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DOCTORS OF NAVY DISAGREE IN THIS

SOME SAY BUILD BATTLESHIPS WHILE OTHERS WANT GREAT VESSELS SCRAPPED.

MEN OF ARMY TAKE A HAND

They, Like Admiral Sims, Believe Country Needs Big Air Fleet Rather Than More Dreadnaughts—Bombing Tests Will Be Inaugurated.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
Washington.—Doctors of medicine are not the only ones who disagree on occasion. Just now the doctors of the navy in Washington are as far apart as Byzantium from Spain on a proper future navy policy. One set of doctors says "build big battleships," while another says "scrap big battleships."

Frequently the army and navy differ widely in their views as to what should be done along lines of military policy. Today the army is with a part of the navy, while another part of the navy, and perhaps the greater part, stands alone in its contention for battleship building.

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, U. S. A., is the chief of the training and operations divisions of the land air forces. He insists that what the country needs is a greater air fleet, and not a greater navy as represented by big battleships.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who during the war was commander of the American naval forces in European waters and who has been considered an authority on sea matters for many years, stands with General Mitchell in his contention that the greater need of the country is a big air fleet and not a greater fleet of dreadnaughts.

Succinctly, General Mitchell has said our aircraft strength must be superior, or "we will be shot out of the water." Most of the senators do not agree with Admiral Sims and General Mitchell. The program for a great navy unquestionably eventually is to be put through. Unless war shall come no one perhaps ever may know which of the two contending factions was right in its position on this sea fleet and air-fleet matter, but it is possible that even in peace time the dreadnaughts of sea and land may be able to demonstrate that they can hit the mark every time with their bombs.

Can't Stop Until Japan Does.
If Japan, the one great nation besides the United States which is engaged in such work, were not going ahead with its big battleship plans, it is possible that the United States immediately would cancel the provisions of the battleship program. Of course, no one says that this is the reason that the United States is going ahead with the work, but there is a feeling that so long as one nation with whom hostilities are a possibility, even though a remote possibility, is building, the United States must be prepared "to meet possibilities."

The other night at the Army and Navy club the writer had a few minutes talk with General Mitchell. The differences of opinion on the battleship and air-fleet subjects were not discussed, but General Mitchell said that today the men in the air could drop bombs so as to hit a small mark, and could do it time after time, so to speak, hand-running.

Those of the navy who believe in big battleships believe the claim of the air fleet men that the great craft can be put out of business in short order, and they also reject the opinions of their own chief naval officer on this subject, Rear Admiral Sims.

The navy men who do not think that aircraft can "do their big ships up" certainly have the courage of their convictions. It has been suggested that some obsolete or near obsolete battleship be towed to sea and that a test be made of the ability of the airplane men to hit them with their bombs. Of course the ships would be maneuvered as they would be in a battle against airplanes.

Officers Defy the Air Bombers.
Touching the matter of the courage of the convictions of the naval officers who believe that the day of the big ships is not ended, it may be said that they have agreed to man a big battleship and to let the air fleet try to "get them" with actual high explosive bombs. It is not likely that this offer will be accepted, but it shows the confidence of the navy men that their air brethren cannot do what they say they can do.

It is probable that before long some battleships whose usefulness is gone will be towed to sea, there to become a target for real bombs from on high. The object of these tests will be definitely to determine what airplane bombs can do to a big ship, hitting it as they will on its upper decks and upper works. Some navy men declare that bombs striking a vessel in this way cannot do it great damage, and that armor and other defenses can protect the guns.

Nine Months to Build Tariff Bill.
Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, has declared in a public statement that it requires nine months of careful consideration and debate to enact proper tariff legislation. This means, if the Michigan representative is right, that it will be some time next October or November before the Fordney-Penrose tariff bill,

as it will be called, will be signed by the president.

It is probable that in fixing nine months as the required time for proper consideration of tariff legislation, Mr. Fordney is taking into consideration the various views of what constitutes a proper tariff that are held by men in his own party, which in the next congress will have a huge majority in both houses. Except for the time taken in opposite debate, Mr. Fordney probably gives but little consideration to the forthcoming antagonism of the Democrats in congress to such a tariff bill as his committee will present, but the chairman is obliged to take sharp notice of the opposition of some of the men within his own party ranks.

When the chairman says that nine months are required to enact tariff legislation which from his viewpoint would be adequate, he includes in the allotted time the days and weeks that are given over to hearings prior to the framing of the bill in committee.

Longer Time May Be Required.
Mr. Fordney has some reason for his statement that nine months are required for tariff legislation. Tariff bills in the past have consumed that length of time before they finally found their way to enactment. Some members of congress, Democrats as well as Republicans, are declaring today that, considering the fact that it took nine months to put some of the tariff bills of the past through, it probably will take at least eleven months and perhaps a year to put the bills of the present through.

The whole world is upset economically today. The members of congress, however wise they may be in other matters, do not know any better than men outside of congress just what the labor conditions in Europe are to be in six months from now. Neither do they know what is to happen to Germany in the industrial field, nor do they know whether England and France will be heavy bidders for trade in our markets.

It, of course, must go without saying that the coming tariff legislation will be highly protective in its provisions. Chairman Fordney is known in the house as "the highest protectionist of them all." His own views will necessarily be modified by the views of his colleagues, but in a general way it can be said under the very nature of things, party and political, that the coming tariff legislation will keep the protection mark high.

Landis Case Arouses Interest.
What action will be taken by congress in the matter of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis' impeachment by Representative Benjamin F. Welby of Ohio is unknown at this writing, but in general it seems to be the belief in Washington that impeachment proceedings will not be carried through.

This Landis case has aroused a great deal of interest in the country and especially marked interest in congressional circles. The writer of this asked the chairman of the senate committee on judiciary some time ago whether any protest had been filed against the middle western federal judge's action in taking on the job of baseball arbiter in connection with his labor as a federal judge. The answer was that no protest had been filed and that so far as the case itself was concerned, the belief was that it was wholly one of "good taste or bad taste."

Inquiry also was made by the writer at the department of justice, where it was said for reasons of personal interest the law in the matter had been looked up, and it was found that there was no legal obstacle to prevent Judge Landis from acting in the two capacities if he so chose. This seems to be the situation so far as the legal end of it is concerned.

The department of justice has nothing to do with this case. When a federal judge does anything which seemingly makes him liable to impeachment, the matter is one for congress to take up. It was for this reason that the study made of the case by the department of justice was prompted by personal interest and curiosity.

Effective impeachment proceedings against an official of the government must originate in the house of representatives. To put the thing in a general way, the committee of impeachment is appointed and the case is taken to the senate of the United States, which sits as a jury with a member of the Supreme court presiding. Impeachment proceedings have been entered against two federal judges within the last few years. One of these judges was removed from office and the other was acquitted.

Filipino Crowd Schools.
School attendance is growing at so rapid a rate in the Philippines that there is a constant demand for more American teachers. The United States civil service commission is aiding the bureau of insular affairs of the War department to meet this demand. Teachers are sent over under two-year contracts at salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$2,000, plus a 15 per cent bonus, outward journey paid. The principal demand just now is for fully qualified high school teachers.

Mother Is Wondering.
"Mamma, I've got a sweetheart," exclaimed Carl, a lad of seven, one evening on his return from school, "and she is pretty, too."
After several moments of thoughtful consideration of the subject, he asked: "Mother, when we grow up do the boys marry the girls because they are pretty, or just because they are good like you when papa married you?"
And mother is wondering.

HARDING MEETS PARTY LEADERS

SPECIAL SESSION WILL NOT BE CALLED UNTIL EARLY PART OF APRIL.

PLANS EXTRA SESSION

PRESIDENT HAS MEETING WITH LEADING REPUBLICANS AT WHITE HOUSE.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Washington, March 9.—President Harding announced that the special session of Congress would be called not before April 4 and might be a week later. The announcement was made after a White House dinner, which Republican leaders of Congress attended. The conference lasted four hours, and the President said the legislative program had been discussed.

The President said this was the beginning of a program of cooperation. Various subjects were discussed, he added, in an attempt to ascertain the most important to be taken up by the next Congress.

After his guests had departed the President came out on the front porch of the White House to talk to the newspaper correspondents, about fifty of whom were present.

Asked about the special session, the President said: "I can only say to you that it will not be earlier than April 4, and it might possibly be a week later."
"We also discussed a taxation program for the session. We were trying to determine which was the real pressing business for Congress—whether it was emergency tariff legislation or a complete revision of the tax schedules."

"We passed the matter up for further conference, after there had been a canvass of the committees in charge of that legislation. It means that instead of going into a session of Congress without knowing whether we are going, we are trying to canvass the whole situation and arrive at a program."

"This is the beginning of the program of cooperation between the President and Congress. It is an early step in the fulfillment of what I believe the best policy of conducting the government, bringing the fellows together and getting them acquainted with each other's views."
The President said army and navy matters had only been discussed "very casually." The failure of the appropriation bills had been referred to, he said, in considering what the special session would have to handle.

Ratification of the Colombian treaty was mentioned, said the President, but he indicated that there had been no decision. This treaty, by which the United States would pay \$25,000,000 to Colombia for the partitioning of Panama, has been reported out by the Senate foreign relations committee.

Chairman Fordney of the House ways and means committee was said to have laid before the conference his plans for tariff revision, and the proposal to re-enact the Payne-Aldrich law met with some opposition from senators present.

Abandon Curtailment Plan.
Lexington, Ky.—Plans for curtailment of the 1921 crop of burley tobacco were abandoned by the Burley Tobacco Growers' Association at its annual meeting here. The reason given was that it was impossible to get 60 per cent of the growers of the district to sign the pledge.

Bears in U. S. Divided.
Washington.—Division of authority among governmental departments and bureaus extends even to the bears of the United States, Secretary of Commerce Hoover declared in an address before the National Press Club. He said he had a growing conviction that there should be a more scientific grouping of government bureaus, and added: "The trouble with the present arrangement is it extends even to the various kinds of bears. The polar bears are under the Department of Commerce, the grizzly bears are under the Department of Interior, and the brown bears are under the Department of Agriculture."

Estate Will Not Enter Trial.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—The estate of Jake L. Hamon will take no part in the prosecution of Mrs. Clara Smith Hamon, who goes on trial at Ardmore on a charge of murder, it was announced here by Frank L. Ketch, administrator of the estate. "I shall take part in the case only as witness," Ketch said, and none of the money of the Hamon estate will be spent in connection with the prosecution.

No Wedding for Scientists.
Chicago.—Marriage was declared to be an obstacle in the path of the aspiring young scientist by Dr. James E. Wing, professor of pathology at Cornell University Medical College, in an address before the annual congress of medical education. "It is essential that the young medical student who hopes to become an expert pathologist, for example, be single and remain single during his years of study and research," he said. "This means that he cannot marry before he is 35 years old."

Wood Going to Philippines.
Washington.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood has been detailed, at the request of President Harding, to go to the Philippine islands and make a study of conditions there in the light of Philippine aspirations for independence. The mission was formally entrusted to General Wood at a conference between him and the President, at which Secretary Weeks was present. It was decided that such a plan would be preferable to Mr. Harding's original plan to make the general governor of the islands.

MANY BILLS SIGNED

WILSON SIGNED BILL REPEALING ALL WAR MEASURES.

FORDNEY TARIFF BILL IS SENT BACK TO HOUSE WITHOUT APPROVAL.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Washington, March 4.—Efforts to override President Wilson's veto of the Fordney emergency tariff bill failed in the House, and the measure, originally designed to aid the farmers thereby met its death.

The vote on the motion to pass the measure over the President's veto was 201 for and 132 against. This was 21 votes less than the necessary two-thirds.

The veto was called up and voted on without discussion. There was little expectation among Republicans that they could round up the two-thirds vote necessary to override the veto, and it was for this reason that some leaders had urged Chairman Fordney of the ways and means committee to let it lie on the table without action.

In vetoing the measure, President Wilson said that the situation "in which many of the farmers find themselves cannot be remedied by a measure of this sort," and that "there is no short way out of existing conditions."

Actual relief for the farmers, the President asserted, could only come from the adoption of constructive measures of a broader scope, from the restoration of peace everywhere in the world, the resumption of normal industrial pursuits, the recovery particularly of Europe and the discovery there of additional credit facilities.

The President remarked that it was not a little singular that a measure "which strikes a blow at our foreign trade should follow so closely upon the action of Congress directing the resumption of certain activities of the war finance corporation, especially the urgent insistence of representatives of the farming interests, who believe its resumption would improve foreign marketing."

Signature by President Wilson of the resolution to repeal virtually all the war-time laws was announced before he retired from office.

The President also approved four additional appropriation measures—the Indian, legislative, executive and judicial, agricultural and fortifications bills.

The army bill was the only appropriation measure before him.

The President also disposed of a number of miscellaneous legislative measures, including the bill to extend for twenty-five years the oil leases held by the Osage Indians; the bill extending the time permitted foreigners to file patents in the United States and the amendment to the water power act, exempting national parks from water leases and privileges.

The war law repeal resolution repeals practically all of the laws enacted during the war as strictly emergency measures.

Made Assault With Auto.
Chicago.—Sentence of from one to fourteen years in jail for assault to commit murder with an automobile was passed on Raymond Fox, 24, in criminal court. This was said by court attaches to be the first conviction on this charge in connection with automobile accidents. The injured person was Miss Virginia Trade, daughter of Judge D. P. Trade of the Circuit Court.

Drinks Booze, Kills Wife.
Chicago.—Ill-lit liquor added another victim to its twisted trail here when Mrs. Ellen Schuler, 50, and the mother of ten children, was shot and killed instantly by her husband, John Schuler, special policeman for the American Railway Express Company. Physicians stated Schuler had drunk nearly a quart of alcoholic poison. The shooting occurred in the Schuler home.

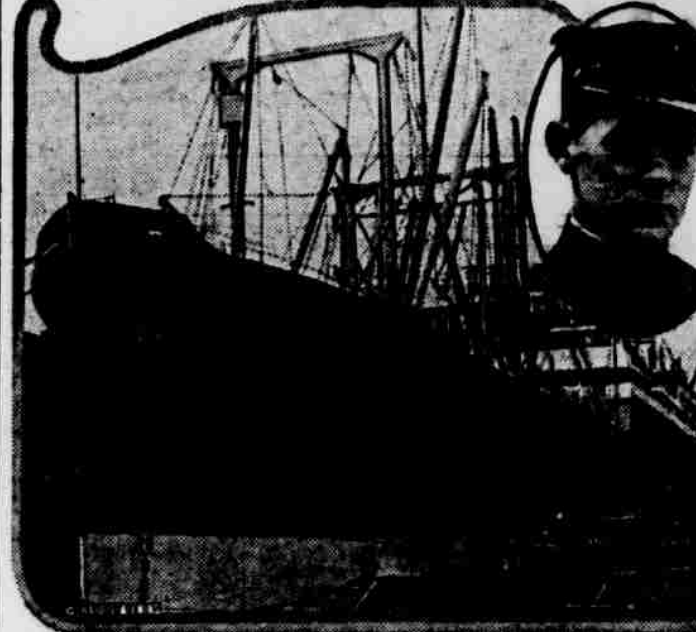
Engineer Falls to Death.
El Paso, Texas.—G. F. Hardy, engineer of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, fell from the cab of his locomotive standing in the union station yards here and was instantly killed, his neck being broken by the fall. Railroad surgeons who examined the body were of the opinion a sudden attack of illness was responsible for the fall.

Suicides in Boiling Water.
Beatrice, Neb.—Peter Truelsen, 47, an inmate of the state institution for feeble-minded, committed suicide today by jumping into a cistern used as an exhaust for pipes from the boiler house. It was nearly full of boiling water. He was dead when rescue was effected.

Reverts to Old Schedule.
New York.—The Lackawanna Steel Company, which recently announced drastic reductions in the prices of virtually all of its products, has decided, it was learned, to go back to the price schedule maintained by the United States Steel Corporation since March, 1919. This will mean an increase of from 15 to 25 per cent, it was said. When the company cut its prices, it also announced a wage reduction of 15 to 20 per cent.

Champ Clark Is Dead.
Washington.—Champ Clark died here in his 71st year and within two days of his retirement from the House of Representatives after service of twenty-six years. Death was due to an attack of pleurisy and a complication of diseases incident to his advanced age. Up to ten days ago, however, when he developed a severe cold, Mr. Clark had shared actively in proceedings of the House as Democratic leader. Immediately after the death of Mr. Clark was announced, the House recessed for thirty minutes.

Uncle Sam's First Passenger Liner



The United States government has completed its first passenger steamship at a cost of eight and one-half million dollars. The Hawkeye State, as the boat is called, left on its maiden voyage from the Baltimore harbor recently with a millionaire passenger list for San Francisco and points in Hawaii. At the right is Charles W. Stevenson, captain of the vessel.

ALLIES REDUCE GERMAN TERMS

SECOND MEETING HELD TO DISCUSS NEW TERMS OF PAYMENT, IS REPORT.

GERMANY TO PAY 3,000,000,000 GOLD MARKS IF TERMS ARE ACCEPTED.

London, March 7.—From a French source Reuter's Limited learns that at the second meeting of the supreme council the allies fixed a basis on which they are prepared to admit new German proposals, and an outline was communicated to the Germans.

The discussion at the first meeting centered on the proposals drawn up by Herr Schroeder, German finance minister, comprising chiefly acceptance of the annual payments fixed at Paris for the first five years, with the possibility of revision at the expiration thereof; an increase in the proposed 12 per cent tax to 20 per cent; the issue of an international loan of 8,000,000,000 gold marks and the conclusion of commercial treaties providing, in effect, for the abolition of the inequality clauses. All this, however, was conditional on Germany retaining Upper Silesia.

During a keen discussion, says Reuter's, this offer was recognized as quite unacceptable. Finally, the allies agreed to a project initiated by Mr. Lloyd George, the principal points of which are: Germany to pay 3,000,000,000 gold marks for thirty years instead of forty-two years; a levy in the importing countries of 30 per cent on German exports, with a fixed and guaranteed minimum.

This tax might yield 6,000,000,000 to 8,000,000,000 marks after the first five years.

Regarding the difference between the reparations fixed at Paris and by these suggestions, it would be left to the reparations commission to make up the total of the Paris agreement after determining the total damages.

An unexpected and protracted meeting of the supreme council for which Premier Lloyd George and other allied representatives had to be hastily recalled from country visits, followed the informal conference which Mr. Lloyd George and Premier Briand had with Dr. Simons, German foreign secretary, and had led to hopes that the Germans might be prepared to submit more acceptable proposals, particularly as there has been great activity among German delegates and many conferences with the allied experts.

Among other suggestions it appears Dr. Simons proposed a reduction of the 12 per cent export duty on German goods to 3 or 4 per cent and a reduction in the term of forty-two years for the payment of annuities. All of his suggestions, however, were conditional on Germany being allowed to retain upper Silesia. This the allies consider wholly unacceptable, and so informed the Germans.

Ship Rescued After Thirty-three Days.
New York.—Thirty-three days at sea in a storm-tossed, leaking and partly dismasted twenty-six-ton yawl, ending with rescue by an ocean liner 180 miles from the nearest port, was the experience of the 33-year-old Captain Gassaid and his crew of six, brought here in Turkey island Jan. 26 from Bermuda, the yawl, with a cargo of salt, left on Tuesday Jan. 26 from Bermuda, the captain said. When several days out troubles began with a leak. The mast went by the board and the wet salt got into the food.

Plane Sweeps Beach.
Pensacola, Fla.—Slipping on its left wing, after going stunts until it had run into a kite flown by a small boy and the string became hooked in its tail, a seaplane, piloted by Ensign J. W. Alcorn, former circus performer, swept low over a bathing beach and with its left wing just clearing the sands, killed two negro women and injured two negro children, and another woman so severely that they died. Alcorn was arrested pending an investigation.

NOTE IS WITHHELD

LEAGUE OF NATIONS REFUSES TO TAKE HAND IN DISPUTE UP TO NEW ADMINISTRATION TO HANDLE SITUATION, SAYS DAVIS.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Washington, March 8.—Further steps in the controversies between the American government and the allies and the League of Nations council over mandates will be left to President Harding and Charles E. Hughes, his secretary of state.

Decision of this administration to take no further action was made known after receipt of the replies from the council and Great Britain to the American notes on mandates for the Island of Yap, held by Japan, and for Mesopotamia, to be awarded to Great Britain. Officials said there was insufficient time for them to prepare answers. They also indicated that it might be regarded as presumptuous if they acted.

"We have taken the steps to protect the position of the United States government," said Under Secretary of State Davis, "and the matter is in position to be dealt with by the new administration."

The text of the note was made public, but that of the British note was withheld. Question of its publication, officials said, would be left to the new administration. The text of the council's note did not differ from that given out at Paris.

Comment was withheld by officials. It was evidenced, however, that the action of the league in postponing consideration of the Mesopotamia and other class "A" mandates until May or June was received with satisfaction.

Contention of the league that it has no authority over the award of class "C" mandates such as that for Yap probably will not result in the initiation of any new negotiations regarding this question, as the United States has taken this matter up directly with Japan.

The American government has protested against Japan controlling the important cables centering on the Island. There has been a suggestion that the two questions, that of the mandate and the control of the cables, be separated, with the cables placed under international control, but one obstacle, it is said, appears in the terms of the mandate taken in connection with Japanese law.

Paris.—The League of Nations is not concerned with the allocation of the former German possessions in the Pacific, which includes the Japanese mandate for the group to which the Island of Yap belongs, the American government is informed in the reply of the council of the league to the American note on the mandate question. The text of the council's reply was made public here.

Put Brother "Out of Misery."
Pontiac, Mich.—Warren Branfield, 11 years old, was detained by the police here, pending investigation into the killing, in a woods near Farmington, of his 9-year-old brother, Clare. The older boy shot and killed his brother, "to put him out of his misery," he said, after having accidentally wounded him. He said he fired the first shot "to see how close he could come to his brother without killing him."

Churches Gain in 1920.
New York.—Churches of the United States made a net gain of 967,000 new members in 1920, according to a census compiled by the Christian Herald, made public here. Dr. Carroll said in 1919 decreases were shown in most of the churches. He compared figures of some larger groups, showing that in 1919 the Methodist group lost 75,951; Presbyterian group lost 46,450; and Baptist group lost 11,108. In 1920 these groups gained respectively 237,127; 43,031; and 129,283.

Mob Attacks Bakery Customers.
Detroit, Mich.—Police were called out to quell a disturbance at a bakery shop where 200 men and women attacked customers coming from the shop as a protest against alleged high bread prices. Bread taken from customers was thrown into the street. The disorder followed the report of Justice A. E. Gordon, sitting as a grand jury in the bread price investigation here. The justice advised Detroiters not to purchase bread from dealers who charged excessive prices.

NEW CABINET IS CONFIRMED

PRESIDENT HARDING APPEARED IN PERSON TO PRESENT SELECTIONS.

FIRST OFFICIAL ACT

REVIVES CUSTOM INAUGURATED BY WASHINGTON IN FIRST EXECUTIVE STEP.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Washington, March 5.—President Harding presented his cabinet nominations to the Senate in person and they were confirmed by that body in less than ten minutes. The President later signed the commissions of his ten official advisers, who enter upon their new duties.

In appearing before the Senate in executive session, President Harding revived a custom inaugurated by George Washington, but in disuse since the days of Thomas Jefferson. He explained that during his administration he wished to "maintain close and amicable relations" with the legislative branch and for that reason had appeared to present his cabinet selections.

Presentation of the nominations was his first official act and occurred within less than an hour after he had taken the oath of office.

While a quorum was being obtained, Mr. Harding waited in his room off the Senate chamber. During the wait he came to the door for a minute to smile greetings to newspaper correspondents. He had scarcely re-entered the room before the arrival of Senator Lodge and Senator Underwood, the Republican and Democratic leaders, who had been appointed by Vice President Coolidge to inform the President that the Senate was ready to receive communications from him.

Mr. Harding said he desired to present his message in person and was escorted into the chamber, the doors to which previously had been closed. The President was escorted across the familiar room where he served six years before his call to the higher office and to a place on the rostrum beside Mr. Coolidge.

Facing his former colleagues, the President spoke for perhaps five minutes in happy cordial vein and then read the nominations from a card which he held in his hand. He asked for early action in order, he said, that there might be no hiatus in the government's affairs.

Starting with Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico—a courtesy because of his Senate membership—the Senate went through the list and confirmed all. No objections were raised, all committees to which the nominations ordinarily would have been referred, having been polled in advance.

The cabinet officers as confirmed are:

- Secretary of State—Charles E. Hughes of New York.
- Secretary of Treasury—Andrew W. Mellon of Pennsylvania.
- Secretary of War—John W. Weeks of Massachusetts.
- Secretary of Navy—Edwin Denby of Detroit.
- Secretary of Interior—Albert B. Fall of New Mexico.
- Secretary of Agriculture—Henry C. Wallace of Iowa.
- Secretary of Commerce—Herbert C. Hoover of California.
- Attorney General—Harry M. Daugherty of Ohio.
- Postmaster General—Will H. Hays of Indiana.
- Secretary of Labor—James J. Davis of Pennsylvania.

Bring Prisoner 1,300 Miles.
Edmonton, Alberta.—Completing a 1,300-mile journey by dog team, sleds and railway train, Sergeant Hubert Thorne of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, arrived in Edmonton and handed over his prisoner, Albert Lebedeux, a Stavey Indian, who is facing a charge of murder. The warrant which the officer brought with him charges Albert Lebedeux with killing the child of Adelaide Lebedeux, his wife. Thorne's journey from the far northern outpost covered seven weeks.

Engineer and Fireman Held.
Valparaiso, Ind.—William Long, engineer, and George F. Black, fireman on the Michigan Central train, in which a New York Central train crashed at Porter, Ind., interlocking crossing, with an attendant loss of forty-two lives, were held on charges of involuntary manslaughter by the Indiana commission investigating the disaster, through Coroner W. O. Seipel. The men will be held in \$10,000 and \$5,000 bail, respectively. Coroner Seipel announced.

Executes Rail Strikers.
Mexico City.—The railroad strike situation between Monterey and San Luis Potosi, where several bridges have been burned and tracks destroyed, apparently by strikers, was described as serious by travelers from Laredo, Texas, arriving thirty-seven hours late. They asserted that the federal troops guarding trains had clashed several times with strikers at one place, fifteen strikers being captured and executed.

Labor Protests Alien Workers.
Washington.—The American Federation of Labor's executive council, at its closing session went on record against the unionization of alien workers in the Panama canal zone, because they "are not citizens, nor have they any intention of ever becoming citizens of Panama or of the United States." The council took the position that the Panama canal zone should be manned by American citizens as a "measure of safety to American interests and a protection against all aliens."

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The first rule for public speaking, therefore, is: Have something that you desire very much to say. The second rule is: Always speak in a natural key, and in a conversational manner. The days of pompous and stilted eloquence are gone by, and it was perhaps Wendell Phillips more than anybody else who put an end to it in this country, and substituted a simpler style.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson, "Hints on Speech-Making."

GREATNESS IN ONE'S MAKEUP.

You were made to master unfavorable conditions, made to rise above what others regard as misfortunes, handicaps and stumbling blocks. There is something in you that is bigger than any fate or destiny, anything which is trying to do you; something in you that is mightier than the influence of others which is trying to keep you back. There is something in you that can laugh at fate.—Orison Swett Marden.

HARDING HITS AT A WORLD LEAGUE

Inaugural Address Declares for Absolute Independence of Action by America.

WANTS UNION FOR COUNSEL.

Our Supreme Task, Says New President, is Resumption of Our Normal Way, Recognizing the Changed Economic Order—Much Help to Be Expected From the Women.

SALIENT POINTS IN THE INAUGURAL

The recorded progress of our republic, materially and spiritually, in itself proves the wisdom of the inherited policy of non-involvement in old world affairs. We do not mean to be entangled. We will accept no responsibility except as our own conscience and judgment, in each instance, may determine.

We want to do our part in making offensive warfare so hateful that governments and peoples who resort to it must prove the righteousness of their cause or stand as outlaws before the bar of civilization.

We are ready to associate ourselves with the nations of the world, great and small, for conference, for counsel, to seek the expressed views of world opinion, to recommend a way to approximate a disarmament and relieve the crushing burdens of military and naval establishments. We elect to participate in suggesting plans for mediation, conciliation and arbitration, and would gladly join in that expressed conscience of progress which seeks to clarify and write the laws of international relationship, and establish a world court, for the disposition of such justiciable questions as nations are agreed to submit thereto.

In expressing aspirations, in seeking practical plans, in translating humanity's new concept of righteousness and justice and its hatred of war into recommended action, we are ready most heartily to unite, but every commitment must be made in the exercise of our national sovereignty.

Since freedom impelled, and independence inspired, and nationality exalted, a world super-government is contrary to everything we cherish, and can have no sanction by our republic. This is not selfishness, it is sanctity. It is not aloofness, it is security. It is not suspicion of others, it is patriotic adherence to the things which made us what we are.

Today better than ever before we know the aspirations of human kind, and share them. We have come to a new realization of our place in the world and a new appraisal of our nation by the world. The selfishness of these United States is a thing proven. Our devotion to peace for ourselves and for the world is well established. Our concern for preserved civilization has had its impassioned and heroic expression. There was no American failure to resist the attempted reversion of civilization. There will be no failure today or tomorrow.

Rests on Popular Will.

The success of our popular government rests wholly upon the correct interpretation of the deliberate, intelligent, dependable popular will of America. In a deliberate questioning of a suggested change of national policy, where internationality was to supersede nationality, we turned to a referendum of the American people. There was ample discussion, and there is a republican mandate in manifest understanding.

America is ready to encourage, eager to initiate, anxious to participate in any assembly program likely to lessen the probability of war and promote that brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest conception of human relationship. Because we cherish ideals of justice and peace, because we appraise international unity and helpful relationship no less highly than any people of the world, we aspire to a high place in the moral leadership of civilization; and we hold a maintained America, the proven republic, the unshaken temple of representative democracy, to be not only an inspiration and example, but the highest agency of strengthening good will and promoting accord on both continents.

Trade Ties Bind Closely.

We must understand the ties of trade bind nations in closest intimacy, and none may receive except as he gives. We have not strengthened ours in accordance with our resources or our genius, notably on our own continent, where a galaxy of republics reflect the glory of new world democracy, but in the new order of finance and trade we mean to promote enlarged activities and seek expanded confidence.

Perhaps we can make no more helpful contribution by example than a republic's capacity to emerge from the wreckage of war. While the world's embittered travail did not leave us devastated lands nor desolated cities, left no gaping wounds, no breast filled with hate, it did involve us in the delirium of expenditures, in expanded currency and credits, in unbalanced industry, in unspendable waste and disturbed relationships. While it uncovered our portion of latent selfishness at home, it also revealed the heart of America as sound and fearless and beating in confidence unflinching.

Progress Proves Wisdom.

The recorded progress of our republic, materially and spiritually, in itself proves the wisdom of the inherited policy of non-involvement in old world affairs. Confident of our ability to work out our own destiny, and jealously guarding our right to do so, we seek no part in directing the destinies of the old world. We do not mean to be entangled. We will accept no responsibility except as our own conscience and judgment, in each instance, may determine.

Our eyes never will be blind to a developing menace, our ears never deaf to the call of civilization. We recognize the new order in the world, with the closer contacts which progress has wrought. We sense the call of the human heart for fellowship, fraternity and co-operation. We crave fellowship, and harbor no hate. But America, our America, the America built on the foundation laid by the inspired fathers, can be a party to no permanent military alliance. It can enter into no political commitments nor assume any economic obligations which will subject our decisions to any other than our own authority.

I am sure our own people will not misunderstand, nor the world misconstrue. We have no thought to impede the paths to closer relationship. We wish to promote understanding. We want to do our part in making offensive warfare so hateful that govern-

ments and peoples who resort to it must prove the righteousness of their cause or stand as outlaws before the bar of civilization.

Association for Counsel.

We are ready to associate ourselves with the nations of the world, great and small, for conference, for counsel, to seek the expressed views of world opinion, to recommend a way to approximate a disarmament and relieve the crushing burdens of military and naval establishments. We elect to participate in suggesting plans for mediation, conciliation and arbitration, and would gladly join in that expressed conscience of progress which seeks to clarify and write the laws of international relationship, and establish a world court, for the disposition of such justiciable questions as nations are agreed to submit thereto.

In expressing aspirations, in seeking practical plans, in translating humanity's new concept of righteousness and justice and its hatred of war into recommended action, we are ready most heartily to unite, but every commitment must be made in the exercise of our national sovereignty.

Since freedom impelled, and independence inspired, and nationality exalted, a world super-government is contrary to everything we cherish, and can have no sanction by our republic. This is not selfishness, it is sanctity. It is not aloofness, it is security. It is not suspicion of others, it is patriotic adherence to the things which made us what we are.

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HOME BREW GOOD IN SEVERE COLD

Two Popular Anti-Freezing Substances Will Prevent Serious Damage in Winter.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE IS CHEAP

It Should Be Carefully Tested as It Frequently Contains Impurities and Free Acids—Alcohol is Somewhat Expensive.

There are two popular and easily obtained antifreezing substances which when used in proper proportions will prevent the radiator contents from suffering damage during cold weather, according to Ernest Coier in Motor Life. The first of these is calcium chloride, the other alcohol.

Calcium chloride comes in the form of a salt, and is sold under its own name as well as under various proprietary names which usually indicate its freeze-proofing quality. When purchased in the open market calcium chloride is cheapest as well as most uncertain; it should be tested carefully, since it frequently contains impurities and free acids which attack aluminum as well as the metal and solder of radiators. Blue litmus paper, when moistened with a calcium chloride solution containing acids will turn pink. The salt may be neutralized by the addition of soda ash or ammonia until the litmus paper no longer turns pink.

Amount to Use.

The amount of calcium chloride to be used in the cooling system depends on the temperatures likely to be encountered and the capacity of the radiator. Two pounds of calcium chloride added to each gallon of water will keep the mixture from freezing at temperatures not lower than 19 degrees Fahrenheit. Three pounds per gallon will withstand a temperature as low as two and a half degrees Fahrenheit. Four pounds of calcium chloride in each gallon of water will not freeze at 16 degrees below zero.

The calcium chloride should be dissolved in hot water, and care should be exercised that none of the mixture is spilled over the radiator or other parts on which it is apt to leave a somewhat unsightly white deposit.

Whatever is lost of the mixture by evaporation should be replenished from a saturated solution of calcium chloride in water. Such saturated solution is made up by adding the salt to hot water until the liquid refuses to dissolve more of the salt and a layer of undissolved calcium chloride remains at the bottom of the container.

Cleaning Essential.

A point of great importance is to clean the radiator thoroughly before rendering it freeze-proof with calcium chloride solution. This cleaning is perhaps most competently done by one of the radiator cleaning compounds sold by dealers. The cleaning itself serves a twofold purpose. It frees the radiator from accumulated rust, scale and dirt, and incidentally is apt to open tiny leaks which previous to the cleaning were kept closed by dirt.

If the cleaning were neglected the calcium chloride solution would open these small leaks in short order, the solution, leaking out, would render the spot unsightly, and a certain chemical action would be set up at the mixture's exit. All this is avoided, however, if the radiator is cleaned out and all leaks are repaired before the cooling system is filled with antifreezing solution.

Denatured alcohol, enjoys well-deserved popularity with motorists who during cold weather render their radiators and engine jackets immune to damage by adding alcohol to the water. The advantages of alcohol are that it does not have any destructive action on rubber connections or on metal, that it will not form deposits of foreign matter and produces no electrolytic effects. The drawbacks of alcohol—if they may be called such—are, that it is somewhat expensive, and that it boils at lower temperatures than water, and must therefore be replenished from time to time.

LOCATING DISORDERS IN ENGINE CYLINDER

Combination Mirror and Lamp Reflects Hidden Parts.

Two Principal Features to Be Considered in Construction of Device Are Flexibility and Illuminating Qualities.

Unfortunately our eyes are not like those of the lobster, mounted on long posts and sticking out of our heads. If they were, we should have little trouble seeing into a transmission or engine cylinder. Since we are handicapped by nature's mistake, we must make the best of the situation and use tools or devices to suit the occasion.

Illustrated below is a combination mirror and lamp, which can be used for inspecting the inside of the engine, the transmission, or the differential.

The mirror should not be more than two inches in diameter, the lamp bulb a regular six-volt and operated from the storage battery.

There are two features to be considered in making the device. First, flexibility, and second, illuminating qualities. Obviously the light will be of but little use unless it is mounted on a flexible tube. The ordinary armored cable cover, or flexible metal



With the Combination Mirror and Trouble Lamp You Can Find That Lost Nut or Broken Part.

gasoline hose of small diameter answers the purpose very well. With this sort of a tubing, the light and mirror may be put into almost inaccessible places and conditions inspected.

The second point to be considered is the location of the light bulb. If the bulb is located below the mirror, on the tube, it will shine in the eyes of the operator. The best location is shown at the top of the mirror, where it can be shielded from the operator's eyes, yet give maximum illumination.

AUTOMOBILE FUNTS

Ten years ago the automobile was considered a luxury to be enjoyed only by the rich.

The municipal government of Los Angeles leads all other cities in the United States with a total of 370 official automobiles.

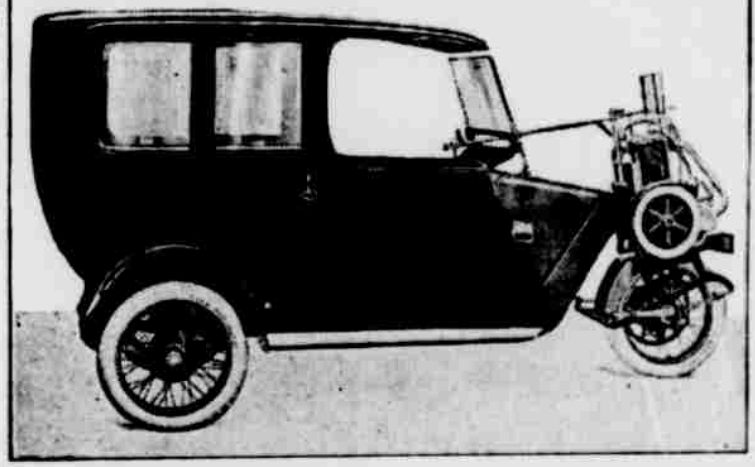
The automobile industry is paying \$143,000,000 annually to the federal government, with state fees of \$64,000,000 and personal property taxes and other fees of \$50,000,000.

A very simple way of cleaning valve stems which are under suspicion of harboring carbon deposits is to inject a little kerosene in the air valve of a carburetor while the engine is running.

In using a grease gun to fill compartments with lubricants, it is a mistake to thrust the nozzle deep into the hole, as this makes the gun hard to operate, and results in a lot of the grease leaking out of the case.

When the car owner allows his rims to become badly rusted, rough particles of the rust and scale act as sandpaper would on the inner tube, and the result is a worn spot and a premature blow.

SOMETHING NEW IN AUTOMOBILES



Here is a car, made in Germany, which the manufacturers expect will revolutionize the automobile industry there. It is a four-passenger car of an entirely new design, having a ten-horse power engine and a maximum speed of 30 miles an hour. The manufacturers claim it will run 27 miles on one gallon of gasoline. It sells for about \$800 in American money at the present rate of exchange.

Seat Covers.

Seat covers may usually be cleaned very well with a nonalkaline soap and warm water. The best way to carry out this job is to take the covers off and give them a good scrubbing on the board.

Lubrication Is Needed.

One part which requires lubrication, but which is oftentimes neglected, is the interior of the flexible speedometer drive shaft, to which part an elusive squeak can be traced.

Few owners pay the attention to the ball-bearings that these latter deserve. They usually wait until the garage man calls attention to the injury done by brake grease.

By means of a unique system for keeping in touch with distant points through the use of postcards, telephone and telegraph, the San Antonio chamber of commerce is prepared to tell motorists the condition of roads, hunting and fishing throughout the state of Texas.

MARKETS

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

Light receipts and principally by bad roads and unsatisfactory prices to producers and shippers have resulted in higher prices for several markets. Receipts exceed demand at Cincinnati and Memphis where timothy and alfalfa prices have declined \$1 to \$2. No Idaho hay reported at Kansas City; some on tracks at Chicago unsold. Prairie higher at Kansas City; receipts light. Quote No. 1 timothy, New York, \$10.50; Philadelphia, \$24.50; Cincinnati, \$22; Chicago, \$25; Minneapolis, \$21; Memphis, \$27. No. 1 alfalfa, Kansas City, \$20; Omaha, \$18.50; Memphis, \$24; Minneapolis, \$25; Chicago, \$26; Kansas City, \$15; Omaha, \$19; Minneapolis, \$15.50.

Prices holding fairly steady, though bran and middings quoted \$1 lower, Minneapolis. March shipment of wheat feeds quoted. Chicago, 43¢. Wheat, prompt interior dealers not buying heavily, as stocks in general are in excess of demand and only gradually disposed of. Diminished jobbers' demand causing easier feeling. Transit shipments reported accordingly. Receipts fairly heavy. Offerings of gluten feed good, of hominy liberal, cottonseed and linseed poor. In light request, prices slightly lower; linseed meal offered by resellers for March and April shipment at \$4. Buffalo, 41¢. Alfalfa meal and best pulp dull. Quoted bran \$22; middlings, \$23.50; Minneapolis, 36¢ per cent cottonseed meal, \$25.50; Memphis, \$25. Northern eastern markets. No. 1 alfalfa meal, \$19; Kansas City, \$23.50; Chicago, \$20; alfalfa meal, \$27; Cincinnati, \$23.50; St. Louis, best pulp, \$33; New York, \$32.

On the 24th weakness in stock market and general business and economic situation started a decline in grain prices, but subsequent developments of better export demand brought about some recovery on the 25th. Wheat, but became overbid and with further green bag reports and rumors of a heavy bulk business, prices advanced. Wheat sold for export prices almost entirely recovered by the close of the day. Supply during the week, corn 1,343,000 bushels, Argentine government, 500,000 bushels, able surplus, 1,843,000 bushels. Corn receipts liberal; demand good; country offerings, 1,343,000 bushels. Chicago cash market No. 3 mixed corn 5 1/2¢ to 6¢ under Chicago May; No. 3 yellow 5¢ to 5 1/2¢ under Chicago May. No. 4 white 5¢ to 5 1/2¢ under Chicago May. For the week Chicago May went down 1/4¢, at \$1.64 1/2; May corn, 3¢ to 3 1/2¢; Minneapolis, May wheat down 1/4¢, at \$1.51 1/2; Kansas City May, 4 1/2¢, at \$1.52; Winnipeg, 4 1/2¢, at \$1.52.

Live Stock and Meats.

Prices on all classes of live stock at Chicago made material advances the past week. Fat to \$1.50; feeding lambs, 75¢ to \$1; yearlings, \$1.50 to \$2; cows, \$1.25 to \$1.75; beef steers, 25¢ to \$1.25; medium and heavy, 75¢ to \$1.25; hogs, 55¢ to \$1.25. February 25 Chicago market, bulk of sales, \$9.00 to \$10.50; medium and good beef steers, \$8.50 to \$10.25; butcher cow and heifer, \$7.50 to \$9.50; light medium weight veal calves, \$10.00 to \$12.50; fat lambs, \$8.00 to \$10.25; feeding lambs, \$7.25 to \$9.75; fat cows, \$5.50 to \$7.25.

Fresh meats at eastern wholesale markets also advanced materially. Beef, veal, mutton and pork prices advanced \$1 to \$1.50. February 25 prices good grade meats: Beef, \$13.50 to \$17.00; veal, \$20.00 to \$23.00; mutton, \$11.00 to \$15.00; light pork hogs, \$23.00 to \$26.00; heavy hogs, \$17.00 to \$20.00.

Stacked round white potatoes up 10¢ per 100 lbs. at northern shipping stations, reaching \$2.25 to \$2.50. Last week's recovery, closing about 25¢ above the season's low point at \$1.50, was followed by a rise up to 20¢ at western New York stations, closing around \$1.90 stacked. New York 15¢ higher, at \$1.40 bulk.

Dairy Products.

Butter markets active during week; all grades moved well. Supply fresh butter low. Shipping grades, 34¢ to 36¢; light, and high costs have made stocks on hand hard to move. A profit. Higher prices have helped movement of storage stocks. Price, 92¢ score. New York, 53¢; Chicago, 52 1/2¢; Philadelphia, 54¢; Boston, 56¢.

Cheese markets firm and active; all grades moving quite satisfactorily. Cakes of adv. grades which advanced 2¢ over a week ago. Export business unimpaired. On Plymouth Wisconsin cheese exchange, 25¢; Boston, 26 1/2¢; Longhorns, 26¢; Young Americans, 24¢. No Double Dairies offered.

DENVER LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.

Beef steers were in limited supply. Demand was fair and the better grades met with a fair outlet. One load of choice stock sold at the top price of \$9.25. The remainder of the offering sold largely around \$8.50.

Fat cows and heifers were in liberal supply. Top price for a pair of choice heifers which brought \$7.75. Good grades of cows and heifers were wanted in small lots to effect a sale with fair to medium stock at \$5 to \$5.75. More common kinds moved slowly at \$4.25 to \$4.75.

Few feeders and stockers were offered. Beef feeding steers brought quotations from \$7.25 to \$7.50. High more common grades at corresponding prices.

Hogs.

On the first round of trading in the city a fairly active trade was reported. Demand was good and several loads of desirable stock brought prices about 10 to 15 cents higher, while in a few instances a few more were sold. Although eastern markets reported good conditions, buyers later became cautious and the price was almost at a standstill until a late hour. Part of the early gain was lost.

Top hogs sold at a fairly good level of choice stock bringing this price. Another load brought \$10.85, while the top of the bulk was generally placed around \$10. The lower figure on the bulk was \$9.25.

Pigs were in fair inquiry and prices showed little change. Best stockers were quoted up to \$9.25, with butcher stock up to \$5.

Following discouraging reports from the East, salesmen on the local market were forced to take off 50 cents on most classes of stock to effect a clearance. A fair trade at prices even with the reduction was noted after the market got well under way.

One carload of fat lambs brought \$8.25, freight paid. Three other carloads sold at \$7.45, freight paid. These lambs averaged around 25 pounds.

Few were in light supply. One lot of good fat cows brought \$1.75 string of good fat cows brought \$1.75 of feeders sold later at \$3 straight.

DENVER PRODUCE.

Potatoes, per cwt. \$1.10
Onions, per cwt. \$1.75
Pinto beans, per cwt. movement \$1.50
Cabbage, cwt. sacked \$1.35

HAY AND GRAIN PRICES.

Corn, No. 2 yellow, per cwt. \$1.15
Corn, No. 3 mixed, per cwt. \$1.10
Wheat, No. 1, per cwt. \$1.20
Oats, per cwt. \$1.00
Barley, per cwt. \$1.20

Hay.

Timothy, No. 1, ton \$20.50
Timothy, No. 2, ton \$18.50
South Park, No. 1, ton \$18.50
South Park, No. 2, ton \$17.50
Second bottom, No. 1, ton \$15.50
Second bottom, No. 2, ton \$12.50
Alfalfa, ton \$12.50
St. Paul, ton \$10.50

Metal Market.

Columbian settlement prices:
Bar silver (American) \$ 95 1/2
Bar silver (foreign) 94 1/2
Zinc 12 1/2
Copper 12 1/2
Lead 6 1/2

WILL SEEK HARDING'S VIEWS

Republican Members of House Ways and Means Committee Plan Interview With President.

Washington.—Indicative of a return to the old order of White House conferences with congressional leaders, Republican members of the house ways and means committee have decided to seek an interview with President-elect Harding soon after his inauguration.

Although committee members declined to discuss the plan in detail, it was learned that Mr. Fordney desires a fuller explanation of Mr. Harding's views on the two principal matters with which the committee will deal during the extra session of congress.

There were hints also that a frank statement by the President as to what he deemed expedient might serve to solidify the majority members of the committee who are known not to be in full accord.

Some committee members do not believe it wise in view of the difficulties which have attended the Fordney emergency tariff to attempt the enactment of a second temporary measure, which Mr. Fordney has proposed as a stop-gap tariff law. They fear that even though the program to which Mr. Harding's approval was given may be broader than the last emergency tariff, attempts might be made to change it in some particulars and the bill would suffer the same delay the Fordney bill encountered.

"Elephant's Ear."

The "elephant's ear" is a Hawaiian or Fijian plant, with very large, bright green leaves, used to give subtropical effect in bedding. The root-stock is planted in good, moist soil out of doors or started in a hotbed or a greenhouse and transplanted. In the fall it is stored where dampness and frost cannot reach it. In the Pacific islands the root-stock is used for food extensively, the poi of Hawaii being

NEW MEXICO NEWS REVIEW

(Continued from page one)

and took to the mesquite, where a search by the officers proved fruitless.

Car and cargo were driven back to El Paso that evening by the officers.

A large hay barn, containing 175 tons of hay belonging to Mr. Jarrett of Mesquite, burned to the ground a short time ago. The loss was partly covered by insurance—Las Cruces Republic.

EDDY

The spring term of the district court will open in Carlsbad, Monday, March 14th. The docket consists of 126 civil cases and a number of criminal cases, the most important of the latter being the case of Cargill for the killing of Batecher. The grand jury will have very little to occupy its time, and will more than likely finish in two days. Dilard Wyatt, the newly-elected district attorney, will prosecute for the state—Carlsbad Argus.

Lee Glasscock and J. P. Cauchope from Hope loaded some 2300 head of sheep at the Artesia loading pens for shipment to Kansas City market. They were loaded Wednesday and will be sheared before reaching market. Mr. Cauchope who owns the sheep has but a remnant of some ten thousand left. Mr. Glasscock is also a wool grower and will ship a few cars in about two weeks. These men report splendid rains out in the range county and expect a large percentage of lambs for the spring crop.

The big, soaking rain that fell the first part of the week, delayed drilling work in the Southeast New Mexico field, but the big rain caused the stockman and the farmer to look happy. The old timers call it a "million dollar" rain for Southeast New Mexico.

No cold weather has showed up to mar the benefits of the rain and will be warm sunshine that has followed, it looks like a great year for all producers in this part of New Mexico.

The annual meeting of the Artesia Alfalfa Growers Association was held at the city hall recently and was well attended. Considering the muddy roads, several driving over twenty-five miles to attend. The Secretary's report indicated a membership of 95 and several others yet who desire to join the Association which will have 100 hay growers by the time the shipping season opens up.

A board of directors was elected consisting of A. D. Hill, for Cottonwood district; Bryant Williams, for Hope; Chas. Rogers for Atoka; and C. E. Martin and W. R. Hornbaker, for Artesia vicinity.

Immediately following the general meeting the Directors organized by choosing W. R. Hornbaker as President, Chas. Rogers vice-president and C. E. Martin, Secretary. The Board will select a manager at an early date—Artesia Advocate.

GRANT

A carload of machinery which is to be used in the building of the Santa Rita-Silver City Federal aid road, has arrived here and was unloaded by Lowe & Hann. Included was a stone crusher weighing several tons which will not only crush but also classify the crushed rock.

B. F. Kelly has also arrived and assumed charge of the work on the new road which will begin on the stretch between Fort Bayard and Bayard station and be gradually extended both ways.

Josh Brent, manager of the Silver City Beer & Ice company, announces that his firm is completing arrangements for the immediate creation of a large warehouse on the corner formerly occupied by Bennett's garage.

The new warehouse which will be substantially built and which will have a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 10 feet, will be used for handling hay, grain, cotton seed, etc. and feeds of various kinds which will constitute a new line for this company but our warehouse usually carries in with the coal business.

A. J. Selmer, who for the past seven months has been chemist and assayer for Ira L. Wright, has purchased from W. Lawson the Willard Battery Service station and will take over the same in the near future.

It is his intention to broaden the scope of his business by applying it to take care of all electrical work and in this line the co-operation of the Willard Battery plant through which he is now conducting in the east for an expert electrical repair man. The establishment will not only handle all battery and lighting work but will be able to give expert attention to the maintenance and repair of batteries and electrical systems on all makes of cars—Silver City Enterprise.

GUADALUPE

One of the biggest deals that has been consummated in Santa Rosa for years was closed a few days ago whereby the title to the entire road equipment of Santa Rosa belonging to Don La Roca, his Road Contractor with headquarters at Albuquerque, and who was principal contractor for the road work East and West of town, passed to W. E. Olesby, a Sub-Contractor of Teller, Texas. Mr. Olesby will finish the road job with J. B. Bryan retained as Superintendent of the work—Santa Rosa Voice.

LEA

The entire county of Lea has been blessed by a slow, penetrating rain the first part of this week. The precipitation in the locality of the Tatum Bureau was .54 in, but falling so gently, it did the grass greener good than many rains were had of larger amounts of water-fall—Lovington Leader.

LUNA

The Deming Free Library Association has just purchased lots for a building site. The site is located at the northwest corner of Hemlock street and Tin avenue, and is 75x100 feet and will make a very desirable and central location for the new library building.

The Deming Library Association is strictly a ladies' organization. It has been fostered from its infancy by a loyal body of Deming women, and has grown until now it has almost 5000 volumes of the best of literature and is being used by patrons throughout the county. Business has become so extensive it keeps two librarians busy two afternoons of the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, to serve the patrons who desire the literature that is free to those who care to read, and they decided that the time is ripe for approaching when they must have a permanent home for the 5000 volumes and for the new books they intend to add from time to time, and to that end they have taken the first step by investing in the land for the future home of the library—Deming Headlight.

MC KINLEY

A masked bandit held up and robbed the postoffice at Ramah, sixty-five miles south of Gallup, Thursday evening shortly after dark. Postmaster Richard White was just preparing to close the office and leave for his home in another part of the village when a man entered the place, pointing an automatic pistol at him and ordered him to throw up his hands.

The bandit kept the postmaster covered with the pistol and with the other hand took all of the money in the cash drawer, an amount of about \$20.

The Ramah officers are puzzled over the mysterious robber as no one of a suspicious character had been seen about the village recently.

C. Ward, who a few months ago built a modern five-room home on Sibley avenue in the Ford addition to Gallup, on Thursday sold his home to J. S. Etheredge, a Santa Fe employe at this point who, with his family, will reside in same Mr. Ward, who claims the Ford addition a most desirable place to live, purchased three lots from J. Ford, the lot dealer, and will erect another home in the very near future.

Roy Yoder and two sons, Ralph and George, are absent from the city at this time, building a school building for the county south of Grants, for which Mr. Yoder has the contract—Gallup News.

MORA

C. R. Blackburn of Raton machinist and manager of the Raton Publishing Company came down Saturday to help the S. A. force get their intertype regulated and in working order again. Mr. Blackburn is an expert on the intertype and had the machine working nicely in a few hours. He was accompanied on the trip by Willis K. Brown, Linotype operator for the Range, Theodore Kendrick, jobmen, and Garry Heurmann, chief clerk of the transmitter of the Santa Fe. The boys enjoyed their outing and were surprised to find a much larger town than they expected to see.

James Christman has returned from Sipe Springs, Texas, and is getting everything lined up for his spring farming. Jim has out a big wheat crop which is looking fine and expects to plant a large spring crop also.

The boom in Mosquero real estate has already started. Some knowing that the selection of Mosquero as the permanent county seat was practically assured have been trying to pick up a few lots before the town actually strikes the town. Attorney D. S. Davis purchased a business lot on Main Street, Judge Westfall of Salado also purchased a fine lot opposite the Pioneer Garage and S. Floerheim of Roy took an option on a large tract of land consisting of several blocks of lots in the town. The county commission also contracted to purchase several residential lots on which they intend to erect houses to rent or sell to those that will move into town in the near future—Roy Spanish-American.

OTERO

The Alamo Volunteer Fire Department has been reorganized as an All American Legion team of firefighters. The company was reorganized and a new constitution was adopted at a recent meeting of the members. The team will be held off into its work with signals for each ward, and every person on will be taken that when an alarm is sounded the boys will know where the fire is. All of the equipment is being overhauled and put in order.

The boys have also visited and sold all of the live pigs and cleaned them of vermin.

D. C. Sotton and others have been interested in a new deposit west of Tulewren in the San Andres. These deposits are said to be almost 100 per cent pure. Recently the chief officials of a large concern in Des Moines, Iowa, that manufactures nitrate of various kind and of a nationally-known brand name in this section to look over the deposit. It is stated that they were very well pleased with what they saw.

The San Andres mountains, besides talcum, has many other deposits of minerals and substances that in time may be manufactured into commercial articles—Alamogordo News.

At a meeting of stock holders held Monday night the organization of the Alamo Building Loan Association was perfected. The following gentlemen were elected as a board of directors, Dr. E. D. McKinley, W. S. Dolan, A. F. Menger, L. R. York, W. W. Mann, O. F. Walton and V. W. Frye.

It was voted to incorporate the association with a capital stock of \$300,000. Nearly one hundred thousand dollars worth of stock has been subscribed and a stock selling campaign is to be started at once—Alamogordo Clandrocker.

QUAY

Oscar Norwood has completed the ranch house on the Riley place southwest of Glenrio, and Ellis Norwood, Burt Ladd and Tom Bowman have taken possession. Mr. Norwood will receive about a thousand head of stock of a mixed nature within the next sixty days, a nucleus of an extensive herd—Glenrio Tribune.

TAOS

The Kit Carson Post of the American Legion was recently organized at Servilleta with a membership of about fifty. The following officers were elected: Commander, John Robinson; Vice Commander, Julian Gibson; Adjutant, G. F. McCracken; Treasurer, Loyd M. Ingram; Chaplain, Albert Savilland; Historian, Raymond Gentry; Athletic Officer, J. C. Gunn; Sergeant at arms, Travis L. Jones. It is also reported that L. B. Moyer, an ex-band master of the U. S. Navy is organizing a band for the legion post.

The Tres Piedras basket ball team defeated Taos High School team recently 10 to 4 in a game that kept the spectators enthralled from start to finish. It is the first defeat handed Taos by the Tres Piedras basket ball team.

TORRANCE

The machinery for the new saw-mill ordered by D. J. Bigbee has arrived and Mr. Bigbee is now installing his new plant northwest of town. He reports that he has a big lot of timber already cut and ready to make into lumber, and that his mill will be in operation immediately. This will assist in providing lumber for the many new residences and business houses which will be built this spring. Some are predicting that there will be an average of fifteen new houses built each month in and around Encino for the next four or five months.

Reports from the stockmen are that stock are doing well, and that for the most part the range is holding up nicely. The winter has been exceptionally good so far, and there is a good season in the ground now due to several snows which have fallen and thawed quickly. Prospects are that both stockmen and farmers will have a banner year in 1921—Encino Enterprise.

UNION

The grand jury met at Clayton on Monday, Court will convene next Monday, giving the grand jury a week in which to complete its work. The docket is exceptionally large this term, and if the court handles all the cases before it, there will surely be some grinding done.

ROOSEVELT

The Santa Fe telephone and telephone repair force is at work on the Clovis-Pecos division substituting new poles for old ones in bad condition. At present the force, consisting of Foreman C. E. Casperson and 17 men beside the coopers, have their string of work cars on the Elida siding—Elida Enterprise.

SAN JUAN

Deputy U. S. Marshall C. H. Kern of Albuquerque, accompanied by Under Sheriff Joe Thompson, spent the day Wednesday rounding up the boys who are engaged in the illicit liquor traffic. They brought before U. S. Commissioner H. D. Abrams who lives near the state line and Ding Greer of Rosing. Both were placed under bond to appear before the U. S. Court at Santa Fe in April.—San Juan Review.

The county commissioners have arranged to purchase the Blanco Bridge for the appraised \$3500, but in so doing are leaving the Bloomfield Bridge fund intact. They are using \$1500 from a fund that was segregated to build cement walks around the court house and to make a key cutting 1921 and 1922 to complete the payment, paying six per cent interest on deferred payments.

They have also arranged to spend four to five hundred dollars in protecting the bridge from high water and are also planning on protecting and repairing the bridge across the Animas to the Peninsula near Farmington.

Word was received this week by T. A. Pierce from Supt. Stacher of Crown Point Indian Agency that the 24000 government money was available for the Bloomfield Bridge and must be used by June 30th. In accordance with the broad policy, the commissioners have taken in bridge matters it is expected that they will arrange for the building of the Bloomfield Bridge at once as there is something over \$300 in this fund—Aztec Independent.

San Juan County schools are in good shape financially. About a year ago there was nearly \$10,000 outstanding warrants, now about \$2,200. R. W. Bergin, Secretary of the County Board estimates that all warrants will be paid and there will be about \$7,000 in the school fund at the close of the school year.

SAN MIGUEL

N. Stein has bought out another of the oldest places of business in Las Vegas, the Plaza Mercantile company, on Bridge street. The road change of the store Friday morning and on March 10 he and E. F. Decker will leave for the Eastern markets to purchase new stocks for both the Plaza Mercantile company, and the Romero Mercantile company. The latter business has been purchased by Mr. Stein, early in December last year.

The Plaza Mercantile company was owned by Louis A. Bacharach and his brother, Simon A. Bacharach, who are credited with having established the "first store in Las Vegas." It is understood the Bacharach firm will continue their residence here.

The firm has been conducting a dry goods business ready to wear, millinery, men's furnishings, shoes and grocery stores, and will be reorganized as such by the new owners—Las Vegas Optic.

SIERRA

C. B. Hollinger and Harry James came down from Chloride and stated that the Chloride post office was broken into last Saturday night, the chief getting away with \$9000 of Uncle Sam's money, as well as other articles belonging to the store in which the postoffice is located.

The Sierra Mercantile company has the foundation laid for a ware house 50x30 feet. The lumber to be used in this building comes from the old power house building at the Snake mine.

An early spring is evident. Some peach trees are in blossom, but they may retreat their early blooming—Hillsboro Advocate.

Wright & Stauber, who are operating the Lake Valley Mines at Lake Valley, have recently increased their output and are now shipping about four carloads of silver ore to the El Paso smelter each week. Market conditions for silver are probably better than for any other metal at the present time.

BAPTISTS REPORT WHERE MONEY GOES

GENERAL DIRECTOR 75-MILLION CAMPAIGN TELLS PURPOSES TO WHICH MILLIONS GIVEN.

EVERY CAUSE IS BENEFITED

State, Home and Foreign Missions, Christian Education, Hospitals, Orphanages and Ministerial Relief Share in Receipts.

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A small new community had talked for some time of building a clubhouse, but it was postponed from time to time. One day Arthur Vance running into his home and as he had just seen a wagonload of logs pass by, exclaimed: "Man, they are starting the clubhouse. I saw a load of clubs going by."

Those who discharge promptly and faithfully all their duties to those who will live in the flesh, can have little time for public and private life. Better to attend to each world in its proper order—Horace Greeley.

It is no unexcusable thing for Turkish women to be able to speak half the languages of Europe and to have, in addition, a knowledge of ancient Greek, Persian and Arabic.

By reason of the larger receipts from the campaign, the Home Mission Board has been enabled to practically double its annual budget for its work of evangelism, church building, work among the foreigners, Indians and negroes, mountain mission schools, education, and general mission work in Cuba and Panama. The appropriations to evangelism have been practically doubled, those to church building increased between 500 and 600 per cent, those to the mountain schools, forty in number, 100 per cent, and those to the work of enlarging undeveloped churches, 200 per cent.

In the realm of state missions, which includes such work as providing missionaries and other special workers for needy fields within the states and adding new concentrations in the building of houses of worship, the advance made during the year is a credit to the states of the union.

Return to the Conservation Commission by forty-five of the Baptist ministers of baptism which are charged to the campaign, from the campaign show that they have received \$715,736.60. Of this sum, \$1,000,000 has been contributed to the campaign, \$1,000,000 has been contributed to the campaign, \$1,000,000 has been contributed to the campaign, \$1,000,000 has been contributed to the campaign.

Southern Baptists were organizing fraternal societies when the prohibition laws, and as a result of the same a whole lot of money was raised by the members of the fraternal societies. These fraternal societies have received \$1,000,000 from the campaign so far, while about \$1,000,000 in which the Baptist ministers are engaged have contributed \$1,000,000 in the campaign.

The work of adding and peacemakers is a new one among Southern Baptists as a whole, but as a result of the campaign the Baptist and Annuity Board has received \$400,000 from that source and \$300,000 from Mr. Rockefeller, Sr.

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DR. L. R. SCARBOROUGH

Chairman Conservation Commission Baptist 75-Million Campaign.

Dr. L. R. Scarborough, who was general director of the Baptist 75-Million Campaign, and who was later elected chairman of the Conservation Commission that is seeking to conserve all the interests of that campaign, has issued a report from the Nashville headquarters showing the various interests that have profited from the \$16,851,100.68 collected on campaign pledges up to Dec. 31, 1920.

With its receipts of \$2,353,308.07, the Foreign Mission Board has added to its territory five new provinces in China and made the beginning for opening up work in the new fields of Spain, Hungary, Roumania, Yugoslavia, and the Ukraine in Russia; strengthened its work in Syria and Palestine made a beginning in East-timor. Its force of American missionaries in foreign lands provided new houses of worship, hospitals, schools, publishing plants and other institutions needed in the prosecution of mission work. What is of even more importance, in the estimation of Secretary Love, is the completion of many institutions and undertakings that had been held up for lack of funds.

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The pronouns must not be confused with the nouns. The nouns are not nouns, but are nouns, which causes most of the mischief when infection has taken place.

Mental Depression Common. Comparatively few persons, if the feeble minded and a large number of the insane are excepted, are entirely free from the tendency to bouts of more or less mental depression. The more intellectual portion of mankind is indeed more prone to this kind of mental malaise or spiritual equivalent of sun sickness than the less "brainy" majority.

Brains of Lower Animals. All animals have some form of brain and nervous system, which in the horse and other higher animals approximates the human brain. As compared with the human brain, those of animals are deficient in reasoning power but in other ways their intelligence is very marked.

Mistaken in His Ideas. "Occasionally," said Senator Sorghum, "a politician honestly thinks he is saving the country when he is in reality engaged with all his might in self-preservation."

Safety First. "Maw says you can't kiss me any more, Willie Jones, 'cause you might get microbes and I might get your crores."—Sun Dial.

Truth Breaks in at Last. Marriage teaches us that it is a darn sight easier to follow a woman than it is to lead her.—Arkansas Thomas Cat.

Resemblance. The average man resembles a whale; he no sooner gets on top than he begins to blow.—Boston Transcript.

"W" Leads in Surnames. More English surnames begin with "W" than with any other letter.

To Peer Purpose. People who talk nicely to attract attention seldom attract attention that is worth anything.

OKLAHOMA FARM BARGAIN. 640 Acres All in One Section. One of the best agricultural and stock farms in Harper County, Oklahoma, in the midst of the great Oklahoma belt. Fourteen miles from railroad but new road now building headed that way. This splendid farm consists of 640 acres, all in one section; 500 acres in cultivation; 140 acres in pasture, hog lots

The Voice of the Pack

By EDISON MARSHALL

CHAPTER IV—Continued.

He called once to Lennox, snatched the shotgun that still stood where he had placed it in the corner of the room, and hastened to the corral. The mare whickered plaintively when he took her from her food.

When Snowbird first heard the step in the thickets beside her, she halted bravely and held her lantern high. She understood at last. The very extremity of the beams found a reflection in two very curious circles of greenish fire; a fire that would open the world before man, ever rubbed two sticks together to strike a flame. Of course the dim rays had slumped been reflected on the eyes of some great beast of prey.

She identified it at once. Only the eyes of the feline, with vertical pupils, have this identical greenish glare. The eyes, of the wolves glow in the darkness, but the circles are usually bright points. Of course it was a cougar.

She didn't cry out again. Realizing at last the reality of her peril, her long training in the mountains came to her aid. That did not mean she was not truly and terribly afraid. She knew that the cougar's eyes were fixed on her. She could not doubt this fact. Curiosity might make a lion follow her, but it would never forget such a wild light of madness in his eyes as this she had just seen. She simply clamped down all her moral strength on her rising hysteria and looked her situation in the face. Her hand flew instinctively to her side, and the pistol leaped in the lantern light.

But the eyes had already blinked out before she could raise the weapon. She shot twice. The echoes roared back, unbelievably loud in the silence, and then abruptly died; and the only sound was a rustling of leaves as the cougar crouched. She sobbed once, then hurried on.

She was afraid to listen at first. She wanted to believe that her pistol fire would frighten the animal from her trail. She knew, under ordinary conditions, that it would. If she still followed, it could mean but one thing—that some unheard-of incident had occurred to destroy his fear of man. It would mean that he had knowingly set upon her trail and was hunting her with all the age-old remorselessness that is the code of the mountains.

For a little while all was silence. Then out of the bush the thickets suddenly crashed and shook on the opposite side of the trail. She fired blindly into the thicket. Then she caught herself with a sob. But two shells remained in her pistol, and they must be saved for the test.

Whisperfoot the cougar, remembering the lessons of his youth, turned from the trail when he first heard Snowbird's step. He had crouched and let her pass. She was walking into the wind; and as she was at the closest point a message had blown back to him.

The hair went straight on his shoulders and along his spine. His blood, running cold an instant before from fear, made a great leap in his veins. A picture came in his dark mind; the chase for a deer when the moon had set, the stir of a living thing that broke twice in the thickets, and the leap he had made. There had been blood, that night—the "blindness and the madness and the exultation of the kill. Of course there had been terror first, but the terror had soon departed and left something lying warm and still in the thickets. It was the same game that walked his trail in front—game that died easily and yet, in a vague way he did not understand, the noblest game of all. It was living flesh, to tear with talon and fang.

All his training, all the instincts inculcated in him by a thousand generations of cougars who knew this greatest fear, were sharply obliterated by the sudden violence of his hunting-madness. He had tasted this blood once, and it could never be forgotten. The flame leaped in his eyes. And then he began the stalk.

A cougar, trying to creep silently on its game, does not move quickly. It simply steals as a serpent steals through the grass. Whisperfoot stalked for a period of five minutes, to learn that the prey was further away from him at every step.

He trotted forward until he came close, and again he stalked. Again he found, after a few minutes of silent creeping through the thickets, that he had lost distance. Evidently this game did not feed slowly, like the deer. It was to be a chase, then. Again he trotted within one hundred feet of the girl.

Three times more he tried to stalk before he finally gave it up altogether. This game was like the porcupine—simply to be chased down and taken. And in the case of all animals that hunt their game by overtaking it, there was no longer any occasion for going silently. The thing to do was to come close and spring from the trail behind.

In the silence. But he felt no pain. He crouched a moment, shivering. Then he bounded on again.

The third shot was a miss too; in fact, there had been no chance for a hit. A sound in the darkness is as unreliable a target as can possibly be imagined. And it didn't frighten him as much as the others. He waited, crouching, and the girl started on.

She was making other sounds now—queer, whispering sounds not greatly different from the bleat that the fawn utters when it dies. It was a far-sound, and if there is one emotion with which the wild beasts are acquainted, in all its phases, it is fear. She was afraid of him, then, and that meant he need no longer be in the least afraid of her. His skin began to twitch all over with that terrible madness and passion of the flesh-hunters.

This game was like the deer, and the thing to do was to wait. There was only one trail. He wasn't afraid of losing her in the darkness. She was neither fleet like the deer nor courageous like Wolf the bear. He had only to wait and leap from the darkness when she passed.

When Dan Failing, riding like mad over the mountain trail, heard the third shot from Snowbird's pistol, he felt that one of the debts he owed had come due at last. He seemed to know, as the darkness pressed around him, that he was to be tried in the fire. And the horse staggered beneath him as he tried to hasten.

He showed no mercy to his mount. Horse-flesh isn't made for carrying a heavy man over such a trail as this, and she was red-nostripped and lathered before half a mile had been covered. He made her leap up the rocks, and on fairly level stretches he loosed the reins and lashed her into a gallop. Only a mountain horse could have stood that test. He gave no thought to his own safety. His courage was at the test, and no risk of his own life must interfere with his attempt to save Snowbird from the danger that threatened her. He didn't know when the horse would fall with him and precipitate him down a precipice, but he was perfectly aware that to crash into a low-hanging limb of one of the great trees beside the trail would probably crush his skull. But he took the chance. And before the side was done he found himself pleading with the horse, even as he lashed her sides with his whip.

The lesser forest creatures sprang from his trail; and once the mare leaped high to miss a dark shadow



She Shot Twice.

that crossed in front. As she caught her stride, Dan heard a squeal and a rattle of quills that identified the creature as a porcupine.

By now he had passed the first of the worst grades, coming out upon a long, easy slope of open forest. Again he urged his horse, leaving to her keen senses alone the choosing of the path between the great tree trunks.

Then he heard Snowbird fire for the fourth time; and he knew that he had almost overtaken her. The report seemed to smash the air. And he lashed his horse into the fastest run she knew—a wild, sobbing figure in the darkness.

"She's only got one shot more," he said. He knew how many bullets her pistol carried; and the danger—what ever it was—must be just at hand. Underbrush cracked beneath him. And then the horse drew up with a jerk that almost buried him from the saddle.

He lashed at her in vain. She was not afraid in the darkness and the rocks of the trail, but some Terror in the woods in front had in an instant broken his control over her. She reared, snorting; then danced in an impotent circle. Meanwhile, precious seconds were fleeing.

He understood now. The horse stood still, shivering beneath him, but would not advance a step. The silence deepened. Somewhere in the darkness before him a great cougar was waiting by the trail, and Snowbird, hoping for the moment that it had given up the chase, was hastening through the shadows squarely into its ambush.

Whisperfoot crouched lower; he again his long serpent of a tail began the little vertical motion that always

precedes his leap. He had not forgotten the wild rapture of that moment he had inadvertently sprung on Landy Hildreth—or how, after his terror had died, he had come creeping back. He hunted his own way, waiting on the trail; and his madness was at its height. He was not just Whisperfoot the cougar, that runs at the shadow of a tall form in the thickets. The consummation was complete, and that single experience of a month before had made of him a hunter of men. His muscles set for the leap.

So intent was he that his keen senses didn't detect the fact that there was a curious echo to the girl's footsteps. Dan Failing had slipped down from his terrified horse and was running up the trail behind her, praying that he could be in time.

Snowbird heard the pat, pat of his feet; but at first she did not dare to hope that aid had come to her. She had thought of Dan as on the far-away marshes; and her father, the only other living occupant of this part of the Divide, lying even now he lay dead in his house. In her terror, she had lost all power of interpretation of events. The sound might be the cougar's mate, or even the wolf pack, jealous of his game. Sobbing, she hurried on into Whisperfoot's ambush.

Then she heard a voice, and it seemed to be calling to her. "Snowbird—I'm coming, Snowbird," a man's strong voice was shouting. She whirled with a sob of thankfulness.

At that instant the cougar sprang. Terrified though she was, Snowbird's reflexes had kept sure and true. Even as the great cat leaped, a long, lithe shadow out of the shadow, her finger pressed back against the trigger of her pistol. She had been carrying her gun in front of her, and she fired it, this last time, with no conscious effort. It was just a last instinctive effort to defend herself.

One other element affected the issue. She had whirled to answer Dan's cry just as the cougar left the ground. But she had still been in range. The only effect was to lessen, in some degree, the accuracy of the spring. The bullet caught the beast in mid-air; but even if it had reached its heart, the momentum of the attack was too great to be completely overcome. Snowbird only knew that some vast, resistless power had struck her, and that the darkness seemed to roar and explode about her.

Hurled to her face in the trail, she did not see the cougar sprawl on the earth beside her. The flame in the lantern almost flicked out as it fell from her hand, then flashed up and down, from the deepest gloom to a vivid glare with something of the effect of lightning flickering in the sky. Nor did she hear the first frenzied thrashing of the wounded animal. Kindly unconsciousness had fallen, obscuring this and also the sight of the great cat in the agony of its wound, reeling with broken shoulder and tared claws across the pine needles toward her defenseless body.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WORLD'S MOST LONELY SPOT

Not a Desolate Island Nor the Center of a Crowded City, but the Unfriendly Heart.

Asked to name the loneliest place in the world, a traveler once answered, "The island of Tristan d'Acunha, far off the coast of South America. Its population is 76, and it is visited by a vessel only once in two years."

But the traveler was all wrong. Isolated, remote, limited in society, the island may be. But why loneliest? The last thing we heard from it was that all the inhabitants were working together to fight a dangerous plague of rats. When people can get together for a common purpose they aren't lonesome.

A man told us the other day that the loneliest place he ever found was New York city, where he didn't know a soul and his being there didn't matter to anyone. And he was right, but he set about changing that condition, and he didn't find even New York lonesome very long. For the loneliest place is no question of geography or population or economics. The loneliest place is always the human heart which hasn't learned how to reach out to other human hearts in the sure knowledge that there will be something in common, that if it has affection to spend, and loyalty and truth and friendliness, there are these things in return waiting to welcome it.—Milwaukee Journal.

Correct Way to Receive Burglar.
The old plan of offering a burglar a cigarette and asking him to take a chair while you telephone to the police is not now so successful as in the past. The best plan is to tackle the fellow right away. For this purpose you should step behind him, take hold of his coat and force it over his face. Then tie his left arm to his right leg across the back. Properly carried out, this method rarely fails.—London Punch.

The Astrologer in China.
From the earliest times astrology has been one of the arts surrounded by mystery. But in China it is a very serious profession. When a so-called prophet predicts an event which does not occur, he loses his head.

Self-Explanatory.
Recruiting Sergeant—Wot's yer name and wot branch of the service d'ye want to be in?
Perkins (who stammers)—Pip-p-pup-pup-pup.
R. S. (writing)—Can't speak English and wants to join machine-gun outfit.—American Legion Weekly.

Born Experts.
Some girls can't keep a beau, others can fan a "spark" into a regular "flame."—Boston Transcript.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

(Copy in this department supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

IS PROMOTED TO COMMANDER

Ardmore (Okla.) Man So Successful That His Worth Was Recognized by Home State.

H. B. Fell, commander of the Oklahoma department of the American Legion, is vice president of a large steel construction company in Ardmore, Okla. Born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Mr. Fell was educated in the public schools and Harry Hillman academy of that city. He was graduated from Mercersburg academy and later from Princeton university with the degree of civil engineer.

Mr. Fell was construction engineer and officer in a number of public utility companies of Pennsylvania before entering the service. A graduate of the Second Officers' Training camp at Fort Niagara, N. Y., Mr. Fell rose from second lieutenant to major during his army career, which was spent in various southern training camps.

The record of Mr. Fell as commander of George R. Anderson Post No. 65 of the Legion at Ardmore was so successful that he was elected department commander at the last Oklahoma convention.

PLAN TO FIGHT PROPAGANDA

Will Urge Congress to Make English Language and American History Compulsory in Schools.

Henry J. Ryan, who succeeded Arthur Woods as national director of the American Legion commission of the American Legion, has announced a definite program of Americanism activities which Legion leaders believe will effectively combat anti-American propaganda at its sources.

The plan includes a sympathetic reception to the immigrant and a method of providing him with opportunities to school himself in American ideas; improvement of immigration and naturalization laws; measures to stop the circulation of Bolshevist and I. W. W. propaganda; and providing a greater chance for education in citizenship among the adult native born.

The Legion's campaign will start with the school, which is characterized by Mr. Ryan as the foundation of character building. "No greater problem challenges the American people than the school," said Mr. Ryan. "Sweeping changes must be made in our schools or revolution and the destruction of America will be a matter of time. The school system of America, as constituted at present, is incapable of developing the type of intelligent citizenship which is the foundation of a democracy, and without which human liberty has no champion. The changes which the American Legion advocates are, first, that English shall be the controlling language in all schools, and second, that the study of American history and civics shall be made compulsory to all school pupils. To accomplish these proposals the Legion will petition congress to formulate a resolution recommending to state legislatures the passage of statutes embodying these changes."

SENATE SERGEANT AT ARMS

Wisconsin Legion Hero Is Honored by the Lawmaking Body of His Home State.

Sergt. Vincent P. Kielbinski, kept a platoon of the Thirty-second division in such good condition during the World war that he was called upon by the Wisconsin state senate to keep order in the legislative chambers by assuming the office of sergeant at arms. A winner of the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre, Sergeant Kielbinski became interested in the American Legion as soon as he returned to America. He organized the Quoniam Roosevelt post of the Legion and is now serving as post commander.

Seeks Dead Son's Watch.
Comrades of Harry A. Millener, who lost his life near Malancourt, France, when he was acting as a runner for the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Field artillery, Thirty-second division, are requested to provide information in regard to a hunting case gold watch which Millener carried at the time of his death. Fred J. Millener, 588 Child street, Rochester, N. Y., the man's father, is eager to obtain the watch as a remembrance of his hero son, and has written to F. W. Galbraith, Jr., national commander of the American Legion, to obtain assistance.

Participation in Athletics.
Athletic programs have been developed in a number of state departments of the American Legion. In Indiana and Iowa Legion basketball tournaments are under way, and in Massachusetts, under the leadership of a committee composed of notable Massachusetts athletes, Legion members propose interstate competition in a number of major sports.

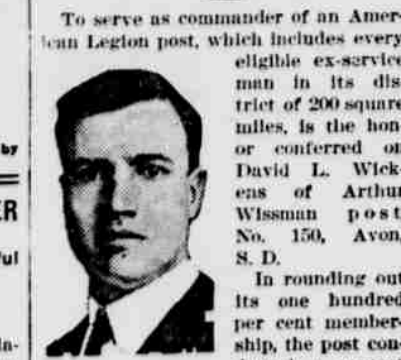
Dickens of a Selection!
Wright-Dickens, the English writer, had a great faculty for selecting names.

Penman—Why the Dickens didn't he select a better one for himself, then?

Of Course You Have.
Bacon—Ever see anything running fast when it was standing still?
Egbert—No; have you?
"Certainly."
"What?"
"A sewing machine."

LAND ALL MEN IN DISTRICT

Arthur Wiseman Post, Avon, S. D., Rounds Out Its 100 Per Cent Membership.



To serve as commander of an American Legion post, which includes every eligible ex-service man in its district of 200 square miles, is the honor conferred on David L. Wickens of Arthur Wiseman post, No. 150, Avon, S. D.

In rounding out its one hundred per cent membership, the post conducted a contest in which the losing side suffered the penalty of serving as kitchen police for a general feast. After the contest the ex-service men not yet enrolled were assigned to individuals until the last man in the territory was signed up.

Members of the post are scattered over a section 20 miles long and 10 miles wide. The post centralizes responsibility by providing that the post officers shall serve as members of the executive committee. It boasts of a first-class Women's auxiliary, an orchestra and basketball team. Speech is added to the monthly meetings by a permanent entertainment committee which arranges for athletic contests, motion pictures or feasts to wind up the meetings.

CLUBHOUSE IS IN ORDER NOW

Kensington Post at Philadelphia Is Ready for Entertainment of the Boys During Warm Days.

The wind which sweeps up the Delaware these days is hardly indicative of sunshine and roses; yet the members of Kensington Post of the American Legion at Philadelphia have had their clubhouse "All Dolled Up."



Clubhouse "All Dolled Up."

Members of Kensington Post of the American Legion at Philadelphia have just finished painting their summer clubhouse and have renovated it from top to bottom. By doing the job themselves, the members of the Pennsylvania post have saved the price of numerous entertainments which are planned for the summer of 1921.

WHAT THEY DO WITH BONUS

Seventy Per Cent of Minneapolis Men Increase or Open New Savings Accounts.

What do ex-service men do with their bonus money received from the various states? Some persons opposed to handing out cash to the men either by the states or nation, give as their greatest argument that the beneficiaries will squander the money foolishly as soon as they get it.

But the experience of the Wells Dickey Trust company of Minneapolis, which firm has been instrumental in advancing \$2,265,000 to ex-service men through special arrangement with the bonus board, completely overturns this conjecture. Figures just compiled by the cashier of the trust company show that of the 3,924 claims handled by the bank for Minneapolis men, 70 per cent of the men increased their own accounts and 28 per cent opened savings accounts at once.

Blasts Hopes of Politicians.
The endorsement of a candidate for political preference by any organization of the American Legion in Illinois will result in disciplinary action for the offending organization. It was decided at a meeting of the state executive committee of the Legion. The Illinois legionnaires further resolved "that we disapprove the use of the name of the American Legion or of the prestige of office or membership therein by any person for the furtherance of his personal efforts to promote any political candidacy or partisan principles."

Flowers From President Wilson.
A bouquet of flowers from President Wilson was sent every day to Wells Hawks, veteran press agent and commander of S. Rankin Drew Post 340 of the American Legion at New York during his recent illness. Mr. Hawks, while on a visit to Washington, was suddenly taken down with inflammatory rheumatism and removed to George Washington hospital. It was while he was in the Washington hospital that the President, a member of the American Legion, aided his "buddy."

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SHAMROCKS FOR AMERICA



Collectors in traditional Irish costume picking shamrocks in the Green Isle to be sent to America for the celebration of St. Patrick's day.

HAILED AS GIFT TO HUMANITY ARE OF MILESIAIN DESCENT

High Personality as Well as the Deeds of St. Patrick Have Endured Him to All.

A character great in fiction is often more vivid and survives longer than the name and fame of a real person undeniably great.

He must be a mighty man who in a crowded perspective is visible at the end of a thousand years. Yet such a man was Senech, apostle to Ireland. Worthy hailed as St. Patrick, because of his holiness, he deservedly wears the golden circlet because of his patriotic qualities in that Roman citizenship which he, like St. Paul, was proud to share. Such a character ever inspires his fellows to join the choir invisible in urging man to vaster issues.

The legends, which, like flower-bearing vines, twine themselves around the fame of this august personality, are but natural outgrowths of affection. The coldest critic who looks askance at alleged marvels, bows low before Patrick's authentic writings. They see therein a scholar, a gentleman, and a self-effacing missionary, pastor and bishop.

In fact, critical researches have rather acted like a blast of a blowpipe on the silver ore when laid on the cupel. Absorbed and forgotten is the dress, while the pure metal orbs into brilliancy. Out of the fires of searching inquiry the character of St. Patrick rises to a height that compels, nay, wins honest men of every creed and cult to gratitude to the Infinite for this His gift to humanity.

ST. PATRICK'S WANDERINGS

Readers who are interested in the names of places will find it a fascinating study to trace the wanderings of the saint in Great Britain and Ireland. It is supposed that he landed on the latter island at Innispatrick and traveled on errands of goodness and mercy to Dublin, where the cathedral bears his name, to East Meath, where he founded the abbey of Donnach Padraig; to Mayo, where the mountain of Crough Patrick was called after him, and to many other widely scattered places.

The names of Patterdale in the Lake district, Kirkpatrick in the county of Durham, Llanbadrig in the Isle of Anglesea, Craig Padraig near Inverness, and Kilpatrick, supposed to be his birthplace in Scotland, survive after all these centuries as proof of the influence of the man who first proclaimed the Gospel to the ancient people of Ireland.

Erin's Past and Future

I dreamed I stood on Tara's hill
And saw a file of men pass by,
With measured pace and aspect grave
As if imbued with purpose high.

A Celtic maid of classic mold,
And draped in white, a flag displayed
With harp of gold and shamrock wreath
Upon its green expanse portrayed.

A withered form of saintly mien,
With crozier, led the passing file,
Nor needed herald to proclaim—
St. Patrick, dear to Erin's Isle.

And following close upon the saint,
There came a group of holy men,
That made the light of purer faith
Dawn on benighted heathen's ken.

This stately pageant from the past
Displayed successive, famous men,
Who through dim centuries of time
Achieved with speech, or sword, or pen.

SEAT OF WORLD'S LEARNING

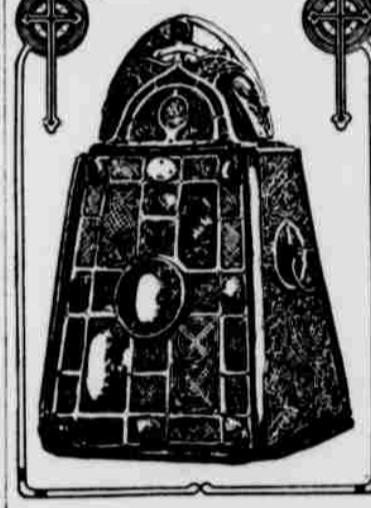
From Irish Universities Went Forth Missionaries to England and to All Europe.

Ireland was the last survivor of civilization in the western world. The barbarian invasion which overwhelmed Europe and extinguished the torch of learning stopped at the Irish sea and left Ireland untouched; and upon it fell the burden of extending civilization and Christianity eastward. The Roman missionaries got little further west than Kent; the Irish sent missionaries to England, taught the barbarians to write, gave them the letters they used until the Norman conquest, founded schools, and in the middle of the seventh century there was not a bishop in England who was not of Irish birth, consecration, or education. From the Irish universities there poured forth missionaries to the continent, and from Ireland civilization and learning spread to Germany and Switzerland; Charlemagne, seeking to civilize his people,

with them the Lia Fail, or Stone of Destiny, which they set up at Tara. They totally defeated the Firbolgs and remained in undisputed possession of Ireland until the arrival of the Milesians.

After the introduction of Christianity by St. Patrick, Ireland soon became one of the centers of civilization, and its missionaries did much to spread Christianity in western Europe.

ST. PATRICK'S BELL SHRINE



The shrines of Irish bells are works of surpassing loveliness, and at this time probably inimitable. They were made in Ireland by Irish artists, the shrine for the "Bell of St. Patrick" having been executed in the ninth century by order of one of the Irish princes of the time.

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LAND BREATHE ROMANCE.

There are interesting tales and legends told concerning the beautiful Irish lakes, and as you glide over the waters and listen to the boatmen as they tell you these legends, as only an Irish boatman can tell them, you find yourself looking over your shoulders at times expecting to see some of the apparitions appear. But there is nothing to see, only the smooth shining surface of the waters and the beauty and the loveliness of the surrounding hills.

But you feel here, as you do in nearly all of Ireland, that these legends and tales must be true, for there is something even in the very air that seems to breathe of romance, and of deeds of heroism and courage in the past.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MARCH 13 THE LAST PASSEVER.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 2:14-30.
GOLDEN TEXT—As often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till he come.—1 Cor. 11:26.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Mark 14: 11-26; Luke 22:7-23; John 13:1-30; 1 Cor. 10: 16, 17; 11:23-26.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus at Supper With His Friends.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Remembering Our Lord Jesus.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Lord's Supper and Its Meaning.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Communion With Christ.

I. The Bargain of Betrayal (vv. 14-16).
This is a dark picture. Satan had so completely gained the mastery over Judas that he sold his Lord for the price of a slave (Ex. 21:32). Judas' sin was not of a sort that one would suddenly be overtaken with, but one of deliberate purpose. Avarice was the besetting sin of Judas.

II. The Passover Prepared (vv. 17-19).
1. The disciples' inquiry (v. 17). They inquired of Jesus as to where they should prepare for the Passover. They were no doubt anxious to be of service to Him. We should be not only ready to do our Lord's bidding, but should inquire of Him as to what He would have us do.

2. The Master's strange directions (v. 18). They were to go into the city where they would meet a man bearing a pitcher of water. It was usual for the women to carry the water. This unusual occurrence would make it easier for them to find the man. To him they were to say, "Where is the guest-chamber where I shall eat the Passover with my disciples?" "And he will show you a large upper room furnished and prepared, there make ready for us" (Mark 14:14, 15).

3. The obedience of the disciples. They did as Jesus had appointed them. They did not stop to question the sanity of the command, but like true disciples obeyed. Christ is omniscient. He knew just how the matter would turn out.

III. The Betrayal Announced (vv. 20-25).

1. The time of (vv. 20, 21). It was while they were eating the last passover that Jesus made this announcement. Perhaps the reason why this feast should be disturbed by such a sad announcement was that Judas might be given an opportunity at this last moment to repent. God does not will that any should perish, but holds out to the most wicked man to the last moment an opportunity to repent.

2. The sorrowful question (v. 22). They did not seem to suspect one another, but directed personal attention to themselves. We should always examine ourselves rather than others.

3. The darkness of the crime (v. 23). "He that dipeth his hand with me in the dish, the same shall betray me," does not point out the traitor, but indicates the greatness of the crime. That one who enjoyed such close fellowship as one who had eaten at His table was now to betray Him, shows the blackness and the darkness of the crime.

4. The betrayal of Jesus was by the deliberate counsel and foreknowledge of God (v. 24; Acts 2:23). Nothing takes place by chance. "Woe unto the man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed; it had been good for that man if he had not been born." To have been born in the world and lived for a while, leaving an impression upon it for good is a great privilege, but to be face to face with such a great privilege as Judas' traitor, and to make such a miserable failure of it is worse than nonexistence.

5. Judas' evil determination unshaken (v. 25). In the face of all that Christ had said, he went forward and tried to cover up his purpose by saying, "Master, is it I?"

IV. The Feast of the New Covenant Instituted (vv. 25-30).
This took place at the close of the passover supper.

1. The bread a symbol of Christ's body (v. 26). This is a fitting emblem of Christ's body. As bread nourishes and strengthens our bodies, so Christ is food to our spiritual lives. Unless we feed upon Him, we shall perish.

2. The cup a symbol of Christ's blood (vv. 27, 28). This was symbolic of the atonement which was made by the shedding of His blood on the cross. He said, "Drink ye all of it," so that each one must personally accept the blessings of the atonement. This was also the seal of the new covenant.

3. Drinking anew in the kingdom (v. 29). This does not mean that in heaven this service will be renewed, but that this was symbolic of the heavenly reality.

4. Going to the cross with a song (v. 30). With all the sorrows and the burdens of the world upon Him, He pressed forward with cheerfulness. Those who have come under the shadow of His blood can go forward bearing their cross with a song of joy.

What is Christianity?
Christianity is just what the Bible says it is, and what the Sermon on the Mount indicates. While it excludes drunkenness and all the crimes mentioned in the commandments, it also eradicates grouchiness, selfishness, brutality, covetousness, and similar faults. Christianity is a grace that cannot be beaten into a child with a club, injected into a youth with a hypodermic needle, or legislated into a grownup by law. It's a grace that must come from God himself; and no human is great enough to generate it for himself. The best way to inculcate it in others is to set a shining example, rather than trying to force it down their throats.—Hoffe (S. D.) Arrow.

HOG HOUSE OF MODERN DESIGN

This Farm Building Contains Latest in Labor-Saving Equipment.

HAS WALLS OF HOLLOW TILE

Provides Ample Sunshine and Ventilation to Insure Health of the Stock—Everything Indicates Careful Planning and Permanency.

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 work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

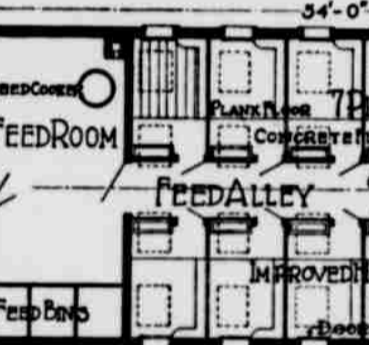
Sunshine—It is only during the last few years that the real value of this most wonderful of Nature's gifts has come to be realized. That is the value from a health standpoint. Of course it has always been regarded as an au-



gur of good cheer, but something that only human beings could understand and enjoy. As a disinfectant, all-round germicide it is hard to approach, and with these qualities in mind buildings are being constructed to take advantage of the full benefits of this free medical attention. Daylight factories have entirely replaced the old loft and sweatshop. Sunshine has increased the efficiency of the factory workers many times, has bettered their health and stimulated their efforts. Bright, cheerful, well ventilated rooms keep the blood flowing quickly.

When it comes to sunshine the animals of the farm are just as susceptible as human beings, although for a long time they were not even considered. Actual tests have shown the advantages of well ventilated barns and buildings. The effect on production has been very important. As a result the modern farmer is insisting upon this feature in all his buildings where stock is housed, especially cows and hogs. Because of the growing importance of the latter on the world market, the farmer has turned considerable attention to the housing of hogs. The old expression, "put the pigs in the parlor" has come to mean more than jest. Today the pigs are kept in parlors, hog parlors to be sure, but judged by animal standards, very palatial.

As a striking example of this development in hog house construction, con-



4 PEN MODERN HOG HOUSE

sider the compact substantial hoghouse shown here with floor plans.

Everything about it indicates careful planning and permanency. The hollow walls are stout and insulated against sudden changes in temperature. They are set on a firm concrete foundation. Along each side, where the doors to the pens are located, is a solid concrete approach which can be easily cleaned. The gable roof is covered with shingles and fitted with special hoghouse windows and roof ventilators. The importance of these roof windows can be readily appreciated when the sun rises. No matter what hour of the day and regardless of the position of the sun, light penetrates to the house. In addition to the fresh air provided by these windows, the roof ventilators add their supply.

These small doors are built so as to be lifted up. At each end of the building is a large door built in two

BROUGHT UP AS CHRISTIANS

People of the Pitcairn Islands Reflect Great Credit on the Teachings of John Adams.

As far back as 1828 Hugh Cuming, a well-known collector of shells, in an exploring expedition, touched on the island which still remains as inaccessible as it was then, thirty-five years after it had been colonized by the mutineers of the Bounty.

Mr. Cuming found John Adams, a good seaman who had been pressed into joining the mutiny, still continuing his work of instructing the youths and guiding the opinions of the inhabitants of the island, who, although of mixed races, were English-speaking and Christians. Eleven years after when the Briton touched at Pitcairn island, two of the natives were invited to dine on board. They were tall, handsome youths, with dark hair and curly, scanty beards. They were dressed scantily clothed, they wore straw hats ornamented with black cock's feathers, which looked, to say the least, incongruous. When something

sections so the upper part can be opened or vice versa. Two full-sized double-hung windows are also located at each end.

In the construction of a hoghouse of this type, however, the interior is very important. The floor plan reveals a very carefully arranged system of pens. These pens are divided off by the latest types of steel partitions. Although the main floor is concrete a plank covering has been added in all the stalls so that the animals can rest easier. Concrete troughs have been provided in each pen. At one end of the building are the feed bins and feed room where a feed cooker has been installed. Leading from this feed room down the center feed alley is a carrier track which conveys the feed carrier to the various pens. This method of carrying the feed eliminates much of the old style drudgery which has worked so much hardship with the farm help.

Equipment has come to be one of the important factors in farm building. Farmers are now aware of the satisfaction it yields in the way of contented animals and satisfied help. Contented animals are more than likely to produce more and better food and contented help are inevitably more efficient. The waste of inefficient methods should be eliminated as much as possible. Many farmers are timid to start because of an imagined idea

of heavy expense. An initial expenditure of money in the right direction will soon bring profitable returns, far more than if economy of an impracticable nature was used.

This hoghouse is typical of the structures that are now being built to house hogs. Pork production has been and will continue to be one of the profitable features of American farms especially in the middle West. Consequently every care should be taken to see that it remains a lucrative industry.

PLACED FREEDOM ABOVE ALL

Letter Preserved in England Shows the Spirit of the Founders of the United States.

An interesting presentation of a copy of an historic letter from the committee of the Association of New York to the lord mayor and corporation of the city of London, dated May 5, 1775, was made by Alderman Sir John Baddeley to the American ambassador during his recent visit to the Old Bailey. The facsimile of the letter was prepared under the direction of the library committee of the corporation. It was an appeal to the city of London on the ground of "the warm attachment in the capital of the empire to the cause of justice and liberty." The signatories affirmed their loyalty to the king, but said, having

been born to the bright inheritance of English freedom, they were "resolutely determined to defend it with their blood and to transfer it uncontaminated to their posterity." One of the signatories to the letter was Isaac Roosevelt, a direct ancestor of the former President Roosevelt.

The Perfect Man.

A young king once asked a sage what kind of person he considered was the most perfect, whom it would be wise if all men would imitate. "The most perfect man," said the wise old man, "is not he who seems most perfect, but he who is imperfect, but also discovers through life to amend his faults as much as possible."

United States troops operating against the Filipinos in 1904 were armed with bolos.

to eat was set before them, the chronicler states, "These apparently half-savages, suddenly clasped their hands together and one of them, to the astonishment of the captain of the Briton, repeated in solemn English the familiar words: 'For what we are about to receive, the Lord make us truly thankful.'" These boys had been taught by John Adams, and were the sons of two of the other mutineers of the Bounty.—Christian Science Monitor.

Earthquakes at Sea.

An eruption occurring at sea is called a seauquake and the chief effect is the production of huge waves and violent commotion of the water of the sea. In 1854, during an earthquake at Simoda, Japan, the waters of a bay were first agitated, then retreated, leaving the bottom bare in places where the water had been 20 feet deep. A wave 30 feet high then rushed in and swept everything in its path. Other earthquake waves have destroyed cities and shipping; part of the destruction in the Messina earthquake was caused by a wave produced in this way.

The Kitchen Cabinet

(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

Today is ours, what do we fear? Today is ours, we have it here; Let's treat it kindly, that it may, Wish at least, with us to stay, Let's banish business, banish sorrow; To the gods belongs tomorrow. —Anacreon.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

When roasting pork slit it at intervals and insert slices of tart apple. The apple gives a delicious flavor.

When salting almonds use olive oil instead of butter. It gives a better flavor.

Candy animals may be made from the celluloid animals bought at the ten-cent store. Separate each animal along the seam with a sharp knife and fill the mold, after giving it a coating of butter, with fondant. In a few minutes remove and set aside to dry. The children will be delighted with these candy animals.

A good foundation for any cream soup is one tablespoonful each of butter and flour, the butter bubbling hot when the flour is added. Cook until smooth, then add one pint of milk, seasoning, and one cupful of any vegetable which has been mashed or put through a sieve. For tomato soup a pint is the usual quantity with a pinch of soda and a teaspoonful of sugar.

Use a discarded safety razor blade to scrape paint from windows as well as to rip with.

Sprinkle corn with warm water before putting it into the popper. It pops much more evenly.

Keep cream, milk, parsley well washed in a glass jar covered tight. It will keep fresh and crisp for a week or more. Keep in a cool place.

Make a mat of discarded fruit jar rubbers to use under the dishpan in the sink. It will save scratches and stains.

Cream of tartar, a soft brush and a little water will clean filigree jewelry.

When making layer cake, to keep the slices from sliding, stick toothpicks through the layers to hold them in place until the icing or filling is set.

A pair of day pillows may be kept for the bed during the day, or fresh pretty slips may be put on and removed at night, thus keeping the bed looking fresh.

If a cream soup scorches slightly, add a teaspoonful of peanut butter, after it is set into a dish of cold water and stirred well. The peanut butter will effectively disguise any litter taste.

Dried orange peel put through the meat grinder may be used for many things. A pinch added to the tea when making a cup will add to its flavor.

The strap left from spiced peaches may be used in the mince meat, adding a delicious flavor to the mince pies.

To smile at trials which fret and fag, And not to murmur—nor to lag, The test of greatness is the way One meets the eternal Every-day. —Edmund Vance Cooke.

FOODS FOR OCCASIONS.

The following dishes are like "leisure, a pleasant garment, but not fit for constant wear." These dishes are nice occasionally but can never take the place of the old standbys.

Round of Beef With Raisins.—Put into a casserole one-fourth of a cupful of sweet fat or butter, and when melted add one cupful of the following mixture: Equal parts of celery, carrots, onions, and ham chopped together. Cook until the vegetables are brown, then lay over them a round of beef, from the tougher end, about four pounds. Cover with a second cupful of the mixture and cook in a hot oven for three-quarters of an hour. Remove the meat from the casserole, strain off the vegetables, add a cupful of stock to the strained liquid and return the meat to the casserole. Over the meat spread one cupful of seeded raisins. Cover and cook for one hour and a quarter longer. Serve from the casserole.

Green Cheese.—Take two ounces of fresh parsley, an ounce of water-cress, one ounce of celery. Dry the parsley in the oven until crisp, but not until it has lost its bright green. Chop the cress and celery, add to the crumbled parsley and mix with four ounces of fresh cream cheese. Season with one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and a small speck of cayenne; pass the whole through a colander and form into small cheeses to pass with the salad.

Stuffed Baked Potatoes.—Bake potatoes of uniform size. When done cut a slice from one side and remove the potato pulp, to leave the skin for a case. Press the potato through a ricer, add one-half cupful or more of chopped cold boiled ham, season with salt, pepper, a little mustard and butter and milk or cream; beat until light and fluffy. Fill the cases with the mixture, rounding above the edges. Brush over with melted butter and return to the oven to reheat the potatoes and brown. Serve with a green salad.

Nellie Maxwell

Sandalwood Long Prize. Sandalwood is the product principally of the native state of Mysore, India, and the district of Coorg. Due to the development of the sandalwood oil extracting industry, the exportation of the wood from Madras has steadily declined, while that of the oil has increased. Sandalwood is the most famous of all scented woods. Its use for perfumery and incense dates back thousands of years. The late Greeks regarded it as one of their greatest luxuries, and no festivities were complete without it.

Nellie Maxwell

Beautiful "Common Flowers." We are, surely, rather apt to pass by our wealth of so-called common flowers, just because they are plentiful and need no cultivation. Few things surpass in sweetness and beauty of coloring a bowl of deep crimson and mauve clover or salafino; bare-bells, arranged in perforated glass holders in a pink luster bowl, so that each stem stands out separately, have a grace peculiarly their own, and what cultivated shrubs can compare in beauty of coloring with the glorious reddish pink, of the spindleberry?

THE KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

Stay, stay at home my heart and rest Home-keeping hearts are happiest For those that wander they know not where Are full of trouble, full of care To stay at home is best. —Longfellow.

EARLY SPRINGTIME DESSERTS.

To stimulate the appetite and furnish minerals and acids which the system craves at this season fresh and canned fruits are most valuable.

Banana Dessert.—Beat one pint of milk in a double boiler until scalding hot.

Add two teaspoonfuls of cornstarch which has been mixed with one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and one-third of a cupful of sugar, then one-fourth of a cupful of cream. Cook thirty minutes, stirring occasionally. Add the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, return to the boiler and stir constantly until smooth and thick, using care not to overcook the egg and curdle it. Add one teaspoonful of orange extract and put in a cool place.

Cut sponge or plain cake in slices and arrange in a glass dish in layers with sliced bananas, having the bottom layer of cake and the top one bananas. Pour over the custard and cover with a meringue, using the whites of the eggs and two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Flavor with lemon extract and heap in spoonfuls over the top of the custard. The servings may be arranged individually and are thus more attractive.

Pineapple Rice.—Cook one-half cupful of rice in two quarts of boiling salted water until tender but unbroken. Drain, blanch with cold water to keep the grains from sticking together. Cut two cupfuls of sliced pineapple in small pieces. Beat one cupful of heavy cream until stiff. Fold the cream and pineapple into the rice, being careful not to break the kernels. Serve in sherbet cups with bits of candied cherries or preserved, sugared or fresh sugared strawberries on top.

Cherry Sherbet.—Take one cupful of stoned cherries, two and one-half cupfuls of water, one-half cupful of sugar and one tablespoonful of softened gelatin. Heat the cherries, water and sugar, add the gelatin, cool and add the juice of one orange. Freeze to a mush and pack in salt and ice. Serve in sherbet glasses.

Let every dawn of morning be to you as the beginning of a new every setting sun be to you as its close; then let every one of these short lives leave its sure record of some kindly thing done for others, some goodly strength or knowledge gained for yourselves.—John Ruskin.

WHAT TO EAT.

A nice emergency dish which takes little time to prepare and cook is:

Salmon Scallop.—Take one large-sized can of salmon, remove all bones and skin and place in a buttered baking dish in layers with corn flakes and white sauce. Make the white sauce by using two tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter and one and one-half cupfuls of milk with seasonings to taste. Cook until smooth. Bake the dish thirty minutes in a moderate oven.

Carrot Cakes.—Select old carrots and boil in salted water until tender. Drain and wash, season with butter, salt and pepper. Make into flat cakes and fry in a little butter. Serve hot.

Stuffed Onions.—Remove the centers from six onions with an apple corer. Stuff with the following: Take one-half cupful of bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of grated cheese, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Dip the prepared onions, after parboiling them for ten minutes, in a mixture of beaten egg and flour, then roll in crumbs. Stuff and place in a baking dish, adding well-seasoned stock to partly cover. Bake until the onions are tender.

Onion Soup.—Take two chopped onions browned in a tablespoonful of butter. Add a quart of well-seasoned chicken stock—veal is nearly as good, or a mixture of the two. Simmer fifteen minutes and at serving time lay a small piece of browned buttered toast in each plate and pour the soup over it. Pass cheese with it.

Parsnip Chowder.—Fry two tablespoonfuls of onion, two tablespoonfuls of sliced salt pork until crisp and brown; add one pint of water, two cupfuls of sliced parsnips and one cupful of potato. Cook until soft. When the vegetables are cooked add a white sauce, using two tablespoonfuls of flour and two of butter. When well blended add a cupful of milk and seasoning. Simmer all together five minutes and serve piping hot.

Graham Bread.—Take two cupfuls of graham flour, one-half cupful of white flour, one egg, one-fourth cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one cupful of sour milk, one tablespoonful of fat and three-fourths of a teaspoonful of soda. Mix and bake in a well-greased pan forty minutes.

Imitation Fur. There is a new knitted fabric that resembles real baby lamb fur which is being used as narrow bands and belts to trim dressy costumes of satin and taffeta. There is also a long-haired wool fabric which imitates a long, shaggy, woolly fur. This material is used to make scarfs and caps. It can be bought in four, six and twelve-inch widths, and in all shades, so that any dress may be easily matched in the same or contrasting colors. The scarf should be lined in silk the same way that a fur scarf is lined.

The Most Popular Cape. The most popular cape is the straight one showing a deep yoke enveloping the shoulders, modeling them, as it were, and from this yoke the material falls without even a slight suggestion of fullness. The linings employed for these wraps are often even more beautiful than the capes. Any way, linings play a most important part this spring.

New Fancy Bags. Fancy bags made of frayed boucree of changeable taffeta are new accessories seen in London.

Julia Bottomley

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VARIED STYLES FOR EVENING WEAR



IN THE gay world of evening gowns it is hard to choose only two for illustration. There are so many different kinds of them with charms so varied and captivating, that the distracted fashion reporter would gladly display more than other gowns, because there is little restraint—they furnish a playground for it. The two chosen for illustration here include a net gown at the left—a modest, unpretentious but elegant affair—and a brilliant and glittering creation made for high occasions beside it.

The quieter of these two models is equal to many demands and, with a little helping out of the bodice, may take on the responsibility of serving for afternoon wear. It is made of brown dotted net, in a warm shade, over brown satin, and could hardly be more simply designed. A plain bodice

and full skirt of the satin serve as a foundation for an over bodice and full skirt of net.

Brown and gold tissue make a skirt that widens at the left side and is extended on an overlapping seam to the waist line. Brown and gold are combined in the wide girle of broad ribbon and brown footwear will complete an evening toilette.

Satin and sequins in the handsome gown at the right are destined to spend a glittering career under artificial light. The apron and bodice drapery of sequins are posed over an artfully draped dress of plain satin with a very generous and handsome sash at the left side. Sequin covered fabrics are made to match many colors in satins and one can imagine with pleasure this gown in lovely blues and greens that call to mind the glorious plumage of the peacock.

Hats Take on Companions



IN THE spring the milliner's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of companion pieces for hats, or so it appears, and we have hats with bags or parasols or scarfs to match that easily inveigle many extra dollars out of the pocket after spring headwear. Hats with bags to match are almost irresistible, the same fabrics going to make each of them. Among these, turbans of georgette crepe with head trimmings, have made the way of the modiste easy, for bags of georgette flounces, applied to silk foundations and fringed with beads, present no difficulties in the making, and are wonderfully alluring.

Ribbons lend themselves to hats and bags with equal success and millinery fabrics, including them, find themselves in demand for scarfs and parasols to match headwear. How effectively crepe-de-chine may be used appears in the hat and scarf set shown in the illustration. It has a rival in

georgette when an added degree of distinctness is required.

In the set shown here the designer chose crepe-de-chine in light gray and gray yarn as mediums for working out a lovely little spring wrap and a quiet hat. They have been completely developed by means of corded shirrings in the crepe together with yarn insets and stitching. The wrap is merely a wide scarf fastened to the waistline at the front and at the back where one of its long tassels finds a place of importance.

Julia Bottomley

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CAPITAL CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

General and Personal

On account of the recent rebellion and hold ups, citizens are now riding themselves with first-class bicycles. Some one is very likely to get punctured in these parts. Bicycles are kept up here much longer.

Representative and Mrs. J. L. Wade, and children of Huntington, expect to leave the Capital City Saturday afternoon returning to their San Juan county home after a pleasant sojourn here.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert C. Post of Las Vegas, arrived in Santa Fe Friday to attend the automobile show. Mrs. Post who is an accomplished musician was on the program Friday and Saturday evenings for piano recitals. They returned home Sunday.

Mrs. W. S. Jolly, of Roswell, arrived in Santa Fe several days ago to be with her son-in-law and daughter Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Trammell. Mr. Trammell has been very ill and as soon as he is able to travel will return with Mrs. Jolly and his wife to Roswell to reside.

The following local appeared in Tuesday's Albuquerque Journal. Mrs. J. H. Wiese, of Omaha, Nebraska, a thirty-day sojourn in the county reported a very ill at the jail yesterday. She is one of the very few persons in the state wearing a diamond set in one of her front teeth.

A meeting was held at the Elks club for the purpose of maintaining and deciding ways and means to raise funds for the starving children of Central Europe. Another meeting to complete plans will be held at the R. C. house next Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Galles, of Albuquerque, were in the city Saturday to attend the automobile show.

M. Hobbs, of Raton, a member of the recently appointed game commission, was a business visitor here Tuesday.

Luizena Delgado and Secundino Romero, of Las Vegas, have been in the city visiting this week attending the legislative sessions.

Louis M. Layer, advertising manager for the New Mexican, left Sunday for Albuquerque. Mr. Layer has accepted a position of the Albuquerque Morning Journal's staff.

Rev. R. F. Farley, of McIntosh, head of the Anti-Saloon League of New Mexico, has been in the city several days attending the legislative sessions.

B. C. Mavaman, of Roswell, a prominent cattleman, arrived in the city Tuesday from Washington, D. C. where he attended the inauguration ceremonies.

Work on the foundation of the \$200,000 new Santa Fe postoffice began Thursday. The contract to erect the building was awarded to J. H. Wiese, of Omaha, Nebraska.

Construction work is progressing steadily on the new \$300,000 bond building "La Fonda" which is now in progress. The walls are now over six feet high.

J. Wight Gilchrist has been appointed chief clerk in the department of education by John V. Conway, superintendent of public instruction. Mr. Gilchrist succeeds George Jones who resigned some time ago in order to engage in the practice of law.

Harry C. Newson, age 46 years, a native of Kentucky, who came west on account of his health died at his home on College street Tuesday morning. The remains were shipped to his former home at Owensboro, for interment. The deceased is survived by a widow and little son.

Mrs. Lucy Gausson Delgado, wife of U. S. Deputy Marshal Albalá Delgado died at her home on Dunlap street Saturday after an illness of two months. The deceased is survived by her husband and a little two year old daughter, and other relatives. Funeral services were held Tuesday morning at St. Francis Cathedral and the interment in Rosario cemetery. The West Mortuary was in charge.

Dr. Roy H. Ferguson, age 34 years, died at St. Vincent's Sanitarium Tuesday morning from tuberculosis. He came to Santa Fe about four years ago and for two years was medical director at the sanitarium. He is survived by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson who reside at Pearce City, Missouri. The remains were shipped home Wednesday where burial will take place. C. A. Rising was in charge.

Mrs. Esther B. Thomas, age 77 years, widow of the late Hon. B. M. Thomas, who served from 1889 to 1892 as secretary of New Mexico, died at her home on Washington street, Friday night of a complication of ailments. She is survived by a son, Arthur, Mrs. B. Thomas of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas came west to Arizona from La Porte, Indiana, in 1873 and a year later arrived in New Mexico. Mrs. Thomas was a prominent member of the Santa Fe Woman's club and was president of the D. W. E. club. She was a charter member of the First Presbyterian church. Funeral services were conducted Monday afternoon at the residence by Rev. J. Willis Hamilton and interment took place in the Elks cemetery. C. A. Rising was in charge of arrangements.

Among the deaths occurring during the week two more old timers answered the silent rest. Paul W. Winkler, died Thursday. He was 86 years old. He came to America from Prussia in 1872 and arrived in Santa Fe in 1874. He was a clerk in the Soldiers' Brothers store and was employed at different times by the Stronghold, Booth's and bookkeeper. In 1882 he opened an insurance office and sold out in 1912. He is survived by his wife and three children.

Mr. W. J. Winkler, 70 years old, died Sunday afternoon. He was a native of Prussia and came to Santa Fe in 1874. He was a clerk in the Soldiers' Brothers store and was employed at different times by the Stronghold, Booth's and bookkeeper. In 1882 he opened an insurance office and sold out in 1912. He is survived by his wife and three children.

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SOCIETY, CLUBS, LODGES, CHURCHES

Here and There Over the State

What to Read and When
If you are despondent, read the twenty-seventh psalm.
If your pocketbook is empty read the thirty-seventh.
If you are losing confidence in men, read the thirtieth chapter of Job.
If people seem unkind, read the thirtieth chapter of Job.
If you are discouraged about your work, read the thirty-seventh.
If you are discouraged about your small and yearning, gazing great read the thirtieth psalm.
If you cannot have your own way in everything, keep silent and read the third chapter of James.

Delightful Joint Reception
The joint reception given by Home-Relief Lodge No. 49 and the Harmony Rebekah Lodge No. 24 last Monday evening was one of the finest social affairs that has been given in the city for a long time.

The reception was given by the members of these two progressive orders to their families and friends. The large Masonic hall at which the reception was given was crowded to its capacity and over 24 parook of a three course luncheon served by the Rebekahs.

A number of fine talks were given by prominent citizens during the evening. The program of entertainment included instrumental and vocal selections and readings by the best local talent. R. C. Goring presided as chairman and handled the job as only one who knows how to carry out things successfully.

A feature of the evening was the singing and yodling by Mr. and Mrs. Max Goring and Ernest Fluhman assisted by Mr. Fred Fluhman. Mr. and Mrs. Goring are new arrivals from New Mexico and their songs and yodels were given in their native tongue.

The Oddfellows and Rebekahs are among the strongest fraternal organizations of the city and are to be congratulated on the excellent social entertainment which they are giving.—Roy Koyler.

Father-Son Banquet a Success
The Father and Son Banquet held a few evenings ago at the First Presbyterian church at Alamogordo was one of the most inspiring and successful of the kind ever given in the state. The cause is such a worthy one that a large attendance is a foregone conclusion.

The ball is in charge of three former members of the American Legion, Mr. J. H. Schell, Eddie Ward and Edwin Schütz.

A ball must have been arranged for and there will also be refreshments. The entire proceeds will go to the "Red Cross"—Silver City Enterprise.

A P. T. Association Organized
The organization of a Parent-Teachers Association was effected at the High School in Alamogordo last Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Dan Wilcox, leading members of Roswell's very successful P. T. A., came down and explained to Artesian the objects and workings of such an organization. About fifty mothers were present at the meeting and enthusiastically entered into the organization of an association for Artesian. Mrs. R. A. Bishop, her vice president, Mrs. Ethel Jones, secretary, Mrs. Martin Turner, treasurer, Mrs. P. T. A. and an officer, Martinez will be held the first Friday of each month at the home of Mrs. Bishop.

First Sailing Board Concert
The first sailing board concert and song given last Friday evening in the gymnasium at Alamogordo was the direction of Fred K. E. The concert was largely attended by the many of the old Epworthians that were featured on the first program. "La Fonda" selections from the "Epworthians" and "The Post and Peasant" Irish melodies, and "The Home of Mrs. W. H. Morris" when the members met in special session at 1 o'clock and initiated Miss Martha Wetherill, a daughter of one of the P. E. O. members, into the sisterhood. After the initiation a three-course luncheon was served. The place cards being a pretty little bride under an umbrella.

Following a basket, dressed up as a marguerite, the flower of the society, was presented to Miss Wetherill, the contents of which were handsome and useful gifts from the chapter members as a shower preceding her approaching marriage to William Sech of this city. All wished the near star a long life and much happiness.—Gallup News.

A Five Hundred Party
Mrs. J. P. Brooke and Mrs. J. H. Sanford were recent hostesses at a charming Five Hundred party at the Brooke residence. More than forty ladies enjoyed the hospitality of the popular matrons.

Mrs. G. K. Richardson won the high score prize, a beautiful tea spoon. Patriotic decorations made the rooms lovely for the occasion and the guests were served a most delicious two-course luncheon consisting of chicken salad, bread and butter sandwiches, stuffed olives, potato chips, brick ice cream and cake, with a nosegay of sweet peas on each plate.—Fort Summer Leader.

Will Visit Valley Missions
Archbishop Albert Daeger, expects to leave Santa Fe on the 16th of this month on an official visit to the Esplanade Valley Missions. Holy confirmation will take place at Willard, Moriarty, Chille and other Catholic Missions.

Delightful Fraternity Dance
The Pan-Hellenic Dance Friday evening at the Masonic Temple was attended by about eighty five fraternity men and women, and was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the winter. Red and white carnations were used lavishly in decorating the temple, and the Star's orchestra furnished delightful music for dancing. Mrs. C. E. Mason and Dr. W. V. Phillips led the grand march and pretty programs recording 16 dances and 4 extras were given out during the march. A delicious luncheon was served. Red carnations were the favorites for the ladies and the colors of the ten fraternities represented were the men's favors. Dancing was enjoyed until 12 o'clock.—Roswell News.

Class Royally Entertained
The Sunday School Bible Class of the Union church was royally entertained at the Hardman home last Thursday night. After the business session a social evening was enjoyed. Two special features of the evening were readings by Rev. Merckel and Mr. G. S. Alter, after which a delightful and dainty course of refreshments were served. The crowd departed at a late hour assuring their hostess that they could not have been better entertained.—Willard Record.

Successful Church Event
The lunch served cafeteria style by the ladies' circle of the Christian Church on last Thursday night, was an unqualified success. The crowd was so large that the supply of cats was entirely exhausted.

About \$55 was added to the Society treasury. The ladies are so well pleased with the success that they are already planning for another supper in the near future.—Clayton Citizen.

Toos Artist Awarded Prize
Walter Ufer, member of the art colony at Toos, was awarded a cash prize of \$1,000 for his painting of a figure entitled "Hunger," shown at the sixth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design in New York City last week. This prize is known as the Altman prize.

Capital City Notes
Mrs. E. R. Paul was hostess at a delightful tea at her home on Capital street Thursday afternoon in compliment to the visiting ladies of the members of the state legislature and several Santa Feans.

A tea will be given at the State Child Welfare Home this afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock under the auspices of the Community Welfare Department of the Santa Fe Woman's Club.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Santa Fe Woman's club was held Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Frank Clancy Palace.

After the adjournment of this session the Community Welfare Department of the Woman's club also held a business meeting.

A very enjoyable dance was given at Library hall Saturday evening by the Los Alamos students. The guests were the members of the Santa Fe basket ball team and their young ladies. Splendid music was furnished by Al Morrison's orchestra.

The Woman's Union of the First Presbyterian church met at the home of Mrs. C. Ten Eyck, Santa Fe avenue, Friday afternoon. Rev. J. Willis Hamilton, pastor, gave a very interesting review of religion.

The business and social meeting of the Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church was held at the church on Friday afternoon.

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REMAINED KING OF HEAVEN

Amusing Hindu Fable Concerning the Gambler Who Succeeded in Outwitting Fate.

"What is written on the forehead must come to pass," this is one of the major articles in the Hindu pessimistic code. Yet even India has its unorthodox—Philistines who deny the power of fate. They offer, in scattered stories and proverbs, convincing evidence of their incredulity. A fable tells how two fishes named Fortune and Badwit escaped the fishermen, but Badwit was caught and perished miserably. A rather unusual story tells how a tricky gambler outwitted fate. After death he went to the other world. There Yama, the Judge of the dead, said to him, "Gambler, on account of your crimes you will have to live a world-cycle in hell; but once on a time you gave a coin to a knower of the Supreme Soul; therefore you are to be Indra, the king of heaven, for a single day. So say whether you wish to take on first your hell or your period as Indra." "I will take out first my period as Indra," answered the gambler. Then Yama sent him to heaven, and the gods, having deposed Indra, made the gambler sovereign in his place. Employing his new power the ephemeral Indra immediately called to heaven all his gambling friends and female companions; then he commanded the gods: "Carry us all in a moment to all the bathing places, both in heaven and on earth, and in the seven continents; and enter this very day into all the kings on earth, and bestow, without ceasing, great gifts so that we may receive merit accruing from this game." Thus the gods did and by means of those holy observances the gambler's sins were washed away and he obtained the rank of Indra permanently. When Yama was informed of the matter the next day he exclaimed in astonishment, "Dear me! This gambler has cheated us!"—Asiatic.

WILL KEEP HISTORIC NAME

Appellation of Sub-Treasury Building at New York Is Not to Be Changed.

Although the United States sub-treasury in New York city has ceased to exist, in deference to the traditions of events and memories of historical figures that have hallowed both the building and site, it will continue to be known as the Sub-treasury building. With Independence hall at Philadelphia and Faneuil hall at Boston, the building is one of this country's best known historic shrines.

Ever since George Washington took oath of office as president at this spot, which was then the seat of the federal congress, it has been the scene of some of the most stirring and important events in the annals of the city and country.

Here the men whose names illumine the pages of American history have spoken, as well as those who later became rulers of Europe or the leaders of armies during the World War. Historical societies, on important anniversaries, have claimed it as their own and have re-enacted the scenes of history there. George Washington has been inaugurated as President again and again, with all the pomp and color of colonial days.

Delicious Siberian Dish.
The Siberians make much of their "cold table"—raw fish, caviar, snails, and that delicious crab whose meat gives no nightmare, indigestion or headache.

Their best dish is chikou, prepared in a most unusual way. Butter is laid thickly on a hot layer of light and dark meat are wrapped around it; then the whole is rolled in egg and crumbs and baked. It makes a small "chum" of chicken and is very tender. The best but butter apart out beyond the plate.

The Russian is a heavy meat eater, due largely to the fact that there is an abundance of game, pheasants being cheaper than chickens, and in some places venison is cheaper than steak. In the rainy days the Siberian table must have ground.—Cody March in the National Geographic Magazine.

Individuality.
Individuals are just as distinct and different each from the other as one kind of matter differs from another. They have different uses and different applications.

To attempt to drive a nail with a sponge would be just as fruitless, if not as destructive, as to try to wash a window with a hammer.

To try to make a boy who loves mechanics and wants to study machinery into a professor of Greek is to misapply his talents and diminish his efficiency.

Don't plan too much for your children. Let them have a little of their own way in following their inclinations as to what they shall be and do.

Remember that you cannot get out of a boy or a man what God Almighty did not put into him.—F. A. Walker in Chicago Daily News.

Inventor Not Rewarded.
When Joseph Jacquard in 1801 invented the Jacquard loom for pattern weaving, making it possible for a common weaver to do the work hitherto done only by the most expert, there was great objection from the weavers, and on one occasion he was assaulted and narrowly escaped with his life. His only compensation for his valuable invention was a small pension.

"The Rats Around My Place Were Wise," Says John Tuthill.
"I tried everything to kill them. Mixed poison with meat, cheese, etc. Wouldn't touch it. Tried RAT-SNAP, inside of ten days got rid of all rats." You don't have to mix RAT-SNAP with food. Saves fussing, both. Break a cake of RAT-SNAP, lay it where rats scamper. You will see no more. Three sizes, 35¢, 65¢, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by Collins Drug & Stationery Co., and Kaune Grocery Co.

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Yankee Lump	Smithing Coal
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It pays to supply your table with quality food products, such as

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WEALTHY WIDOW, 70, wants \$10,000. B-Box 41, Leaning Hill, Mich.

WIDOW, 41, with \$20,000, wants \$10,000. C-Box 41, Leaning Hill, Mich.

WIDOW, 41, with \$20,000, wants \$10,000. D-Box 41, Leaning Hill, Mich.

WIDOW, 41, with \$20,000, wants \$10,000. E-Box 41, Leaning Hill, Mich.

WIDOW, 41, with \$20,000, wants \$10,000. F-Box 41, Leaning Hill, Mich.

WIDOW, 41, with \$20,000, wants \$10,000. G-Box 41, Leaning Hill, Mich.

WIDOW, 41, with \$20,000, wants \$10,000. H-Box 41, Leaning Hill, Mich.

WIDOW, 41, with \$20,000, wants \$10,000. I-Box 41, Leaning Hill, Mich.

WIDOW, 41, with \$20,000, wants \$10,000. J-Box 41, Leaning Hill, Mich.

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WIDOW, 41, with \$20,000, wants \$10,000. L-Box 41, Leaning Hill, Mich.

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