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## New Mexico State Record, 07-09-1920

State Publishing Company

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# NEW MEXICO STATE RECORD

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SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1920

NUMBER 301

## BLANCETT HANGED EARLY THIS MORNING AT JAIL

E. W. Blancett was hanged in the county jail yard in this city between five and six o'clock this morning for the murder of Clyde D. Armour near Glorieta three years ago last December.

This is the culmination of a case which has attracted wide attention for over three years and in which the accused had the assistance of an able counsel who exhausted every legal defense before the District and Supreme courts of the state, the U. S. Supreme court and finally before the governor.

## WILL DEVELOPE FLUORSPAR MINES OF NEW MEXICO

The Chicago company headed by E. C. Humphries which has been developing the extensive fluorspar deposits in the southwestern part of the state and has installed a plant at Lordsburg have carried their undertaking to where they are about ready to begin the shipment of their products and have requested the State Corporation commission to assist them in securing more favorable rates for the shipment of their product.

There is a great deal of this mineral in New Mexico and there seems to be no good reason why supplying it to the trade should not be a paying industry.

## ALLEGED PROFITEERS ARE INDICTED BY U. S. JURY

Boston, July 7.—Indictments charging profiteering in food were reported here today by a federal grand jury against E. C. Swift and company, Armour and company, N. E. Hollis and company, and the Independent Sugar company of this city. The indictments enter the state of New England by a federal grand jury for alleged food profiteering.

The Swift indictments charge that 17 cents was received for beef which cost the incorporation only 10½ cents a pound, yielding a net profit of 6½ cents. The Armour company is charged with New Zealand lamb which cost nine and a fraction cents for 25½ cents a pound. The Hollis company according to the indictment charged 18 cents for beef which cost only 10½ cents a pound.

## MID-CONTINENT OIL, GAS AND REFINING CO. READY

The Mid Continent Consolidated Oil Gas and Refining company is now ready to locate its drilling sites and proceed with the drilling of ten test wells in New Mexico.

Offices were obtained during the week at the Salmeron building, and Sol Floersheim, of Roy and Springer, who is one of the local directors will be on the ground continuously from this time on. Lieutenant Governor B. F. Pankey who leased the company over 50,000 acres of the state and the several other local directors, A. D. Martin of Kansas City will be in charge of the business and details.

William J. Ross, consulting geologist of the company is expected today. He will spend some time in New Mexico and locate the several drilling sites, the first of which will be the one near this city.

## ROSWELL PUT ON A FINE CELEBRATION ON FOURTH

Lieutenant Governor R. F. Pankey returned yesterday from a trip to the southeastern part of the state where he attended the Banquet meeting at Fort Sumner last Saturday and the Fourth of July Celebration at Roswell on Monday.

Mr. Pankey says Roswell put on a fine and pleasant celebration and speaks very highly of the city, the people and the valley as well as the splendid reception given him on his visit both there and at Fort Sumner.

The Roswell News had the following to say of Mr. Pankey's address: The speaking was led by Lieutenant Governor B. F. Pankey who talked on why he was a republican. Mr. Pankey made it plain to start with that he did not claim to be an orator, but that he had a message. It was so straightforward and direct that it greatly pleased his audience when though they were mostly of the opposing party.

As a business man he dissected the republican extravagance of the republican party, and emphasized his belief that the republican party is a party of construction while the democratic party is one chiefly of protest. It was a sound and sensible speech from a republican standpoint.

John T. McClure spoke for the democrats and told why he was a democrat in a way that appealed. He was a finished orator, logical, well balanced, convincing.

According to the Estancia Herald Walter Martin began cutting his splendid 20 acre field of fall wheat this week. He estimates the yield at twenty five bushels to the acre.

## OFFICIAL DOINGS OF THE PRESENT WEEK

Contract has been let to Kennedy Steel and Gilbert of Hillsboro for the building of Federal Aid Project No. 31. This covers 39 miles of gravel surfaced road running from the end of the Elephant Butte Dam toward Hot Springs. The contract price is \$23,696.

The state board of education has received certificates of the charter for the South Branch National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher association for New Mexico. The required members are now all secured and the state is in the association. It has been for some time endeavoring to win this position and the members are gratified that the honor has been won.

The state highway department today awarded the contract for the construction of federal aid project No. 47, in Grant county, to La. Roe & Burgess, whose bid was \$119,396. The contract calls for the grading and surfacing of 15 1/4 miles of road and also the building of culverts by the contractors. The road lies between Silver City and Cliff.

The Farmers' and Stockmen's Bank of Clayton filed articles of incorporation today at the bank's incorporation commission's office. The authorized capital stock is \$75,000. The incorporators are Ray Sutton, Clayton, 83 shares; W. G. Jungbluth, Greenville, 83 shares; J. J. Vanclay, Clinton, Mo., 83 shares; C. A. Nyhus, Raton, 83 shares; N. E. Charlton, Clayton, 83 shares; L. M. Fruth, Clayton, 83 shares; G. H. Wade, Clayton, 83 shares; J. J. Herzing, Pasamonte, 83 shares.

The E. J. Longyear company a Minnesota corporation has filed a foreign corporation's statement at the corporation commission's office, permitting the company to do business in the state. The company's capital stock is \$400,000 of which \$300,000 has been actually issued. The company's purpose is the acquisition and the development of mining property. W. C. Hamel of Hillsboro is named as statutory agent.

The General Exchange corporation a Delaware corporation, filed a foreign corporation's statement permitting the company to enter the state. The company's business is that of a commission merchant. The amount of authorized capital stock is \$100,000 of which \$50,000 has been issued. Francis C. Wilson of Santa Fe, statutory agent.

Chief Clerk George Louge has received word from State Superintendent of Public Instruction Wagner and Assistant John Conway from Salt Lake City, where they are in attendance at the National Teacher's association. They both speak of the large attendance, the hotels being obliged to turn many patrons away on account of the crowd. Both speak of the success of the meeting and are enthusiastic over conditions and the interest manifested.

Dr. C. E. Waller will remain in charge of the state health department for another year. The federal public health service has detailed him to the post at the request of Governor Larrazolo. Dr. Waller came here as state health commissioner for the purpose of organizing the newly established department a year ago. He was sent here for only a year. The year ends on July 12 but his reappointment he will stay for another year. Although state health commissioner for New Mexico Dr. Waller is still in the federal public service.

The Columbus investment company filed articles of incorporation. The company's authorized capital stock is \$50,000 and the company will begin business with \$2,000. The incorporators are: T. J. Cote, Columbus, 4 shares; J. L. Greenwood, Columbus, 4 shares; A. J. Evans, Columbus, 4 shares; Bloch, Columbus, 4; J. F. White, Columbus, 4.

The Co-operative mercantile association of Gallup filed articles of incorporation with the corporation commission, giving its authorized capital stock as \$20,000. The incorporators are: Mariano Sanchez, Alfonso, \$200; Tony Ghisli, Gibson, \$200; Bert Sansoe, Coal Basin, \$200; Pete Negri, Coal Basin, \$200; Giovanni Cavaglia, Gallup, \$200; C. Spangin, Gallup, \$200; John PIANO, Gallup, \$200; Tonia Sal, Gallup, \$200; Jose Yata, Coal Basin, \$200; Tony Bruno, Gallup, \$200; James Gala, Gallup, \$200.

The Von Hagen Oil Corporation of Magdalena has filed articles of incorporation. The corporation authorized capital stock is \$200,000. The incorporators and the number of shares held by each follow: George Keith, Socorro, 68; Matt Fowler, Socorro, 66; Myrtle Fowler, Socorro, 66.

Santa Fe county has been selected by the state health department under the plan which will get aid from the International Board of Health, of the Rockefeller foundation.

Dr. C. E. Waller said this county has been selected but the remaining counties had not been designated. The other counties probably will not be known for some time. The aid which the county will get will be the payment of a full time health officer's salary for a year on the condition that the county makes the levy, authorized by the special legislative session, for carrying on the work of this office. The county commissioners agreed to make the levy. The health officer will not be appointed until December 1 as the fund for the office coming from the special levy will not be available until then. On or shortly after that date, however, the county will have a full-time health officer.

## ELKS NATIONAL CONVENTION LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC

Private information reaching this city from J. D. Sena, state representative, and George Mignardot, Santa Fe Lodge representative indicates that they are having a fine time and that the convention was the most enthusiastic and probably the largest meeting the Elks have ever held.

## LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE BLOCKS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Baton Rouge, La., July 8.—Efforts to suspend the rules of the house of representatives of the Louisiana legislature so as to act on the suffrage amendment before adjournment of the session tonight failed today, the motion being voted down, 52 to 46.

The legislature is almost solidly democratic and it was thought that the approval of the democratic national convention and their nominee's recommendation would have some weight with them but their action indicates that they are not taking any advice from Boss Cox of Cincinnati even for "the good of the party."

## SENATOR REED ASSAILS LEAGUE AND PARTY

Kansas City July 6.—The league of nations was denounced as a "league of treason and covenant of national death" by Senator James A. Reed who returned yesterday from San Francisco, where he was refused a seat as delegate to the democratic national convention.

Senator Reed, addressing a mass meeting declared that he was privately assured by grapevine messages while his case was being heard, that the credentials committee of the convention would seat him if he would agree to keep silent in regard to the league of nations on the convention floor. His refusal to make such an agreement was responsible for his being denied a seat he said.

"If there is one lesson that this teaches" Senator Reed said, "it is that this is not a one man country. It is a 110,000,000 man country. If you would keep this republic safe you must do your own thinking. Trust the people are the source of all power. The sooner you exercise the better it will be for you and the country."

Senator Reed denounced the democratic convention at San Francisco as a "convention afflicted with international blind staggers."

## CHARGES DEPT. OF JUSTICE PREVENTED INDICTMENTS

Chicago July 7.—The Senate committee investigation pre-vention campaign expenditures plans to deliver thoroughly into the campaign of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer before adjourning its hearings. Chairman Kenyon said tonight. In this connection Edw. F. Galva of St. Louis, democratic national committee member.

In addition to questioning Davis and Goltra, the committee will investigate charges filed today by William Armstrong, Chicago lawyer, that the department of justice had been instrumental in granting pardons to alleged criminals who might help politicians and work for prosecution by the government of persons trying to gain several hundred thousand dollars by illegal means.

Mr. Armstrong's documents consisted of a printed book of fifty-two pages. Mr. Armstrong charged the department of justice with attempting to "prevent indictments being returned against the New York Central railroad by a federal grand jury," and said, "a democratic member of congress" agreed with a "certain person" to obtain \$327,175 from the government on cost-warrant claims if given 25 per cent.

Details of his charges are expected to be brought out later. Mr. Goltra is in San Francisco it is said and may not be able to reach here for several days. He can get here and back he will appear before the committee immediately, but if delayed he probably will be called at another hearing, Senator Kenyon said.

## MOUNTAINAIR HAS A REAL BUILDING BOOM

The Pinnon Hardware and Furniture store has begun work on its new store building which will be modern and a valuable addition to the town. The structure will be 50x70 feet in size of adobe, as nearly fireproof as it can be built. The front will be up-to-the-minute, with plate glass windows, pressed glass lighting arrangements over the doors and windows. It will be a concrete and pebble dash structure.

The stone hotel building being erected by Lorey Brothers is showing up well. The basement and foundation walls are in, with most of the first floor joist in place. Work is progressing on the superstructure.

The Womack store building has received the plaster and metal ceiling, and awaits the flooring and front to make it ready for occupancy. This building is 25x80 feet in size. The Tabet building has the roof frame work in place and masons are running up the fire walls. This 25x70 foot adobe will change the appearance of the block in which it is located.

## COMING EVENTS

Scottish Rite Reunion Santa Fe ..... July 14-17  
Round-Up Association ..... August 2, 3, and 4  
New Mexico Harvest Festival Albuquerque ..... October 7, 8, and 9  
New Mexico Educational Association Albuquerque ..... November 22-24

## NEW MEXICO NEWS REVIEW

### BERNALILLO

J. D. Marchant of Roswell was awarded the contract for the erection of the new Home Economics building at the State University. Construction work will start at once and the structure will cost between \$100,000 and \$200,000.

The building was made possible by the people of Albuquerque and the Chamber of Commerce, and \$10,000.00 has already been paid on the pledges made at the time of the drive. Over \$1,000 still remains to be paid on pledges. The residents also signed up for the paving of 1,200 feet in the extension from the city limits to University Heights.

J. C. Berger, of Dodge City, Kansas, representing a large eastern coffee concern is in Albuquerque making necessary arrangements to install a roasting coffee plant in that city. Mr. Berger has purchased the J. M. Williams home on North Eleventh street and at present is occupying same with his family. Mr. Berger will be in charge of the new enterprise which will not carry on any retail business, as it is the intention of the firm just to prepare the coffee for wholesalers.

The Warren Roofing Products company will begin in a few days the construction of a new building at its warehouse at 1008-1010 North First street in Albuquerque. The building will be constructed of adobe. The company has already contracted for several tanks of asphalt which is used in the manufacture of roofing and with the addition they will be able to carry on their business on a much larger scale. Roofing and fire proof shingles will be manufactured for the states of New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming, Arizona, California and Colorado. From 15 to 25 men will be employed in the factory.

Plans for a New Mexico Harvest Festival to be held in Albuquerque the first week in October has been approved by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce by the real estate bureau and Secretary Watkins. The plans as outlined to the directors for approval included agriculture displays, industrial exhibits and carnival amusements.

The management of the day nursery which was successfully organized and operated by the Woman's club for the past 18 months has been taken over by a corporation of citizens. The institution will be known as the Albuquerque Day Nursery and will no longer be a Woman's Club philanthropy project.

Charged with a violation of the Mann act L. W. Dively was held under a \$1,000 bond for the grand jury by United States Commissioner D. F. McDonald. The woman Mrs. Maud Young, who Dively is alleged to have transported was held under \$500 bail on the charge of riding on a railroad sans license. Mrs. Young furnished bond but Dively, unable to do so was committed to the county jail.

### CHAVES

The Chaves county board of education at a recent meeting held in the office of the county school superintendent in the Roswell court house, besides reviewing the school work accomplished in the past nine months, formulated plans for the coming year, which includes an extensive building program. District number three, known as the Elk district will have a new school building. The building in District number four, known as the Jones school, which was burned last year, will be replaced, and extensive improvements will be made at the Bertram and L. F. D. schools. The new buildings, it is thought, will be frame stucco structures, and the improvements will be of concrete at the L. F. D. schools.

Several new schools will be opened in the county, to care for increased demand in certain communities, and this will necessitate an increase in the teaching force of the county.

A Ford truck will be used to transport the students from Districts twelve and twenty. F. D. and East Grand Plains, to the Roswell High School. Another truck will be added to the Dexter district and the students from the Upper Cottonwood section will also be furnished means of transportation to the Lake Arthur High School.

There are fifteen and a half acres of head flats in the Chamber of Commerce window at Roswell which were drained by James Johnson in the campaign being waged by the Woman's Club to exterminate flies.

The 13-year old son of the son of Mrs. Emma Johnson, and he built the record on for this season for capturing 185,000 flies.

Benefits from the Dutton Hill well are excellent. Oil is being bailed

from the well at intervals is of a very high grade, though only a small quantity has yet been found. The drillers are confident that a pay sand lies only a short way beneath.

### COLFAX

As soon as a competent man can be secured to take charge of the boilers at the gymnasium the swimming pool at Raton will be opened for use during the summer months.

Governor Larrazolo has reappointed Billie Ledoux of this city, a mounted policeman, his term having expired. M. Ledoux holds one of the best records for service in the police force of the state, and there has been no question of his reappointment.

A section eighty feet long of the big reservoir dam of the Springer ditch system went out recently and in twenty-four hours the main body of water in the reservoir had run out and down the river. Below the reservoir some damage was sustained by farmers in the loss of crops and fences. E. W. Cately lost about ten acres of standing alfalfa, some that had been cut, also some fence. D. G. Wright had his large hay vega destroyed and considerable fencing. Others sustained some damage in the loss of fence for securing water for the balance of the season which will necessitate two more irrigations.

There is very little water in the Cimarron river at this time of the year and unless there is considerable rainfall during this month and next, farmers will be materially injured by short crops.—Springer Stockman

It is reliably reported that a survey party representing the Carter Oil Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co., is now surveying land about eight miles south of Chico and are seeking board for a large gang of men who they say will be in there to drill for oil by July 15th on the Chester-Decker ranch.

The improvements at the National Bank of New Mexico are progressing well, and consist of a commodious enclosed public telephone a comfortable, handsomely furnished waiting room for patrons of the bank, and two snug private companion rooms. The new vault is of this new vault is of three times greater in size than the former one.

For the comfort and physical benefit of the employees, the bank management is providing a room with gymnasium equipment adjoining a commodious waiting room. A commodious room for meetings of the board of directors, which will be handsomely furnished, is also among the features of the remodelled building.—Raton Range.

W. H. Sawhill, county agricultural agent who has been in the Salt River valley of Arizona buying registered Holstein cattle for the farmers of Colfax county, has returned.

Others who were in that locality on the same errand were Messrs. Mikese and McGinn of Miami and Herbert of Cimarron. Altogether between 600 and 700 pure bred animals were purchased and shipped in 15 cars and are being placed in various sections of the county. These, added to those which have already been shipped in last fall, make a total of over 1,000 new dairy animals of the very finest sort to swell the herds within Colfax county.

About fifty farmers and business men from Dedman and vicinity recently went to Raton to interview District Engineer Paul M. Bowen and County Engineer Turner in the interest of better roads leading to Dedman. As County Engineer Turner was out of the city just what the visitors accomplished in their mission is not known at present.

### FIVE BOYS SENTENCED

Five boys plead guilty at the court house yesterday. Leroy Leslie Varney was sentenced to from 1 to 1½ years at the State Reform school. His charge was stealing a suit of clothes from Francisco Moya.

John Steve Bukovich plead guilty to the charge of taking \$2,000 which was on its way from Springer to the First National Bank of Raton. He was in the employ of the American Railway Express. His sentence is from 1 to 1½ years in the State penitentiary.

Matt Bilowich, who struck Steve Pober over the head with a crowbar a few weeks ago, was sentenced to from 1 to 1½ years at the State penitentiary.

Claud Van Vost and Garney Earl Beville, the two boys who held up Mr. Zubic on June 17th, near Yankee, were sentenced to from 1 to 1½ years at the State Reform school.

### CURRY

The first load of the 1920 wheat crop in Curry county was sold here by W. W. Pinkin, a farmer of Claud, to the Cramer Mill & Elevator Co. The wheat tested 61 and brought \$2.50.

This year's wheat acreage was given out by County Agent E. Peterson as 55,000 acres. While the yield per acre will be only 75 per cent the increase in acreage will bring the total yield up to normal.

The quality of the wheat this year is far better than last year's crop. It was estimated by grain men that Curry County's income from wheat alone this year would reach \$1,500,000.00.

The Cramer Mill & Elevator Co. states that its grain handlings of last week comprised 19,275 bushels

of maize and kaffir corn, and 6,000 bushels of wheat. This grain is last year's crop, and is being marketed to make room for the coming harvest. This heavy unloading of grain will continue for several weeks. Other elevators of this region report capacity business. The shortage of freight cars is seriously hampering grain movements.—Clovis Journal.

The Western Trading & Elevator Company has purchased a site for their new elevator in Clovis and will let the contract soon for the erection of the building, which will cost approximately \$15,000. It will be fully equipped with all modern machinery and will have a capacity of about 12,000 bushels. R. P. Killbuck who will manage the business says the elevator will be completed in sixty days.

The S. W. Lane & Son elevator located on the industrial track of the Santa Fe Railroad at Clovis has been completed and the firm expected to be ready for business Monday. The elevator has a capacity of 12,000 bushels of grain and is equipped with every modern convenience.

W. H. Doughton has purchased the Skeen building occupied by the Cash Shoe Store and E. T. Jennings Jewelry Co. This is one of the best business locations in Clovis. The consideration was \$15,000.

The work of remodeling the Elite Confectionery has been started and is progressing rapidly. The new fixtures will be installed as soon as they are received from the factory according to Phil Duckworth, manager.—Clovis News.

### HIDALGO

Varden residents are circulating a petition to secure the signature of 400 tax payers of Hidalgo county in order to have a concrete or steel bridge built across the Gila river.

This progressive and prosperous community is settled by about 300 well-to-do Mormons who in three years' time by hard work and co-operation have transformed the desert into the garden and produced the place called Varden. About 4,000 acres of the finest crops in the state will be found in that section.

### EDDY

The new power house of the Carlisle Light & Power Company is completed and is a solid concrete structure, 24x36 feet, fireproof. The machinery at the plant was shut down last Sunday the first time in ten months in order that a general cleaning up might be given the plant. So satisfactory has been the turbine in the ten months of continuous service, that another turbine of the same make is to be installed. With this new machinery only half the water will be required as formerly which will be an advantage.

The second unit will be installed as soon as the shafting arrives, which is already on the way. A new switchboard is also in transit and a carload of poles is now on the road. In addition to the line in the principal alleys of the town, the company is preparing to extend its lines in various directions all over the city.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Smith block. The double room has already been leased to J. S. Oliver for a service garage and store room. The east room will be occupied by a meat market of which Frank Smith and Jim Martin will be the proprietors. The old bakery room, formerly in use by the Model Market and Bakery, has been rented to Wester & McClure, who will run a first class bakery and confectionery. The building on the corner, which was not damaged by the fire, will be finished in pebble dash to correspond with the new part.—Carlisle Current.

### DE BACA

This county was blessed with a fine rain last Sunday, which together with several smaller rains during the month, makes a total rainfall of 2.75 inches for June. Dry farming and range conditions were never better in De Baca county, although the balance of the county received more rain than this vicinity.—Fort Sumner Leader.

T. M. White, Dunlap stockman says cattle in his neighborhood are dying from bowel trouble. A similar affliction is said to prevail among cattle in some parts of Texas.—Fort Sumner Review.

### GRANT

A. J. Stockbridge, of Tyrone, who has a lease and bond on the gold claim at Rocky Trail, north of Socorro, reports that development work on the claims has been going steadily forward. The vein has been traced for a distance of 120 feet on the surface with values holding up well for the entire length and at the three places where shafts have been started.

able to get the usual help from the banks.

During the present week Manager R. I. Kirchman of the Silver Spot Mine, completed the installation of an electric pumping plant on the company's No. 1 shaft. The pump has a capacity of 200 gallons a minute and is rapidly lowering the water in the No. 2 as well as in the No. 1 shaft. Although the Silver Spot is located on the hill above the town, it developed so much water that operations had to be suspended until adequate means of taking care of this had been provided.—Silver City Enterprise.

"Slim" Duncan, alleged horse thief, was given a hearing the past week before Justice of the Peace Frank J. Wright, who bound him over to await the action of the grand jury, fixing his bond at \$3,500. In default of bond he was committed to the county jail.—Silver City Independent.

### GUADALUPE

A special election will be held at Vaughn on the 2nd day of August for the purpose of voting on a \$75,000 bond issue for the erection of a new school house. The plan of a new school this election will be watched with interest as it provides for one of the needed improvements for Vaughn. The School Board is to be commended for this action and we hope the voters of this school district will turn out and endorse this bond issue.

It is a fact that Vaughn is about the only town of 1200 people in this section of the state where parents are compelled to send their children away for a four year High School course.

### LEA

Messrs. Mathis and Morton, who were here buying up U. S. Cavalry horses, purchased twenty-seven head and left for Tatum Tuesday, where they were going to buy more.

Sheriff Ernest Best, well known over the state as a natural born office and successful catcher of "Men Wanted," has now established a record as The Fisherman From the Plains.

He returned Monday from a trip to the Pecos river, where he was accompanied by his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, Avelon, Best and sister, Mrs. Rife of San Antonio, Texas, and Mr. Wooten and family of Jal. Instead of spinning a fish tale he showed his catch with the remark to "look them over". It was a great sight; about twenty catfish, weighing from 5 to 35 lbs. each. For a land lubber that was "some catch."—Lovington Leader.

### LINCOLN

Mr. Bennett, a capitalist from El Paso spent a couple of days in Lincoln. He is working the coal mines of Messrs. Hale and Armstrong at Indian divide on the railroad between Capitan and Carrizozo. They have found a rich vein of coal and shipped the first car load last week, which went to Pecos City. Mr. Bennett seems to have great faith in the coal prospects in this immediate vicinity, as he wants to lease more coal land.—Capitan Mountainer.

The Directors of the Capitan Schools have employed Prof. T. P. McCollister, of Gallup, as Superintendent of the school the coming year. He is highly recommended as an educator.

### LUNA

B. Palmer of El Paso has bought the Deming Mercantile Co. store in this city and after the inventory of stock has been taken plans to convert this store into a cash and carry establishment. After July 1 all sales will be on a cash basis and no deliveries of purchases will be made.

Fire in the Garage of the Public Health Service west of town Saturday afternoon was accompanied by a severe explosion of gasoline which resulted in the entire loss of the building despite the very prompt answering of the call by the local fire department.—Deming Headlight.

During the month of July there will be discharged from the 24th Infantry 1400 soldiers and in August probably 300 more will follow in their footsteps. Nearly all these discharges are men who enlisted for one year only. Of the total number there is a certain percentage that will reenlist within a week after their discharge.—Columbus Courier.

Indications are very encouraging that there is a large quantity of oil in the 1200-foot stratum of oil sand in the Florida well west of the city. Casing is being set and it is possible that the well may be brought in when the 1200 feet of water is pumped out. It is thought that the oil sands have been penetrated little more than a foot. There has been considerable oil in the well field. Manager J. W. Clark is confident that the well is now of commercial value.—Deming Graphic.

### MORA

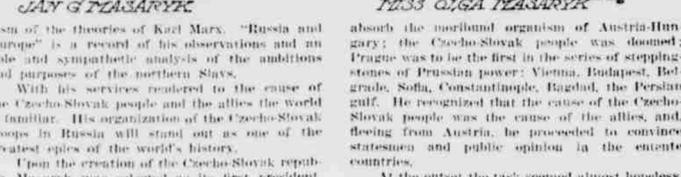
The Wagner School district is making up the price of a new school house by subscription. It is a clamor and back number way, but since there are objections to consolidating with the Ros school it is better than letting the children of that community suffer from the entire lack of school facilities.

The electric lights at Russell Co. office and on the street in front of the town a metro-politan air at night. The article West.

(Continued from page four.)



# MASARYK: Life President of Czechoslovakia



**P**RESIDENT for life of a new nation—such is the unique position of Thomas G. Masaryk of the Czechoslovak republic. His career is like a fairy story—the son of a Slovak coachman in an obscure Moravia town; the destroyer of a mighty nation; the ruler of a nation resurrected from the dead; the idol of his people; internationally known as one of the great statesmen of the times; Masaryk's place in the affection and confidence of his people is shown by a unique provision in the new constitution of the republic. The president is elected for a term of seven years and no one may be chosen for a third term—no one except President Masaryk. This is equivalent to an election for life.

Who shall say this unique honor is not deserved? Apparently Masaryk is truly the "Father of His Country." It was a state or nation was "founded" by one man, the new republic was made by its life president.

So Masaryk's people seem to feel. His seventh birthday was recently celebrated as a national holiday by the entire Czechoslovak nation. In Hradcany castle in Prague, the ancient palace of Roman emperors and Bohemian kings, now the presidential residence, foregathered the representatives of foreign powers, members of the national assembly and the cabinet, delegates of the churches and other notables. The president of the assembly, Tomanek, addressed Masaryk as follows:

"Leader of our national revolution, creator of our independence, teacher of our nation, guide in new roads, our golden, god, beloved little father, may you be well and strong for many years, for many decades, to the well-being and success of the nation and the republic."

Here is in part, a sketch of Masaryk, sent out by the Czechoslovak News Service; it probably may be taken as official:

March 7, 1859, in an obscure district of Moravia, Thomas G. Masaryk was born. He is the son of a coachman. His education was begun in the local schools, continued at the gymnasium of Brno and finished at the Universities of Vienna and Leipzig.

While studying at Leipzig he met Miss Garret of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was studying music at the conservatory. She returned home in the summer of 1878 and Masaryk followed and wooed her, finally winning her hand. This was Masaryk's first visit to the United States. The impressions made on him by American institutions fostered his love of liberty and longing to free his native land.

At twenty-nine he was appointed an instructor in philosophy in the University of Vienna, and three years later he was chosen professor of philosophy in the new Czech University of Prague. Immediately he was recognized as an able interpreter of modern philosophical, political and social tendencies. Incidentally he became the most potent force in molding the thoughts of Slav students, particularly of Bohemians and Slovaks.

In 1891 he was elected a deputy for Moravia in the Austrian parliament, subsequently resigning to devote his entire time to scientific research. In 1897, as an adherent of the "Realist" movement, which subsequently was merged with the "Progressive" party, he was again delegated by his constituency to represent it in parliament. One of the planks of the platform on which he was elected demanded ultimate independence for Bohemia.

Masaryk is the last, and the greatest, of the "awakeners" of the Bohemian and Slovak people, who, following the disastrous Thirty Years' war, were reduced to utter political, cultural, social and religious impotence. Freedom of mind and body and the liberty of his country were always uppermost in the thoughts of the teacher of philosophy. In furtherance of his ambitions and convictions Masaryk published and edited a newspaper, the "Times," which soon became the most influential journal of the Bohemians. It openly demanded autonomy for Bohemia. It was one of the first journals whose publication was suspended at the outbreak of the great world war, because of its persistent advocacy of the rights of the Bohemians, its defense of Serbia, and its open avowal of the cause of the allies.

Masaryk exposed the forgeries prepared by the Magyar, Count Forgach, who was then the duly accredited ambassador to Serbia, and who, with the connivance of a Vienna historian, Dr. Friedberg, made possible the charge that the Jugo-Slav of Austria-Hungary were engaged in a conspiracy against the dual monarchy. In Agraz (Zagreb) fifty-three Croatians were sentenced to the gallows as a result of the efforts of Forgach and Friedberg, and they would have been executed if Masaryk had not appealed to the world against the barbarity and immorality of Austria-Hungary in sacrificing innocent men to a supposed political expediency of making out a case against Serbia. Masaryk demonstrated beyond a doubt that willing tools and country ruffians of the dual monarchy's foreign office manufactured the documents which were used as the basis of the proofs on which the conviction of the Jugo-Slavs was predicated.

Masaryk is an author of no mean ability, and his writings cover a wide field. At twenty-six he published his "Immortality According to Plato." This book was followed by his "Jan Hus," "Karel Havlicek," and the "Bohemian Question," all of which aimed to uplift the Bohemian nation morally and spiritually. His "Social Question" is a criti-

ism of the theories of Karl Marx. "Russia and Europe" is a record of his observations and an able and sympathetic analysis of the ambitions and purposes of the northern Slavs.

With his services rendered to the cause of the Czechoslovak people and the allies of the world is familiar. His organization of the Czechoslovak troops in Russia will stand out as one of the greatest episodes of the world's history.

Upon the creation of the Czechoslovak republic Masaryk was selected as its first president. Immediately he resumed his role of a teacher—a teacher of practical politics. There in the "White House" of Czechoslovakia, the ancient and historic castle of Hradcany in Prague, "Little Father" (Tatleok) Masaryk instructs his people in the science of self-government.

Masaryk says, "The republic was created by work—and by toil it must exist." This has been adopted as the country's creed. All the world realizes that the republic's future rests in industry, agriculture and commerce. To a healthy revival of these agencies President Masaryk bends every effort and devotes his energies.

"I consider bolshevism communism an impossibility in Czechoslovakia," he says. "Real, sincere politics must be founded on science. I endeavor always to put my political views on a sound scientific basis, on what science has taught us. Science is truth, nothing more or less, and political truth is democracy. Bohemia can never accept the ideals of Prussia and Germany, which would enslave the world by military drill and Machiavellian abuse of science and culture. The allies have proclaimed as their aim the reconstruction and regeneration of Europe, and it is evident this cannot be attained merely by reshaping the map. Europe's whole mentality must be changed. Her regeneration must be as much moral and spiritual as political."

So much for the official sketch. It should be added here that President Masaryk's son, Jan G. Masaryk, and his daughter, Miss Olga Masaryk, have loyally worked with their father and have given valuable aid.

Masaryk is essentially a student, a philosopher and teacher. Nevertheless, he does not believe in pacifism. He said in his birthday reply to the felicitations of his people:

"The program of humanity is a moral ideal—to be truly a man. The program of humanity is not the program of weak pacifism and supine yielding. It is true that our Chelceky, and in modern days Tolstoy, identified humanity with non-resistance to evil. That is not correct. I recall how I had a controversy several times with Tolstoy on this point because I drew the deduction from the program of humanity that it is just the love of neighbor, love of nation and of mankind which commands us to defend ourselves with all energy, to resist evil everywhere, always and in all things."

This philosophy of resistance to evil has guided Masaryk in his career as a fighter and practical statesman through his political career, which long antedates the world war. He was one of the prominent figures of the old Austrian parliament, where he led a group of Czech deputies called, characteristically, the Realist party. Many years ago, when most of the Czech leaders still hoped to achieve their national purposes within the framework of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and did not devote much attention to foreign politics, Masaryk recognized that the growing influence of Germany in the Austrian government would inevitably work against the interests of the Czech nation, and he concentrated on a relentless campaign against the imperialistic program of the German-Austro-Hungarian alliance.

The world war gave Masaryk the opportunity to fulfill the mission of his life, the liberation of the Czechoslovak people from Hapsburg rule. What he had foreseen has come to pass. German imperialism, in its trend toward the East, was to

absorb the moribund organism of Austria-Hungary; the Czechoslovak people was doomed; Prague was to be the first in the series of stepping-stones of Prussian power: Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, Constantinople, Bagdad, the Persian Gulf. He recognized that the cause of the Czechoslovak people was the cause of the allies, and, fleeing from Austria, he proceeded to convince statesmen and public opinion in the entire continent.

At the outset the task seemed almost hopeless. There he was, a lone fighter, under sentence of death in the hand of his fathers, the enemy—Hapsburg-Hohenzollern autocracy—enthroned on the pinnacle of military success. Masaryk was undaunted.

"He found," says the Bohemian Review, "Czech exiles in Switzerland; he established relations with emigrants in Paris, London and Russia. He told them that the hour had come to strike a blow for free Bohemia. His call reached across the ocean to the Bohemians of America. He lectured in universities, talked to statesmen, gave interviews to journalists, wrote for the reviews, established a French periodical in the interests of his country, enlisted gifted writers and generous friends of freedom in the cause of Bohemia."

In 1915 Masaryk founded the Czechoslovak National Council in Paris. This body assumed the role of provisional government of a country embedded in the very center of the power of the victorious enemy, Vienna cursed, but did not take Masaryk too seriously. Step by step the "government without a country" advanced; it came to have an exchequer—supported chiefly by assessments and voluntary contributions of the Czechoslovak organizations in the United States; it maintained an army in Siberia, and military units in France and Italy. Vienna still scorned, but the signs of panic became visible behind the sheer, for meanwhile the passive resistance, the "silent revolution" of the Czechoslovak people at home continued, impeding the war activities of the dual monarchy at every step.

Allied recognition of Czechoslovakia as a belligerent power and the Czechoslovak National Council as its de facto government came in the summer of 1918, and on October 28 of that year governmental authority at Prague was taken over by its local committee. Free Czechoslovakia was a reality.

But it is seldom that Masaryk speaks of himself. The one personal passage of his birthday address on March 7 was that in which he disclaimed personal merit and good fortune. He said: "Many pleasant messages came to me today, bringing out that my life was a very fortunate one. I must confess that the word 'fortunate' never carried much meaning for me. I never believed in accident, I did not believe in good luck in the life of individuals and nations. Fortune is he who has a life rich in contents, fortunate is he who can, at least partly, through honest effort realize his ideals. In this sense I am fortunate, but it is not my good fortune alone, but of all who with me struggled for the liberty of the nation. I never talked much of myself, and even today it is difficult to say something of myself. I will only promise you that the task entrusted to me by the will of the people I shall faithfully and tirelessly carry out."

And today the Austro-Hungarian empire, Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns are evil memories. The two emperors, William and Karl, lead a parasitic existence in exile; and Masaryk, the coachman's son, one-time blacksmith's apprentice, is governing the Czechoslovak republic, probably strongest and best organized of central European countries and quite possibly destined to become a model democracy of the Old World, from the same Hradcany castle where once the Hapsburgs reigned over a third of Europe.

## TYPE OF HOME NOW POPULAR

### Shingled Dutch Colonial House Has Artistic Appearance.

### ROOMS ARE WELL ARRANGED

Colonial Balance Is Preserved in the Interior—Will Accommodate Good-Sized Family—Not Expensive to Build.

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.

Dutch colonial houses are having a steadily increasing popularity with home builders. They have the beauty of the colonial exterior, coupled with the quiet roof treatment of the homes of Holland, an architectural style that was transplanted into this country in colonial times. And coupled with these advantages, the Dutch colonial makes possible great economy in the use of the interior.

An excellent example of a shingled Dutch colonial house is shown in the accompanying illustration. The central entrance and the balanced windows, those on each side of the door being duplicates, follow the colonial, while the roof treatment is essentially Dutch.

This house is of wood construction, set on a concrete foundation, and its outer walls are covered with shingles, specially treated to give the silvery effect of age. The house proper is 20 feet wide by 34 feet 6 inches deep, with a porch projection of 10 feet. It contains seven rooms and bath, beside the porch and balcony, the former of which may be included as a living porch and the latter as a sleeping porch.

How the rooms are arranged and their dimensions are shown by the

planed that the lexbox may be used from the rear porch.

Upstairs are four bedrooms, each a corner room. The bath is placed at the head of the stairs and is easily accessible to all the rooms. Plenty of closet space is provided both upstairs and down, while the slope of the roof permits more storage space in the attic.

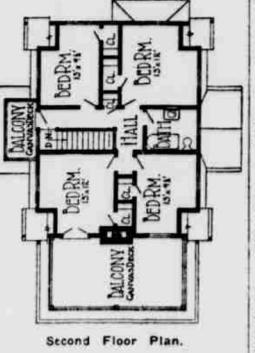
The balcony, which is connected with one of the bedrooms by double French doors, is covered with canvas, to deaden the sound. This will make a most delightful sleeping porch by the use of screens in the summer and sash in the winter.

While this is not a large house in its dimensions, the size of the rooms on

the first floor and the number of bedrooms make it ample for a good-sized family. Also it is not expensive, comparatively, to build.

Costs of building have been decreasing during the last of the spring and early summer, and now, those who know declare, are as low as they will be during the year. No one who wants a home should hesitate about getting it started. The country is a million homes short of its needs and unless greater progress is made during the last half of the year than has been accomplished during the first part those who rent their homes will find an even greater problem of securing a home next year than this.

To build a home does not require as great an amount of money as many persons believe. The owner of a fairly



Second Floor Plan.

well located home building site can get his home planned and built and will be able to pay for it as he is able. Bankers, contractors and home-building associations always are ready to finance a home-building project, and will allow the owner to pay the cost in installments. While it may appear to be a considerable of an undertaking to obligate one's self to pay a certain fixed amount each month for a period of years, nevertheless that is exactly what he has to do if he rents. And at the end the renter has nothing to show for his expenditures.

Every person who rents a home owes it to himself and his family to at least investigate the possibility of securing a home of his own. The home owner is a better and more prosperous member of the community in which he lives, and secures, in the satisfaction of being a property owner, greater consideration both from business associates and from those he comes in contact with in a social way. Right now stop and think of those you know who own their homes. Then compare their standing with those who rent.

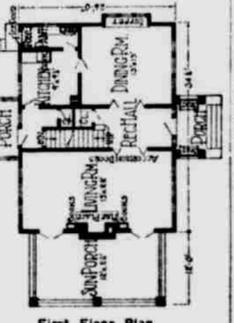
The colonial home shown in the illustration is merely a suggested design for prospective home builders. As good as it is, both in exterior and interior design, it may not coincide with the ideas of every home builder. It is an easy matter to get a wide selection of home designs to choose from. The local architect, contractor and building material dealer all have a great variety of home-building plans that are available for prospective builders.

No matter what sort of home you want there usually is one that will meet your ideas of exterior appearance and interior arrangement that can be built for the amount of money you can afford to pay for a home.



floor plans. However, there are several features of the interior that deserve special mention.

The colonial balance is preserved in the interior. On either side of the reception hall, which is of good width, are the living room and dining room. The former is a large room, 13 by 22 feet. The placing of the fireplace in the center of the front wall is unusual, but attractive. It is a broad fireplace and on either side are cases for books. Double French doors on both sides of the fireplace lead to the porch. It



First Floor Plan.

can be imagined how good this arrangement is when the porch is inclosed. The dining room is 12 by 15 feet, with a buffet built into a window ledge, the windows, of course, being above. Triple windows, corresponding with those in the living room, also contribute to the cheeriness of this room. The kitchen is 9 by 9 feet 6 inches, and off it is a good-sized pantry, so ar-

## FIRST UNITED STATES COINS

Fanciful Designs and Mottos Marked the Earliest Issue of the Nation's Currency.

The Fugios were the earliest coins issued by the authority of the United States, and were of copper. It was in April, 1787, that the congress of the United States authorized the board of treasury to contract for 300 tons of copper coin of the federal standard "agreeably to the proposition of Mr. James Jarvis, provided that the premium to be allowed to the United States, on the account of the copper coin contracted for be not less than 15 per cent," and that "it be coined at the expense of the contractor, but under the inspection of an officer appointed and paid by the United States."

It is presumed that this copper coin contract was made as directed, for on Friday, July 6, 1787, the congress adopted this resolution: "That the board of treasury direct the contractor for the copper coinage to stamp on

## LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

**DENVER MARKETS.**

**Cattle.**

Beef steers (yearlings) \$14.25@15.25  
Beef steers, ch. to prime 15.00@15.50  
Beef steers, good to choice 14.00@15.00  
Beef steers, fair to good 12.50@13.50  
Beef steers (yearlings) 14.25@15.25  
Butcher's prime 15.00@15.50  
Cows, fat, good to choice 10.00@12.00  
Cattle, fair to good 8.50@9.75  
Cutters and feeder cows 4.00@7.25  
Stocking cows 6.00@7.50  
Calves 5.00@6.00  
Butte 6.00@8.50  
Veal calves 2.00@3.50  
Feeders, good to choice 8.00@9.25  
Feeders, fair to good 8.75@9.25  
Stockers, good to choice 8.00@8.50  
Stockers, fair to good 7.00@8.00

**Hogs.**

Good hogs \$15.00@15.75  
Spring hams 15.00@15.50  
Wet hogs 10.00@12.00  
Keweenaw 6.00@7.50

**Dressed Poultry.**

The following prices on dressed poultry are net to G. H. Denver.

Turkeys, No. 1 45  
Turkeys, old Tom 44  
Ducks, young 35  
Geese 35  
Broilers 35

**Live Poultry.**

Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over 50  
Hens, 10 lbs. or over 42  
Zerkens 18  
Broilers 20  
Broilers, 15-20 18  
Cocks 16  
Springers 32

**Eggs.**

Eggs, strictly fresh, case 50  
Count 10.25@10.50

**Butter.**

Cheerney, first grade 56  
Creamery, first grade 48  
Troyer, butter 49  
Packing stock 26

**Butter Fat.**

Direct 64  
Blanton 45

**Fruit.**

Apples, Colo., box 3.00@4.50  
Strawberries, home, pt., ct. 4.50@5.00

**Vegetables.**

Asparagus, lb. 10@12  
Beans, navy, cwt. 8.50@9.00  
Beans, Lima, lb. 2.00@2.25  
Beans, Lima, lb. 2.00@2.25  
Beans, green, lb. 1.50@1.80  
Beans, wax, lb. 1.50@1.75  
Cabbage, cwt. 4.00@5.00  
Carrots, lb. 1.50@1.75  
H. H. cucumbers, doz. 1.25@1.50  
Lettuce, h. h., doz. 5.00@5.50  
Lettuce, romaine, doz. 1.00@1.25  
Onions, Colo., cwt. 3.50  
Potatoes, per cwt. 2.50@3.00  
Green peas, lb. 1.00@1.25  
Peppers 1.50@1.80  
Potatoes, new 10.00@10.50  
Potatoes, Colo. 4.50@5.00  
Rhubarb, lb. 2.00@2.25  
Rhubarb, lb. 2.00@2.25  
Spinach, cwt. 4.00@4.50  
Turnips, Colo., cwt. 7.00@8.00

**HAY AND GRAIN.**

**Grain.**

Having prices (bulk) carloads, F. O. Denver

Corn, No. 1 yellow 2.25  
Corn, No. 2 mixed 2.25  
Oats, per cwt. 2.25  
Rye, per cwt. 2.25

**Hay.**

Timothy, No. 1, ton 32.00  
Timothy, No. 2, ton 30.00  
South Park, No. 2, ton 30.00  
Alfalfa, ton 20.00  
Second Bottom, No. 1, ton 25.00  
Second Bottom, No. 2, ton 23.00  
Straw 10.00

**HIDES AND PELTS.**

**Deer Hide List.**

Deer Hide, 16 lbs. and up 22  
Butcher, under 16 lbs. 22  
Fallow, all weights 25  
Bulls and stags 12  
Cattle and horse 60 lbs. 12  
Dry salt hides 60 lbs. 12

**Dry Flat Pelts.**

Wool pelts 15  
Short wool pelts 15  
Butcher, 16 lbs. 15  
No. 2 mutton shearings 85  
Kiddie, saddle and pieces of pelts 87

**Green Salted Hides, Etc.**

Cured Hides, 25 lbs. up, No. 2 45  
Butte, No. 1 45  
Butte, No. 2 45  
Globe, hides and skins 45  
Kid, No. 1 45  
Kid, No. 2 45  
Ox, No. 1 45  
Ox, No. 2 45  
Part cured hides, 20 per lb. less than cured.

**Green Salted Hides.**

No. 1 45.00@5.50  
No. 2 45.00@5.50  
Hides and skins 2.50@3.50

**METAL MANUFACTURES.**

Colorado settlement price:

Copper, current, 18 1/2@19.00  
Lead, 18.50  
Zinc, 18.50  
Tungsten, per unit 16.50@16.00

**Chicago Grain.**

Chicago—Wheat—No. 1 red, \$2.75@  
No. 2 hard, \$2.75  
No. 3 hard, \$2.75@2.75; No. 3 yellow, \$2.75  
No. 1 white, \$1.10@1.14; No. 1 white, \$1.08@1.12  
No. 2, \$1.12@1.17  
Barley—No. 1, \$1.00@1.10  
Timothy Seed—\$1.00@1.10  
Clover Seed—\$2.00@2.50  
Pork—\$10.00  
Lard—\$20.00  
Tibs—\$17.00@18.00

**NORTHERN LIVE STOCK.**

**At Chicago.**

Chicago—Cattle—steers 25 to 40 cents lower; better grades off most; top early, \$16.25; bulk light and light butchers, \$15.75; 18.10; bulk 15.00 and over, \$14.00@15.50; desirable 25 to 30 cents lower; bulk of steers, \$15.00@15.75.  
Sheep—Lamb mostly 15 to 40 cents lower; better grades off most; top early, \$16.25; bulk light and light butchers, \$15.75; 18.10; bulk 15.00 and over, \$14.00@15.50; desirable 25 to 30 cents lower; bulk of steers, \$15.00@15.75.  
Horse—Market mostly 25 to 40 cents lower; better grades off most; top early, \$16.25; bulk light and light butchers, \$15.75; 18.10; bulk 15.00 and over, \$14.00@15.50; desirable 25 to 30 cents lower; bulk of steers, \$15.00@15.75.

**Chicago Dairy.**

Chicago—Butter—Creamery, 44@46  
Butter—Firsts, 35@40; ordinary firsts, 34@36; at mark, cases included, 37@38; storage packed extras, 45¢; storage packed firsts, 41¢.  
Butter—Alive, unchanged.  
Potatoes—Highly stronger. Eastern white, \$11.00@11.75; Southern white, \$11.00@11.75.

**Of Course.**

Lower—"Why do the leaves of this book stay together?" Down—"Of course, they're bound to do that."

The commission of jurists in session for formation of a permanent court of international justice, as provided in the League of Nations covenant, has unanimously decided that the court shall be located at The Hague.

A \$2,000,000 cargo of South African gold, consigned to the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and shipped aboard the steamer Mauretania, has arrived in New York. The metal was purchased in the London open market last week.

## FEEL NEED OF GRUMBLING

Wants Absolutely a Source of Enjoyment to Great Mass of Human Beings.

It is as likely to grumble about the people who injure one, as against the people who injure one. One has to grumble at something or other. A man who can find nothing to complain about simply does not know how to

enjoy himself, the New Statesman (London) observes.

Now wouldn't your life be exceedingly flat with nothing whatever to grumble at? That is why people like to read letters in the paper, and also helps to explain the huge circulation of one of the numerous weekly papers. The editor was clever enough to see that most people dearly love their grievances, and that if you give them a platform for their grievances you will see more copies than if you give them only a platform for your own ideas.

We do not mean to say that the mass of human beings are devoid of ideals, but we fear that on ordinary occasions they are a great deal more interested in their complaints. It is just the same with regard to their health. They are much less likely to boast how well they are feeling than how ill they are feeling. A liver complaint means far more to a man than the best digestion. If you allow him to describe his symptoms—the taste in his mouth, the sudden loss of vision, and what happens if he eats stewed plums, and he tells you all this not in humility but with the vanity of a peacock.

The vanity of an invalid far surpasses any vanity known in healthy men and women. This is, perhaps, one of the compensations of ill health. It gives one something to complain about

# IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

## LESSON FOR JULY 11

### JONATHAN BEFRIENDS DAVID.

**LESSON TEXT**—1 Sam. 20.  
**GOLDEN TEXT**—A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity.—Prov. 17:17.  
**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL**—1 Sam. 18: 15, 17-30; 19:1-24.  
**PRIMARY TOPIC**—A Story of Two Friends.  
**JUNIOR TOPIC**—David and His Friend.  
**INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC**—Friendship That Are Worth While.  
**YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC**—Friendship: What It Is and What It Does.

The friendship between Jonathan and David is peculiar in that it occurred between two men of rival worldly interests. Jonathan was the crown prince, the heir to the throne. David was the heir according to divine choice and arrangement. Jonathan knew this and magnanimously waived his natural personal rights to the one whom he knew that God had chosen.

Following the interview of Saul and David after the victory over Goliath, Jonathan's soul was knit with that of David. He loved him as his own soul. While there was mutual love, yet this pleasing trait stands out more in Jonathan than in David, because it meant a great loss to him—the loss of the throne, but immense gain to David—the acquisition of the throne to which he had no natural right. The genuine friendship was shown:

#### I. By Giving to David His Court Robe and Equipment (18:4).

These belonged to Jonathan as the crown prince. Following the love-covenant between them (18:3) Jonathan stripped himself of these and gave them to David. This act was virtual abdication in favor of David. "Love seeketh not her own" (1 Cor. 13:5).

#### II. By Defending David Against the Wrath of Saul (1 Sam. 19:1-6).

According to oriental custom, the women met David and his soldiers as they were returning from their victory over the Philistines, and with singing and dancing they ascribed more praise to David than to Saul. This stirred up the murderous envy of Saul and moved him to three attempts to kill David. In his third attempt Jonathan defended David before his father and evoked from him the oath that David should not be slain (19:6). Thus he exposed himself to the anger of his infuriated father, for David's sake. When one is willing to lay down his life for another he proves that his friendship is real. "Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends" (John 15:13).

#### III. By Revealing to David Saul's Murderous Intent (1 Sam. 20:30-40).

The beginning of a new moon was celebrated by sacrifices and feasting, at which all the members of the family were expected to be present (v. 5). David's excuse for absence was to go home to attend the yearly sacrifice of the entire family. This annual feast was more important than the monthly feast.

Matters were now so serious that they renewed the covenant between themselves. In its renewal the terms were projected beyond the life of Jonathan (vv. 14, 15). Saul's anger was now so fierce that for Jonathan to be found in company with David was a dangerous thing, so he cleverly plans to give David a sign by which he could know Saul's purpose. We prove our friendship by warning those who are exposed to danger. David's heart responded to Jonathan's love by pledging himself to do faithfully with Jonathan and his need forever. Later history proves that this was faithfully carried out (II Sam. 9:7, 8).

#### Some Observations on Friendship:

1. Friendships should be made while the parties are young—while the hearts are capable of being knit together.
2. Real friends are few; therefore be careful in the formation of the ties of friendship. Friends should be selected. We should love everybody, but we can have but few friends.
3. There should be some variations in the temperaments in those who would be friends. Friendships should be formed for the purpose of mutually helping each other. Both parties, however, must possess real merit.
4. Both parties must be God-fearing. David and Jonathan both recognized their obligation to the Lord and that his help was essential to the welfare of both. Without a deep religious life there can be no friendship. There are times when one party must absolutely renounce his interests in behalf of the other. Genuine love is the basis of all friendship.

#### Battle of Life.

The Christian life is no easy go-as-you-please tournament. It is a race, it is a fight; there is ground to be covered, there are enemies to face, which will call for all our forces of mind and soul and body. Self-discipline becomes one of the main factors in securing this success—to have the mind under control, thoughts in leash, the desires held back, and every purpose pressed into the pursuit of the soul.

#### Value of a Friend.

It is not seeing one's friends, having them within reach, hearing of and from them, which makes them ours. Many a one has all that, and yet has nothing. It is the believing in them, the depending on them, assured that they are good and true to the core, and therefore could not but be good and true toward everybody else, ourselves included.

#### Vanity.

If vanity does not entirely overthrow the virtues, at least, it makes them all totter.—Rochefoucauld.  
Few good impulses live long unless they are put to work.

# PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

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

## CLASH OF FACT AND THEORY

**Socialistic Idea of Conditions in World Where All Men Are on an Equality Takes No Thought, Overlooks Basic Fact in Nature.**

### Article XXV.

By FRANK COMERFORD.

On November 10, 1917, the bolshevik government was born. On Dec. 10, 1917, the bolshevik government abolished private ownership of land, declaring all real estate the property of the state. On February 10, 1918, they issued a decree declaring all state loans, internal and foreign, null and void, confiscating all maritime enterprises and all private banks to the state, and nationalizing foreign trade. The constitution established the communism of land in the following words:

"For the purpose of attaining the socialization of land, all private property in land is abolished and the entire land is declared to be national property, and is to be apportioned among agriculturists without any compensation to the former owners. In the measure of each one's ability to till it."

The peasants of Russia seized the land. They willingly followed this command of the new order, but they did not take the land as community property. They are not communists. Their experience with communal land owning had never satisfied them. Under the old regime the peasants were allotted land by the communal Mir. The Mir held title to the land and divided it by lot. The tenancy of a farmer on the land was uncertain under the Mir system. The average length of the lease was about thirteen years. Then came a new distribution of the Mir land, a new drawing. The peasant was compelled to move to the new strip of land allotted to him from the drawing. This plan took from the peasant all inducement to put his best into the land. He had no motive for improving the land; it was not his. At the next drawing it would probably go to another, and he in turn be shifted on a piece of land which had been neglected and allowed to deteriorate. Experience fired the peasant with one thought, one ambition, to own his own land, to have a permanent home, something to work on and work for. So at the outset of the program to socialize the land we find the bolshevik government attempting a communistic program completely antagonistic to the wishes of the peasants.

#### Led to General Disorder.

Between the villages in Russia are the great landed estates, the proprietary land. These lands were the best lands in the vicinity and were well cared for. When the order to seize the land was given, the peasants turned toward the proprietary lands. The villages fought with each other for the possession and division of these tempting estates. This was the beginning of general disorder, small civil war.

The bolshevik government attempted to force its program abolishing all private ownership of land. They justified the confiscation of land, the plan of land communism, by saying that the earth belonged to the people, that private title to land was immoral and corrupt, that every man should have all the land he could actually work, and not an acre more. They argued that if a man had more land than he could work, one of two things would happen; either he would allow the land to remain idle, which would be a waste, or he would hire someone to work it for him. They said the hired man would be either a farm laborer or a tenant; whichever relation he bore to the owner of the land, he would be compelled to turn over part of his labor to the landowner. In one case it would be called rent, while if he received wages, the wages would represent something less than the value of the hired man's crop. This would be the profit taken by the landowner. They called this exploiting the worker. Instead of this condition, they reasoned that the farm land should work this land and keep the full product for the state. In the plan of distribution the state, the owner of everything, promised an equal distribution. The bolsheviks argued that their plan would make a better citizen out of the hired man and give him an inducement to work. He was not to work for himself, but for the good of all. It was a fine bit of idealism, but entirely contrary to human nature. It had to be worked out by human hands. Two things happened. One class of peasants worked the land only enough to produce what they and their families needed. They reasoned, "Why should we work after our needs are supplied?" This natural attitude of mind reduced production. The theory which promised increased production, in practice decreased production.

#### Refused to Share With State.

Another class of peasants went onto the land and worked hard and produced much, but they refused to give up the product of their labor to the state. They reasoned that the result

of their labor belonged to themselves. Both classes were individualists. Neither group were communists in practice, particularly when the operation of communism came home to them.

For a time those peasants who had a surplus sold their product to the government. For it they received questionable paper money with a doubtful value. Then began the hoarding of farm products. The peasants demanded manufactured things which they needed, in exchange for their farm products. The government did not have the manufactured articles the peasants needed and wanted. The proletariat of the cities was hungry. It was up to the bolshevik government to feed them, or fail. Raiding parties were sent out. The "Red" army was used. The peasants stood together to protect their property. The socialization of land failed. Production on the farms fell. General poverty resulted. The problem of the bolshevik government to provide food for the cities still remained. With the failure of communism of the land, the government set to work to cultivate the great proprietary estates on a co-operative plan. Graft, inefficiency of administration, and the unwillingness of the peasants to work, caused this plan to fail.

Kerzhentsev in the "Izvestia" of the provincial executive committee of January 22, 1919, gives a picture of the situation: "The facts describing the village soviet of the Uran borough present a shocking picture which is no doubt typical of all other corners of our provincial soviet life. The chairman of this village soviet, Rekhalev, and his nearest co-workers, have done all in their power to antagonize the population against the soviet rule. Rekhalev, himself, has often been found in an intoxicated condition and he has frequently assaulted the local inhabitants. The beating up of visitors to the soviet office was an ordinary occurrence. In the village of Berezovka the peasants have been thrashed, not only with flails, but have been assaulted with sticks, robbed of their footwear and cast into damp cellars, on bare earthen floors. The members of the executive committee, Glakhov, Morev, Maklov, and others, have gone even further. They have organized 'requisition parties' which were nothing else but organized pillaging, in the course of which they have used wire-wrapped sticks on the requisitioned. The abundant testimony, verified by the soviet commission, portrays a very striking picture of violence. When these members of the executive committee arrived at the township of Sadomovo they commenced to assault the population and to rob them of foodstuffs and of their household belongings, such as quilts, clothing, harness, etc. No receipts for the requisitioned goods were given and no money paid. They even resold to others on the spot some of the broad-stuffs which they had requisitioned. This is the testimony of a well-known loyal bolshevik leader.

#### Reports Flogging of Peasants.

The bolshevik, Latzki, reported in the "Izvestia" of January 15, 1919, that "in the Velizh county of the province of Vitsebsk they are flogging the peasants by the authority of the local soviet committee."

The bolshevik, Krivosheev, remarks in the "Severnyaya Kommuna" of May 10, 1919: "The soviet workers are taking from the peasants chickens, geese, bread and butter, without paying for it. In some households of these poverty-stricken folk they are cooking even the pillows and the same vases, and everything they can lay their hands on. The peasants naturally feel very bitterly against the soviet rule."

The peasants' borough meetings of the province of Kostroma forwarded a resolution to Lenin published in the "Izvestia," in which they say: "The members of the soviets are ruling us; they are violating our will and are tantalizing us as if we were dumb cattle."

The peasants are hiding their riches, holding them for a day when they hope that the light of communism will pass and sane democratic government will reorganize Russia, bring order out of chaos, establish freedom. Their safety-deposit boxes are empty bottles into which the peasants stuff the paper rubles and then bury the bottles. They look for a day when a stable government will redeem these paper promises called money, which today are of little value. It shows their lack of trust in the government and its banking system. It also points to the interest they have in the passing of the bolshevik government, and the hope they hold for the coming of a new state.

Many of the peasants who seized land are conscious of the dishonesty of their title and of the insecurity of their possession. They want good, honest title to their land. Several hundred million rubles were sent to the government treasury of Omsk by peasants asking that they be given honest title to their land.

#### Allies to Drive Turks into Asia.

Internationalization of Constantinople and the straits of Dardanelles has been decided upon along the lines laid down by Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain in a recent speech, according to the Paris Matin. It seems certain, the newspaper says, that the seat of the Turkish government will be transferred to Asia Minor, and be located either at Bursa or Konia. Details of the form of international control which will be established over Constantinople have not as yet become known.

## Easy Journalism

The editor of the Reno Daily News (Africa) does not have trouble over such matters as circulation or the high cost of paper. When he gets a piece of news he smooths off some slabs of wood, writes up the story in his best editorial style, and then gives the slabs to his office boy, who runs off with them and hangs them in conspicuous places so that he who runs may read.

## Composer's Method

The world's masters of art and music and literary geniuses have used different means for arousing inspiration and stimulating imagination, an exchange recalls. Thus, Grieg, the musician, when he was about to compose, used to heat his head for several days, whereupon he would lose his appetite and his eyes would become inflamed and his imagination thereby stimulated.

# THE KITCHEN CABINET

All the beauty born of light  
At nature's proud command  
Abides near with sovereign might  
In common things at hand.  
It is no far-off visioned trance  
For spirits high and lone.  
But dwells within the constant glance  
The common eye may own.  
—Mary Flanagan.

## FOOD FOR ANY DAY.

A salad which is nourishing enough to furnish the main dish at a luncheon is prepared as follows:

**Veal Salad**—Cut one cupful of veal into dice, add three-fourths of a cupful of diced cooked carrot, one-fourth cupful of finely cut celery, one tablespoonful of minced onion, salt and paprika to taste. Mix all the ingredients, add a boiled dressing to moisten, arrange on lettuce and drop a spoonful of mayonnaise on each salad and serve. Peas or other vegetable leftovers may be used instead of carrots.

**Seasoned Spaghetti**—Cook three cloves of garlic in four tablespoonfuls of olive oil, add one cupful of dried mushrooms that have been soaked in water until soft, add the water and mushrooms to the garlic with four tablespoonfuls of butter or any sweet fat. Add two cupfuls of steamed veal, two cupfuls of tomatoes, a bay leaf, one-half teaspoonful of thyme, salt and pepper to taste. Simmer for two hours, stirring occasionally. Cook one and one-half cupfuls of spaghetti in salted water until tender, drain and lather. Put a layer of spaghetti in a buttered baking dish, add a layer of meat and gravy; continue until all is used. Bake in a moderate oven 20 to 30 minutes.

When maple syrup is plentiful, it may be used in various ways to save the scarce as well as expensive sugar. A little maple syrup poured over grapefruit is delicious. Many, however, prefer a little salt on grapefruit and find it more appetizing than sugar. This is a good point for those who are reducing in weight.

**Green Peas**—Cook in an uncovered saucepan in just as little water as possible, using a pinch of soda and a teaspoonful of sugar to a quart of peas. Serve with the liquor from the peas, adding cream or butter or both. A sprig of mint is added to the peas by some cooks, removing it before serving.

Great Mother Woods stretch forth your arms to me.  
For I have come again with falling fire,  
My only strength the urge of my desire.  
A patient for your tonic greenery;  
Your roots are deep in wisdom as the sea,  
And yours a singing soul of wind-tossed mirth.  
To heal me as you healed the scars of war,  
With kiss of moss and tenderness of tree.  
—Amanda Benjamin Hall.

## WHAT TO HAVE FOR BREAKFAST.

Fresh fruit in season is always a welcome breakfast dish. Cherries served very cold with the stems or garnished with the natural leaves make a most pleasing fruit.

Cranberries in cranberry sauce are delicious. The fruit should be very ripe. When other fruit cannot be obtained there is always the wholesome dried fruit—prunes, figs, dates, apricots and pears. These when well cooked are especially beautiful eaten in combination with cooked cereal.

A fried egg to be cooked so that it will be digestible should be dropped into a well-greased frying pan, adding a tablespoonful of hot water, then cover and steam in the pan.

**Ham Omelette**—Prepare an omelette as usual and just before folding spread with a cupful of finely minced ham. Less may be used for a small omelette. Place in the oven for a few minutes to finish cooking.

**Eggs in Peppers**—Cut a thin slice from the stem end of a green pepper and take out the seeds. Cut a slice from the smaller end so that the pepper will stand level and place on a slice of buttered toast. Make a hollow in the toast and break an egg into each. Bake until the eggs are set.

**Codfish à la Mode**—Flake one cupful of codfish very fine, soak in cold water. Mix two cupfuls of mashed potatoes with two cupfuls of hot milk or thin cream, add two well-beaten eggs. Season to taste, mix well and pile into a well-greased baking dish. Bake 25 minutes. If it does not brown, broil the top with melted butter the last five minutes of cooking.

**Maple Custard**—Take three-fourths of a cupful of maple syrup, three cupfuls of milk, two eggs, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of cornstarch, a pinch of salt. Cook the custard and pour over one-half a peach placed in small molds. Chill, unmold and serve.

**Beauregard Eggs on Toast**—Cook five eggs until hard; drop into cold water and remove the shells. Cut and separate the whites and yolks; press the yolks through a sieve and chop the whites very fine. Have ready five squares of toasted bread, placed on a platter. Prepare a rich white sauce—sauce well and add the chopped whites; place piping hot on the buttered toast, sprinkle with the yolks, salt and pepper, and over all a sprinkling of finely minced parsley.

## Fans in History.

In India the fan is most common and there are servants that do nothing else but follow their masters about with a punkah, a kind of large screen, with which they attempt to cool the atmosphere. In the early ages there were ecclesiastical fans, used to keep the flies from the sacred bread and wine and when the pope of Rome goes forth in state large feather fans are carried, but are not used by the monks as they were in the Middle Ages.

# STYLES PROGRESS IN UNDERTHINGS

There comes the morning with a golden basket in her right hand, bearing the wealth of beauty, silently to crown the earth. And there comes the evening over the lonely meadows deserted by birds, through trackless paths, carrying cool draughts of peace in her golden pitcher from the ocean of rest.—R. Tagore.

## APPETIZING DISHES.

Take just plain cottage cheese, add cream, salt and paprika to taste, then a few finely minced chives and half a green pepper shredded, serve plain or on lettuce with a spoonful of mayonnaise as a salad. Another delicious cottage cheese dish is this: Prepare the cheese with cream, then serve with currant or raspberry jam. Strawberry preserves as well as cherries are delicious with cottage cheese, taking the place of the more expensive but in due currents which are such a luxury.

**Tongue and Spinach Salad**—Mix two cupfuls of cooked spinach, one cupful of diced cold boiled tongue, half a cupful of minced celery, salt and cayenne to taste. Mix with enough boiled dressing to moisten and pack in small molds. Chill and turn out on lettuce and serve with a spoonful of mayonnaise.

**Coconut Custard Pie**—Beat the yolks of three eggs slightly with half a cupful of sugar and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt. Add one cupful of grated coconut and two cupfuls of milk. Pour into a pastry-lined pie plate and bake in a moderate oven. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff, add two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, cover the pie and put back to brown lightly.

**Asparagus Eggs**—Make a sauce of three tablespoonfuls of butter, four tablespoonfuls of flour, cook together until smooth, add three cupfuls of milk, one-third of a cupful of cheese and one and one-half cupfuls of asparagus tips. When very hot add six eggs unbroken and allow the eggs to set. Serve on hot buttered toast.

**Creamed Ham on Toast**—Take one cupful of chopped ham; add to a cream sauce, made by using two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour and one cupful of rich milk. Melt the butter, add the flour and when well mixed add the milk; cook until smooth, then add the ham and pour over well buttered toast.

I feel the earth move upward,  
I join the great march onward,  
And take with joy while living  
My freehold of thanksgiving.

## EGGS IN MANY FORMS.

Eggs are well liked, usually easy to procure and always in the market. Eggs are food which may be given to sick or well, young and old, and served in such a variety of ways that one need never tire of them.

**Scrambled Eggs**—Brown a small leek, cut in thin slices in a little butter or butter substitute. Break four eggs into a bowl, with four tablespoonfuls of cream, four tablespoonfuls of water, or stock, and a teaspoonful of butter; beat for a few minutes until thoroughly mixed; turn into the cooked leek and stir until the eggs are a jelly-like consistency. Serve at once on slices of buttered toast on a hot platter.

**Poached Eggs With Tomato Sauce**—Where eggs are served at a meal for the main dish this method is a good one: Put half a can of strained tomato sauce in a saucepan; add a slice of onion, a bay leaf and a sprig of celery. Cover and simmer gently for five minutes, then strain again; add two tablespoonfuls of butter to two of flour and rub to a smooth paste. Stir constantly until boiling; add a teaspoonful of salt and a few dashes of pepper. Cover a platter with slices of bread, nicely toasted. Poach the eggs, slip them on top of the toast and pour around them the tomato sauce, sprinkled with finely minced parsley.

**Eggs for Sandwich Filling**—Take as many hard cooked eggs as are needed for the number of sandwiches, chop fine and rub to a smooth paste with a little butter and a half teaspoonful of anchovy paste; salt, pepper and paprika to taste. Spread on slices of buttered bread with a crisp spray of water; cover with buttered slices and serve.

**Woman Wants to Be Fire Fighter.**  
Firm in her belief that the era has passed when men were looked upon as superior to women in regard to hard work, Mrs. Pearl C. Stone of Holliston, Mass., has applied for a stationary fireman's license, the first woman in Massachusetts to ask for such a permit.

**Signs of Consumption.**  
The patient may have neither cough nor expectoration. He feels tired in the afternoon, and wakes tired in the morning. His appetite is poor, and he begins to lose weight or to stop growing. He is easily exhausted after exercise. Anyone who notices these symptoms in himself should consult a doctor. In any family, rich or poor, in which one member is known to have consumption, all the others should be examined by specialists.

**Fastens in Center Back.**  
The blouse that fastens in the center back is the favorite of the moment. Many of these blouses are finished at the neck in front with old-fashioned frills, either gathered or accordion plaited, of white net, or organdy when the blouse proper is shown in color, or vice versa.

**A Plain Petticoat.**  
The straight petticoat composed of two widths of material turned over at the top is a favorite of an elastic hand one



GENTLE women have always appreciated all the little subtle touches that are the essentials of good dressing. In days gone by our grandmothers learned the art of embroidery and occupied many hours of their time doing painstaking and beautiful work on their store of undergarments with dainty hand-made pieces, adding refinements to them in embroidery and other stitching. Underwear of fine cottons, decorated with exquisite embroideries, is as much admired as ever, but most of it is made in other lands than ours.

Meantime styles in underthings progress. They have not grown any less dainty but they have become more luxurious. Wash silks and satins, laces and even chiffons have been added to the materials used for making them and ribbons have replaced embroidery. The cambric petticoat and boudoir mantle pictured here reflect the mode in luxurious and beautiful underthings of silk which has eclipsed cotton in the favor of many fair women.

If it were not for embellishments of ribbon our underwear of today would be uninteresting and tame. No matter whether of silk or cotton it is all designed with reference to ribbon decorations and no manufacturer could hope for any success who failed to reckon with ribbon. Lingerie bows, flower forms and ornaments that are detachable are taken as a matter of course in the wardrobe of today.

The petticoat pictured is made of white wash satin and finished at the bottom edge with a border of lace. Deep scalloped pieces with bound edges are set on instead of a flounce and headed with a band of lace insertion. Small flowerlike rosettes made of narrow pink ribbon are set at the top and bottom of the scallop. The cambric is made of a filmy lace with narrow satin ribbon stimulating flowers applied to it. The same ribbon supplies the shoulder straps and makes the little blossoms set on where they join the body. Wider ribbon with a pleated edge takes care of the adjustment at the waist and supplies a pretty bow and ends for a finish. By such means the much-occupied women of today contrive to have those delicate underthings that are essential to perfect dress.

# INDOOR DRESS NOW GOES TROUSERWARD



NEGLIGEEs patterned after the garb of Chinese women are developing popularity at a rate that promises to make them rivals of the kimono. They prove to be comfortable, practical and unexpectedly becoming—especially to stout women. Other skirtless models reveal a trouserward trend in boudoir clothes, as is apparent in any representative display of such garments. Turkish trousers of satin or even of silk and metal tissues, over low bodices, form the foundation for long, loose coats of crepe georgette or chiffon, in the showiest and most splendid examples of negligee; so there is plenty of precedent for the Chinese garments of much less ingenuity, although nearly all of these are fashioned in silk or satin which is more than fine enough.

An excellent example of indoor dress of Chinese inspiration is shown in the figure at the left of the two pictured above. It is of plain, deep blue satin bordered with broadened satin in which palm leaves and irregular dashes of color appear with green, henna and blue figuring in the composition. Nothing could be much easier to put together than this cheerful negligee.

At the right, crepe de chine and georgette make an equally simple to-dress having a straight chemise slip of the heavier material and an overskirt of lace and georgette, with square neck that allows it to slip over the head. A ribbon girdle and small spray of ribbon flowers accent themselves perfectly as finishing touches. A band of ribbons on the head is substituted for a boudoir cap and proves an advantage in the direction of dignity.

Very pretty negligees of lightweight broadened satins and in novelty crepe de chine are among the latest additions to indoor clothes. They are usually cut like long, loose and slightly draped coats with long shawl collars that are a froth of lace frills and organdy. Bandeaux of frills and ribbon, with tiny chiffon roses for trimming, correspond with the collar and complete the daintiest and most easily put on of negligees, as they fasten with a single ornament (of chiffon roses) below the waistline. They look much like an opera cape in outline.

Full Tulle Overskirts.  
Full tulle overskirts are pretty features of the newest evening dresses.





# Tuscana Memorial Service at Islay



Memorial services at Islay for the dead of the Tuscana disaster in 1918, when some hundreds American soldiers perished and were buried at Islay.

## INNES IS DIRECTOR WET AND DRY WERE SHUT OUT

8,000 APPLAUD AS BAND GIVES FINAL CONCERT.

INDIAN PAGEANT IS BIG SUCCESS—MAYOR BAILEY SENDS GIFT TO LORD MAYOR.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Denver.—Amid the applause of over 8,000 spectators the Denver Boy Scouts band under the leadership of Frederick Neil Innes gave their final concert at the Auditorium before leaving for New York City. They displayed a technique that would be the envy of a much older and more experienced band of musicians.

An address by Mayor Dewey C. Bailey and the presentation of the specially bound Robert Speer memorial volume to Donald Weimer, honor scout, as the Denver mayor's gift to the lord mayor of London, followed the end of the first part of the program. Mr. Innes made a brief talk in which he highly praised the scout band and expressed his deep regret at his inability to accompany them overseas. He was presented with a large bouquet of roses by members of the band.

The second part of the program, given in an Indian setting, was begun with the muffled beating of tom-toms and the strains of a weird Indian chant. Then Indian warriors, resplendent in aboriginal costumes and head dresses appeared to give ancient Indian war songs and grotesque religious dances.

At the end of the pageant George L. Nye made the farewell speech, and on behalf of Governor Shoup entrusted two letters to Donald Weimer, one to be presented to the king of England, the other to the president of France.

Owing to the length of time consumed in the presentation of the pageant, a number of musical numbers on the last part of the program had to be omitted so that the boys could pack their instruments and get to the train.

## ALL AMENDMENTS LOSE

CHAMPIONS OF RECOGNITION OF IRISH REPUBLIC DEFEATED BY BIG MAJORITY.

BITTER STRUGGLE ON CONVENTION FLOOR ENDS IN DEFEAT FOR BOTH.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Auditorium, San Francisco, July 3.—Forces of the Wilson administration stood like a stone wall in the Democratic convention against the onslaught led by William Jennings Bryan to overturn its platform proposals with respect to the League of Nations and the prohibition issue.

After turbulent oratory, the party platform designed by administration leaders came through unscathed. Mr. Bryan, who got the convention hall cheering and a spontaneous demonstration from the galleries, was sent home without any political bacon.

When the convention began to ballot on the issues it became apparent almost immediately that not only Mr. Bryan but his rival disturbers in this convention, the liquor pleaders were going to be overwhelmed, and they were.

Every amendment offered to the platform was rejected. Bryan's prohibition enforcement amendment getting only 15 1/2% votes; the vote on the liquor only 35% votes on their wine and beer proposal, and the champions of recognition of the Irish republic rallying 40 1/2% votes around the flag of Erin.

The amendments to the platform offered from the floor and their fate were as follows:

Proposal by Mr. Bryan that the platform declare for unqualified enforcement of the Volstead prohibition act, and against any modification of its strict enforcement provision or amendment to change the limitation of one-half of 1 per cent of alcoholic content in permitted beverages, rejected by a vote of 150 1/2 to 120 1/2.

Proposal by Richardson Pearson Holson that the platform declare for unqualified enforcement of the Volstead act without reference to alcoholic content, an amendment originally suggested by the Anti-Saloon League, rejected by a viva voce vote.

Amendment offered by Bourke Cockran of New York, for a modification of the Volstead act to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beers, rejected by a vote of 356 to 72 1/2.

Amendment by Delegate Doherty of California to put the party on record as recognizing the existing Irish republic, rejected by a vote of 402 1/2 to 67 1/2.

Fourth Man to Hang.

Chicago.—Sam Carlinella, alleged ringleader of a gang charged with the murder of Arthur P. Hansen, a saloonkeeper, has been sentenced to hang. Three other members of the band already have been sentenced to death and a fourth found guilty and awaiting sentence. Carlinella is the thirteenth man sentenced to hang during the past few weeks.

Falling Scaffold Kills Three.

Chicago.—Three men were killed when a scaffold on which they were working collapsed in the interior of a concrete smokestack at the Iroquois plant of the Steel and Tube Company of America, on the South Side. The men fell 125 feet.

Deliver Monster Zeppelin.

London.—The greatest Zeppelin ever constructed, the L-71, built in 1918 by the Germans for the purpose of bombing New York, has been surrendered to the British. Recent dispatches from abroad have described the super-Zeppelin L-71 as being 300 feet longer than the Zeppelins which carried out bombing raids on London during the war. The airship was said to have a cruising radius of 12,000 miles, with a speed of 100 miles an hour.

2,264 Slackers Indicted.

New York.—Indictments against 2,264 alleged war "slackers" were filed in the Brooklyn Federal Court. Warrants are to be issued for arrests by the United States marshal after elimination of about 50 per cent, who are believed to have entered war service without notifying local draft boards. With the announcement of Brooklyn's indictments, it became known that federal authorities are hunting for 8,000 "slackers" who once lived in Manhattan.

## GREEKS PUSHING TURKS

CAMPAIGN IN ASIA MINOR IS TO SQUEEZE TURK NATIONALISTS.

THE BOLSHEVIST ARMY HAS CAPTURED LEFT BANK OF DNEIPER RIVER.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London, June 30.—The army of General Wrangel, anti-Bolshevik leader in the Crimea, has been completely destroyed, according to a dispatch from Sebastopol. The Thirteenth Bolshevik army has captured the entire left bank of the Dnieper river, the dispatch said.

A Moscow official wireless message said the new offensive launched by the red troops against the poles had begun. Second Polish army entirely out of action and cut the Third army off from all communication.

The apparent purpose of the Greek campaign in Asia Minor is to squeeze the Turkish Nationalists in a huge pincer, crushing them without giving them opportunity of escape, military authorities here believe. The landing of Greek troops at Panderma under the guns of British warships was regarded as significant.

An advance by the Greeks from Panderma would form the northern arm of the pincers, while the other arm is already pushing back the nationalists. Severe fighting was indicated by dispatches from Greek sources stating that in recent fighting around Philadelphia, Asia Minor, large numbers of Turks were slain by Greek cavalry.

The nationalists were driven across the Hermus valley by a strong Greek saber attack.

G. O. P. Beats Nonpartisan.

Fargo, N. D.—William Langer had a two to one lead over Gov. L. J. Frazier, the Nonpartisan League candidate in the contest for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, when returns from state-wide primary had been received from 143 scattered precincts. Returns representing both towns and rural communities, gave Langer 10,536 votes and Frazier 4,112. Almost every report showed increased strength for Langer.

Volstead to Contest Primary.

Olivia, Minn.—L. D. Barnard of Renville, attorney for twenty-five citizens of the Seventh Congressional district, announced that action will be instituted contesting the nomination on the Republican ticket of the Rev. C. J. Kvale of Benson, who defeated Congressman A. J. Volstead for re-nomination in the Seventh district in the June 21 primary.

Parachute Jumper Falls 4,400 Feet.

Casper, Wyo.—Frank Hanson, a parachute jumper, fell 4,400 feet to his death from an airplane here when a defective snap on his harness released him from his parachute. A large crowd was given a thrill as Aviator Bert Cole attempted to dive his plane beneath the man and break his fall. Cole missed him.

Girl Dies at Steering Wheel.

Newark, N. J.—Miss Catherine Van Ness, society girl and prominent member of the "Millionaire colony" at Huntington Park, West Orange, died at the steering wheel of her automobile here while driving about the city with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Van Ness.

Vermont May Call Session.

Washington.—Governor Clement of Vermont, after a conference here with Senator Harding, the Republican presidential nominee, indicated that he would immediately call the Vermont Legislature in special session to act on the federal suffrage amendment.

Grain Cars Ordered West.

Chicago.—Chicago railroads received notice from the commerce commission that 27,750 empty grain cars had been ordered delivered to western states by eastern lines. Of this number the first deliveries will be 1,500 to the Santa Fe, 1,200 to the Soo line, 300 to the Wabash, 300 to the Chicago Great Western, 300 to the Chicago & Northwestern, and 1,200 to the Rock Island system. It was also announced that deliveries of grain cars would be made to the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Union Pacific roads.

Mail Does \$200,000 Damage.

Grand Junction, Colo.—A hail storm which swept over this valley stripped orchards of young fruit and leaves in the Fruitdale district and caused an estimated loss of \$200,000 for Western Slope fruit growers. The district in which the damage was most severe was a belt about a mile wide in the Fruitdale region. Some damage to live stock and poultry also was reported. Hail stones as large as hen's eggs were reported by farmers to have fallen.

Ship Sugar From England.

Chicago.—Twenty million pounds of sugar have passed through the local customs house from Canada during the last few days and several million pounds more are en route, William H. Clark, collector of the port, announced here. Ten carloads, containing 90,000 bags, has already arrived. The Canadian sugar, which was purchased in Cuba last year and shipped to England, then returned to Canada, is expected to relieve the shortage here and other points in the United States.

# ATTEMPT BLOCK ON U. S. SHIPPING

CHAIRMAN BENSON SERVES NOTICE AMERICAN BOARD WILL FIGHT FOR JONES ACT.

## U. S. PORTS THREATENED

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION HAS AMPLE AUTHORITY TO HANDLE SITUATION.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, July 2.—Warning for foreign interests not to attempt to interfere with the development of the American merchant marine, Chairman Benson of the shipping board declared that the board was determined to build up an American merchant marine as contemplated by the Jones shipping act, despite threats and propaganda by such interests to defeat the law.

"The United States," said Admiral Benson, "is in earnest in its efforts to place within the ownership by United States citizens the control of at least a part of its traffic in imports and exports. It should by any possible means be held that the departments of the government lack such authority as will insure their being able to protect American interests in such control, additional authority will be asked by the administration and will undoubtedly be granted by Congress."

"Foreign carriers and those in the United States interested more in the foreign than American institutions will do well to 'let sleeping dogs lie.'"

Admiral Benson's warning was founded in a talk to representatives of Pacific coast chambers of commerce and trade bodies and American railway representatives, which have been disturbed by threats to divert trade from points on the Pacific coast because of the section of the merchant marine act permitting a preferential rate over foreign carriers within the United States on merchandise moving in export and import in American vessels.

Such a threat, the chairman said, "is futile and idle."

"If such a threat is sincere and the attempt is made to so divert the business," Admiral Benson continued, "the shipping board will allocate American ships to move the business. The shipping board and the Interstate Commerce Commission will follow this action by other steps which would further protect the interests of the United States against such foreign efforts to defeat the purpose of the merchant marine act."

"Nothing could more surely bring about the enforcement of this section of the law than adoption by foreign carriers of their threat to divert business from American ports."

"As this section is to be used only where there is an ample American tonnage to handle the export and import commerce to any particular port in a foreign country or a possession of the United States, we cannot conceive how anyone who has studied this law can assume that the shipping board would make any general application of this section. There will certainly be no enforcement of the provision without concurrent action which will fully protect all American interests."

"The transportation act has given to the Interstate Commerce Commission authority in 'emergencies' to direct traffic or establish embargoes against movements of freight. It also has authority to establish minimum rates on any commodity moving subject to the Interstate Commerce act within the United States."

"The commission is aware of the necessity for preventing the distorting of traffic upon the railroads of the United States such as would be accomplished by an effort by foreign carriers to divert the export and import traffic now moving between Pacific coast ports of the United States and the Orient either to British Columbia or to ports of the Atlantic."

# COX IS NOMINATED

JAMES M. COX



The Successful Candidate for Nomination for President on the Democratic Ticket, Nominated at San Francisco.

Auditorium, San Francisco, July 6.—James M. Cox, governor of Ohio, was nominated for president of the United States in the Democratic convention at 1:40 o'clock this morning. The nomination came at the conclusion of a forty-four ballot struggle in which he had steadily beaten down the forces of William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury and President Wilson's son-in-law.

When the balloting on the forty-fourth vote had gotten to a point where Cox had 702 votes and was rapidly approaching the necessary two-thirds of 729, Sam R. Amidon of Kansas, manager of the McAdoo forces and vice chairman of the Democratic national convention, took the platform and moved that the nomination of Governor Cox be made unanimous. Immediately there was a roar from the floor and worn delegates which lasted for a full four minutes before Chairman Robinson could put the question on Amidon's motion to suspend the rules and nominate Cox by acclamation.

At 1:43 o'clock this morning the motion was formally voted over with a rousing chorus of ayes and a smothering of the house bands.

State standards which had surged back and forth in the desperate battles of the deadlock raced to the front of the hall and to a place before the platform.

The vote on the forty-third ballot, which started the Cox landslide, was: McAdoo, 412; Cox, 568; Davis, 574; Palmer, 7; Cummings, 2; Owen, 34; Clark, 2; Colby, 1; Glass, 5 1/2.

Cox's gain was 27 1/2, or 158 short of the necessary two-thirds. McAdoo lost 15; Davis gained 8.

The vote on the forty-first ballot was: McAdoo, 460; Cox, 497 1/2; Palmer, 12; Davis, 53 1/2; Cummings, 2; Owen, 35; Glass, 24; Clark, 2; Colby, 1.

The changes of the forty-first ballot were: McAdoo lost 7; Cox gained 7 1/2; Davis lost 29 1/2; Palmer was reduced to 12.

The results on the forty-second ballot show: McAdoo, 427; Cox, 540 1/2; Palmer, 8; Davis, 49 1/2.

Cox forces soon after midnight, jubilant with a new high level in the balloting and predicting further accessions, defeated a motion to adjourn the convention which had the support of the McAdoo forces. The Cox people wanted to press their advantages, the McAdoo people wanted to adjourn.

A roll call was forced and the convention proceeded to its forty-second ballot, apparently well on its way toward the forty-sixth ballot record set by the Baltimore convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson. The vote unofficially against the adjournment was 437 to 407.

An eleventh-hour release of Attorney General Palmer's delegates left the Democratic national convention with a fight between McAdoo and Cox on its hands and both of them claiming the other could not possibly get enough out of the Palmer wreck to attain a nomination. Cox's vote of 468 1/2 on the thirty-ninth ballot was exactly his previous high water mark as it appeared on the fifteenth ballot.

Attention of Senator Harrison of Virginia, who was called to that fact by National Committeeman Guffey of Pennsylvania, who asked what the Cox forces were going to do about it. Harrison said they were going out for more.

The totals on the thirty-ninth ballot were: Cox gained 85, McAdoo gained 34 1/2, Davis gained 2 1/2 and Palmer retained 74 of his 211.

At the end of the second ballot after the recess, when the Palmer vote had touched 211 and it was apparent that it could be driven no higher, former Representative C. C. Carlin of Virginia, Mr. Palmer's manager, took the platform and announced the withdrawal of the attorney general from the race.

Delegates Cheer Attorney General.

Chairman Robinson, in presenting him, told the convention significantly that he was presenting a man who had an announcement to make which he was confident the convention would want to hear.

Expectation was in the air and the order in a ruckety demonstration, quieted down like magic, until a pin might almost have been heard to drop in the great auditorium as Carlin, took the speaker's place and said in substance:

"I am about to make an announcement of greatest importance to this convention, at the conclusion of which I shall move a recess for twenty minutes to give the convention opportunity to decide what course it shall take."

"A Mitchell Palmer asks me to express his sincere thanks and appreciation to every delegate who had voted for his nomination, but is unwilling to delay the proceedings further, and authorized me to finally, positively and absolutely release every delegate

out of it. Illinois gave her Palmer two to McAdoo.

Indiana took eighteen from McAdoo and threw them to Cox.

Cox got thirty-three in Massachusetts.

That was enough to put the Cox parade in motion, and it started off with a deafening roar.

The band and organ opened up in the droning air concerning "Ohio." The red-coated Cox band marched out in single file, spreading itself across the width of the first balcony and let out a crashing din. One of the Cox boosters brought in a full-blooded game cock on a standard and taraded the unhappy bird about the hall.

While the demonstration for Cox over the Massachusetts gain was proceeding, Pennsylvania completed its caucus. The agreement was to continue to vote for Palmer on the thirty-ninth ballot, but on the fortieth to split as follows:

Cox 16, McAdoo 41, Davis 3, Palmer 13 and 1 absent. A block of Palmer adherents, believing a deadlock between McAdoo and Cox could not be avoided, decided to keep Palmer's name on the ballot in the hope that the nomination later might come to him.

Palmer's friends made the point that he had not withdrawn, but had only released delegates from pledges. After an eleven-minute demonstration the crowd quieted down and the call of states proceeded where it had been left off.

Michigan gave Cox twelve in all; Missouri divided Palmer's votes between Cox and McAdoo; Oklahoma continued to vote for Owen in full; Pennsylvania's vote for the last time went seventy-three for Palmer, two for McAdoo and one for Cox.

Poll was demanded in the South Carolina delegation where McAdoo forces have predominated by a narrow margin, and the delegation has been held for him under the unit rule. It was deferred until the conclusion of the roll call.

Tennessee stayed twenty for Davis. Cox gained ten in Virginia and McAdoo gained two and a half.

The District of Columbia flopped solid six for Cox. It had been solid for Palmer. Porto Rico's six went solid for McAdoo. The Canal Zone also went solid with its two for McAdoo.

The vote on the thirty-eighth ballot totals follows: McAdoo, 460 1/2; Cox, 583 1/2; Palmer, 211; Davis, 50; Cummings, 4; Owen, 33; Glass, 1; Clark, 3.

The changes were: McAdoo gained one-half vote; Cox lost two and a half; Palmer gained eight and one-half; Davis lost one-half vote.

JAMES M. COX IS THE NOMINEE.

James M. Cox was born at Jacksonburg, Butler county, Ohio, March 31, 1870. He has a public and high school education. His early life was spent working on a farm and attending school. His parents were not even comfortably supplied with money and young Cox "had to work all his life."

While still a boy he became printer's devil on a Cincinnati newspaper and then after a short season teaching school, became a reporter on the Cincinnati Enquirer.

His shrewd appraisal of men and things won him favor in the sight of Paul Sorg, millionaire tobacco man, and when Sorg was elected to Congress in the 30th, Cox became his private secretary. That was it: Ohio governor's real entry into politics. His autemness as a secretary caused Sorg to kick him financially in buying the Dayton News in 1898.

Within two years the News, from a liability, became one of Dayton's best paying enterprises. It was Cox's unquenchable perception of public opinion that made him a successful editor. At that time he showed no signs of becoming a reformer.

As the paper grew and earned more money, Cox bought the Springfield Press-Republic in 1903 and formed the News League of Ohio with himself as owner and editorial director.

It was in 1909 that Cox, who had had his "eye on" Ohio politics since his season in Washington, made formal entry into state politics. He served the Third Ohio district in Congress from that year until 1913. Then he was elected governor. Republicans said that his election as a Democrat was an accident.

He was defeated for re-election by Frank R. Willis, Republican, but in 1917 Cox "came back," defeating Willis with a big plurality. He was elected for a two-year term in 1918, and had hardly assumed office before the great floods swept Dayton and the Miami and Scioto valleys.

Cox won nation-wide recognition by his quick realization of flood conditions and his prompt and energetic action. For three days and nights he did not leave his office. He became the supreme authority in the devastated region. Martial law was established. He directed life-saving expeditions, food and clothing was gathered and shipped by his direction. He brought some semblance of order out of chaos within a short time.

pledged to him that the convention may proceed to nominate the next president of the United States."

There was a roar of "Hurrah for Palmer," as the lines broke and the convention went into a recess. The denouement, coming at the end of thirty-eight hard-fought and fruitless ballots, gave the same effect as does an over-inflated automobile tire when it bursts with a bang and then sizzles down.

The entire Palmer vote, added to McAdoo's total on the thirty-eighth ballot, would give 610 1/2. The Palmer vote added to the Cox total on the same ballot would give the Ohio governor 504 1/2.

Both leading candidates would fall short of the two-thirds, which is 729.

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that Cox would gain Massachusetts, Michigan and Maine, while McAdoo would gain heavily in Georgia and that Pennsylvania would split between Davis, McAdoo and Cox. There was speculation as to how long Davis votes would hold.

Delegations voting solidly under the unit rule but at heart divided between McAdoo and other candidates, have developed ill-feeling, so much so that the caucusses which took place on the floor during the recess gave evidences of the feeling. There was shouting, waving of arms and some shaking of fists and a great deal of hurrying about.

Platform and convention hall floor were jammed with an arguing, gesticulating mass of men and women—mostly men—but the argument was not greater in volume with them despite their preponderance in number.

Both the McAdoo and Cox forces were claiming the bulk of the Palmer delegates. The claims were so conflicting that it was apparent that only the thirty-ninth ballot would tell the story.

During the recess there was circulated about the floor copies of a telegram from Judge Moore, Cox's manager, to Daniel C. Roper of New York, accredited with being one of the McAdoo managers, charging that "a crowd of government employes and treasury officials are for their own personal ends and in defiance of Mr. McAdoo's expressed wishes, improperly using his name to create a deadlock in this convention."

Charging that several delegations were packed with government employes holding out for the nomination of McAdoo, Moore's telegram charged "that the action of the pay-roll brigade is creating a national scandal to the ruin of the Democratic party."

"They know there is no chance to nominate him," the telegram continued, "but hope to bring about a situation where they can deny off the delegates to some candidate where their jobs will be protected."

Judge Moore expressed the opinion that Mr. McAdoo would not be a party to such a deal and urged that in his own and his party's interest he use to the convention forbidding the wire of his name.

Chairman Robinson decided the convention ought to go back to work. It went into the thirty-ninth ballot with a new enthusiasm. It was like a fresh start toward home after a long and vexatious delay at the roadside.

The shifts and changes of the first crack out of the box, broke sixteen to Davis, taking all of Palmer's and one of McAdoo's for it.

Arizona threw her four for Cox back to McAdoo.

Connecticut threw two to Cox and two to McAdoo.

Arkansas divided her two for Palmer equally between Cox and McAdoo.

Georgia's twenty-eight went solid for McAdoo, as forecast, and the McAdoo demonstrators got a great noise

Jap Naval Budget Increased.

Tokio.—A supplementary naval budget, amounting to about \$84,000,000, will be asked of the diet. Among the items are \$50,000,000 for aviation and money necessary for the establishment of a submarine school. Considerable opposition to strengthening the national defense has developed because of the necessity of raising the income tax to meet the increased cost. The muted interests are said to be wielded a strong influence in the diet against the proposed credits.

Two Drowned at Cheyenne.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Herbert McMichael of Lincoln, Neb., 22, a student of the University of Nebraska, and Miss Elizabeth Bresnahan, 23, Cheyenne, daughter of former Mayor L. R. Bresnahan, were drowned in Minnehaha lakes in the municipal park at the eastern edge of the city when the boat in which they were rowing suddenly sank in the middle of what is known as the big lake. McMichael lost his life in attempting to save his girl companion.

Poles Thank America.

Warsaw.—Poland expresses gratitude for the aid given the Polish army by the Kosciuszko squadron of American aviators in a message sent by the foreign minister to the Polish legation at Washington. "On the occasion of American Independence day," the message says, "the minister of war sends deepest appreciation for the heroic work of the Kosciuszko squadron, composed of Americans who are fighting for Polish independence."

# THE AMERICAN LEGION

(Copy for This Department Supplied by National Headquarters of the American Legion.)

## THE WORK IN PATERNALISM

Policy of Adopting Orphaned Children is Arousing Interest All Over the Country.

A total of three French war orphans, two girls and a boy, had already been assured of adoption in the American Legion's campaign for continuation of the late A. E. F.'s overseas paternalism, by contributions received at national headquarters of the Legion up to the close of business on May 25.



MISS LULA B. VIZE, Member Head-Quarters Staff.

The forty-two members of the national headquarters staff of the Legion contributed \$150 for adoption of the first two orphans and the American Red Cross will be asked to select for them a boy and a girl as mascots for the next year or more. Miss Lula B. Vize, a member of the headquarters staff, assisted in raising the money for the orphans.

The first post to send in its \$75 contribution to the fund was Karl Ross post No. 18, Stockton, Cal. In a letter of transmittal, Ted Cloudsley, a member of the post and editor of the San Joaquin Legion, official American Legion newspaper of San Joaquin county, Cal., writes in part:

"We were told that there was a wide range of choice for us, so I hope you can secure as our war orphan a little Abnee-Lorraine girl of from six to ten years whose father was killed in battle. You see, we have a big post here and a big twice-a-month newspaper and such a little orphan would suit the boys best because of the sentiment attached.

"Please be sure that we receive the little one's picture and address. We will put her picture in our publication and would like to have her write to us. At Christmas time, too, we will be able to remember her."

## THE RETURN OF THE DEAD

Red Cross Will Send Advance Notification of Arrival of Bodies From Over There.

The American Red Cross, as an especial courtesy to the American Legion, hereafter will send advance notification of the arrival of the bodies of American soldiers from overseas to posts of the Legion in towns and cities in which reinterment is to be made.

The Red Cross home service in each community will receive notice from Hoboken and in turn notify the relatives of the decedent and inform the Legion. Information will be received in time for local posts to make arrangements for the reception of the bodies and to provide for the funeral honors due their dead comrades. Where there is more than one Legion post in a community, the county headquarters of the Legion will be notified, that it may designate the post or posts which shall render the honor.

## Attends Vocational Conference.

At the request of Col W. Lankin, chief of the division of rehabilitation of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Gerald J. Murphy, national vocational officer of the American Legion, was designated by the national commander, Franklin D'Olier, as the legion's representative to attend a recent conference of the board's district vocational officers at Washington, D. C., recently. The legion has inaugurated a plan of co-operation with the federal board, extending to each of the more than 9,000 posts of the organization in every state and community throughout the United States and many foreign countries, by which thousands of disabled ex-service men are being rounded up and gotten into immediate training every week. Plans for continuing the campaign until every pending case is definitely settled and all eligible persons are receiving the vocational training to which they are entitled, were laid at the conference.

## Who Gen. George Crook Was.

The latest issue of The Crook Whizz-Bang, published spasmodically at Chicago by Gen. George Crook Post No. 434, American Legion, contains an interesting biographical sketch of the military leader of Civil War fame after whom the post is named. "He fought the Indians tooth and nail as commandant of the departments of the Platte and Arizona," the article reads. "His last official duties were performed as head of the Department of Missouri."

## Will Erect Memorial Building.

Riggs-Hamilton Post No. 20 of Russellville, Ark., is planning the erection of a \$75,000 memorial building, \$50,000 of the amount being already subscribed. The post has 150 members.

## WHAT LEGION HOPES TO DO

Specifically, the Legion hopes to see to it:

- That all entitled to vocational training who want it, are helped into training at once.
- That the last red-tape entanglement is swept away from the ex-service man's affairs.
- That the graves of those who made the supreme sacrifice are maintained as permanent memorials here and in France.

## SERVICE RECORD OF NATION

City, County and State Histories Will Afford Voluminous and Valuable Data.

If the present progress in making county and city and state war histories is maintained, there will be a vast library of local "who-was-who in the war" books by the year 2020.

Not only are towns, counties and states preparing their own war histories, but colleges and schools of all kinds also are getting up collective service records. Large industrial concerns are doing the same thing.

Best results in history making seem to have been achieved in counties where the records of the county draft board served as a starting point and where all other sources of information have been utilized. Livingston county, Illinois, furnishes a typical example of a county which has been painstaking in its effort to compile a reliable war history.

A committee of seven was appointed in this county to have charge of the soldiers' and sailors' records. Before the records of the local exemption board were closed, a list was compiled of all registrants of the county who had entered the service by enlistment or induction, the date of entry into the service and the camp to which they were first sent. Newspaper files were combed to obtain as many additional names as possible. The list was then published in the newspaper with the request that all names not included be reported to the war records committee.

A questionnaire then was mailed to each service man or woman. Follow-up letters were used to insure the return of the questionnaires. The questionnaires had spaces for practically all the information which appears on the soldier's discharge certificate and for many other details, such as citations in full and special honors. A special section will be devoted to the records of those who died in service. Their photographs will be included.

## LAUDS SPIRIT OF MEMBERS

Hilton Brown, Jr., Post No. 85, of Indianapolis, Composed of Union Men, Applauds Expose.

The Hilton U. Brown, Jr., Post No. 85 of the American Legion at Indianapolis, composed mostly of members of organized labor, recently adopted the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, Several members and prospective members of the Hilton U. Brown, Jr., Post (No. 85, Indiana) American Legion, have been asked by outsiders to drop their membership in the legion or to refrain from making application for membership because of the imagined incompatibility of membership in the legion held simultaneously with membership in a labor organization; and

"WHEREAS, Most of the members of the aforesaid post are also members of labor organizations in the printing trades; and

"WHEREAS, It is fair to assume that they have been able to find out by experience whether there is anything in the oath or obligations of either their union or the legion which in any way interferes with or compromises the objects of the other in its particular field of activities; and

"WHEREAS, The members of the aforesaid post regret the credence given to false rumors that the legion is in any way committed to a policy at variance with a cordial and wholesome attitude toward all staunch American citizens eligible to membership;

"THEREFORE, Be It Resolved, That the Hilton U. Brown, Jr., Post (No. 85, Ind.) American Legion, condemns the miscreants who have falsely defined its attitude toward free thought and free action within the limits of the law, and applauds the spirit of its members and prospective members who exposed the insidious practices of anti-American agitators and stood on the rights of free men."

## Father Is Appreciative.

A striking tribute to the Legion's humanitarianism was recently paid by J. J. Gater of Clarksville, W. Va., in an address at ex-recess under the auspices of the Parrish post of that city. Mr. Gater told how his son contracted tuberculosis in the service and was discharged and sent to his home in a dying condition. The Legion's service division at national headquarters took charge of the case, obtained proper medical treatment and compensation and back pay. "Today, through the efforts of the American Legion," the father said, "my son is living and everything is in as good condition as could be expected. Any movement that has for its object the extending of the helping hand to comrades in need is a noble and worthy movement." The address was published in full in the Potomac Herald, official journal of the National Brotherhood of Operative Printers and Engravers (O. P. & L.) and Labor Council.

## R-r-revenge!

Passing through a military hospital a distinguished visitor saw a horribly wounded private from one of the Irish regiments.

"When are you going to send that man back to the States?" he inquired.

"He ain't going back to the States—he's got 'em back to the front," an orderly informed him.

"Back to the front?" exclaimed the visitor. "But, man, he's in awful shape!"

"Yes," replied the orderly, "and he thinks he knows who done it."

That every man who is entitled to compensation receives it.

That the dependents of every man who lost his life in the service are properly taken care of.

That foreign language newspapers are required to furnish a translation to the postmaster general.

That the bodies of fallen heroes are not returned from France except where next of kin desire it.

That all claims for back pay, unpaid allowances and erroneous payroll deductions are promptly settled.

## EDUCATION LAW GROWS IN FAVOR

TWENTY-FIVE STATES ENACT VOUCHER TRAINING LEGISLATION IN YEAR.

## U. S. TREASURY HAS LOSSES

Uncle Sam is Nicked by Clever Schemers. Despite Fact He is Supposed to Employ Best Money Experts—Army Ahead in Fight on Drink.

## By JAMES P. HORNADAY

Washington.—When the federal vocational education act became a law on February 23, 1917, only eight states, namely Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin and California, had developed systems of vocational education. Under the law three forms of vocational education may exist: All-day schools, part-time schools and evening classes. Of these three types the part-time schools have perhaps the most direct effect upon industry, as the instruction must be given during hours of employment. While at the time of the passing of the law provision for part-time schools was admittedly desirable for various purposes under various auspices existed here and there, but two of the states, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, had established compulsory instruction of this character for young workers over 14 years of age.

The increasing interest in vocational training of this character is manifest in the fact that on May 1, 23 states, most of which had enacted legislation during 1919, had laws requiring attendance upon part-time schools. The application of the state laws differs with the varying conditions relative to population, education and industry in the different states and includes numerous details not shown in the table. Among these are the questions of exemption, state aid, substituting regular day schools or evening classes for part-time schools, the establishment of standards, penalties for violation of the law and the inclusion of part-time instruction on the employer's time.

## Minor's Lawful Employment.

The laws of Arizona, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Washington specifically state that hours of attendance upon part-time or continuation schools must be construed as a part of a minor's lawful employment. In Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma and West Virginia the employer is obliged to permit attendance. Illinois makes home work a lawful employment, while the Wisconsin law requires all apprentices to attend a vocational school during the first two years of training, for which time they are paid at the regular rate per hour.

States in which the law has been adopted provide penalties for its non-enforcement, applying usually both to the parent or guardian of a delinquent child and to the employer as well. In many cases the minor's employment certificate may be revoked if he fails to attend part-time classes. Sometimes employment ceases when attendance ceases. New York state, in addition to holding the parent and employer responsible, provides for withholding the state public school funds in case of failure to comply with the law. New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Dakota, New York, Utah and California require evening or day Americanization classes for which part-time instruction may be accepted. State and federal funds in varying amounts may be used to defray the expenses of part-time classes.

The so-called shift system has also been successfully introduced. Under this system the minors work in two shifts of five hours each, with a 3-hour school period. Such an arrangement insures compliance with the law, secures a full day's production and affords an educational opportunity for children who are compelled to work.

## U. S. Nicked for \$11,500.

The United States treasury is supposed to have in its employ the best money experts to be found, but in spite of this it is taken in occasionally. Secretary Houston has just asked congress for legislation permitting the correction of the general account of the treasury, which as it stands today shows a shortage of \$11,500.61. This sum, it was stated, was lost during the last year without fault or negligence on the part of the treasury. The following items make up this loss: A forged check paid by Chase National bank of New York, a government depository, for \$2,055.47; a forged check on the United States treasury cashed by a forger at Lloyds bank, England, which bank held funds out of which to pay United States service men; checks stolen from outgoing office mail of disbursing officer, raised in amounts and cashed on forged indorsements, \$488.23; and various smaller items made up of forged checks cashed at government depositories.

Occasionally there are losses in the treasury's office that cannot be accounted for. On February 12, 1919, there was received in the redemption division a package of currency marked to contain \$1,000 from the First National Bank of Bethlehem, Pa. This package reached the treasury's office by registered mail and was delivered to the redemption division by a representative of the chief clerk and duly receipted for. It was properly recorded and given a serial number. On that date this division had on hand 3,334 packages of uncounted currency, due to the fact that for three months previous the receipts of unit currency had been largely in excess of the ability of the counting force to handle.

## How the Money Vanishes.

This accumulation had become so great that the vault in this division had been filled and the overflow of necessity was deposited in a compartment of the silver vault in the sub-basement. On the date mentioned the package referred to was placed in a money wagon with others of that date. This wagon was locked and under escort of the assistant chief of the division was conveyed to the vault in the sub-basement. There the packages were removed from the wagon and placed in the vault. They remained there until February 28, when they were removed to be counted. It was then found that one package was missing.

The biggest theft of outgoing checks occurred in December, 1918, when a young army officer, later apprehended and convicted, took checks aggregating \$65,000. These checks, of course, came into the treasurer's accounting division and reclamation was made on the banks, and all the banks involved recognized their liability except one New York bank, which refused to pay. The dishonest officer raised many of the checks before cashing them.

It has always been the custom of congress to relieve the treasurer of the United States and other officers of the government who handle money, when it could be clearly shown that the losses were not due to any fault of theirs. There have been some notable instances where relief was granted. In 1906 there was a loss of \$61,500 in the sub-treasury at St. Louis; in 1907, a loss of \$173,000 in the sub-treasury at Chicago; in 1907, a loss of \$5,000 in the sub-treasury at Boston, and in January, 1911, when Lee McClung was treasurer, there was a loss in the redemption division of \$1,000.40.

While the treasurer is liable under his bond for the safekeeping of the public money in his custody, it is obvious that the transactions of his office are so extensive that he cannot be personally cognizant of each check presented to his office for payment or of the evidence presented to establish the right of a presenter to receive payment thereon.

## 11,000 CLERKS DISCHARGED

WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON CUTTING DOWN FORCES IS REPORT

## RELEASE WAR WORKERS

IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS MANY CLERKS HAVE BEEN DISMISSED AT WASHINGTON.

## Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, July 7.—An exodus of war workers who have hung onto government jobs ever since the signing of the armistice is in progress. Decreased appropriations effective at the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, have caused a slashing of pay rolls in many of the departments. The number of employes dismissed from the government service during the last few weeks totalled more than 11,000.

When previous reductions were made upon the abandonment of some of the war organizations, such as food administration, the war industries board and the war trade board the employes were readily absorbed by other departments.

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finding him harmless, but both arms around him and cried out in astonishment and joy: "He loves me—he loves my shoes!"

"Walking Fish."

## NEWEST TYPE OF TWO-PASSENGER MOTOR



The latest type of motor car for two passengers is equipped with smaller wheels on each side that enable it to stand still. When ready to drive the wheels fold up to the side.

## HINTS FOR CARE OF SPARK PLUGS

### Autoist Knows His Engine Is Out of Tune When There Is Failure to Fire.

### DIRT IS CAUSE OF TROUBLE

### Carburetor May Be Out of Adjustment, Giving Too Rich a Mixture, or There May Be Too Much Oil in the Cylinders.

### GLASS SPARK PLUG CLEANER

### Comparatively Easy Matter to Make Effective Device—Carbon Removed in Jig Time.

### AUTOBILIST'S GLOSSY

### Small bright metal objects, such as screws, may be blued by the simple process of placing them on a piece of sheet metal and holding over a fire until the parts being treated have assumed the desired color.

### One of the most useful methods of conserving the life of the springs is to cover them with boots of leather or imitation.

### A rattle in the spring clip may be cured by wrapping the lower part with tire tape, enough to prevent the movement that causes the rattle.

### A backfire or slight popping back through the carburetor may usually be accepted as a sign of insufficient intake valve tappet clearance.

### Valve stem guides are best removed by driving them out from the top, using a hard-wood block or a piece of soft metal, avoiding possible injury to the guide.

## HOW TO DRIVE

The Halifax Automobile association has prepared a series of instructions in the name of the safety first movement. The instructions are sent to all members of the association. Most interesting are the following:

"Drive as if the other driver was a born idiot.

"Drive as if all children and most pedestrians were bent on suicide beneath your wheels.

"Drive as if every hill had a cavern at its bottom.

"Drive as if every curve was a highwayman, a Bengal tiger, and a stone wall."

## AVOID SMEAR ON MUDGUARDS

Heavy Piece of Cloth or Other Suitable Material Will Give Ample Protection.

It is easy to scratch and smear the front mudguards with grease when doing work on the engine, and the motorist would do well to follow the example of the best garages in protecting these at times of engine repair. Secure a heavy piece of cloth or other suitable material—oil cloth or imitation leather—large enough to completely cover the fender from tip to the point where it attaches to the running board. Throw this protective cover over the mudguard when making repairs or adjustments under the hood and you will keep the enamel in much better condition.

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It is comparatively easy to make an effective spark plug cleaner, as follows: Get a piece of glass tubing about three inches long. In each end place a cork and bore each cork to take the threaded bushing of a spark plug. Fill the tube with sand and gasoline, insert the spark plug and shake the device briskly. The sand and gasoline will clean out the carbon in jig time.

## AUTOBILIST'S GLOSSY

A warm engine takes less fuel than a cold one.

The brake mechanism seldom gets the lubrication it deserves.

Clean off carbon with a cloth dipped in gasoline or a brush may be used.

When it is absolutely necessary to run on a flat tire keep the tire in soft dirt if possible.

Don't blow your horn in an attempt to hurry a herd of cows off the road. It can't be done.

Excessive play in the main shaft of the gear-set may cause the gear shifter lever to be forced out of position.

The addition of a little pure flake graphite to the lubricating oil is a help to motors that have seen some wear.

A storage battery will run down quickly if the terminals occasionally touch the cover of the steel retaining box.

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Western Newspaper Union News Service.

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# CAPITAL CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

## General and Personal

Attorney F. T. Cheatham of Taos was a Capital City visitor Wednesday.

Donald Lew left Monday for Denver, to spend a few days in the Colorado city.

E. M. Otero, was up to the Capital City the early part of the week from his home at Las Lunas.

Mrs. J. P. Magruder and family have gone to Long Beach, California to spend four of five months.

The Gordon Construction company of Denver, Colorado, has completed the sewer construction in this city.

A. R. Bowen, of Memphis, Tennessee, representing the Intertype Corporation, was in the city Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Ferry Smith, proprietors of the popular Parent Shop, will move with their family to the old Beaumont ranch at Pajarito in a day or two where they will reside in the future.

Burrell Spears and party from Albuquerque, stopped over a few hours Saturday on their way to the Pecos country on a fishing trip. They are traveling by auto and expect to be gone ten days or two weeks.

State Highway Engineer L. A. Gillet has taken under advisement the city bid received for the erection of a bridge across the Chama river at Aliquippa. The bid is over \$500 and higher than the estimate.

Revel services began at the Baptist church in this city Sunday morning. De Talley, of the First Baptist church of Brownwood, Texas, is conducting the services and Rev. Casanova has charge of the music.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lynn passed away at St. Vincent's sanitarium Saturday morning. The funeral which was private was held Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. The remains were laid to rest in Fairview cemetery.

Juan Sain, one of the old timers of this city died at his home on East Palace avenue Monday night. He is survived by his wife and one child. Funeral services were held at St. Francis cathedral yesterday morning and interment in Rosario cemetery.

J. Marion Price, advertising manager of the Mountain States Bank, published at Denver, is in the city, visiting the bankers and state banking department. A write-up of the splendid progress being made by our banks will probably be the result.

Mrs. Fred Lopez, wife of Deputy Court Clerk Lopez, died at her home Friday night after a brief illness of four months. Besides her husband she is survived by a son. Funeral services were held at the residence Sunday afternoon at 2:30 and interment took place in Rosario cemetery.

A very severe hail storm took place in the vicinity of Moriarte about five o'clock yesterday. O. C. King, the Equitable Life agent, was caught in it and reports that the hail stones were the largest he ever saw, being larger than hens' eggs where he was and that the damage to crops will be great, if the storm covered much country with the same severity as at that place.

T. N. Pepperday, interested in oil development in Socorro and other counties in New Mexico was in town Tuesday.

Col. R. E. Twitchell returned on Wednesday from El Paso where he attended a meeting of Texas members of the bar.

A state land sale of lands in the southern part of Santa Fe county will take place at the court house tomorrow morning.

Eufrazio Gallegos extensive sheep raiser of southern Union county and his family visited Santa Fe a few days during the week.

Santa Fe and vicinity had another great rain Saturday evening. The warm weather the past week was most favorable, crops and weeds are making excellent growth.

A. G. Whittier, state traveling auditor, and Henry F. Stephens are at the State College this week auditing the accounts of that institution.

Former Governor and Mrs. Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri, were in the city for a short visit with acquaintances here, on their return from the San Francisco convention.

Governor Larrazolo and Game Warden Gable spent the Fourth of July at Dawson where the governor made the address of the day at an interesting patriotic celebration.

H. T. McGee, the leading oil prospector of Quay county, spent several days in this city this week looking after his state oil leases. Mr. McGee was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. King, and Mr. and Mrs. Harris motored up from Albuquerque Saturday enroute to Taos on a pleasure and fishing trip. The party stopped in Santa Fe for a short visit with Mrs. Staplin, who is Mrs. King's sister.

Attorney Michael J. McGuinness is in Albuquerque where he has charge of the office of attorney George S. Klock during his absence from the city. Mr. Klock expects to be east over six weeks visiting in New York state, and at Erie, Pennsylvania. Mr. McGuinness who will be associated in the law firm is contemplating moving his family from this city to Albuquerque in the near future.

Charley Catron is more than enthusiastic over his trip via aeroplane to Las Vegas Monday. Important business detained him in the city that morning, and desiring to see the Cowboy's Reunion that afternoon, he wired Earnest Hunter who was in that city with his Currier Ordele plane. Mr. Hunter flew over, and picking up Catron in 23 minutes after leaving the capital city had the Santa Fe attorney safe in Las Vegas.

Judge John R. McFie arrived home from the Philippine Islands Wednesday evening after an absence of several months, looking hale and feeling fine. Mrs. McFie and her daughter Amelia will return home in a few weeks. John, Jr., will remain in the islands indefinitely with his brother Ralph, who has now been there almost twenty years, and who says the family has been visiting on his large hemp and cocoa nut plantation. The judge will spend part of his time in this city and part in Gallup.

## TEACHERS URGE EIGHT WEEKS SUMMER SCHOOL

The Santa Fe-Torrance Teachers' institute which has been in session here, on adjourning on Saturday passed a set of resolutions favoring increased teachers pay and came out strong for Americanization and competent school officials and urged that steps be taken toward the establishment of an eight weeks summer school in Santa Fe in the future.

## COW BOY REUNION AT VEGAS A BIG SUCCESS

The annual Cowboy's Reunion held at Las Vegas the first three days of this week was a big success in every way. All the live stock and wild west events were pulled off to the satisfaction of the people in attendance, the dances in the evenings were well attended, the ball game was interesting and stirred up considerable good natured rivalry between the towns participating and the hospitality of the old Meadow City was unending.

Quite a number of Santa Feans were in attendance and all seem to have enjoyed the event hugely.

## LIVESTOCK RAISERS WANT MEAT IMPORTATION STOPPED

Flagstaff, Ariz. July 7.—A resolution calling on President Wilson to place an embargo on further importations of beef, mutton and wool for the rest of this year or until such time as it is necessary to stabilize the markets, was adopted here today at the first of two day's sessions of the joint convention of the Arizona Cattle Growers' association and the Arizona Wool Growers' association.

Adoption of the resolution followed an address by Hugh E. Campbell of Flagstaff president of the Arizona Wool Growers association in opening the convention President Campbell emphasized what he declared to be the menace to the stock-growing industry contained in the importation of meat to the United States. He said 250,000 tons of New Zealand mutton were shipped to this country recently and that 750,000 more would be shipped before September.

Decreasing prices of stock would force payment of lower wages to cowboys and herders he asserted. Most stockmen now favor state control of public lands Mr. Campbell said.

F. J. Hagenbarth, of Salt Lake City president of the National Wool Growers association, Senator Mark A. Smith, Representative Carl Hayden and Governor Campbell of Arizona were present for the program for addresses this afternoon.

## CAPITAL CITY SOCIETY NOTES

The Pan-Hellenic association held its regular session Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. George Lucketti, at the Devendorf apartments on Chamelle street. A very pleasant and profitable afternoon was spent by the ladies.

The San Francisco Five-piece jazz orchestra expects to play for another dance at the armory tomorrow night. The members while in Colorado wired Santa Feans expressing a desire to return to the capital city. Distance lends enchantment.

Several week-end picnic parties left Santa Fe to spend the Fourth among the beauties of nature in the Pecos country and Santa Fe country. Other small groups enjoyed their picnic supper near the city under the beautiful New Mexico sky. Many others went to Las Vegas to attend the Cow Boys Reunion, and report having the time of their lives.

Mrs. Reed Hollowman was hostess at one of the most interesting and elaborate "At Home's" of the season from four to six o'clock yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Charles Hiram Churchill. The rooms were beautifully decorated with quantities of choice flowers. Several ladies assisted in serving the dainty refreshments and in entertaining the large party of guests.

The most noteworthy and brilliant affair scheduled next week is the Scottish Rite Reunion which convenes at the Scottish Rite Cathedral on the 14th and closes the 17th. An unusually large attendance is expected from all over New Mexico and a few distinguished visitors will also be present from outside the state. The elaborate noon luncheon will be served by the Eastern Star ladies and the direction of Miss Felicitas Kume, worthy matron, assisted by Miss Stella Sloan, past matron of the chapter.

**SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION**  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, COUNTY OF SANTA FE.

Thomas Collier, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Miguel Sanjaval de Ojeda, Dolores Quintana, Dolores Lopez, Juan Lopez, Juan de la Cruz, Dolores, Juana Trujillo de Montoya, Juana Trujillo de Torres and Mrs. Schmitt, the heirs and assigns of the following named deceased persons: Juan Pineda, Maria and Maria Rita Sandoval, and all unknown claimants of interest in the premises above described.  
Defendant.

**NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.**  
You and each of you are hereby notified that an action to quiet title to certain real estate situated in the County of Santa Fe, and described as follows, to-wit: That certain tract of land located on the northeast corner of College and Sparks Streets in Parcel No. 10, Ward No. 4, City and County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, measuring and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the northeast corner of College and Sparks Streets, and which is the southeast corner of the property herein described, and running thence in a northerly direction one hundred and twenty (120) feet; thence running in a westerly direction one hundred feet; and thence thence running in a southerly direction one hundred and four feet; thence running in an easterly direction one hundred and thirty feet to place of beginning; bounded on the north by Sparks Street; on the East by College Street; on the south by property of Juana Trujillo de Ojeda and on the west by property of Juana Trujillo de Ojeda and Anderson.

Has been commenced against you by the said above named plaintiff and that unless you enter appearance therein on or before the sixth day of August, 1920, judgment by default will be rendered against you.

The name and address of Plaintiff's attorney is as follows: ALFREDO LUCERO, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Witness my hand and seal of said office this 2nd day of July, 1920.

By FRED LOPEZ, County Clerk.  
Deputy.

(SEAL)  
First Publication June 25, 1920.  
Last Publication July 15, 1920.

# SOCIETY, CLUBS, LODGES, CHURCHES

## Here and There Over the State

In men whom men condemn as ill I find so much in the goodness of their hearts. In men whom men pronounce divine, I find so much of sin and blot, I hesitate to draw the line Where God has not.

Joachim Miller

**Society Donates \$500**  
At a largely attended meeting of the Ladies Aid Society of St. Paul's English Lutheran church of Albuquerque held last week the members donated \$500 to the building fund of the church.

**Went to Portales Picnic**  
Mr. and Mrs. Roy McMillen and Mrs. W. H. Collins and Mrs. W. J. Stuart formed a merry picnic party Thursday evening. The party motored near Portales where a camp fire was built from which hot hamburgers, coffee and the "trimmings" were soon being served. A jolly time was reported.—Clovis News.

**Brilliant Social Event**  
The latest and beautiful "Armistice" the home of Major and Mrs. Bulac, in La Huerta, was the scene of a brilliant social affair last Saturday afternoon at 4:30, when a few of Mrs. Bulac's friends were invited there in honor of Mrs. Tucker, of Tulsa, Texas, who is a house guest of Mrs. Holley Benson. Five hands of whist were played, Mrs. Haggins receiving the prize for high score, a beautiful china plate; a guest prize was given Mrs. Tucker which was a satin camisole. After the games supper was served on the lawn to twenty-two guests.—Garfield Courier.

**Delightful Reception**  
Members of the Royal Arch Chapter of the Masonic Order and Eastern Star Chapter of Portales entertained at a joint reception a short time ago in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Webb, newly-weds, and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Merrill who have gone to Los Angeles, California, to make their future home. At the conclusion of a musical program Rev. H. G. Slaughter made a brief talk in honor of the bride and groom, and Captain T. J. Molinari in behalf of those present delivered the farewell address to the Merrill family, and presented Mr. Merrill with a gold chain and key stone charm from his brother Masons. Dainty refreshments were served by the Eastern Star ladies, consisting of many kinds of cake and ice cream. There were sixty-five present to enjoy the occasion.

**Reed's Entertain at Fish Fry**  
A member of Lovington people enjoyed last Sunday's dinner at the ranch home of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Reed. Mr. Reed, having his tank seined, caught all the fish they could eat besides the other good things which a ranchman can produce.

**A Dancing Party**  
Mr. and Mrs. E. Lawrence, of Netra, entertained twenty young people at a dancing party given at their home recently. Several guests were in attendance from Encino. Light refreshments were served at the close of a very enjoyable evening.

**The New Guilds Organized**  
The Church of the Good Shepherd has organized two new junior guilds, the St. Cecilia Guild, of which Beatrice Brewer is president, and the St. Mary's Guild of which Wilma Jusk is president. The St. Cecilia Guild meets on Tuesday afternoons and St. Mary's Guild on Thursday afternoons at the rectory.

**Fourth Red Cross Roll Call**  
From Armistice Day to Thanksgiving the American Red Cross will ask its ten million members to renew their allegiance through dollar annual memberships. The Fourth Roll call will have for its first purpose the maintenance of a nearly universal membership as possible, to carry on the peace-time responsibilities of the Red Cross.

**A New Mexico Beauty Wins**  
The contest for the Queen of the Exposition and annual ball of the Rocky Mountain Screen Club last week in Denver, Colorado, resulted in the selection of Miss Loreen Hurley of this city, as the Queen of Beauty with eight maids who will be filmed for the Scenario of the exposition an hour. Miss Hurley won over the Rocky Mountain states, eligible to the contest, Miss Wornell of Denver, the two highest votes of the many contestants entered being 27,134 for Miss Hurley, and 26,983 for Miss Wornell.

Miss Hurley and the eight girls will be the guests of the Rocky Mountain Screen Club during its big exposition and ball held in the auditorium of the club in Denver, July 1st. After the coronation, the Queen and her maids posed for a motion picture, film of which will be distributed to the various movie centers. The Screen Club has promised that any of the girls who care to will be given an opportunity to enter the movies professionally.

## Enjoyable Social Affair

The excellent program and box supper given at Otto, Union county a few evenings ago was a decided success. One cake which brought \$26.95 was awarded to Miss Rosa Mae Beckner who carried off the honor for being the prettiest young lady there. The proceeds amounted to \$83.46. Several Clayton young men attended the pleasant affair.

**Feminine Tongues Moving**  
Mrs. Harding, wife of the republican presidential nominee, started feminine tongues to moving by wearing a pair of frayed gloves after her return home from the convention. Now if the better half of the democratic nominee can be persuaded to appear in public with a pair of ripped stockings the feminine firework will be so illuminating the men will have amusement enough to last throughout the campaign.

**Jolly Tacky Party**  
Mrs. John Parker, Mrs. J. T. Young and Mrs. Stanley Vivian were hostesses for the Housekeepers Club of Rancho de Atrisco at a recent jolly tacky party given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Goff, which was attended by 45 guests. Various games and other pleasant features were provided for the entertainment of the guests. Ice cream and cake was served cafeteria style and \$16 was added to the fund for community canning.

**Beautiful Vacation Party**  
One of the most beautiful parties in Albuquerque last week was the summer vacation party for the members of the Tuesday club which Mrs. George Valliant, the new president, gave. The guests received rhyed invitations all with clever inference as to the vacation idea of the party. When they arrived, they were received by the program committee of the club, Mesdames J. J. Mabry, Laurence Lee, Florence Johnston, and Raymond Stamm. On assembling in the dining room a most captivating seashore of diminutive size was seen adorning the center of the table—a calm and unruffled sea, crystal clear, with three pensive "plash me" dolls of bisque seated on the sand. Tiny favors, accompanied with summer vacation rhymes which fitted them most amusingly, greeted each guest. Mrs. D. R. Boyd and Mrs. Pitt Ross presided in the dining room. The club's program for the coming year was presented to each member in booklet form. The subject for study next year will be the island possessions of the United States.

**Were Pleasantly Surprised**  
It was a great prayer meeting—at least in point of attendance—at the Christian church last Wednesday evening. The minister, Norris J. Reasoner, was leading for the first time since his return from Oregon with his bride and wondered a little at the size of the attendance at the opening of the service but imagine his surprise when people just kept coming in, singly, by couples, groups and families up until the closing hour, and when dismissed, they all "hung around". A. C. Elliot began to arrange the chairs and it became apparent that this gathering was in honor of the bride. The bride and groom disappeared for a few minutes, and when they returned they wore the garments in which they were wed, that their friends might likewise be surprised. A beautiful set of silver knives and forks were presented to the pastor and his wife, who enjoyed another surprise when they were asked to "unveil" a memento the contents of which stocked their larder for some time to come. The preacher and his wife expressed their keen appreciation for the pleasant surprise. Liberal quantities of ice-cream cake were served—Deming Headlight.

**CAPITAL CITY NOTES**  
Thomas Insley and Miss Alice McBride, both of this city, were married Monday afternoon in the picturesque Rito de los Frijoles canyon. The ceremony took place in one of the spacious prehistoric caverns situated in the cliff several hundred feet above the ground. The climb is a hard one, and was rather trying for the bridal couple and wedding party, who finally reached the viva out of breath but supremely happy. Rev. J. Willis Hamblin, pastor of the First Presbyterian church officiated. The wedding dinner was served at the Rito Hotel where Mr. and Mrs. Insley were showered with congratulations. A few of the several tourists there, who were brave enough to undertake the climb to the cave also witnessed the ceremony and declare it was "so romantic."

Monday afternoon and evening a large party attended the Fourth of July dance given by the American Legion at the armory. Dan McKenzie's famous jazz orchestra furnished the music. At the library building Monday evening the Woman's Board of Trade gave a Fourth of July dance, which was also an enjoyable affair and largely attended. Al Morrison's orchestra furnished the splendid music for the occasion.

The entertainment committee of the Elks Lodge gave a dance at its home on Lincoln avenue last night which was intensely enjoyed by the members and their guests. Al Morrison's orchestra played which is an assurance that the dance music was excellent.

A delightful lawn fete was given Wednesday evening by the members of Mr. A. L. Davis' Sunday school class of the First Baptist church. The event was attended by a large number of young people of the congregation. During the evening ice cream and cake were served.

There's always room at the top  
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