grand Forks.

KANSAS MEN CHOOSE FLOYD

Arkansas City Man Selected as Chairman of State Americanization Committee.



Kansas members of the American Legion have selected as chairman of their state Americanization committee John R. Floyd of Arkansas City, a prominent insurance man and third vice president of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Floyd was commissioned a first lieutenant at the second officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan. He served at Camp Grant, Ill., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Camp Dodge, Ia., with the Eighty-sixth division and at various times as insurance, signal, ordnance and athletic officer and as judge advocate.

In 1913, Mr. Floyd was appointed district manager for a well known insurance company with headquarters at Arkansas City and in the year following his discharge from the service wrote the largest number of applications ever written in his state in one year for his company, and ranked fifth in the United States. He has served in various offices in Arkansas City post and as a member at large of the Legion state executive committee.

WHEN TO WEAR THE UNIFORM
Former Service Men Inclined to Be Too Modest in Appearing in Army Togs.

Former service men are too modest to appear in uniform on special occasions, according to a letter from a member of the American Legion. The letter follows:

"Armistice day brought with it some new revelations of viewpoint on the wearing of the uniform at ceremonies and celebrations, and, inasmuch as in the future we must confront the problem time after time, I believe the question should be settled now, one way or the other. I am neutral on the subject and am willing to do as the 'bunch' does.

"Since their discharge the majority of both officers and enlisted men have shown more than a little hesitancy in putting the uniform back on for special occasions. The true spirit of the Legion is not manifest in any parade when the majority of the men appear in civilian clothes and a handful march in uniform. On such occasions the uniformed man is in an embarrassing position, and he vows: 'Never again!'

"I think modesty is responsible for most men's preference for 'civies' on formal occasions, but I know that some argue that they do not want to be in uniform with a bunch of men wearing officers' uniforms and insignia.

"I am sure there is not an ex-officer in the Legion who would not willingly discard his insignia if it operated as a barrier to harmony. But let's have a standard rule—either civies or uniforms."

PUT ON PAYING POST SHOW
Fred W. Dralle, Casper, Wyo., Successfully Served as General Manager of "Stamped."

Fred W. Dralle of Casper, Wyo., chairman of the state executive committee of the American Legion, gained national recognition for his home-town post of the Legion, as general manager of "Stamped" which cost \$20,000 to stage and which added \$3,000 to the post treasury.

VERY FEW WILL BE DROPPED
Legionnaires Are Rushing to Pay 1921 Post Dues; Many New Members Being Added.

The 10,000 post adjutants of the American Legion, according to reports reaching national headquarters from all over the country, are finding themselves now in the busiest weeks of the year as regards work.

RADIATORS NEED CARE IN WINTER

Batteries and Carburetors Also Must Be Given Attention in Cold Weather.

LIGHTER OILS ARE FAVORED

Storage Battery is Rather Expensive Piece of Equipment and Reasonable Amount of Care Will Keep it in Good Condition.

Freezing weather brings many things that the motorist must remember and take care of if he wishes to avoid trouble and keep his car going without undue expense.

The danger of freezing the cylinders, or causing of radiator to leak is so well understood that the precautions are scarcely needed that antifreeze should be put in the water or that a hood or radiator cover should be provided to retain the heat.

Some people forget that even the radiator cover will not keep the water warm indefinitely. This will be effective only so long as sufficient heat is retained to keep the water temperature above 32 degrees, which will depend on the exposure of the car and the severity of the weather.

In any event not more than two or three hours' protection should be expected of a radiator cover, in the coldest weather, and if the car must be left for a longer time without antifreeze in the radiator, the engine should be run for a few minutes at intervals of two or three hours. Much less trouble, of course, results from putting alcohol and sodium chloride or some such solution in the radiator.

Very many people do not realize that a lighter grade of oil is necessary in most engines in the winter, the heavier oils tending to flow so slowly that the bearings may be burned before the viscous oil gets into circulation. To be on the safe side one should put in the lighter oil that the car manufacturer recommends for winter before the cold weather sets in.

Watch Batteries.
Another thing to be borne in mind is that the storage battery is a relatively expensive piece of equipment and if reasonable care will prevent its coming to an untimely end it is worth while taking the trouble to keep watch of the gravity of the electrolyte.

If it gets too low, as indicated by a test with a hydrometer, have the battery removed and charged, but the chances are that the external charging will not be necessary if the battery is not run down by unnecessary cranking.

If it does become necessary to take the battery out of the car be sure that another battery is put in its place or else that the proper thing is done to keep the generator from being burned out. Your instruction book gives the proper directions for grounding or short circuiting the brushes so that damage will not result to the generator. Failure to do this will almost certainly be followed by burning out of the line from the generator.

Don't Crank Continuously.
These cold mornings cars are a little hard to start, but instead of standing on the button and keeping the motor turning over, it is much better to crank a second or two at a time, stopping between to change the position of the choke or the spark or gas levers, then crank again, remembering that the engine will not start with too much gas any better than with too little. Several attempts at starting of a few seconds' duration each do not so seriously drain the battery as cranking for a long period continuously.

Whatever happens that indicates something unusual about the car, if you cannot understand it yourself, drop into a service station. "A stitch in time saves nine" and large repair bills are avoided by early attention to small signs of trouble.

HOW CLEVER THIEF STEALS CARS



This unique set of photographs shows four of the methods used by automobile thieves in making away with a car.

1. Cutting hole in glass of locked sedan door—the rest is easy.
2. Hitching tow line to car with locked ignition.
3. Picking ignition lock with skeleton keys.
4. Changing bodies to prevent identification.

Blue Metal Objects.
Small bright metal objects, such as screws, may be bled by the simple process of placing them on a piece of sheet metal and holding it over a flame until the parts being treated have assumed the desired color.

Lamp Aids Auto.
To enable an automobilist to signal to a following driver at night an inventor has patented a lamp and battery to be fastened to the back of a man's hand.

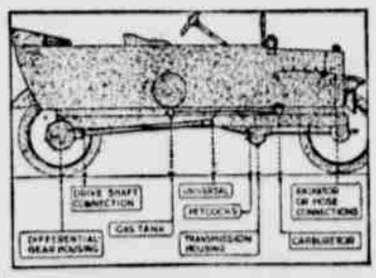
GARAGE FLOOR MAKES GOOD TROUBLE GUIDE

Leaks or Stains Made Overnight Give Evidence.

Small Puddle of Water, Oil or Grease Would Indicate That Something Was Wrong With Radiator or Carburetor.

The car owner will find it a good plan to watch the garage floor for evidence of leakage, whether of grease, oil, gasoline, or water. A small puddle of water found on the floor in the morning, after the car has been standing overnight, may indicate a leak in the pump packing, radiator hose, or some other part of the cooling system; but the loss is not likely to be of much consequence, unless an antifreezing solution is used. A leak in the carburetor or fuel pipe is of more importance, and can generally be located by inspecting the floor before moving the car. Oil leakage from a loose petcock, defective gasket, or felt washer can generally be detected in the same way, and the cause remedied. Grease beneath the transmission, differential housing, or a universal joint, is often caused by loosened bolts in these parts. When the evidence is

observed on the floor, the loose bolts can be tightened before they get a chance to come out entirely and cause serious trouble.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.



Stains on a Garage Floor Where a Car Has Been Standing Overnight Provide a Reliable Method of Locating Leaks.

The outstanding feature of the week's trading in the advance in prices caused by green south-west. Home export business in low grade flour at Minneapolis, solid iron-ore left for export, and some other items checked somewhat by recent upturn and advance in ocean freights.

AUTOMOBILE GOSSIP
The first automobile to enter the Garden of Eden was an American-made car.

During the first six months of 1920, 1,362 motorists were killed at grade crossings in the United States.

Alabama, Arkansas, Nevada, South Dakota and Oklahoma have one motor vehicle for every mile of road.

The average fee collected for each passenger or commercial vehicle in the United States in 1919 was \$8.54.

American-made automobiles are operated in more than 100 countries, colonies and islands throughout the world.

Motor license plates in Connecticut for 1921 are larger in size than any other state. The plates measure nearly twenty inches in length.

Five hundred thousand freight cars are needed each year in the United States to carry automobiles, trucks, and finished parts, exclusive of tires and unfinished materials.

Municipally owned motor vehicles, including fire and police cars, and trucks of all kinds, must be registered in Wisconsin, the same as privately owned cars, and at the same rate of fee.

A national automobile show is to be held in Mexico City in March, and the committee in charge announces that every automobile manufacturer of prominence, having distributing agencies in Mexico, will be represented.

HOW CLEVER THIEF STEALS CARS

Demand for good light-weight hoes in this division of the market has been strong. Prices have fallen in sympathy with reductions made in the eastern and five-r markets.

Best fat lambs, averaging around 54 pounds, sold readily at \$7.25, freight paid. Others sold around \$7.25, good lambs averaging around 100 to 105 pounds, found an outlet at \$6.50 to \$7, with more common kinds at \$6.25 and down.

DENVER PRODUCE.
Potatoes, per cwt. \$1.00
Onions, per cwt. \$1.00
Cabbage, cwt., sacked \$1.00

HAY AND GRAIN PRICES.
Corn, No. 2 yellow \$1.10
Corn, No. 3 mixed \$1.05
Wheat, No. 1 \$1.20
Oats, per cwt. \$1.00
Barley, per cwt. \$1.25

Hay.
Timothy, No. 1, ton \$20.50
Timothy, No. 2, ton \$18.50
South Park, No. 1, ton \$18.50
South Park, No. 2, ton \$18.50
Second bottom, No. 2, ton \$12.50
Straw, ton \$6.00

Metal Market.
Colorado settlement prices:
Bar silver (American) \$1.94
Bar silver (foreign) \$1.94
Zinc \$1.20
Copper \$1.20
Lead \$1.20
Tin \$1.20

MARKETS

Furnished by U. S. BUREAU OF MARKETS Washington, D. C.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Fruits and Vegetables.
Sacked round white potatoes held at 80¢ per 100 pounds f. o. b. northern shipping station. Chicago carrot market down 20¢ to 25¢, at 90¢ to 1.15 sacked. Round whites weakened at western New York shipping points, closing around \$1. New York market down 10¢ to 15¢, at \$1.00 to 1.15 bulk.

Hay and Feed.
Hay received from northern markets, heavy in west. Trend of market downward. Prices declined during the week but in few have reacted. Feedings low point. Cincinnati still congested. Good demand for best hay noted at Altoona and Chicago. Shipping points: Timothy, New York \$2.00, Philadelphia \$2.24, Cincinnati \$2.24, Chicago \$2.50, Minneapolis \$2.00, St. Louis \$2.00, Kansas City \$1.85, No. 1 alfalfa, Kansas City \$1.50, Memphis \$2.00, Omaha \$1.90, No. 1 prairie, Minneapolis \$1.15, Kansas City \$1.15, Omaha \$1.10.

The demand for feedstuffs remains light. There is better feeling for feedstuffs in northwest; prices slightly firmer that section. Eastern trade did not follow advance in western country dealers buying lightly. Quoted: Bran, \$20, middlings, \$25.50; floor middlings, \$24, and corn, \$22.50; northern country markets: No. 1 alfalfa meal, \$19.50, Kansas City, \$22.50; No. 2, \$18.50; No. 3, \$17.50; No. 4, \$16.50; No. 5, \$15.50; No. 6, \$14.50; No. 7, \$13.50; No. 8, \$12.50; No. 9, \$11.50; No. 10, \$10.50; No. 11, \$9.50; No. 12, \$8.50; No. 13, \$7.50; No. 14, \$6.50; No. 15, \$5.50; No. 16, \$4.50; No. 17, \$3.50; No. 18, \$2.50; No. 19, \$1.50; No. 20, \$0.50.

Cotton.
The average price of middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined about 1¢ during the week, closing around 13.2¢ per lb. New York March futures down nine points at 15.6¢.

Grain.
The outstanding feature of the week's trading in the advance in prices caused by green south-west. Home export business in low grade flour at Minneapolis, solid iron-ore left for export, and some other items checked somewhat by recent upturn and advance in ocean freights.

Live Stock and Meats.
The feature of the week's Chicago live-stock business was the sharp decline in sheep and lamb prices. Fat and feeding lambs lost 4¢, yearlings \$1.25; fat calves, \$0.80 to \$1.25. Hogs gained 30¢ to 60¢ per 100 lbs.; beef steers 25¢ to 60¢. Common cows and heifers lost 20¢, but the better grade averaged 25¢ to 60¢ higher. Feeder steers up 25¢ to 50¢, Chicago prices. Hogs, \$19.00 to \$20.00; 575 medium and good beef steers, \$8.00 to \$9.50; butcher cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$5.00; feeder steers, \$7.00 to \$8.00; light and medium weight veal calves, \$9.00 to \$12.00; fat lambs, \$6.00 to \$8.00; feeding lambs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; fat calves, \$3.25 to \$5.10.

Eastern wholesale fresh meat prices presented a somewhat better appearance with the general tendency downward. Beef ranged 5¢ higher to 1¢ lower; pork 1¢ to 2¢ higher; mutton 1¢ to 2¢ higher; lamb 1¢ to 2¢ higher; veal 1¢ to 2¢ higher; poultry 1¢ to 2¢ higher; eggs 1¢ to 2¢ higher.

Dairy Products.
Butter markets have gained firmness during the week. Prices are higher than a week ago. Trading is much better and stocks have cleared up. Firm tone of market is shown by firm prices. 92 score, Philadelphia, 47¢; New York, 47¢; Boston, 46¢; Chicago, 46¢.

DENVER LIVE STOCK.
Cattle.
Fresh arrivals on the cattle market have been somewhat lighter. Demand has been good and under keen competition.

Although inquiry for fat cows and heifers has been good, receipts on this class of stock have been lighter. Included little desirable stock. Traders were of the opinion that choice beef cows would bring up to \$6.00 to \$6.50. More quotations from \$5.25 to \$5.75. More common grades of cows and heifers sold largely for \$4.00 to \$4.50.

The highest price paid for beef steers in several weeks was reached on two carloads of choice animals. This stock which averaged 1,050 pounds, sold for \$7.15. Pair to medium kinds of beef steers were quoted from \$5.00 to \$5.25. Demand for feeders and stockers has been somewhat better with only a limited supply on hand. Little trading has been done. Best feeding steers were quoted from \$5 to \$6.50.

Sheep.
Unusually large supplies of sheep have been received. Demand for all grades has been good. Best fat lambs, averaging around 54 pounds, sold readily at \$7.25, freight paid. Others sold around \$7.25, good lambs averaging around 100 to 105 pounds, found an outlet at \$6.50 to \$7, with more common kinds at \$6.25 and down.

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Tin \$1.20

NEW MEXICO NEWS REVIEW

(Continued from page one.)

each teacher and school patron in that county, and a number will be sent to other counties in New Mexico and to other states. Each school will be represented by a picture and a short article. The purpose of this annual is to acquaint every one in Otero County with all the schools, to stimulate local interest in school progress, and to show other sections of the county the educational status of a New Mexico county.—Alamogordo Courier-Press.

Miss Pearl Kellogg, since childhood a resident of this city and for the past several years the efficient chief clerk in the local Supervisor's office for the Lincoln National Forest, has achieved the distinction of passing the forest service examination to qualify as a forest ranger. Naturally, Miss Pearl has grown familiar with the regular work that a ranger is called upon to do. She has also in the field trips that she has made paid special attention to the ranger's work in the field. Thus when she was elected to take the ranger examination she passed it with flying colors.—Alamogordo News.

QUAY

Work has commenced on the McGee well southeast of Tucumcari. Fishing for a spear is now the order of the day. As soon as it is removed the eight-inch casing will be taken out and when the ten-inch is raised about two hundred feet the well will be ready for the shot which is hoped to bring results worth while.

Judge Grayson was busy Monday and Tuesday. A fight pulled off in a rooming house resulted in three of the participants being arrested, tried and found guilty with fines ranging up to \$40.

Tuesday night Robins and Underwood raided a gambling game in another rooming house. One of the fellows pleaded guilty and implicated three others. They were all found guilty and fined enough to cause them to realize that the present officers are determined to clean up the gangsters.—Tucumcari News.

Hugo H. Loewenstein went up to Stratford, Texas, Saturday and purchased a twelve-month-old bull calf that tipped the scales at 1000 pounds, from Fronzer Bros. This calf was the pick of the Fronzer Bros. herd.

Last week the Big State Oil Co. decided to abandon Section No. 1, 13 miles southeast of Nara Vista. They have the six inch casing out and are waiting now for a ripper.—Nara Vista News.

ROOSEVELT

H. H. Henson closed a deal this week wherein he becomes owner of the M. D. Mangas and J. B. and Bud Ward land which consists of 944 acres which is located seven miles southeast of town.

W. P. Littlefield has gone to Kansas City with a carload of fat corn fed calves.—Kenna Record.

Many of the farmers have disappeared of getting a better price for their grain and have threshed their corn and are selling it for less than half what the labor was worth to produce the crop.—Elida Enterprise.

SAN JUAN

Frank Wood and son, Claude led Thursday for Gallup with 90 head of beef cattle which Wood and McCamant have been feeding on the La Plata and seventy head recently purchased. They will ship from Gallup to Phoenix, Lawrence Green, Chalk Lewis and Seth Brown helped drive the cattle across, Messrs. Millison, Hicks, Craft and Hubbard handling hay.—Aztec Independent.

SAN MIGUEL

Miss Grace Stewart, of Hillsdale, Mich., has arrived in Las Vegas to accept the position of registrar at the Normal, and has assumed the duties. Miss Stewart is a highly educated young woman and is familiar with the duties of the office. Heretofore the duties of registrar have been taken care of by Dean Frank Carson, but with the growth of the institution they became too cumbersome and it was necessary to employ a registrar.

Two farm bureaus have been organized in San Miguel county recently. At Pecos the old bureau, which had been dormant, was revived, and the following officers were elected: Hilario Royal, president; Mauro Vigil, vice president; John Blommer, secretary and treasurer. The following program of work was adopted: First, secure farm machinery; second, livestock improvement; third, crop improvement. Octaviano Segura was given charge of securing a thrasher and cleaning apparatus for removing wild oats from seed-wheat. Pure bred sires will be bought to head the hog herds, and the farmers will make an attempt to get purebred chickens. Ferruccio Blanco organized and elected Petrolino Sandoval, president, and P. P. Sanchez, secretary.

George Baker, of Sanello is installing at his farm a milking machine, at a cost of \$750. Mr. Baker, who is a native of Wisconsin, is making an effort to introduce eastern methods into dairying in this section. He is also installing an electric lighting and power system upon his farm.

SOCORRO

J. C. Spears, former State Mine Inspector, now coal inspector at Gallup, one of the best authorities on mining in the country, examined the Copper Belt mine a few days ago for a number of Gallup stockholders and prospectors and thinks it is one of the best showings for a great mine that he has seen in many years. He thinks the heavy oxidized zone encountered at 225 feet of depth which continues to the

present depth of 300 feet in the shaft, is very interesting and that systematic exploration by diamond core drilling deep enough to reach the sulphide zone, there is a 95 per cent chance of it proving to have some of the largest ore bodies in New Mexico and also believes present high values of the ore, that has been characteristic of this mine will continue with extreme depth. The Copper Belt Silver and Copper mine is only a little more than a year and a half old and is being endorsed by some of the best mining authorities of the country, some of whom are becoming stockholders in this promising enterprise, and this makes it look as though it was regarded as being one of the business investments of the country.—Magdalena News.

TORRANCE

J. H. Brigrance reports good news from the Graa Quivira country, in having struck water at a depth of 68 feet on his homestead. He continued digging to a depth of 75 feet and has eight feet of water in his well. Charley Franklin tried his luck and struck flow at 59 feet. Then the Turner brothers began digging and are reported to have struck good water at eighteen feet—something almost incredible. Possibly these wells explain where the ancient inhabitants of the old pueblo secured their water centuries past.

Kayser Brothers have their new sawmill installed in Burrana Canyon on the Lovelock land, and have quite a nice lot of dimension stuff already on hand. They are about past the experimental stage, having served their initiation and are prepared to handle orders for any and all kinds of native lumber in the rough. The mill is two miles north and six west of Mountainair.—Mountainair Independent.

Manager Ten Eyck of the N. M. C. was here Wednesday escorting a big engine which he had leased from the E. P. S. W. for coal hauling. This engine is said to bring from Kennedy 250 more tons of coal than the biggest one owned by the N. M. C.

Wm. Thompson, who lives five miles west of McIntosh, lost his house and contents by fire Tuesday morning. There was no insurance. The family lost all their clothing except their bed clothes. The high wind and a defective flue are said to have been responsible for the fire.—Estancia Herald.

UNION

During the high wind of Tuesday a fire was started by the Rocky Mountain train west of Dedman and is said to have swept all the grass between the point of origin and the Cimarron river. As the flats in that section had good grass the fire traveled faster than an express train and made a clean sweep.

Sheriff Roberts has returned from Denver, bringing with him Fred Garland one of the auto thieves who broke jail here a few weeks ago. We understand that two of the jail birds who were held at Woodward, Okla., and in a short time will be invited back here as guests of the Roberts hotelery.—Clayton Citizen.

The March term of court for Union county convenes at Clayton on the 14th of the month.

The grand jury is cited to appear on March 7th.

VALENCIA

The Valencia County Farm Bureau estimates that it has saved its alfalfa growers \$8000.00 this winter because of the increased prices it has received for hay above what was offered on the local market.

NOTICE

State of New Mexico, In the Probate Court, County of Santa Fe, In the Matter of the Estate of Carl Stephan, Deceased.

No. 154. EXECUTOR. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that on, to-wit: the 4th day of January, 1921, James B. Read, whose address and place of business is Santa Fe, New Mexico, was by order duly and regularly made by the above entitled court, appointed executor of the last will and testament of Carl Stephan, Deceased.

Notice is further given that the said executor did, thereafter, to-wit: on the said day, duly qualify as such, and that letters testamentary were duly issued to him as such executor on said day.

Notice is further given that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same to the said executor at the office of Remond & Gilbert, Rooms 7-12, Capital City Bank Building, in the City of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, within the time prescribed by law.

Dated, Santa Fe, New Mexico, February 24, 1921. JAMES B. READ, Executor.

First Publication, Feb. 25, 1921. Last Publication, March 18, 1921.

What Mrs. Brenninger, of New York, Says About Rat Poison.

"Tried preparations that kill rats, but RAT-SNAP is the only one that prevents disagreeable odors after killing. Also like RAT-SNAP because it comes in handy cakes, no mixing with other food. You don't have to dirty your hands. It's the best for household use." Try RAT-SNAP. Three sizes, 35c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by Collins Drug & Stationery Co., and Kaune Grocery Co.

McFIE & EDWARDS ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW OFFICE Over Santa Fe Post Office Santa Fe, New Mexico

THE DEPARTED CAVE MAN.

A cave man of yore grabbed a girl by the hair and dragged her away to his lone rocky lair. While her friends and relations would rave, New the girl makes a speech most audaciously queer. The man who listens and says, "Yes, my dear." The cave man's gone back in his cave. A cave man of yore with authority told Made her wear evening clothes so she wouldn't take cold. And he told her just how to behave. But now when a girl jazes by in the street The man gives one look and then beats a retreat. The cave man's gone back to his cave.

DID AWAY WITH LONG CLIMB

Ingenious Entrance Made Through Hill into the Southwest Museum at Los Angeles Calif.

Something unique has been accomplished in the completion of the entrance to the Southwest museum in Los Angeles. The building is situated upon a high hill and up to the present year it has been necessary for pedestrians to make a long and laborious climb up the hill to reach the main entrance.

Now, however the climb has been obviated by an artistic as well as practical improvement. A tunnel two hundred and twenty-four feet long was bored into the hill and ended in a large octagonal waiting room, on one side of which is a twelve-passenger electric elevator of the automatic type. The elevator makes a climb of 108 feet, delivering the passenger into the main hall of the museum.—From the Independent.

Use for Obsolete Warships. The British admiralty has assigned to the ministry of agriculture obsolete warships to be used as motor torpedoes for the investigation of foot-and-mouth disease. The warships prepared to sea and the research work is carried on in the open ocean. Perfect safety against the dissemination of infection is thus secured. The virus of the disease is supposed to be ultramicroscopic; there is also a possibility that the infection is air-borne. The education of the problem constituted by the cause of foot-and-mouth disease is comparable with that of cancer—elusive, difficult and affording but little prospect of a definite solution.—The Medical Press and Circular.

Quail Among the Chickens. Quail fraternizing with domesticated fowls were recently seen in the backyard of a citizen of Carmel-by-the-Sea, California, according to an item in the Carmel Pine Cone. It is evident that some wild creatures, once they become sure that the guns of the hunters are not to be discharged because of the increased prices it has received for hay above what was offered on the local market.

Had Studied Parsons' Methods. Joseph Bennett, alias Pinkett, was tried at South Norfolc, England, on 84 charges of theft from a clergyman. He would coil at the house of the clergy at carefully chosen hours, find them out, ask permission to leave a note and while in their studies would steal their money. He said that the experience showed that a parson always keeps a key in the third drawer on the right-hand side of his desk.

Sensitive Instruments. Instruments devised by Dr. W. W. Colburn are so extraordinarily sensitive that they measure the heat of a candle in the focus of the great Mt. Wilson reflector at a distance of 92,130 miles. In his experiments Professor Colburn found that the pole star radiates just about enough heat to raise the temperature of a gram of water one degree centigrade in a million years.

Flood Had Buried Automobile. Five years ago the Los Angeles river overflowed and washed away several houses and automobiles. B. T. Rosalie, a farmer lost his automobile and suspected that someone had stolen it during the confusion caused by the flood. In clearing a drain the car was found the other day buried six feet under clay, not far from his house. Mr. Rosalie says the machine is not greatly damaged.

Cautely Food for Rats. A farmer at Stockinger, in Baden, Germany, kept his savings of paper money and bonds in a flour bin, and wondered when he found rats had eaten about \$15,000 of it.

Time's Oddity. Talking to a Vancouver man from Halifax by telephone, the westerner hears the easterner's voice about four hours before he speaks by the clock.

Educate Your Dollars. Placed in a rural store: "Trade Here and Teach Your Dollars to Have More Cents."—Boston Transcript.

Prussia's Barren Area. The area of barren land yet to be found in Prussia alone is estimated at not less than 3,705,000 acres. Between 1856 and 1918 approximately 1,970,000 acres were brought under cultivation. A further 2,705,000 acres of rich soil is yet to be obtained by drainage.

THE BEAUTY OF A DAY.

The beauty born today, What is it pass away? One hour of perfect bliss, One day of joy like this. Then if eternal dark be come, Unquestioning heart, be dumb! Sweet day, too sweet to last, What if it wander past? This is the good we win, Merely that it has been, Beauty, if but a breath, Life still remembereth!

Upward, O heart, through strife, Beauty, though one day's life, Lifts us beyond the tears, Endlessly through the years, Until at last we reach that We find the immortal dust.—Folger McKimsey, in Baltimore Sun.

ONE WHO BELIEVED IN HIM

Many Might Think Mr. Tellum Was Inclined to Be Untruthful, but Not Miss Peach.

"Miss Peach, you are gorgeous!" testified Mr. William Tellum. "When I look into your deep blue eyes, I feel my soul surge from out of the deepest depth of my heart. I cannot breathe; as in a swoon I am carried to some tranquil quiet lagoon. That heavenly lagoon, in which blissful peace settles upon me, is your eyes, the blue is the island, the whites around, the calm, happy sea, and the coral palms all round your perfect eyebrows; there I

am a happy Robinson Crusoe. Oh, I would I could spend all my life on those enchanted shores." Thus he bubbled on for twenty minutes.

My word, how those eyes of hers shone, how her pretty little cheeks blushed.

"Mr. Tellum," she said at last, "everybody says that you are such a flatterer."

"But I believe you are a sincere and earnest man. Please excuse me; don't let me interrupt your remarks!"

Electricity Fires. The comfort of open fires has not hitherto been available on board of ships. But the problem, difficult though it seems, has at last been solved; the great liners Olympia and Aquitania have been equipped with such fires, and undoubtedly other vessels will have them before long.

Had Inducement to Win. A lady had resolved to win a race at Fleet, Hampshire, England. The competitors were taking part in a successive walking race when one of them was bitten by a dog. He was told that symptoms of diphtheria had broken out in the district and so he abandoned his efforts to get in the winning post, where he knew he would find a doctor to attend to his injury. He won the race by a good handired yards.

Shower of Red Rain and Sand. Following a storm southerly gale of sand and red soil fell on Neustone and the surrounding districts, the Geological Survey being covered with red sand. It is believed that this sand was borne by the wind from the Riviera. A similar phenomenon has not occurred for 60 years.

Evidently Thought Horse Was Ghost. Fringed by the sudden appearance in the darkness of a horse with a white forehead, a woman dropped dead on the road near Matlock, England. At the request a verdict of "death from heart disease" was returned.

French Dispatch Blackberries. The whole blackberry crop is allowed to go to waste in France because the peasants will not eat the fruit. Some declare the berries are poisonous, while others have been told that the crop of thorns was woven of branches and that therefore the bush should be held sacred.

Ungratified Satchels Penalized. A burglar declining a leap year proposed to file to a fine according to a Scotch law of 1288.

The Chinese Years. Like our own leap year, every third year in China is longer than its predecessors, but the Chinese add a whole month, instead of an extra day, to make up for the time lost, according to their calculation of the calendar.

'Twas Ever Thus. The hotel dweller longs for the comforts of home. And the home dweller longs for the comforts of a hotel.—Newklyn Eagle.

Scrap Book

LITTLE CALL FOR DEDUCTION

Visitor's Request Made All Things Clear to the Mind of the Monarch of Detectives.

Shattered Homes was smoking his fourth ounce of strong tobacco since breakfast. Suddenly the cut-glass inkwell on his desk quivered and danced, and the great detective gazed curiously into it. Then he pressed an electric button in the arm of his chair and his mysterious Chinese servant appeared in the doorway.

"You called 'Excellent One?'" "Shattered Homes nodded." "A man is at the door," he explained. "He is pretty bad—squints, and is very fond of dogs. Show him in!" A minute later the man so minutely described by the great detective rushed into the room.

"You are the famous Shattered Homes! You must find her! You will find her!" he cried. "Shattered Homes wiped his fountain pen upon his favorite black cat." "But tell me who she is!" he ordered.

"I want her back," sobbed the visitor. "She is my mother-in-law!" Shattered Homes went to the telephone. "Hello! I want 0033, please. Is that Dorothy's asylum? Good! Has one of your patients escaped? I thought so! Send a call round to the house of Shattered Homes, will you?" Then the great detective went out to finish—London, Times.

MARY ELLEN NOT IMPRESSED

Gorgeous Coat Not Such a Wonderful Possession, in the Sight of One Small Girl.

Mrs. Blank's sister gave Mrs. Blank a red leather winter coat trimmed with gray fur and silver buttons, and lined with coutur, and Mrs. Blank feels she must wear it. However she has not acquired sufficient courage to appear in it outside the car. It is a perfectly gorgeous coat but red leather is a bit startling you know, and Mrs. Blank is properly modest.

She was running down the stairs recently, buttoning the new coat preparatory to going out, when she saw the neighbor's child staring amazedly at her simply devouring the brilliant wrap with her eyes. Mrs. Blank became slightly self-conscious under the persistent gaze, and said hurriedly: "Haven't you seen my new coat before, Mary Ellen?"

"What do you think of it, dear?" "It kinda looks like you got it for Christmas, and couldn't take it back."—Indianapolis News.

POOR WORK. Mrs. A.—It has been progressing by leaps and bounds in her piano practice. Mr. A.—I thought she couldn't make all that racket with her hands alone.

Had Inducement to Win. A lady had resolved to win a race at Fleet, Hampshire, England. The competitors were taking part in a successive walking race when one of them was bitten by a dog. He was told that symptoms of diphtheria had broken out in the district and so he abandoned his efforts to get in the winning post, where he knew he would find a doctor to attend to his injury. He won the race by a good handired yards.

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Kiss Has Been Important. The kiss has always played a rather important part in events of the world, from the kiss of Judah, betraying Christ, to the kiss of a French general on the blushing cheek of an American doughboy as he pinned a decoration on the blank blouse. In the folklore of every country it is a prominent theme—it waked princesses who had slept for a hundred years in enchanted palaces, or transformed wild beasts into palfrey princess.

Famous Old Polish Church. Polish church, Fairfax county, Virginia, seven miles from Mount Vernon, was built in 1771 from plans drawn by General Washington, who was a vestryman for 20 years. The church was used as a stable during the Civil war, but has lately been restored and is now practically in its original condition.

OKLAHOMA FARM BARGAIN

640 Acres All in One Section. One of the best agricultural and stock farms in Harper County, Oklahoma, in the midst of the great wheat belt. Fourteen miles from railroad but new road now building headed that way. This splendid farm consists of 640 acres, all in one section; 500 acres in cultivation; 140 acres in pasture, hog lots, and building grounds. All good strong ground suitable for growing wheat, corn, alfalfa, cane, broom corn, alfalfa, barley and oats. Beside being a first class agricultural farm this place is an ideal one for a hog and general stock ranch.

IMPROVEMENTS: There is on this farm a new four room house with two porches, finished in an up-to-date manner inside and out, barn, chicken house two granaries—open steel and iron frame, well and wind-mill, one mile of 3/4 inch hog wire with double steel gate and large hedge posts. Entire section fenced and cross-fenced.

GOOD WATER: There is an abundant supply of good well water. A RARE BARGAIN: This farm-ranch is a rare bargain at \$45.00 per acre, as it is located in the Cimarron River valley—the best section of Harper County, Oklahoma. \$28,800.00 will buy the entire 640 acres and improvements. Want \$15,000.00 cash; \$10,000.00 in five years; balance to suit purchaser.

COMMISSION: In order to sell this farm soon I will give any agency, Real Estate Dealer or Individual \$1,500.00 commission who will either buy or sell this farm within six months from Jan. 1, 1921, on above terms. I guarantee all statements made above to be exactly as represented.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY: This is your opportunity to own a fine tract at a nominal price or to make a good piece of money by bringing or sending a buyer. This place retails at \$10 per acre on \$30,000.00. Do not pass it by.

E. LEE ADAMS, 401 Buffalo, Okla., Owner.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS STATE OF NEW MEXICO

BIDS, MARCH 8, 1921. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Highway Commission, Capitol Building, Santa Fe, New Mexico, on March 8, 1921, at the hours as stated below, for the construction of the road projects as follows:

9:30 A. M. Federal Aid Project No. 1-C, Colfax County. Length of project 13.336 miles. Located near the town of Colfax.

Approximate Quantities: 19,938 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Excavation 50 Cu. Yds. Class 2 Excavation 75 Cu. Yds. Class 3 Excavation 3,108 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Borrow 1,650 Sta. Yds. Overhaul 7.31 Miles Crowned and Shaping 21,167 Cu. Yds. One Course Gravel Surfacing 144 Lin. Ft. 18" Diam. 16 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 144 Lin. Ft. 24" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 48 Lin. Ft. 30" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 96 Lin. Ft. 36" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 27.24 Cu. Yds. Concrete Class "A" 129,114 Cu. Yds. Concrete Class "B" 460 Sq. Ft. Expanded Metal Reinforcement 1,795 Lbs. Reinforcing Bars 3 Only Gate Guard and Gate

10:30 A. M. Federal Aid Project No. 27, McKinley County. Length of project 22.628 miles. Located between Gallup and Guan.

Approximate Quantities: 33,073 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Excavation 1,588 Cu. Yds. Class 2 Excavation 2,301 Cu. Yds. Class 3 Excavation 10,469 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Borrow 5,628 Sta. Yds. Overhaul 11,672 Miles Crowned and Shaping 26,427 Cu. Yds. One Course Surfacing (Gravel or Stone) 3,161 Cu. Yds. Earth Plating 33,648 Cu. Yds. Cement Rubble Masonry 27 Cu. Yds. Rip Rap 792 Lin. Ft. 18" Diam. 16 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 774 Lin. Ft. 24" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 26 Lin. Ft. 30" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 304 Lin. Ft. 36" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 50,229 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete 136,42 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete (Headwalks) 94,43 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete 239 Sq. Ft. Expanded Metal Reinforcement 1,512 Lbs. Reinforcing Bars 35 Lin. Ft. 2 1/2" W. I. Pipe Railing 34 Lin. Ft. 3-8" Asphalt Expansion Joint

BRIDGES: 13,68 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete 48,28 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete 981 Lbs. Reinforcing Bars 792 Lin. Ft. Concrete Piling 3,480 Lbs. Substructure Steel 61,136 M. B. M. Wooden Superstructure

1:00 P. M. Federal Aid Project No. 29, Eddy County. Length of project 20.498 miles. Located between Artesia and Hope

Approximate Quantities: 16,211 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Excavation 25,221 Cu. Yds. Class 2 Excavation 891 Cu. Yds. Class 3 Excavation 7,285 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Borrow

40 Sta. Yds. Overhaul 12,876 Miles Crowned and Shaping 24,008.00 Cu. Yds. One Course Gravel Surfacing 36,45 Cu. Yds. Cement Rubble Masonry 144 Lin. Ft. 18" Diam. 16 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 344 Lin. Ft. 24" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 38 Lin. Ft. 30" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 72 Lin. Ft. 36" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 33,64 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete (Box Cully and Spillway) 46,78 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete (Headwalks) 36,26 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete (Box Cully and Spillway) 141 Sq. Ft. Expanded Metal Reinforcement 123 Lbs. 1-4" Rd. Reinforcing Bars 84 Lin. 1/2" Sq. Reinforcing Bars 361 Lin. Ft. 3-8" x 6" Asphalt Expansion Joint

BRIDGES: 4,800 M. B. M. Wooden Superstructure (Deck) 2:00 P. M. Federal Aid Project No. 50, Luna County. Length of project 15.328 miles. Located near Deming.

Approximate Quantities: 16,591 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Excavation 1,090 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Borrow 8,115 Sta. Yds. Overhaul 10,095 Miles Crowned and Shaping 17,976 Cu. Yds. One Course Gravel Surfacing 96 Lin. Ft. 18" Diam. 16 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 64 Lin. Ft. 24" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 63 Lin. Ft. 36" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 5,04 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete 18,0 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete (C. M. C. Headwalks) 37.0 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete (Box culverts) 272.0 Sq. Ft. Expanded Metal Reinforcement 217.2 Lbs. Reinforcing Bars 58 Lin. Ft. 2 1/2" W. I. Pipe Railing 34,301 Lin. Ft. Moving Fences

3:00 P. M. Federal Aid Project No. 51, Socorro County. Length of project 10.023 miles. Located between Socorro and San Antonio.

Approximate Quantities: 41,558 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Excavation 3,995 Cu. Yds. Class 2 Excavation 923 Cu. Yds. Class 3 Excavation 4,712 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Borrow 1,500 Sta. Yds. Overhaul 1,165 Miles Crowned and Shaping 10,219 Cu. Yds. One Course Gravel Surfacing 158.26 Cu. Yds. Cement Rubble Masonry 376 Lin. Ft. 18" Diam. 16 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 422 Lin. Ft. 24" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 360 Lin. Ft. 30" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert 266 Lin. Ft. 36" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert

17,411 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete 11,257 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete (C. M. C. Headwalks) 316.56 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete 1,215 Sq. Ft. Expanded Metal Reinforcement 2,373.2 Lbs. Reinforcing Bars 288 Lin. Ft. 2 1/2" W. I. Pipe Railing 1,620 Lin. Ft. 3-8" Expansion Joint 11,647 Lin. Ft. Moving Fences

BRIDGES: 1.52 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete (Caps) 41.64 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete (Abutments) 142 Lbs. Reinforcing Bars 66 Lin. Ft. Concrete Piling 287.93 Lbs. Substructure Steel (Bracing) 11,220 M. B. M. Wooden Superstructure

Forms for proposals, instructions to bidders, plans and specifications for Project 1-C, may be examined at the office of the District Engineer, Raton, New Mexico; for Project 27 and 51, at the office of the District Engineer, Los Lunas, New Mexico; for Project 29, at the office of the District Engineer, Roswell, New Mexico; for Project 50, at the office of the District Engineer, Las Cruces, New Mexico; for any and all projects, at the office of the State Highway Engineer, Santa Fe, New Mexico, or may be procured at the office of the State Highway Engineer, Santa Fe, New Mexico, upon deposit of \$10, for each set of plans desired, which deposit will be returned when plans and specifications are returned in good order. The State Highway Commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. J. H. FLETCHER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

REWARDS FOR FEBRUARY 27

LESSONS OF FAITHFULNESS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 25:14-30. GOLDEN TEXT—Well done, good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things.—Matt. 25:23. REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 25:1-46; Luke 19:11-27; Rom. 12:3-8; 1 Pet. 4:10. PRIMARY TOPIC—Doing Our Best. JUNIOR TOPIC—Duties and Rewards. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Faithful Use of Our Abilities. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Use or Neglect of Our Resources.

This parable, like that of the ten virgins, is associated with the Second Coming of Christ. In both instances the unpreparedness for His coming on the part of the virgins is exhibited. In that of the ten virgins their unpreparedness consisted in their failure of inward life—absence of the Holy Ghost. In this of the talents it consisted in their failure to properly use the gifts which had been entrusted to them. The first was failure to watch; the second, failure to work.

I. The Distribution of the Talents (vv. 14, 15).

1. It was a sovereign act. He called His own servants and distributed to them His own money. The Lord did not consult us as to our gifts.

2. It was an intelligent act. "According to his several ability." The God who made us knows our ability to use gifts, therefore has made the distribution upon that basis. The reason some have greater gifts than others is due to the fact that they possess the ability to use them.

3. It was a purposeful act. The talents were given to be traded with. They were not given to be used for one's own gain and profit, but as stock in trade for the enrichment and glory of the Master.

II. The Employment of the Talents (vv. 16-18).

1. All the servants recognized that the talents were not their own—that they were responsible to the Lord for the use made of them. We are not responsible for the creation of gifts, but for the employment of such gifts as have been given to us.

2. Two servants used their talents. The five talented man put his to use and gained five more. The two talented man put his to use and gained two more. This shows that God's gifts can be increased. The exercise of any gift increases it. The faithful use of what we have in the place we are will prepare us for greater usefulness and honor.

3. The one hid his talent. The fact that one possesses but one talent should not discourage him, but should make him strive harder. God sees not reward according to what we possess, but according to our faithfulness. The crime of the one talented man was not that he had but one talent, but that he hid the talent which the Lord gave him.

III. The Accounting for the Talents (vv. 19-30).

1. Its certainty. There is a day coming when all must give an account of our stewardship.

2. The time. This will be at the coming of the Lord. If we have done well we shall then have praise. If we have been unfaithful we shall then be cast out from the presence of the Lord. Watchfulness is not idleness.

3. The judgments pronounced. (1) Reward of the faithful. (a) Praise—"Well done." We all like to be praised. How blessed will it be to hear from the very lips of the Lord the word "well done." (b) Promotion—"Be thou ruler over many things." Promotion is desirable to all. Much of that to which we look forward in life is the passing from lower to higher privileges and positions. (c) Entrance upon the joy of the Lord. The five talented man and the two talented man received the same praise and same promotion. (2) Punishment of the faithless. The one talented man hid when brought to account. The talent when dug up was not the same as when it was buried—it was not of the same weight. Gifts unused are lost. The natural eyes lose their power if we live continually in darkness. This is true spiritually. The one who ceases to grow in knowledge and grace loses the capacity to grow. (a) Reproof—he was called slothful and wicked. To be called lazy is a reproach which even the lazy man dislikes. (b) Stripped. The talent which was given to him was taken from him. (c) Cast out. He was condemned on his own ground. The very fact that he knew the character of the Lord should have been an incentive for him to have exercised himself. His condition was his own fault. In the day of accounts there will be no excuse to be made.

Choosing the Way to Travel.

Man cannot consecrate himself entirely to God, and at the same time give his best efforts and his best time and thought to the world. The world, apart from God, takes an altogether different direction from that which God maps out. The world, apart from God, is prone to degradation by way of license and self-indulgence. On the other hand, the soul, under the guidance of God's Holy Spirit, travels along the way of sacrifice, obedience and self-restraint. The supreme question, therefore, for each one of us is: Which way am I choosing to travel?—Rev. Henry Lowndes Drew.

Wonderfully Beautiful.

How wonderfully beautiful is the delineation of the characters of the three Patriarchs in Genesis! To be sure, if ever man could, without impropriety, be called, or supposed to be, "the friend of God," Abraham was that man. We are not surprised that Abimelech and Ephron seem to reverence him so profoundly. He was peaceful, because of his conscious relation to God.—S. T. Coieridge.

SENATE TO HAVE MANY NEW FACES

CAMERON OF ARIZONA SUCCEEDS SMITH, WHO GOES ON THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

LATTER LONG IN WASHINGTON

Weller, New Republican Senator From Maryland, Was a Bunkie of Weeks in the Navy—Harrell Displaces Gore, the Blind Statesman.

By EDWARD G. CLARK.

Washington.—When President-elect Harding walks into the senate chamber on March 4 to witness the induction into office of Calvin Coolidge as Vice President of the United States, he will see the faces of many new senators who have just taken the oath of allegiance and the oath of office.

Taking the list of states alphabetically, there is a change almost at the outset. Ralph H. Cameron of Arizona succeeds Marcus Aurelius Smith, Democrat, who has been in congress, either as a delegate from the territory of Arizona or as a senator from the newly created state, since the first days of the Fifty-first congress, which had its beginning more than thirty-two years ago.

Senator Smith recently was appointed by the President as a member of the international boundary commission, an office which he will take as soon as his term as senator expires. The senate unanimously confirmed his nomination for the place.

Arkansas sends a new senator to congress, a Democrat, in the person of Thaddeus H. Caraway, who succeeds William F. Kirby. California has displaced a Democrat, James D. Phelan, with a Republican, Samuel M. Shortridge. Colorado has returned a Republican, Samuel D. Nicholson, to take the place of Charles S. Thomas.

Weller Was Sailor With Weeks.

It is not necessary to go through the whole list of changes, because doubtless the country generally knows who is to be who if not "what is to be what" in the next senate of the United States, but there are one or two of the passing ones, as well as one or two of the incoming ones, about whose departure and incoming there is something of special interest.

Ovington E. Weller is a new Republican senator from Maryland, and now that state is represented by two men of the same party faith for the first time in a great many years. Weller in his time has been a sailor, having graduated from the United States Naval academy in 1881. During the last campaign John W. Weeks, former United States senator from Massachusetts, was one of the managers of the Republican presidential campaign, with headquarters in New York city. Mr. Weeks, it soon was discovered, took a strong personal interest in the campaign of Mr. Weller. The Massachusetts man, of course, was interested in the success of all Republicans, but his concern in the Weller case was marked. Later the interest was explained. Weeks and Weller were classmates at Annapolis and sailed together, both as academy midshipmen on the training ship of the school and later as ensigns on the warships of their country.

There is interest in all circles in Washington in the incoming of the newly-elected senator from Oklahoma, a Republican, J. W. Harrell, who will displace the blind senator, Thomas Pryor Gore. Mr. Gore has been in Washington a good many years, and for reasons other than his blindness he has been a well known figure.

Norbeck Was a Waxed Supporter.

Peter Norbeck will be a new Republican senator from South Dakota. He has just finished a term as governor of his state and it was he who made a picturesque canvass of South Dakota last winter in behalf of the cause of Leonard Wood, who was seeking endorsement for his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. There are other changes to come and several men who have been strong personal favorites with the remaining senators, irrespective of party, will sever their connection with public life in Washington at noon on March 4 next. In the senate, while party feeling frequently runs high, there are strong personal friendships always existing between some of the Republicans and some of the Democrats. For instance, while New England and South Carolina seldom "hitch up" politically, there was once upon a time a tie of personal friendship between Benjamin Tillman of South Carolina and William E. Chandler of New Hampshire. Other cases of like kind could be cited. The bond of friendship frequently is thicker than the water of politics.

Cox's Visit to Washington.

James M. Cox came to Washington, saw the President and a score of his party leaders, secured passports for himself and Mrs. Cox, and made other preparations for his departure for Europe, where he will present letters from the President of the United States and other officials of government, and will see everything that he wants to see under the most favorable official auspices.

Conversation.

Talk is common; conversation is rare. Henry Thoreau has written: "When our life ceases to be inward and private, conversation degenerates into mere gossip. We rarely meet a man who can tell us any news which he has not read in a newspaper, or been told by his neighbor and, for the most part, the only difference between us and our fellow is that he has seen the newspaper, or been out to tea, and we have not. In proportion as our inward life falls, we go more constantly and desperately to the post office. You may depend on it that the poor fellow who walks away with the greatest number of letters, proud of his extensive correspondence, has not heard from himself this long while."—Exchange.

The Better Way.

"Would you advise me to marry a man for his money?" "Well, of course, that's one way of getting it; but why don't you try going to work first?"

aid for a vigorous campaign for what perhaps not invidiously may be called the resurrection of Democracy in the land from the effects of the recent defeat. It can be said that if there was any inward feeling of despair over the situation on the part of Mr. Cox, or any of the Democrats with whom he conferred, it was not apparent. They all said that political parties had been seemingly down and out before this day; that the Republicans, like the Democrats, had had their experiences, and that revival always had come.

The Democratic national committee already has started its work for the next campaign. Its high desire is to cut down the Republican representation in congress at the election one year from next November. Already the field has been looked over, the "soft places" noted and the tactics and the strategy of the fight to come have been given due consideration.

The Republicans, like the Democrats, already are at work. No one knows yet whether Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican national committee, will continue as such after he has taken the place in Mr. Harding's cabinet which it is generally believed he is to be offered.

Think Cox Will Remain Leader.

The Republican committee has taken note of the activities of the Democratic national committee, and its members watched with interest the results of the conferences which Mr. Cox had with his party committeemen. It seems generally to be believed in Washington that James M. Cox will continue to be the recognized leader of Democratic endeavor and Democratic ambition in the country until the next campaign, or until possible events shall remove him from the field and put some other Democrat in his place.

The members of the Republican national committee have just appointed a subcommittee to consider the question of party organization in the South, and the, to them, great question of the chance of securing in the future Republican success in some of the southern states. The results in Tennessee, Oklahoma and some border states at the last election gave an additional fillip to the hope of the Republican national committeemen that the party may make further inroads in the southern states at the next election.

Republicans See Chances in South.

Some Republicans have been digging into the history of comparatively recent elections in the southern states. One thing which they have turned up and which has attracted some attention is that when William H. Taft ran for the presidency in 1908 and was elected by such a great majority, he carried three congressional districts in Georgia by substantial majorities. In not one of these districts was there a Republican candidate for congress, the advance feeling being that there was no possibility that the party could carry the districts. After the election was over and the Republicans looked on the Taft majorities in those three Georgia districts, they were sorry they had not put candidates in the field for election to congress.

Mr. and Mrs. Harding Both Baptists.

For the first time since McKinley's day a President of the United States has been elected who is a member of the church to which his wife belongs. Mr. and Mrs. Warren G. Harding are Baptists. Roosevelt belonged to the Dutch Reformed church, and his wife was an Episcopalian; Taft is a Unitarian and his wife an Episcopalian; and Wilson is a Presbyterian and his wife is an Episcopalian.

There is curiosity in Washington to know with what particular Baptist congregation Mr. and Mrs. Harding will elect to worship. There are several large Baptist churches in Washington and a few small inconspicuous ones. It may be that the Hardings will choose one of the larger churches, but if they should prefer to go to one of the smaller places of worship they will be doing a certain kind of up-building missionary work, for the attendance of a President of the United States at any church means its prosperity for the time being at any rate, and generally the trophies which it gets from such attendance enables it to maintain in the years to come a wider field of influence.

The First Baptist church of Washington has a handsome house of worship at the present time. It began its existence in the year 1802, and its first house of worship after having been sold was later converted into Ford's theater, the building in which President Lincoln was assassinated.

Calvary Baptist, it is said, has one of the largest Sunday schools in the world. It is an institutional church, hard-working and noted for its religious effort. Neither this nor the First church ever has been regularly attended by a President of the United States, for the fact is that Mr. Harding is the first Baptist ever elected to the office.

Adopting Suggestions.

Wife—"Dear, I want you to buy me a pearl necklace." Husband—"But pearls, my love, are signs of tears." Wife—"All right; I'll cry till I get it."

The Kitchen Cabinet

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HAVE A DOUGHNUT.

For a small family that enjoys fresh crisp doughnuts a small recipe which makes two dozen cakes will be found most useful.

Drop Doughnuts.—Take one egg, separate, beating the white until stiff. Add one-half cupful of sugar to the egg white and lightly stir the sugar in a little at a time. Then add the softening of lemon peel, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of ginger, one-half cupful of milk, a little salt and one and one-half cupfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix and drop by teaspoonfuls into hot fat. When cool roll in powdered sugar.

The following is one of the famous Salvation Army recipes for doughnuts which were served daily by the thousand during the war.

Jelly Doughnuts.—Dissolve one yeast cake and one tablespoonful of sugar in one and one-fourth cupfuls of milk scalded and cooled to lukewarm; add one and one-half cupfuls of flour and beat well. Cover and let stand in a warm place until light—about three-quarters of an hour. Add the sponge to three tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half cupful of sugar, one well-beaten egg, one teaspoonful of salt and three more cupfuls of flour. Let rise two hours, roll out to one-third inch in thickness, cut with a cookie cutter. Stretch the dough, add one teaspoonful of jelly, wet the edges with sugar for forty-five minutes. Then drop in deep fat and cook two to three minutes on each side.

Doughnut Balls.—Mix together one cupful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg, two well-beaten eggs. Dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in one cupful of sour milk. Add about three cupfuls of flour and drop by teaspoonfuls in hot fat. This recipe is similar to the drop doughnuts above, but it makes double the amount.

The wealth of a man is the number of things he loves and loses, which he is loved and missed by.—Carrile.

SEASONABLE FOODS.

February and March are hard months for cooks. Winter foods have lost their flavor and spring vegetables are not yet in market for the average-sized pocketbook. These are the months when the pancake flourishes, and for variety try:

Oatmeal Cakes.—Add one-half cupful of milk to two cupfuls of boiled oatmeal, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one cupful of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat well and bake on a greased griddle.

Honey Hermits.—Take one cupful of fat, one and one-half cupfuls of warm honey, three eggs well beaten, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of soda, one cupful each of chopped nuts and raisins. Flour to roll. Bake in a moderate oven.

Caramel Rice Pudding.—Cook one-half cupful of rice in boiling salted water. Drain and blanch by rinsing with cold water in a colander or sieve. Cool and add two well-beaten egg yolks, one-half cupful of brown sugar, one-half cupful of raisins; flavor with vanilla, add a dash of cinnamon and one-half cupful of nutmeats. Bake until brown and add the beaten whites as a meringue. Brown the meringue and serve with cream, sweetened with caramel syrup. To make the syrup, brown a few tablespoonfuls of sugar in a smooth saucepan, stirring until melted and brown. Add a few tablespoonfuls of water and when melted serve.

Delmonico Pudding.—Turn a pint can of peaches with the syrup into a pudding dish. Heat one pint of milk in a double boiler; stir one-third of a cupful of cornstarch to a smooth paste with half a teaspoonful of salt and one-half cupful of cold milk; then stir and cook in the hot milk until the mixture thickens; cover and cook fifteen minutes. Beat the yolks of two eggs, add one-third of a cupful of sugar and beat again, then stir into the hot mixture; continue to cook until the egg is cooked. Pour over the peaches. Beat the whites of two eggs very light then add four tablespoonfuls of sugar and spread over the pudding; sprinkle a little sugar over the meringue and cook in a slow oven ten minutes, then increase the heat to color the meringue. Serve neither very hot nor very cold.

Vegetable Soup.—For three quart of soup use one cupful each of diced meat, fresh or cooked carrots, turnips and tomato. Add one-half cupful of minced onion, one tablespoonful of salt and one-quarter teaspoonful of pepper. A few leaves of lettuce, cabbage or summer squash may be added for variety. Bring to a boil, using four quarts of water and cook slowly one and one-half hours. The last half hour add one-half cupful of rice and more salt and pepper if needed.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Chestnut Salad.—Shell and boil one pound of chestnuts; when tender remove the skins, being careful not to break the nuts. While hot pour over the nuts a French dressing, using three tablespoonfuls of oil to one of vinegar, salt and pepper to taste. Let stand two hours, then serve on bread lettuce, using mayonnaise dressing, adding one tablespoonful of pate de foie gras to one-half cupful of the mayonnaise. Mix well with the chestnuts and serve very cold.

Spanish Cream.—Dissolve one tablespoonful of gelatine in one-fourth of a cupful of cold water, then add to one-half cupful of scalded milk. Scald two cupfuls of milk in a double boiler, beat two egg yolks and add one-third of a cupful of sugar and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt; gradually add the hot milk, return to the double boiler and cook until slightly thickened, add the gelatine mixture flavoring and the two egg whites beaten stiff, folded in lightly. Turn at once into a mold and the cream will settle into three layers. Serve with sugar and cream or sugared strawberries.

Baked Polenta.—Take well-cooked cornmeal soup, turn to a depth of an inch into an oblong pan which has been rinsed in cold water. Let stand until stiff. Add one to two cupfuls of rich gravy and some cubes of cooked meat. Place in the oven and bake fifteen minutes.

Feather Fancies.—A striking evening set made of ostrich feathers consists of four pieces in gladiola shade. The set includes a hat made entirely of ostrich feathers having a long-feathered sash effect of the same brilliant shade, huge fan, evening bag and neckpiece. Then there are the fans with bracelet ring handles in gladiola, peacock, duck blues, orange, pink, orchid, American beauty, henna, brown, gray and many other colors. Feather turbans hats in all shades, scarfs, lamp and candle shades, children's fans, corsages, flowers, vanity bags and various fancy hat trimmings are among the other feathered novelties so fashionable at present.

Kid Gloves Style.—Some of the new bisque kid gloves boast a flare top of black and white checkerboard silk.

Run With Metal Stripes.—Dresses in heavy silk tulle are run with metal stripes.

The Kitchen Cabinet

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SOME GOOD MAIN DISHES.

What to have for the chief dish for a meal is often a problem. Some time try this:

Alaskan Dish.—Cut two pounds of round steak into eight pieces for serving, dice one-half pound of salt pork—less may be used.

Cook the pork and one cupful of finely cut celery and one large onion minced in the pork fat. Fry the steak on both sides in the hot fat, add all to the kettle, blend two tablespoonfuls of flour with some of the fat, pour over the meat and simmer the whole thirty minutes. Just before serving add one cupful of cooked spaghetti and one pint of steamed tomatoes. Serve on a hot platter.

Panned Oysters.—Scald one cupful of oysters. When the edges curl remove from the liquor. Take one tablespoonful of butter creamed with two of flour, cook with one cupful of milk; cook until thick. Add one-half cupful each of broken nut meats and chopped celery. Season to taste and add the oysters. Remove the tops from rolls, scoop out the soft part, toast the tops and shells and fill with the oysters. Serve piping hot.

Baked Lima Beans With Tomatoes.—Soak a pound of beans overnight, parboil for five minutes, rinse, cook in water to cover until tender. Add one teaspoonful of salt to every quart of water used. More water may be added if necessary during the boiling. Season two cupfuls of tomato with salt, pepper and onion juice. Add to the drained beans. Put into a bean pot, cover with two thick slices of bacon and bake until the bacon is crisp and brown.

Fricassee of Sheep's Tongues.—Wash four sheep's tongues carefully, put into a saucepan, cover with boiling water and simmer for two hours or until they are tender. Remove, cool, skin, cut in two lengthwise and season well with salt and pepper. The next day roll the tongues in flour and fry in butter and chopped onion until brown. Serve with a brown sauce seasoned with a dash of lemon juice. Serve with hot boiled rice.

Made, when soft voices die, Vibrates in the memory; Odors, when sweet violets sicken, Live within the sense they quicken; Rose leaves, when the rose is dead, Are heap'd for the beloved's bed, And so thy thoughts when thou art gone, Love itself shall stumble on.—Shelley.

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS.

Cottage cheese may be used in so many dainty dishes that it should be more generally appreciated. It is especially attractive when piped on open sandwiches. Press the cheese through the potato ricer or vegetable press, season to taste with salt, paprika, cayenne and mustard. Beat in heavy cream, adding an equal quantity of cream, and press through the pastry tube on the sandwiches, which have been spread with apple marmalade or other fruit such as chopped cherries, prunes or baked apple.

Romaine Date and Cottage Cheese Salad.—Roll cottage cheese into balls; roll the balls in chopped nuts, using pecans, walnuts or peanuts. Pour boiling water over a package of dates and drain, then dry in the oven. Cut the dates in quarters, lengthwise, removing the stones. Chill dates and cheese balls. Arrange leaves of lettuce on a serving dish, set the dates in the center and the cheese balls around them. Serve with French dressing.

A good snappy cheese may be made into a delicious cream cheese. Take one and one-half cupfuls of dry grated cheese and stir it into one cupful of boiling sweet cream. Remove from heat as soon as the cheese is melted, pour into a jar to cool, and serve from the jar. Cayenne, paprika, onion juice or pimientos put through a sieve may be added to the hot mixture before pouring into the mold.

Spanish Cream.—Dissolve one tablespoonful of gelatine in one-fourth of a cupful of cold water, then add to one-half cupful of scalded milk. Scald two cupfuls of milk in a double boiler, beat two egg yolks and add one-third of a cupful of sugar and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt; gradually add the hot milk, return to the double boiler and cook until slightly thickened, add the gelatine mixture flavoring and the two egg whites beaten stiff, folded in lightly. Turn at once into a mold and the cream will settle into three layers. Serve with sugar and cream or sugared strawberries.

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Run With Metal Stripes.—Dresses in heavy silk tulle are run with metal stripes.

THE VERSATILE MODE IN SUITS

The versatile mode presents us with conflicting silhouettes in suits and a variety of styles to choose from, and leaves us to pronounce our own judgment on them. The straight and the flaring box-coat seem destined to a great success; they are developed with many ingenious variations in lines and trimmings, and have a youthfulness of style that is a great asset. But the box coat has rivals that boast the charm of novelty, in suits that have rippling poplins on their coats, and in others that have the appearance of frocks. A few things are assured; among them the success of the flaring coat, sleeve on the cuffs, the continued use of embroidery, the vogue of slender lines and straight skirts.



Two suits very different from each other in outline, invite comparison. In the picture above, one has a straight box coat and the other a coat with a rippling poplin. The first suit will find many admirers among women who are striving to achieve the appearance of slenderness, and the other will appeal to those who must make up for a lack of curves in figures a little too slender. The woman of normal weight does not have to concern herself with these things, but only to consider which style is most becoming. The suit at the left has a high waistline and is embellished with a little embroidery matching it in color. The coat has a single fastening at the bust line in link buttons, and they form the finish for the plain coat sleeve. The box coat employs silk braided, edged with a narrow plaiting of ribbon and bone buttons for decoration. A tie at the front of the collar provides a pretty new touch, and the sleeves are relieved from entire plainness by three buttons and buttonholes at the wrists. Neither of these suits accepts the flaring sleeve, but both adopt the straight skirt.

To Spice Up the Wardrobe



HATS have long been considered the place of first importance in the matter of smart dressing—they do wonder who those who know how to select them—but up-to-date women are inclined to dispute this supremacy. Blouses, smocks and small coats or jackets that will dress one up to any degree of formality are making things interesting for millinery. These brilliant garments rival hats in gay beauty and are the most convenient of belongings, for they are not difficult to make, and they tone up the wardrobe without any great expenditure of time or money. A lovely example which may be classed as either a coat or a smock appears in the illustration above. Blue and silver are combined in the supple tissue that makes a little coat without a blouse of flannel and vest of embroidered georgette and a grille of blue velvet ribbon. This affair is equal to comparison with any of the brilliant headresses and coiffure ornaments that may bear it company at the theater or dance. It is only one of many fine blouses that may be toned down or toned up by the headwear that is worn with them. There are other accessories that spice up the toilette. There are crystalline strings of beads in all colors—in crystal, ivory, onyx, gold, silver, pearl and all sorts of mock jewels. There are chains and charms from China that cannot be overlooked and an endless variety of necklaces that add color or sparkle or interest to frocks. Bead grilles and others made of beads and silk cord, find themselves conspicuously placed on afternoon and evening frocks. Fans have reappeared in many varieties to vie with those of ostrich feathers and more familiar accessories—neckwear and handkerchiefs—are growing more complicated with the introduction of color and variety of design.

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Nellie Maxwell

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

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Chestnut Salad.—Shell and boil one pound of chestnuts; when tender remove the skins, being careful not to break the nuts. While hot pour over the nuts a French dressing, using three tablespoonfuls of oil to one of vinegar, salt and pepper to taste. Let stand two hours, then serve on bread lettuce, using mayonnaise dressing, adding one tablespoonful of pate de foie gras to one-half cupful of the mayonnaise. Mix well with the chestnuts and serve very cold.

