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NEW MEXICO STATE RECORD

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SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 6, 1920

NUMBER 279

GOVERNOR CALLS SPECIAL SESSION

The extraordinary session of the Fourth State legislature will convene at noon on February 16th. Governor O. A. Larrazolo issued the proclamation on Tuesday convening this extra session to consider ten matters only.

Legislation for the defense of the state, ratification of the woman suffrage amendment, authorizing Hidalgo County to provide a special tax levy for transcribing the records of property, giving counties and towns power to co-operate with the state board of health, amend the income tax law, enact soldier settlement legislation, provide funds for pay salaries of the soldier settlement commissioner and his clerk, authorizing Grant and Sierra counties to make special tax levy for roads from Elephant Butte dam to the Arizona state line, giving Socorro county authority to levy special tax for state No. 5, and appropriate funds for expenses of the session.

The Governor's proclamation is as follows:

The public interest demands that certain legislation be enacted to insure an uninterrupted continuance of that peaceful and orderly state government which the citizens of this state have enjoyed in the past, to the end that the people living within our borders may devote themselves to the performance of their peaceful pursuits without apprehension of any danger threatening them in the exercise of their daily occupations; and an emergency exists demanding that such legislation be enacted without delay. In view, therefore, of this existing emergency, and for the purpose of enacting that legislation which is imperatively demanded, at the earliest possible date, I, O. A. Larrazolo, Governor of the State of New Mexico, in virtue of the authority vested in me, by the constitution of the state, hereby call a Special Session of the Fourth State Legislature of the State of New Mexico, to meet and convene at the State Capitol Building, in the County of Santa Fe, in the State of New Mexico, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1920, and to continue the enacting such legislation as in the wisdom of said body may be deemed necessary and sufficient upon the following subjects (and none other), to-wit:

- To enact laws and to provide funds for the suppression of insurance and for the public defense.
- To consider and to act upon the question of the ratification by the legislature of the Joint Resolution of the Sixty-sixth Congress of the United States of America proposing an amendment to the federal constitution, extending the right of suffrage to women, which said amendment consists of the following:—"ARTICLE—The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
- To enact such legislation as may be deemed sufficient authorizing the county of Hidalgo, in the State of New Mexico, to levy a special tax for the purpose of transcribing the records properly belonging to said county, from the offices or office of the county clerks or county clerk of the counties or county where that said county of Hidalgo was created.
- To enact such legislation as may be deemed sufficient in order to enable the boards of county commissioners of the various counties in the State of New Mexico to be authorized by the state to acquire, purchase or otherwise to take title to the lands and lands acquired upon state Act; Creating a Soldier Settlement Board, Defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation therefor; by providing available funds to carry into effect the provisions of said act, and otherwise as the legislature may see fit and proper, in order to make the said act and its provisions operative, or to enact such other legislation in lieu of that contained in said Chapter, so as to more effectively render the desired assistance to the soldiers, sailors, marines and others who have served with the armed forces of the United States in the various wars in which the United States have taken part, including former American citizens who served in the allied armies against the Central Powers of Europe, in the year of 1914 to 1918, and who have been remanded and have been honorably discharged, or else to take such legislative action in

the premises as to the legislature may seem meet and proper.

- To provide funds for the payment of salaries now due and which remain unpaid, for lack of funds, to the officers and employees of the Soldier Settlement Board.
- To enact such laws as may be sufficient to authorize the boards of county commissioners of the counties of Sierra and Grant, in the State of New Mexico, to levy a special road tax for the purpose of providing funds for the construction and maintenance of that portion of the highway from Elephant Butte, in Sierra County, New Mexico, to the Arizona state line, in the respective counties of Sierra and Grant.
- To enact such legislation as may be necessary in order to authorize the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Socorro, in the State of New Mexico, to levy a special tax for the purpose of constructing, improving and maintaining State Highway No. 5, from the town of Socorro, through Magdalena, Datil and Quemado to the Arizona state line, being a portion of the highway known as the "Ocean to Ocean Highway."

And for the accomplishment of each and all of these ends, to make all such appropriations of money as shall be necessary and required.

STATE UNABLE TO MEET U. S. ALLOTMENT

The state highway department is doing state bill figuring as to what funds may be actually counted upon to complete the road building program ordered in 1912. The highway commission is strictly for the purpose of having all the money in the pocket before the construction of any road project is undertaken. The department is anxious to start all the work possible this spring and the month will justly.

The federal allotment for the three years ending December 31, 1912, is \$4,389,940. To make the amount available the state must meet it with a like amount or dollar for dollar. At the same time the state highway department must also provide for maintenance, overhead expenses, district offices and emergency claims. Allowances must be made for washing out of bridges and damage to highways by floods. The total amount of money that must be provided by the state will therefore exceed the federal allotment.

The receipts for 1920 are estimated \$1,808,300, leaving a balance of \$2,581,640. In the receipts are included \$300,000 of debentures sold anticipating taxes.

The receipts for the first half of 1921 are estimated at \$1,200,200 and the expenditures at \$883,700 leaving a balance of \$316,500. The expenditures at \$824,000 must be met, which in fact leaves an overdraft of \$498,500.

The receipts for the second half of the year 1921 are estimated at \$792,500 and the expenses \$849,600. This increases the deficit to \$557,100.

The receipts for 1922 are estimated at \$1,800,000 and the expenditures at \$2,500,000 leaving a balance on hand December 31, 1922 of \$557,000 after protecting the deficit of the previous year.

In the meantime it is estimated that the state highway department will have spent as its share of \$3,200,000 on the projects \$2,500,000. Therefore on December 31, 1922, there will remain a balance of \$1,332,200 of federal allotment that New Mexico will be unable to meet dollar for dollar for lack of funds on that date.

TURPENTINE INDUSTRY IN NEW MEXICO FORESTS

The day of turpentine on the Santa Fe national forest and other forests of the southwest is coming. C. Kircher, supervisor of the Santa Fe, believes that is not far off. The forests of the southeast, long ago exhausted and that is the reason for Mr. Kircher's confident belief that the industry will come to New Mexico and Arizona.

The New Mexico yellow pine, although not as productive of turpentine as the southeastern pine, stands virtually the only hope of turpentine for survival in the United States. The native pine yields about two-thirds as much as its southeastern rival—enough for successful operation. And, in addition to that, Mr. Kircher believes conditions especially on the Jemez and Pecos divisions of the Santa Fe forest, where there are huge stands of yellow pine, are suitable for successful turpentine.

Although the yellow pine is believed to be the best bet in the southwest for turpentine, the pinoon may prove attractive. An experiment to ascertain its fitness is being made on the Jemez forest, but it will be some time before its suitability can be determined.

The industry wouldn't result in any great damage to the forests. The trees yield for twelve years and at the end of that time can be used for lumber. There is a possibility, however, that the turpentine cankers but little depreciation in their value as lumber. In view of this permit are given by the forest service for the work on national forests.

RAILROADS TO STOP GRAIN CONGESTION

To remedy congested condition of grain elevators throughout the middle west, Director General Hines has issued general orders to railroads serving the grain producing areas which in effect, turn all available box car equipment into the grain transportation for the exclusion of practically all other traffic.

The orders provide for the special movement of grain during the ten day period beginning February 8.

Railroads affected serve the states of Illinois, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wisconsin, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and New Mexico.

SUPREME COURT RENDERS MANY DECISIONS

Edgar Allen, convicted of first degree murder in the district court for Union county and sentenced to be hanged, gets a new trial. The supreme court Monday reversed the judgment of the lower court.

The decision was one of eight announced—two of them in criminal cases. The judgment of the lower court was reversed in three cases, including that already named.

The appellants in the others reversed are Steve Edms and Aubrey Calley, convicted of voluntary manslaughter and Claudio Armijo, convicted of statutory rape.

In the case of Claudio Armijo, San Miguel county, a reversal was ordered and a new trial granted on the ground that the mere "hald charge" of a woman against a man in such a case is insufficient "as supported and corroborated by facts and circumstances pointing to guilt."

In the Allen case the upper court held that certain circumstantial evidence as to motive was inadmissible as there was nothing to indicate that the state of mind of defendant sought to be shown, could result therefrom. In the Edms-Calley case it was held that production in evidence of an attorney's alleged statement outside of court that "unless a certain fact were shown his clients would be convicted" was improper.

DEADLOCK ON OIL BILL BROKEN

House and senate conferees on the oil land leasing bill have reached an agreement breaking a deadlock over house and senate amendments to the so-called remedial provision of the oil section.

In adjusting differences over the remedial proposition, the conferees agreed upon proposals by Representative Sinnott designed to prevent any person obtaining more than the minimum of 3,200 acres of oil land by the signing or exchange of claims or by purchase from claimants.

The conferees also agreed upon a distribution of royalties derived from past production whereby 70 per cent will go to the reclamation fund, 20 to the state in which the oil was obtained and 10 per cent to the government.

On the question of the distribution of royalties derived from present production, the senate insisted on a distribution of 45 per cent each to the reclamation fund and to the state, and 10 per cent to the federal government, while the conferees urged 50, 40 and 10 per cent, respectively. A compromise was suggested whereby the percentage would be 47 1/2, 42 1/2 and 10 per cent and agreeing to the conferees, this will probably be accepted.

TWO BARRACKS AT STATE COLLEGE BURNED

Two barracks at the State College at Mesilla Park were destroyed by fire Monday and two other buildings were partly burned.

One boy broke his arm in three places by a fall from the top of one of the buildings while fighting fire. A few other boys were slightly injured.

The regents have asked the governor to include provision for building dormitories in his call for the special session of the legislature as students are now without quarters.

EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION NOW IN SESSION HERE

The Annual Convocation of the Episcopal church for New Mexico and extreme western Texas is in session here this week and is being attended by many of the clergymen, and lay members of the church, both men and women. The program is very interesting and contains many instructive addresses. Educational matters are being given special and full attention at this meeting.

NO MORE OIL LEASES ON NEW APPLICATIONS

The state owns a considerable acreage of land that has not been leased for oil and gas exploration. Recently a considerable area has been cleared also. The state land office, it is announced today, will issue no more oil leases at present, except upon applications that have been filed heretofore. "It has been a popular impression that the state has leased all its land, retaining no off-sets or lands contiguous to or intermingled with the lands that have been leased. This is shown by the records to be an error, as a large acreage of lands selected, and which lie scattered all over the state, but particularly in the districts that are believed to be the most promising for oil, has been retained by the state. If development should show that lands in any part of the state are actually oil bearing, there will be found tracts of state land nearby in any district which will have a great value. It is for the purpose of saving these lands to the state that the policy of retaining a portion of the lands has been pursued, and now, after a year of leasing, the state's lands, it has been decided that for the present, at least, such lands as the state has retained in the districts where the greatest amount of leasing has been done will be held."

It was stated, however, at the state land office that proposition for the actual drilling of wells, backed by satisfactory bond, would be considered, and that such tracts as might be selected by the commissioner might be leased to persons who are able to do actual development work and are willing to obligate themselves to put down wells on state lands.

MORE BLOODED CATTLE FOR COLfax COUNTY

Two carloads of exceptionally fine Herefords, consisting of about 40 young cows and two magnificent bulls, passed through the city en route to the Remberg ranch near Ute Park recently from Eagle, Colo., where they were purchased by the present owner of the ranch, a wealthy Kansan. These cattle were among those exhibited by the Christian stock show at the recent stock show in Denver. Their purchase price is not known. Besides these animals another bunch of exhibition Herefords from the stock show whose purchase is of more direct interest, were brought in last Monday by the Stocking Cattle Co., whose ranch is just south of Raton. This purchase consisted of 16 fine bulls and one young heifer, the latter having been nicked from a pen exhibited by a Holyoke, Colo., man at a price of \$300.

It is stated that more fine cattle were bought for New Mexico herds at the recent Denver stock show than for any other western state, which reduces the value of shares to 30 cents. The board of directors is reduced from seven to three members. The New Mexico office is in Santa Fe and N. B. Laughlin is the resident agent.

TUCUMCARI ELKS RELIEVE LITTLE LAME GIRL

The State Record acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following clipping from the Kansas City Times, from Ray G. Hulbert of the Missouri Press Writes Guild relative to a little relief work by Elks in this state:—"POLLYANNA WAS HERE. A few days ago a 9-year-old girl from Tucumcari, N. M., was having trouble with her leg. One of Kansas City's big hotels, riding up and down in the first elevator she had ever seen. She was a cripple whose nine years had been spent in poverty and suffering, the latter the result of congenital dislocation of the hip, but she was a happy child in wonderful relief at her home here in Tucumcari, in care of a Pullman stateroom, in care of a Tucumcari banker, who also is grand exalted ruler of the Elks there, and his wife. Because the child's mother had to earn her living by manual toil, and could do nothing more than provide her crippled daughter and her other children a living, the Elks of Tucumcari raised a fund to send the little girl to the Osteopathic hospital in Kirksville, and the party had stopped in Kansas City a day to break the journey. The little girl, Doris Carver, was taken on to Kirksville, where Saturday she underwent an operation which the prominent doctor will restore her to normal health."

LEO HERSCH, PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN, DIES

Leo Hersch, city treasurer and head of the wholesale grain and feed business conducted under his name, died Monday at 6 o'clock at his home. Mr. Hersch had been a sufferer from a disease of the liver and a short time ago went to Mayo Brothers' hospital at Rochester, Minn., seeking relief. The trip indirectly caused his death. On his way home he caught the influenza, and upon his arrival home he was favored to go to bed. The influenza was followed by pneumonia, which terminated in his death.

The funeral was held yesterday afternoon and was largely attended by members of the Elks Lodge and other friends and associates.

DELEGATES NAMED TO ATTEND ROAD MEETING

Governor O. A. Larrazolo has named three delegates to represent New Mexico at a conference in Washington for the purpose of setting a congressional appropriation for road money. They are Congressman R. C. Herndon, C. Y. Safford and D. S. Johnson. They are all in Washington. The meeting is scheduled for February 10.

NEWS REVIEW BERNALILLO

At a meeting held by the Girls' Welfare Home at Albuquerque Saturday Mrs. Felix Baca who was chairman of the Board for over a year, resigned and Mrs. R. F. Asplund, of Santa Fe, was chosen to succeed her. Mrs. Baca has been untiring in her efforts to make the home for delinquent girls in New Mexico a reality and much of the credit of the institution of the Albuquerque Women's Club is due to her. She is also president and her executive ability and efficiency is well known.

A damage suit for \$20,000 has been brought against the City Electric company and the El Paso Telephone company by Mr. Emma J. Shipley of Albuquerque, a street car passenger, who claims to have suffered injuries when alighting from a car while the streets were torn up with paving operations.

Mrs. Shipley claims that she fell when she was getting on an old Town car, that she was seriously bruised by the fall, and received permanent injuries.

D. F. McDonald and Warren Graham, of Albuquerque, will immediately start the construction of a six-story brick business building, 25 by 142 feet on Fourth and Central avenues. The structure will contain five rooms, three of which are already spoken for.

Finishing consisting of two beds, small bed room, bathroom, living room, dining room and kitchen. The city past noise at Albuquerque Saturday. Entrance was raised by moving the big Yale lock in two. The authorities expect to suppress the thieves in a short time.

CHAVES

The Purdy & Childress, firm have bought the entire furniture stock of the Dilley Furniture company. Because of the large stock already on hand, Purdy & Childress have not decided what they will do with the supply purchased. Their quarters will not accommodate the entire new supply with what they have on hand. This deal was one of the largest furniture deals ever occurring in the southwest, as Dilley's was known as one of the largest furniture stocks in this section of the country.—Rosen News.

COLFAX

Leo Arko, a resident of Moreno Valley, was arraigned in justice court before W. B. Hickman at Cimarron recently upon complaint of the county superintendent of schools and the local board in Dist. 25 for the violation of the school attendance law. The court assessed a fine of \$25 and costs, the fine being remitted upon condition that the law be observed and the child sent to school as required.

Frank Humphreys, of Maxwell, shipped several car loads of cattle to the Kansas City market last Friday.

Gus Radka, who opened the Silver Moon cafe and successfully conducted the same for several years, opened up a Coffee House, January 31. Mr. Radka needs no introduction to the people of Raton and he will, without doubt, keep his new place of business up to his usual high standard.

CURRY

Shipley Bros. Cattle Co. sold 7800 acres of ranch and farm land to Honk & Grew last week for a consideration of \$28,000.

This price includes the wheat crop planted on the land.

Further land sales are contemplated by Shipley Bros. that comprising two sections for which the agreement is \$16,000.00. The Shipley ranch is located northwest of Clancy, Clovis Journal.

GUADALUPE

The members of the Bean Growers Association have almost completed their cleaning of last year's crop. They have sold their machine to bean growers from Taiban and will ship it the first of next week. The growers will purchase a smaller machine.—Vaughn News.

FINAL PLANS FOR ROAD PROJECTS COMPLETED

The state highway department has completed final plans for Federal Aid Project No. 14 from Tesuque to Poudre in Santa Fe and Project No. 39 the bridge project over the Canadian river at Loren. The plans have been sent to the district office at Albuquerque for approval. It is hoped that both projects will be ready to advertise in the near future.

DE BACA

C. W. Walker delivered 200 head of three year old steers, which were loaded out for panhandle people. The price received was \$90 a head. The cattle was bought by the same parties who recently purchased the McKenzie calf crop which brought \$35 a head.—Fort Sumner Leader.

DONA ANA

J. F. Neugen of Yuma has purchased 640 acres of land in the Rincon valley. He bought his land in Arizona at about \$75 per acre and sold for \$700. After looking over the Mesilla Valley he decided he could buy just as good land as in Arizona and get the same price in the future. He will plant cotton.

WATER USERS PROTEST REDLUFF PROJECT

Water users and prospective water users on the Pecos river in Eddy County are protesting loud and strong against granting the application of C. Q. Thorpe for the Redluff project, a dam about four miles north of the Texas state line. This application No. 1266 was filed early in November by his agent A. S. Kirkpatrick of Silver City. The project proposed is for power purposes only and intended to develop nearly 5000 horsepower. The capacity of the proposed reservoir is 70,000 acre feet.

The state engineer has advertised the application according to law, giving every one notice and opportunity to protest. Through the medium of county and state engineers, everybody expected a line was laid to make a protest and ask for a hearing before final action was taken by the state engineer. A line was indeed several people decided to go forward on their own account and not take chances of letting the matter go by default.

In consequence there were five protests filed on Monday in the official section of the state engineer's office. They all were filed in the particular interests and were designed in case the application is granted. It is set out that the application is not bona fide as there is no market for such a large amount of power and no point to which the power must be carried.

John C. Quoon of Malaga, who recently applied for the dam, appropriated water in Black river, a tributary of the Pecos, files protest through his attorney Gray A. Reed. He demands a hearing that he may be able to submit arguments against this application.

T. A. Ezell files a protest through his attorney Major E. P. Bujae. Mr. Ezell filed an application for this reservoir site on Dec. 1, 1912 and obtained approval. But there was difficulty in financing the project which was intended for the irrigation of lands both in New Mexico and Texas, and extensions were granted from time to time. The matter was allowed to lapse. Mr. Ezell claims that he has spent much money in the premises and that he has rights that must be respected.

Edna Harrows, executrix of the estate of Mrs. Geo. H. Harrows, files protest through her attorney Major E. P. Bujae, and the granting of the application would affect adversely the Hagerman Canal and Reservoir project. This project is on the east side of the Pecos river about twelve miles south of Carlsbad and was about the earliest on the Pecos river. At the time C. B. Eddy, J. J. Hagerman and others started to develop the Pecos valley in 1880 this had the time a fine vineyard and orchards. It was the only show place to which prospectors at that time could be taken to show what the possibilities of the valley were. It is claimed that it owns the oldest water right on the river. It contains about five thousand acres of irrigable land.

The Pecos Irrigation company also files protest through its attorney Major E. P. Bujae. This company is the successor of the first big irrigation company in the valley. In 1906 it sold its irrigation system to the Reclamation Service which rebuilt the works. The company still has much land south of Black River that are in line for irrigation under the enlarged Carlsbad project. In case the application of Mr. Thorpe is granted these lands would forever be excluded from development under irrigation.

The Pecos Water Users' Association, the official body of land owners under the Carlsbad project, also files a strong protest. The granting of the application would seriously affect further development of the project.

The state engineer has not set any date for a hearing nor has he determined the place where the hearing will be held. The protesters ask that the hearing be held on the ground.

This matter is not only of interest to the people in the lower valley. It is really the entering wedge to try to obtain all the water possible from New Mexico for use in Texas. The people of the Pecos Valley of Texas are actually at work to develop the largest possible area from the New Mexico state line south by irrigation. The water supply is not large enough to meet the demands. Old rights to water are being investigated as there was irrigation on the Pecos in Texas as before such a thing was ever thought of in the lower valley in New Mexico.

The situation points towards long and expensive litigation. The suit filed by the government to establish the right on the Pecos in New Mexico will be a long drawn out affair. It will take the state engineer much time to make the hydrographic survey as he has agreed to make. Until this is completed little progress will be made in the suit. Every body's rights will have to be settled.

EDDY

M. B. Sierus, one of the large land owners of the Yuma valley, has purchased two large tracts of land. He expects to make his home here.

GRANT

W. J. Russell and Mrs. Nat Roberts recently purchased for the Nat Roberts estate a fine registered Hereford bull. The animal is a noted family of Herefords and cost \$1500.00. While this seems a large price to pay for an animal, the improvement in the quality of the next crop of calves will no doubt be noticeable, and they will bring double the amount that those of poorer blood will bring in the market. The blood of the cattlemen to improve their herds in this way is very commendable.

Fred Neimeyer, a resident of this county over twenty years ago, is back here on a visit to friends in the lower valley. He was a farmer in those days and still has land interests in that section. After leaving here, Mr. Neimeyer went to Los Angeles, Cal., and engaged in the dairy business from which place he has only recently come. He finds many changes in his long absence from this section and many improvements in the town and county. He may remain here some time.—Carlsbad Current.

Lit and John Prude left for Roy, to inspect a car of registered bulls, which they expect to put on their ranch. Lit and John are very particular about grading their cattle and expect, within the next few years, to show about the highest grade of Herefords that can be shown in this country. It pays to grow the best.—Hope Press.

GRANT

E. E. Miller bought the J. C. Gage Orchard and will build a home and grow chickens and hogs.

GRANT

A gang of workmen are employed by A. E. Atkins & Co. in the work of clearing the site and in the work of rebuilding the Atkins Piling Mill and Lumber yard which was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. A large number of improvements are to be included in the new plant according to the plans drawn.

R. H. Boushkae is also rebuilding the five room bungalow which was destroyed in the same fire.—Silver City Enterprise.

A number of men are employed in removing the Deisel engines and some other parts of the equipment of the Cleveland Mine, and hauling them down over the narrow-gauge railway for shipment to Hanover. Some of the buildings are also being moved to the same place.

As a result of driving into an unprotected opening on the Farwood farm, the place where the hearing will be held, the protesters ask that the hearing be held on the ground.

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APPLICATION ON FILE WITH ENGINEER WITHDRAWN

Chas. J. Willson of Albuquerque has filed notice with the state engineer that he has withdrawn application 1091 for permit to establish a power project on the Gila river.

The Uraes Land and Cattle company and George H. Webster have withdrawn application No. 80 for permit to change the point of diversion on their irrigation project in Colfax county.

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GRANT

W. J. Russell and Mrs. Nat Roberts recently purchased for the Nat Roberts estate a fine registered Hereford bull. The animal is a noted family of Herefords and cost \$1500.00. While this seems a large price to pay for an animal, the improvement in the quality of the next crop of calves will no doubt be noticeable, and they will bring double the amount that those of poorer blood will bring in the market. The blood of the cattlemen to improve their herds in this way is very commendable.

GRANT

Fred Neimeyer, a resident of this county over twenty years ago, is back here on a visit to friends in the lower valley. He was a farmer in those days and still has land interests in that section. After leaving here, Mr. Neimeyer went to Los Angeles, Cal., and engaged in the dairy business from which place he has only recently come. He finds many changes in his long absence from this section and many improvements in the town and county. He may remain here some time.—Carlsbad Current.

GRANT

Lit and John Prude left for Roy, to inspect a car of registered bulls, which they expect to put on their ranch. Lit and John are very particular about grading their cattle and expect, within the next few years, to show about the highest grade of Herefords that can be shown in this country. It pays to grow the best.—Hope Press.

GRANT

E. E. Miller bought the J. C. Gage Orchard and will build a home and grow chickens and hogs.

GRANT

A gang of workmen are employed by A. E. Atkins & Co. in the work of clearing the site and in the work of rebuilding the Atkins Piling Mill and Lumber yard which was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. A large number of improvements are to be included in the new plant according to the plans drawn.

R. H. Boushkae is also rebuilding the five room bungalow which was destroyed in the same fire.—Silver City Enterprise.

GRANT

A number of men are employed in removing the Deisel engines and some other parts of the equipment of the Cleveland Mine, and hauling them down over the narrow-gauge railway for shipment to Hanover. Some of the buildings are also being moved to the same place.

As a result of driving into an unprotected opening on the Farwood farm, the place where the hearing will be held, the protesters ask that the hearing be held on the ground.

This matter is not only of interest to the people in the lower valley. It is really the entering wedge to try to obtain all the water possible from New Mexico for use in Texas. The people of the Pecos Valley of Texas are actually at work to develop the largest possible area from the New Mexico state line south by irrigation. The water supply is not large enough to meet the demands. Old rights to water are being investigated as there was irrigation on the Pecos in Texas as before such a thing was ever thought of in the lower valley in New Mexico.

The situation points towards long and expensive litigation. The suit filed by the government to establish the right on the Pecos in New Mexico will be a long drawn out affair. It will take the state engineer much time to make the hydrographic survey as he has agreed to make. Until this is completed little progress will be made in the suit. Every body's rights will have to be settled.

APPLICATION ON FILE WITH ENGINEER WITHDRAWN

Chas. J. Willson of Albuquerque has filed notice with the state engineer that he has withdrawn application 1091 for permit to establish a power project on the Gila river.

The Uraes Land and Cattle company and George H. Webster have withdrawn application No. 80 for permit to change the point of diversion on their irrigation project in Colfax county.

FINAL PLANS FOR ROAD PROJECTS COMPLETED

The state highway department has completed final plans for Federal Aid Project No. 14 from Tesuque to Poudre in Santa Fe and Project No. 39 the bridge project over the Canadian river at Loren. The plans have been sent to the district office at Albuquerque for approval. It is hoped that both projects will be

AGREE ON NEW OIL LAND BILL

75,000,000 ACRES PUBLIC LANDS TO BE OPENED TO DEVELOPMENT.

3,200 ACRES MAXIMUM

WILL OPEN 44,000,000 ACRES OF COAL LANDS IN WESTERN STATES.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Three months of bickering and an almost unbreakable deadlock on the oil land leasing bill have ended through agreement of House and Senate conferees on legislation. Senator Stannett, Republican of Utah, chairman of the Senate conferees, announced the conferees' report would be submitted to the House and an effort made to obtain immediate consideration.

The agreement of the conferees is expected to be approved with little opposition by both the House and Senate, thereby completing legislation which has been pending for the last ten years and which would open up for development approximately 75,000,000 acres of public domain in western states. Last session, a similar bill was passed by the Senate. Failure to accept the conferees' report in the House prevented final enactment.

As now proposed the bill affects oil, coal, gas, phosphatic, sodium, and oil shale lands and is strictly a leasing measure, all provisions for outright sale having been eliminated. Under the measure approximately 44,000,000 acres of government-owned land alone would be opened for development as well as about 800,000,000 acres of oil lands.

As agreed on by the conferees the bill specifies only a minimum royalty, the Senate provisions providing maximum royalties having been eliminated. In the matter of contested claims on oil, the conferees agreed upon 75 per cent of the royalty received on past production going to the reclamation fund, 20 per cent to the states in which the oil was produced and 10 per cent to the government.

Under another compromise all royalties derived from oil, gas, coal, phosphate and sodium produced in the future will be distributed 52 1/2 per cent to the reclamation fund, 37 1/2 per cent to the state and 10 per cent to the government.

The compromised measure also provides that the total amount of the royalties to be paid shall be determined by competitive bidding or by methods to be prescribed by the secretary of the interior. For oil lands a maximum of 3,200 acres may be leased at a minimum royalty of 12 1/2 per cent. The maximum for coal lands is 2,500 acres with a minimum royalty of 5 cents per ton. The same acreage is prescribed for phosphate and sodium, but 5,120 acres of oil shale lands can be leased.

The Senate omnibus provisions over which a deadlock developed and which is designed to permit an adjustment of differences over claims growing out of the development of the naval reserves in California and Wyoming were in part retained. Under a compromise proposed by Representative Stannett of Oregon, chairman of the House conferees, and accepted by the conferees, however, sales of surplus oil lands by persons holding more than 5,200 acres, the maximum allowed under the bill, and made after last Oct. 1, would be invalidated. This modification is designed to prevent land juggling.

Draft Conspirators to Pen.

San Francisco, Calif.—Sentence of Frank P. Huntington to ten years and of Ideel Kennedy to eleven years in the federal penitentiary at McNeil's island from the federal district court at Los Angeles for violating the espionage act has been affirmed by the United States circuit court of appeals. Huntington, a Los Angeles physician, and Miss Kennedy were charged with conspiring to impair the loyalty of recruits so that they would be rejected for military service.

May Make Peace With Reds.

London.—Confirmation has been received that the Polish government, in conjunction with the allies, is considering the offer of peace made by soviet Russia. The offer, which was from Moscow, invited a friendly settlement of all disputes and outstanding questions between Poland and soviet Russia. Stanislaw Patok, minister of foreign affairs for Poland, has been in London recently consulting with Premier Lloyd George.

America's Trade Balance Growing.

Washington.—America's trade balance against Europe increased by \$4,425,410,566 in 1919, figures issued by the department of commerce showing that exports from the United States were \$5,185,080,720 while imports were \$750,569,784. The trade balance in favor of the United States over the United Kingdom during the year was \$1,969,088,783; that over France, \$709,497,887; and that over Italy, \$380,628,396. A trade balance of \$82,137,085 was registered over Germany.

Railroad Men Press Demands.

Washington.—Demands of more than 2,000,000 railroad workers for wage increases to meet the high cost of living which the government has failed to reduce have been renewed by the "Big Four" railroad brotherhoods and the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor. The demands, which range from 5 to 40 per cent, in accordance with the character of the work affected, have been submitted by the heads of the big four brotherhoods.

KENDRICK IS PRESIDENT

PASS MANY STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

STOCKMEN IN NATIONAL CONVENTION ENDORSE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 30.—Governor's regulation of the meat packing industry was endorsed in a resolution adopted at the closing session here of the American National Livestock Association's annual convention. United States Senator John B. Kendrick was re-elected president of the association and El Paso, Texas, was chosen as next year's meeting place.

Prompt return of the railroads to private control, with restoration of the full powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was demanded in another resolution adopted.

Universal military training for the youth of the nation was advocated. The treaty resolution, while not specifying any particular set of resolutions, declared the Senate, in its ratification, should safeguard American interests to the fullest extent by all reservations they deem appropriate.

The resolutions must be so strong, it was pointed out, as to leave no doubt as to any constitutional limits. The American constitution must be preserved in all its Americanism and for the perpetuity of the nation.

Failing the possibility of sufficient votes with such safeguards, the resolutions declare Congress should pass at once a declaration that the war is at an end.

Other resolutions endorsed the satisfaction of the jobbers' activities legislation effected by Attorney General Palmer; praised the work of United States Senator John B. Kendrick as president of the association and of the association's market committee; favored placing public lands under the supervision of the department of agriculture; endorsed the policy of deportation of alien agitators and opposed leasing of public lands to aliens who have not made application for citizenship.

The resolution endorsing government regulation of the meat packing industry avoided specific reference to the livestock commission bill now before the House agricultural committee. It asked for regulatory laws "so specifically and plainly expressed as to prevent misunderstanding or the exercise of any arbitrary power" and recommends "that the supervision of such market legislation be made a matter of law, such as to occasion the least possible disturbance or interference with existing business conditions."

Senator Kendrick, as president, announced the reappointment, with one exception, of the present marketing committee, with H. A. Jastro, of Berkeleyfield, Cal., as chairman and E. L. Burke of Omaha as vice chairman.

C. M. O'Donnell of Bell Ranch, N. M., was re-elected first vice president, and second vice president was elected as follows: M. K. Parsons, Salt Lake City; Eugene Bauer, Newark, Colo.; E. L. Burke, Omaha; C. L. Britz, Marfa, Texas; William Pollman, Baker, Ore.

York Must Undergo Operation.

Worcester, Mass.—Sergeant Alvin C. York, war hero, who is touring the United States in behalf of the Alvin C. York foundation to fund and maintain a school in the mountain section of the South, has been forced to cancel his tour owing to an attack of appendicitis. He was stricken after his lecture in Boston. He was placed under doctors' care here and they advised an immediate operation.

Hamby Electrocuted.

Ossining, N. Y.—Gordon Fawcett Hamby, the 25-year-old murderer, bank robber and train bandit, whose crime record reached from coast to coast and culminated in the murder of two Brooklyn bank employees in December, 1918, has been electrocuted in Sing Sing prison.

\$131,000,000 for Training Youth.

Washington.—The annual cost of universal military training, as provided for in the Senate army reorganization bill, would be approximately \$131,000,000, according to figures made public by Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the military affairs committee.

Plane Carries Airman to Grave.

San Jose, Cal.—In accordance with a wish expressed by Charles J. Albrames just before his death, the casket containing his body was borne from the Garden City aviation field near here to the cemetery by airplane.

Arrest Profiteers.

Des Moines, Ia.—Charged with profiting in sugar, four Des Moines grocery men have been arrested on warrants sworn to by H. G. Larimer, federal fair price commissioner for Iowa.

Won't Boost Steel Prices.

New York.—There is no present intention on the part of the United States Steel Corporation or its subsidiaries to increase the selling price of their products, Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board, declared when he was asked what course would be taken to meet the 10 per cent wage increase authorized. It is expected that 175,000 men will benefit by the raise, which will add \$24,000,000 to the company's pay roll.

Big Loss of Natural Gas.

Bakersfield, Calif.—A daily loss of between 10,000,000 and 20,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas which is escaping from patented oil lands in the heart of the naval petroleum reserve No. 1, Elk Hills, Fern county, is "a subject of great public importance at this hour," declared State Oil and Gas Supervisor R. P. McLaughlin in a report received here. The gas comes from two wells where the rock pressure is about 600 pounds per square inch.

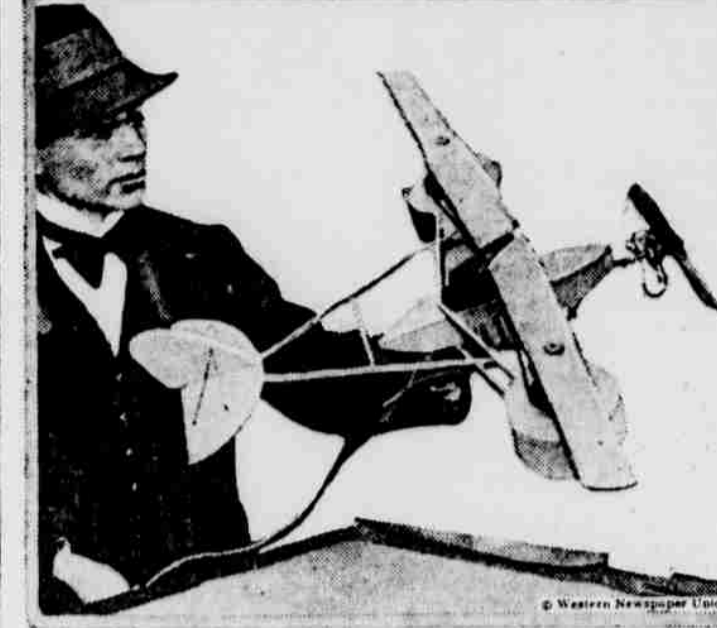
Whipping Changes Juror's Mind.

Monroe, La.—Because a jurymen failed to agree to a verdict of guilty in the case of Alvin Calhoun, negro alleged confessed slayer of N. E. Arnold, a young white farmer, a mob publicly whipped the recalcitrant juror and then dipped him in a mud hole, said reports from Tallulah, where the trial was held. After his chastisement, the report said, the mud-covered juror returned to the jury room and agreed to a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Ex-Kaiser Gets Many Gifts.

Amerongen.—The staff of the Amerongen telegraph office was increased to handle the flood of telegrams of congratulations received by former Emperor William of Germany on the occasion of his birthday. Two huge cartloads of flowers and other gifts were delivered at Bentinck castle, where the one-time emperor is domiciled. The queen's commissioner for the district of Utrecht, who arrived at Amerongen during the afternoon, called at the castle.

THIS AIRPLANE MODEL RISES VERTICALLY



Win. J. Beach of Australia, a pioneer in aviation, and his model helicopter, which he recently demonstrated before a committee from the American Flying club. The little plane actually rose vertically from a standing position on the table, and, to quote Mr. Beach, "there is no reason why an actual plane built along the same lines should not do the same."

MANY FARMERS ARE DISSATISFIED REACH LOW RECORD

CAUSE SAID TO BE DUE TO EUROPEAN DEBT TO U. S.

LONDON FEARS CHAOS IN EUROPE AS RESULT OF MONEY MARKET.

New York, Jan. 29.—Rates of exchange on London and all the principal European centers continue to decline to new low records through sheer weight of offerings from domestic and foreign sources.

The declines extended to the Orient, the rate moving against Japan for the first time in more than a year. There was little trading in Chinese bills because of the inability of dealers to secure definite quotations.

Advices from London indicated that a feeling akin to consternation had gripped possession of the British capital, which, for generations dominated the world's exchange markets.

Neither in London, Paris nor here was any solution of the problem offered, although it was realized that matters now have reached the stage where further delay may cause wide-scale chaos.

Primarily, the situation as viewed by those most concerned, hinged on the fact that nearly all the European countries are heavily in debt to the United States. Only by the organization of an international exchange committee, and the willingness of American bankers to extend credits already contracted, can existing conditions be overcome, in the opinion of leading mercantile interests.

The low rate of \$2.10 on demand bills of the pound sterling marked a decline of 6 cents from previous record low and implies a discount of slightly more than 28 per cent. French and Belgian francs, also listed, all nominally quoted at 5.18 1/2 to the dollar, fell to levels ranging to 1.27, an almost infinitesimal recovery, however, in view of their normal or pre-war value of 32 1/2 cents.

Toronto.—A warning that "hard times" are approaching if lavish spending is not curbed immediately was sounded here by Sir Edmund Osler, president of the Dominion bank and brother of the late Sir William Osler. "English investors," he declared, "soon will be withdrawing larger sums of money from Canada, while no money can be expected from Great Britain until the exchange situation changes."

Washington.—Through Secretary Glass, President Wilson has renewed the appeal to Congress to grant credits of \$150,000,000 for Poland, Austria and Armenia to alleviate conditions which threaten "moral and material chaos" in those countries.

Court Upholds Suffrage.

Austin, Texas.—The Texas women's primary suffrage act was upheld when the Supreme Court refused to grant a writ of error in the case originating in McLennan county, where the third Court of Civil Appeals declared the law constitutional.

Tombstone Full of Witnesses.

are filled to overflowing and private homes are caring for scores of defendants, witnesses and jurymen here for the trials for more than 200 persons accused of departing 1,395 striking copper miners from Bisbee, Ariz., to Columbus, N. M., on July 12, 1917.

Proclaims Self Dictator.

San Antonio, Texas.—Declaring that he will not transfer the government of Mexico to the presidential candidate chosen at the election to be held next July, President Carranza has proclaimed himself dictator of Mexico, according to a dispatch from Mexico City. Carranza also has declared foreign states, whose governors have joined together in a call for a convention to agree on a civilian candidate for the presidency, "to be without the constitutional regime."

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POLISH DIVISION JOIN ANARCHISTS

REPORTED THAT BLACK SEA TOWNS FALL INTO BOLSHEVIKI HANDS.

POLES KILL OFFICERS

UKRAINIANS CAPTURE ODESSA WITH AID OF KHERSON REGULARS.

CHANGES THIEF TO NORMAL BEING

Richmond, Va.—A delicate operation has changed S. Dabney Crenshaw, Jr., former University of Virginia student, and son of a high official of a manufacturing concern in Richmond, Va., from a person with criminal instincts to a perfectly normal being. Young Crenshaw was committed to a hospital for the insane after being tried three times at Charlottesville, Va., for robbing the chemical laboratory at the University of Virginia, early in 1917.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
DENVER MARKETS.
Cattle.

Beef steers, ch. to prime, \$13.50@15.00
Beef steers, good to choice, 12.00@13.50
Beef steers, fair to good, 10.50@12.50
Heifers, prime, 10.50@11.50
Cows, fair to good, 9.00@11.00
Cows, good to choice, 8.50@9.50
Canners, 5.50@5.00
Butchers, 7.00@8.25
Hulls, 12.50@15.50
Veal calves, 11.00@12.00
Stockers, good to choice, 11.00@12.00
Feeders, fair to good, 9.75@10.00
Stockers, good to choice, 8.25@8.50
Stockers, fair to good, 7.50@8.00
Stockers, plain, 5.00@6.50

Hogs.
Good hogs, \$15.15@15.25

Sheep.
Lambs, fat, good to choice, \$18.50@19.00
Lambs, fat, fair to good, 18.00@18.25
Lambs, feeders, 17.50@18.25
Fat yearlings, 12.75@13.90
Yearlings, 9.00@9.10
Lambs, fat, good to choice, 10.75@11.25
Feeder ewes, 7.00@8.50

Dressed Poultry.

The following prices on dressed poultry are not F. O. B. prices:

Turkeys, No. 1, 35 @42
Turkeys, old toms, 25 @34
Hens, lb., 28 @30
Lucks, young, 20 @22
Geese, 25 @27
Duckets, 25 @30

Live Poultry.

Turkeys, 10 lb. or over, 39 @42
Ducklets, 18 @20
Fowlings, 28 @30
Cocks, 14 @16
Springs, 25 @30

Eggs.
Eggs, strictly fresh, case count, \$16.00@16.50

Butter.
Creameries, 1st grade, lb., 62 @61
Process butter, 57 @58
Packing stock, 50

Butter Fat.
Direct, 53 @61
Station, 56

Fruit.
Apples, Colo., box, \$1.50@1.60
Pears, Colo., crate, 2.50@3.00

Vegetables.

Beans, navy, cwt., 8.50@9.00
Beans, pintos, cwt., 6.00@6.75
Beans, lima, lb., 22 @25
Beans, green, lb., 28 @30
Beans, wax, lb., 28 @30
Peas, navy, cwt., 3.00@4.00
Cabbage, new, Colo., cwt., 6.00@7.25
Carrots, new, cwt., 2.50@3.00
Cauliflower, lb., 1.00@2.00
Cucumbers, h. b., doz., 3.25@4.50
Leaf lettuce, h. b., doz., 1.75@2.25
Lettuce, head, 1.00@2.00
Onions, Colo., cwt., 5.25@6.75
Potatoes, new, Colo., 4.00@5.00
Radishes, round, lb., 25 @30
Radishes, long, h. b., 45 @55
Turnips, new, cwt., 3.00@3.50

HAY AND GRAIN.

Grain.
(Buying price for best, f. o. b. Denver.)
Corn, No. 2 yellow, \$2.75
Corn, No. 3 mixed, 2.40
Oats, per cwt., 2.85
Barley, per cwt., 2.85

Hay.
Timothy, No. 1, ton, \$27.00
Timothy, No. 2, ton, 26.00
South Park, ton, 26.00
Alfalfa, ton, 26.00
Second Bottom No. 1, ton, 24.00

HIDDEN AND PELTS.
Denver Price List.

Dry Hides.
Butcher, 16 lbs. and up, \$1.25
Butcher, under 16 lbs., 1.20
Falls, all weights, .83
Hulls and stags, .85
Cattle, .85
Dry salt hides 50 per lb. less

Dry Hides Pelts.
Wool pelts, 2.00
Short wool pelts, .25
Butcher shearings, .15
Racks, saddles and pieces of pelts, all weights, 2.00
Green Salted Hides, Etc. .10

Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, .18
Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, .17
Hulls, No. 1, .14
Hulls, No. 2, .12
Glue, hides and skins, .10
Kip, No. 1, .27
Kip, No. 2, .25
Calf, No. 1, .17
Calf, No. 2, .15
Branded kip and calf, No. 1, .12
Branded kip and calf, No. 2, .10
No. 2, .70@.80
No. 2, .60@.70
Headless, 50 lbs., 1.00@1.40

Green Salted Hides.
Green hides 25 lb. or lb. less than cured.
Part cured hides 1c per lb. less than cured.

METAL MARKETS.
Colorado settlement prices:
Bar silver, \$1.25
Copper, pound, 19@19 1/2
Lead, 83.00
Spelter, 49.21
Zinc, per unit, \$4.50@4.70

FANTHOM LIVE STOCK.
At Chicago.
Chicago—Hogs—Butch, \$15.00@15.25; top, \$15.65; heavy, \$14.85@15.25; medium, \$15.10@15.35; light, \$15.15@15.45; light light, \$14.75@15.30; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$14.25@14.50; packing sows, rough, \$13.85@14.25; pigs, \$13.75@14.75.
Cattle—Beef steers, medium and heavy weight, choice and good, \$11.50@17.25; beef steers, medium, \$11.50@15.00; light weight, good and choice, \$10.00@16.25; common and medium, \$9.00@12.00; butcher cattle, heifers, \$6.75@13.65; cows, \$4.75@12.40; canners and cullers, \$5.45@8.75; steer calves, \$11.00@15.00; feeder steers, \$9.00@12.25; stocker steers, \$7.25@10.25.
Sheep—Lambs—4 lb. down, \$18.00@21.50; culls and common, \$16.00@18.75; ewes, medium and good, \$16.00@18.75; ewes, culls and common, \$7.50@10.50.

CASH GRAIN IN CHICAGO.
Chicago—Corn—No. 2 mixed, \$1.50@1.55; No. 2 yellow, \$1.50@1.55; Oats—No. 2 white, \$1.15@1.20; No. 3 white, \$1.10@1.15; Rye—\$1.40@1.51; Timothy—\$19.25@19.50; Clover Seed—\$4.00@5.00; Park—Nominal; Wild Rye—\$1.25@1.50; Ribs—\$18.75@19.50.
CHICAGO PRODUCE.
Chicago—Butter—Creamery, 50@50 1/2; Eggs—Firsts, 27@28; ordinary firsts, 26@27; at mark, cases included, 26@27.
Poultry—Alive—Spring, 23c; fowls, 26c.
Potatoes—Northern whites, carlots, \$14.55@16.00; Western Russets, jobbing, \$5.75.

A Surgeon Testified That He Considered the Operation Successful.

of a quantity of platinum and then burning the building in an effort to cover the theft.

At each trial the jury failed to agree. The defense was that he was insane at the time of the commission of the crime, but had since been restored to normal mentality by an operation on his skull.

A New York surgeon testified that he considered the operation eminently successful, as the whole character of the patient had undergone a complete change. When he first examined the college student soon after the latter's arrest in 1917, he said, his pulse was far below normal, his blood pressure never more than 100 and his spinal pressure fully three times what it should have been. The patient showed many abnormal mental symptoms, non-appreciation of the crime he had committed and no affection for his family.

The surgeon said that when young Crenshaw was under the knife it was diagnosed that the brain was in a diseased condition. Since the operation, the surgeon said, he had not detected any trace of moral lapses or delinquencies.

When the court entered the formal order granting him freedom, Crenshaw leaned over the rail and kissed his mother, who was seated behind him.

ESCAPED CONVICT BLUNDERS

Makes Mistake of Calling at Home of Keeper When He Lost His Way.

New York.—Irving Laven, the convict who escaped from New York city reformatory at New Hampton, made the mistake of calling at the home of Michael Mell, one of the keepers, for directions after he lost his way. He was recaptured and returned to his cell.

For a person of such great haste, Laven proved a slow traveler. He lost his way in the woods and, after eight hours' continual going, was caught one mile from the spot where he cast off his overcoat on the prison lawn and fled.

Emerging from the woods after tramping all night, he saw a light in a house and asked how to get to New York. He was dumfounded when Keeper Mell, off duty, came to the door. Keeper Charles Riker took him back to the institution and the warden called in the guards who were hunting for him. Laven is serving three years for larceny.

Girl Waits 21 Years for Lover in Prison

New York.—Archie Mull was released from prison at Glens Falls, N. Y., after spending 21 years in the role of convict. He was convicted of murder in 1898. Awaiting him on the outside was Miss Stella Grace Howe of Marlboro, Mass., to whom Mull had been engaged prior to his arrest. The two were married at once.

Convict Has Conscience.

Salem, Ore.—Unable longer to resist the gnawings of conscience, Elmer E. Barnard, who escaped from the Oregon state penitentiary here in company with Cecil Griffin and Ray Lindsey on the night of August 2, 1918, walked into Governor Oloit's offices one day recently and informed the executive that he had returned to Salem voluntarily to serve out his maximum term of ten years.

Found in Cow's Stomach.

London.—A purse which contained two coins, a button and a postage stamp was lost at a school treat last summer by a little girl and it was found in the stomach of a cow killed for Christmas.

Daily Cold Plunge Proved Fatal at Last.

Astoria, N. Y.—His habit of taking a cold bath every day, winter and summer, proved fatal to Thomas Fennert, a bank clerk. On the fatal morning he followed his custom, but the shock was too great.

DEDICATED TO ALL THE WORLD



HER VALENTINE

"VALENTINE'S DAY will be a fateful one for me," declared Peggy Candor to three of her intimates as they sat together over some sewing designed for orphans, and some hot chocolate designed for themselves.

"Why?" demanded Louise. "Is anybody going to offer himself to you as a valentine?"

"Well, yes, it amounts to that," confessed Peggy. "You see, I have decided to choose between Ray and Langdon and Cory. I'm tired of being wooed in three, and so I dropped a hint to each one that I would give my answer on Valentine's day, and I added to myself that I would accept the one who would send me a bunch of my favorite flowers at that time."

"It sounds like one of those Shakespeare's plays," said little Phyllis Brown.

"But how do you know that they will all three send flowers?" demanded Rita Selden. "One of them may send you a box of candy, or an old-fashioned lace valentine."

"Oh, I let them know that I considered flowers the only suitable kind of a valentine for grown-up girls, and Ray tried to get me to tell him which was my favorite flower."

"And which is?" demanded Louise.

"Pansies," replied Peggy quickly, "but don't you girls drop a hint to any one of those three boys. It seems to me that the one who finds out for himself the kind of flower that is the most expressive of your nature is the one who can safely be trusted to make you happy."

"A lovely flower, though," declared Phyllis, as she snipped away at

THAT VALENTINE OF MEMORY

Through memory's deepening mist I gaze upon a scene of other days: A country schoolroom—sitting there a blue-eyed girl with flaxen hair, and back of her, with love aflame, I sat and lisped her loving name. Into her hand a valentine I slipped—a gem surpassing fine. 'Twas one I made, a crude affair, with rosy hearts stuck



here and there, 'Twas mad compared to those of now, but Love coaxed from it anyhow; and in it was inscribed a bit of verse, the sweetest ever writ: "IF YOU LOVE ME AS I LOVE YOU NO KNIFE CAN CUT OUR LOVE IN TWO."

I married her, of course, you say? Oh, no; she picked another joy. Now when I see her with her brood, in petulant maternal mood, no longer pert but fat and plain, I'm glad he hacked our love in twain.—Harlan Babcock in Chicago Journal.

A VALENTINE TO ANY LITTLE GIRL

By Mammie L. Hammel

HIS little rhyme to you, sweetheart, I sent because I love you; May all the world be fair today, and bright the sky above you. And may you find, wherever you go, a loving face to meet you. A gentle hand to lead you on, and tender words to greet you.

If you love me as I love you, my deary, oh, my deary, No knife can cut our love in two, no sorrow make us weary. And hand in hand we two, sweetheart, will journey on together. Let skies be gray or skies be blue, no care about the weather.

And so accept this valentine, with all good wishes laden; The rose is red, the violet blue, oh, winsome little maiden! But redder far than roses are your dimpled cheeks all glowing. And blue your eyes as Maytime skies, when violets are growing.

If, haply, sometime we must part, may holy angels guide you! And point the way for you, sweetheart, and journey on beside you! I send my message with a kiss, and heaven, far above you. Has not a song more true than this: I love you, love you, love you!

PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

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

CHANGE OF SOME SORT SURE

Returning Soldier Feels He Has at Least Earned a Better Chance Than He Has Hitherto Been Granted.

Article III.

By FRANK COMERFORD.

Europe wears an anxious look. One thought is arousing her from the stupor of her misery. She opens her eyes in wide amazement when she notices and notes the striking change that has come over her children. It is puzzling her, although she well knows what they have gone through, how patiently and uncomplainingly they suffered. It isn't strange to her that they have changed, when she remembers the peace of the years before the war, the quiet, sane lives they lived, and the four years in which they lived in wet, foul sewers called trenches, slept in tombs on the edge of a strip of hell called No Man's Land, breathed the smell of burning flesh, saw their pals 'go west' buried their dead, grinned it pain, laughed at death. Nerves of steel could not stand what they have gone through without being changed by it.

They have put on mufti again. It is strange to them. The quiet streets are dull. The demobilized soldier feels the letdown. The tenseness over depression sets in. During the war he didn't have time to think of anything except the job ahead of him. Every minute, every move was life or death to him. Now he realizes for the first time what he has gone through, wonders why he is alive. Two thoughts possess his mind; one the memory of every minute of the days and nights of the war—the other, of what is ahead of him, what is he going to do with his life? He is at a strange crossroads. The word "job" doesn't mean much to him. It isn't that he is lazy. He has to pinch himself to realize that it is over and that he is back from the war.

Earned Right to Better Place.

Between the whizz of machine bullets and the shriek of shrapnel he spent his time thinking, and his thoughts were not all about the war. He never got used to the war, but he learned to forget it. He has brought more than souvenirs and memories from his experience. He has brought home thoughts, ideas and ambitions from the trenches. Many a night, looking over No Man's Land, listening to the "hush" of the war, he thought and resolved that if he ever came back he wanted, and would have, a better chance in this queer thing called life. He feels that he has paid for a place, and he has paid. He has earned the right to a decent place in the world, for which he fought. He helped save the world and he looks to that world to save him from a meaningless machine existence. If it doesn't he has made up his mind to use force. He is willing to work, wants to work, but he insists on being part of his work, rather than his work being all of him. He sees, feels and measures things from an intensely human angle. He feels his humanness. The war emphasized the value and meaning of the human being. It was life or death. He is alive. He wants a human interest in his work.

Hundreds of demobilized soldiers in different parts of Europe, in different words, in different languages, have said to me: "If the world isn't going to give us a better chance than it gave us before the war, then the world wasn't worth fighting for. When we fought, they told us it was to make the world safe for democracy and to make life worth while. We thought this meant us and ours. We have learned that life isn't only a question of a job and enough to eat, we want to be treated like human beings. A man wants to feel that his work means more to him than just wages. He spends most of his time at work, the rest of it is spent with his family and in sleeping so he will be able to work the next day. Why shouldn't he have an interest in the business, and why shouldn't the business have an interest in him? We don't want to run the business, all we ask is a say in it, a friendly say in it. Some people think that to be fed is to be free—it isn't. Being free means being treated like a human being."

I have found many good honest men and women who have lost interest in work. They say, "We don't get a fair share of what we make. We fight among ourselves for jobs because we have to or starve, and they pay us as little as they can." I am not reasoning or arguing this question. I am stating a fact which indicates the state of mind of millions of men and women in Europe who did their bit for civilization during the past four years.

Fair Hearing Must Be Granted. Calling these people bolshevists doesn't silence them nor solve the problem. Such tactics irritate and deepen the unrest. Their grievance must be given a fair, patient hearing. Their attitude of mind must be reckoned with if we hope to get back to normal living. I have heard some say that these people must be given to un-

derstand that they must work or starve. No law or government in the world is powerful enough to compel people to work. This is particularly true of the people today. To think of using force is foolish, suicidal.

We have had enough of force during the last four years and the further we get away from the idea of beating one another into submission the better off we all shall be. The present unrest is positively dangerous. It isn't like any unrest we have ever had before. It is the restlessness of human beings who have been face to face with death. We need a lot of calmness and common sense. By kindly conference we must try to understand each other, and by just compromise help each other. Of one thing I am sure, and that is, if an effort is made to use blind, brute force on the working people of the world, the present unrest will be set in motion, a whirlwind will break upon the world.

The plain, open road back to happiness is co-operation. If we stop for a moment and realize what we have been through, and the changes that have come upon us while we were going through it, we will find getting together easier. Unrest blocks the road. It fetters the will to work. We must face the truth, and the sooner we do, the better. The world is broke. The war has bankrupted Europe. One thing, and one thing only, will bring us back to sane, normal living. It is work. Sympathy and understanding will do more to secure peace, stimulate work, than defiance, challenge and threats.

A normal world is one in which men live and work together in peace, where all have a chance to be happy. This means an interest in work, a joy in working—living to work, rather than working to live. Men must have food, clean wholesome food, and enough of it to do their work without exhaustion. Men must have clothes. Not only the quantity and quality necessary to protect their bodies from the weather, but clothes that satisfy the normal instinct for appearing clean and neat. Decent clothes sustain self-respect. Men without them are less normal and moral.

All Need a Playtime.

There must be a time between the end of the day and the beginning of sleep in which men can know and enjoy their families. The man who is so used up by his day's work that he falls asleep at his supper table isn't playing fair with his wife and children, and his employer isn't playing fair with him. All men are boys, even after they have gray hair. This quality is probably the finest and best in them. They need a playtime, a recreation time. They lose something and the world loses more when they do not get it. It is not enough that bodies are fed, minds must not be starved. Light is the right of every human being with eyes. Education is light. The human race must have light. None of us were intended to live in darkness. Children are entitled to a school time, a jump-the-rope time, a top time, a play time. A child who enters manhood or womanhood without ever having known a childhood goes through life with something missing, something lost. The creed of the changed world is that while the world doesn't owe anyone a living, it is obligated to give every human being a chance to make a decent living. The new commandment is that his chance must be given.

I found these thoughts planted in the unrest in Europe. They are strongly, deeply rooted in the consciousness of the people. They are growing. Men and women are gardening, cultivating, protecting these ideas. Any effort to uproot or destroy these flowering thoughts will be resented and fought by the gardeners. They are not weed thoughts—they are the blooms of hope and they belong to the poor. They will fight and die before they will see these hope growths trampled under foot. This is the only garden they have. The blood of the dead fertilized it. The living care for it.

Words.

"And now," concluded the speaker, as he bowed to the frenzied applause of the common people. "I have made any point clear to this intelligent audience I will feel that I have failed of my purpose. However, the greatest of mortals is prone to error, so in justice to the great issue at stake, I trust that anyone who understands what the League of Nations really is will ask such questions as it will enable me to obscure such parts of it as may be clear to you now."

. . . Silence. . . . More silence. . . . And then some.

"Ah! Your silence is flattering, indeed. If you will now dispense with shaking my hand, I will bid you adieu, as I must save my energy for the speech I am to deliver tomorrow before the former munition makers on 'How to Combat the High Cost of Living.'—Life.

Little Drops of Water.

It has been stated that people are as ignorant of the size of the sea as they are of matters dealing with astronomy. Few are aware, for instance, that the Pacific ocean covers 68,000,000 miles; the Atlantic 30,000,000 miles, and the Indian ocean, Arctic, and Antarctic 42,000,000.

To show away the contents of the Pacific it would be necessary to fill a tank one mile long, one mile wide, and one mile deep, every day for 440 years. Put in figures, the Pacific holds in weight 1,874,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons.

The Atlantic averages a depth of not quite three miles. Its waters weigh 325,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons, and a tank to contain it would have each of its sides 430 miles long.

ALBINOS.

The term "albino" was originally applied by the Portuguese to negroes found on the coast of Africa, who were mottled with white spots. Now an albino is defined as a person having a congenital deficiency of pigments of the skin, hair and eyes. Albinos occur among all races of men; in extreme cases they have a skin of a milky color, extremely light hair, and eyes with a deep red pupil with pink or blue iris.

MAKING HASTE SLOWLY.

There is something extremely fascinating in quickness; and most men are desirous of appearing quick. The great rule for becoming so is by not attempting to appear quicker than you really are; by resolving to understand yourself and others, and to know what you mean, and what they mean before you speak or answer. Every man must struggle to be slow before he is important and insignificant before he is important.—Sydney Smith.

1809 LINCOLN 1865

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure.

We are met on a great battlefield of that war, we have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this, but, in a larger sense we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to

add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

GETTYSBURG, NOVEMBER 19, 1863

MEMORIES OF LINCOLN'S DAY

Told by One Who Was Acquainted With the Great Emancipator and His Opponent, Douglas.

MRS. JOHN LYMAN CHILD, who is eighty-two years old, knows Lincoln personally. She lived near Springfield, lived in that locality for eighty years, and now resides in Chicago.

"Yes, I remember when Springfield was nothing but a mud-hole, when the horses were driven to the court house, unhitched, tied to the back of the wagon and fed there. I lived on a farm not far from town; we knew the people in town and went in to the political meetings. In those days, you know, two would talk together, each trying to get voters for his side. I heard Lincoln and Douglas stump folks said that Douglas was the smartest man but that Lincoln was the shrewdest. Once I heard Douglas say to Lincoln: 'You, sir, used to sell whisky!'"

he called Douglas and Lincoln. He took fine care of Douglas but he used to beat Lincoln unmercifully. That was a long time ago, but he is still living and still remembers his cats.

"My father was a Democrat. We lived near the Childs, and one day father took little Stephen to a meeting where Douglas spoke. After the meeting father had the boys shake hands with Douglas, and he introduced him as a 'ten-year-old Democrat son of an Abolitionist!'"

"My father-in-law was an awful strong Abolitionist. He sheltered colored people and helped show them the way north. He had a horse named Pomp. They said he would put a colored runaway on the horse, send it off and be pretty sure it would run what was expected of it; would run



Mrs. John Lyman Child.

along steadily, then kick up his heels and throw off his load right at the door of another Abolitionist.

"My father-in-law used to hide the runaways in his cellar, which had no outside door, just a trap-door in the house. Once he had a lot of them there and searchers came along, suspecting him. Mr. Child told them they were welcome to search. They looked all around, but not in the right place. That night he loaded the colored people in the bottom of the wagon, piled on top bags of hay and started out for Salt Creek. On the trip at the side of the road he met a man who asked for a ride. Mr. Child raised his whip and told him to get out of the way, that he didn't want any one to ride and hurt his load. He got the people safely to Salt Creek, there in Logan county, then showed them the way north.

"Yes, I knew Lincoln, I knew Mary

she was haughty. After their marriage it hurt her that Lincoln was so plain and dressed so plain; she wanted him to dress up. When I first knew him he liked to wear the liney woolsey. He was a homely man but drew people to him. He was a great friend to the poor, made more over a ragged boy or girl than any other kind.

"Everyone around Springfield sorrowed when Lincoln was killed. I remember as though it was yesterday his body lying in state there in the state house. And I remember the day my husband and I went to pay our respects that there was the biggest fight on the streets of Springfield that I had ever seen. Colored people had flocked there from all sides, they were present in such numbers, they were more than filled the sidewalks. There really didn't seem to be any room for any of the white people that wanted to go to the state house. It was shouted that the colored people should go out into the road, not take all the sidewalks. A big fight followed, there was much noise and confusion. But the police finally stopped it. Lincoln lay in state a day and night, an army of people had opportunity to pass along as he lay there with the guards about him."

KATHERINE POPE.

*Liquid refreshments were sold in that general store in New Salem where Lincoln worked. (Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

Latitude and Longitude. An old countrywoman called upon Lincoln to present him with a pair of stockings a yard long—she had knitted them herself. He was touched and held them up to be admired by all the officials present. "Thank you, ma'am," he said, "with tears in his eyes, 'I shall take them with me to Washington, where I am sure they have nothing like them.'"

George Boutwell, afterward secretary of the treasury, set everybody into a gale of laughter by declaring: "Well, this lady certainly made a very correct estimate of your latitude and longitude."

Lincoln's Library. The Bible is literary, political, historical and educational. Abraham Lincoln had only three books in his early manhood: the Bible, Aesop's Fables and Weems' History of the United States. The Bible was the great book that gave the martyred president his simple, tender, beautiful literary style, both for speaking and writing. The fables gave him his story illustrations, while the history made him familiar with the great characters and events of the nation. Leave the Bible out of his life and he might have been a moral wreck; at least there would have been no Abraham Lincoln as the world sees him today.—Exchange.

Right Views on Good and Evil. Good citizenship demands and requires what is right should not only be made known, but be made prevalent; that what is evil should not only be detected, but destroyed.—Abraham Lincoln.

Of the Seventh Generation

Great War President Might Well, if He Had Wished, Boast of His American Ancestors.

So unique is the individuality of Abraham Lincoln that one is naturally surprised to learn that the name has ever been borne by anybody else. As a matter of fact, on the evidence of a recently published genealogical chart of the former president's family, there have been four others. The fifth and famous Abraham was of the seventh generation of Lincolns in the United States. The chart shows that Samuel, son of Edward Lincoln of Hinckham, England, was apprenticed to a weaver and mariner, and that he came to America in 1637, living first in Salem and afterward in Hingham, Mass. Thus by about 17 years, if the genealogy is correct, Abraham Lincoln missed being a Mayflower descendant.

New Lincoln Story.

A Washingtonian who was a mere boy at the breaking out of the Civil

war recently related a small incident that is as typical of Lincoln as any of the thousands of others that have gone before. This man had enlisted in the first regiment enrolled in the capital city. The recruits had been drawn up on Pennsylvania avenue and reviewed by the president and his secretary of war, Mr. Seward. These two dignitaries passed down the line of troops and as they passed the man

President Lincoln remarked:

"Seward, I suppose there are a hundred men in those ranks who could hold your job or mine."

Lincoln Tintype.

Mrs. Freeland Young of Norway, Me., has a stickpin which is a keepsake. It has a small, rounded gold-plated frame containing a tintype of Abraham Lincoln. On the frame are the words: "For president, 1864." Mrs. Young's father gave her the stickpin when she was a girl and before Lin-

coln was chosen president the second time. Not many of these small tintypes of Lincoln are now in existence, but the picture is a very fine likeness.

Cheerful on His Last Day.

On the afternoon of April 14, 1865, a few hours before he was shot, President Lincoln was driving with his wife. He was in unusually good spirits, so much so that his wife said: "You almost startle me by your cheerfulness."

"And well I may feel so, Mary," he replied, "for I consider this the war has come to a close. We must both be more cheerful in the future. Between the war and the loss of our darling Willie we have been very miserable."

Lincoln's Reasoning.

There are two ways of establishing a proposition. One is by trying to demonstrate it upon reason, and the other is to show that great men in former times have thought so and so, and thus to pass it by weight of pure authority.—Lincoln.

NEW MEXICO STATE RECORD

FRANK STAPLIN, EDITOR

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SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 6, 1920

THE RAILROAD BILL

It is reported from Washington that the Senate and House conference committees on the Cummins and Esch railroad bills are making progress. Plans for the compulsory consolidation of railroads as provided under the Cummins bill have been eliminated from the railroad bill by the house and senate conference committees.

Our December exports of 1919 were \$488,000,000 more than in December of the year just before the war began. They were half a million dollars more than they were in 1914.

PROGRESS

NEW HEALTH REGULATIONS

One of the most commendable actions taken by the state health department was the adoption of regulations governing the handling of meats, fruits and vegetables and protecting same from the flies and dust.

Like the citizens of this country who are a sound American fiber, our very exports are in defiance of Mr. Wilson's covenant.

Notice is hereby given that there has been filed in the office of the County Clerk and Ex-Officio District Clerk of the County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, a petition for the District Court of the First Judicial District of the County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, to change the name of the undersigned to Josephine Lowe.

COMMISSIONER NAMED

William E. Rose of Loving Saturday was appointed member of the board of commissioners of Eddy County by Governor Larrazolo.

WATER APPLICATION ON N

The San Luis Power & Water Company of Acacia, Costilla county, Colo., has filed with the state engineer application for permit to appropriate 27 second feet of water for irrigation purposes from the Costilla river, a tributary of the Rio Grande.

WOOL CONSUMPTION IN

Consumption of wool in December increased from 28,000,000 pounds to 64,000,000 pounds, the monthly report of the bureau of markets showed.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia has applied for license to do business in New Mexico.

MARRY IF SINGLE

MARRY IF SINGLE for sure marriage best largest in the Country established in 1880.

NEW MEXICO STATE LAND SALES

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

TIMBER SALE

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY

Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 30, 1910, the laws of the State of New Mexico, and rules and regulations of the State Land Office, the Commissioner of Public Lands will offer for public sale the highest bidder at 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, April 7th, 1920, in the town of Tierra Amarilla, County of Rio Arriba, State of New Mexico, the following described timber:

- Section 11, T. 22 N., R. 18 E., Sec. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

In the Matter of Application for Patent for the San Miguel Group of lode mining claims, comprising the San Miguel, Copper Queen and Palmer lodes, in the San Miguel Mining District, Sandoval County, New Mexico.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT

United States Land Office, Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 26, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the GORMAN MINING COMPANY, whose postoffice address is in Crownwell Building, Albuquerque, N. M., has filed in the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, Santa Fe, N. M., a petition for patent for the San Miguel Group of lode mining claims, comprising the San Miguel, Copper Queen and Palmer lodes, in the San Miguel Mining District, Sandoval County, New Mexico, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in the office as Mineral Survey No. 1804, Section 26, Township 19 North, Range 1 West, New Mexico, and official plat on file in the office as Mineral Survey No. 1804 being described as follows:

- Section 11, T. 19 N., R. 1 W., Sec. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

OIL AND GAS LEASE OF PUBLIC LANDS

VALENCIA COUNTY

Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 30, 1910, the laws of the State of New Mexico, and the rules and regulations of the State Land Office, the Commissioner of Public Lands will offer for lease, for the exploration, development and production of oil and gas, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 9 o'clock P. M. on Monday, April 19th, 1920, in the Town of Los Lunas, County of Valencia, State of New Mexico, at the front door of the Court House therein, the following described lands, to-wit:

- Section 13, T. 23 N., R. 2 E., Sec. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

- Section 13, T. 23 N., R. 2 E., Sec. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

OIL AND GAS LEASE OF PUBLIC LANDS

GUADALUPE COUNTY

Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioner of Public Lands, deeming it to be for the best interests of the State and for the benefit of the public, proceeds to advertise therefor, will, under the acts of Congress approved June 30, 1910, and the Rules and Regulations of the State Land Office, offer to lease to the highest bidder, at 9 o'clock A. M. on April 22nd, 1920, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Santa Rosa, County of Guadalupe, State of New Mexico, the following described lands, to-wit:

- Section 13, T. 23 N., R. 2 E., Sec. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

- Section 13, T. 23 N., R. 2 E., Sec. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

OIL AND GAS LEASE OF PUBLIC LANDS

DE BACA COUNTY

Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 30, 1910, the laws of the State of New Mexico, and the rules and regulations of the State Land Office, the Commissioner of Public Lands will offer for lease, for the exploration, development and production of oil and gas, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 9 o'clock A. M. on Monday, April 20th, 1920, at the front door of the Court House therein, the following described lands, to-wit:

- Section 13, T. 23 N., R. 2 E., Sec. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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STATE OF NEW MEXICO

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

OIL AND GAS LEASE OF PUBLIC LANDS

DE BACA COUNTY

Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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PERSONAL

LADY, 25, With Means Would Marry. H-Box 25, League, Toledo, Ohio.

MARRY AT ONCE We put you in correspondence with thousands of charming and refined ladies who wish to marry, many worth from \$1000 to \$25,000 and upwards. Particulars free. Address Allen Ward, B. Valley, Neb.

ARE YOU SINGLE Would you marry if suited? Let me find your idea absolute satisfaction. Many wealthy marriageable, honorable candidates. Particulars free. Mrs. Cappel Box-115 Oakland Calif.

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HELP WANTED

MARRY IF SINGLE for sure marriage best largest in the Country established in 1880.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

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MCKINLEY COUNTY

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

OIL AND GAS LEASE OF PUBLIC LANDS

MCKINLEY COUNTY

A Lost Quixote

Boy in Search of Father Who Deserted Wife and Family Wins on Wheel of Fortune But Does Not Find Parent

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By EARL DERR BIGGERS.

Landlord "Benny" Sharp of the Crystal Palace hotel lounged in an ample chair and regarded lovingly three friends of his on the shelf behind the bar. These three were brandy, rum, and gin, all so respectable and time-stained as to label that Sharp alone knew one from the other.

Turning from an inspection of his three cronies to that portion of Kiowa Junction visible from the window, Mr. Sharp was confronted with a less happy picture. In the merciless blaze of the Arizona sun, the town seemed to crinkle and turn up round the edges. The false fronts of the shacks amiably referred to as "business blocks" dropped as if weary of the pretense they preserved; the squat red station crouched close, seemingly for protection; the redder water tank. The scattered adobe houses lay bilating to the heat.

Inevitably this scene of parched desolation drove Mr. Sharp back to his liquid friends on the shelf. Sighing heavily, he pried himself from his chair and toddled behind the bar.

"I say, it's hot," he muttered, pouring out that which would make him hotter.

"Doc" Hayward, doting in his accustomed corner, displayed his usual animation at the sound of tinkling glass.

"Hot!" he sympathized. "It's hotter than Tophet." And then, his disconcerting eye noting no second glass on the bar, he dropped back into a stupor.

Thus fortified, Landlord Sharp returned to his chair and faced again the dusty prospect from his window. From time to time his thick lips moved in whispered protest against the heat.

Mr. Sharp was a sight at which the gods might weep. Beezilbub, flung from heaven, could have fallen no further. His face was that deep shade of red that emotion readily converts to purple. The fire through which he had passed had singed away his eyebrows, leaving mercilessly defenseless before the world a pair of watery eyes long and washed destitute of color. In that hothouse climate his nose blossomed the year round, regardless of the seasons. Sole testimony of his ancient state, his hands remained thin and girlish, with long, slender fingers, and the sudden sight of which men about to play the faro lay-out in the corner had been known to restore their money to their pockets and turn away.

As Mr. Sharp gazed dully out at the sun-struck town, a hotted train crawled into view and paused wheezily at the station. From this a husky young man alighted, and, after a word with the station agent, climbed the burning street toward the Crystal Palace hotel.

Mr. Sharp made no move to rise and, in his capacity of landlord, welcome a possible guest. Instead, as the young man mounted the steps, he called out to indicate his whereabouts, and listened as the stranger pounded down the hallway, past the hideous "ladies' parlor," to appear finally in the barroom doorway.

"What can I do for you?" Mr. Sharp inquired.

The young man sank into a chair. Benny Sharp noted that he was big and good to look at, with the manner of one who has spent his days in the open fields of God's country.

"Nothing," he answered. "You can do nothing. I take the 2:10 train back East."

"I don't stop here," grunted Mr. Sharp, parsimonious of words.

"They'll flag it to slow down, and I can grab it, I guess. Yes—I'm going back—back home."

The laws of hospitality seemed to demand of Mr. Sharp some slight interest.

"Where's that?" he inquired languidly.

"Indiana," returned the boy with feeling. "Say, don't you ever get to longing for a snow storm out in this furnace? Don't you hanker for a chilly morning, when the wagon wheels crack and your breath's white with the frost?"

It was a disconcerting picture. Mr. Sharp ran his fingers through his hair—a dirty gray in color.

"Now and then," he admitted. "So you're from Indiana, hey? I've known a good many from there in my day."

The boy leaned forward quickly.

"Maybe you can help me," he said hopefully. "You're my last chance. I came out here to find a man who left Indiana fifteen years ago. I've tracked him from Seattle down here, and now the trail leads up to Oregon, and my money's gone. So I got to go back—without him. I got to go to her—alone."

He sat gazing unhappily out, past the huddled shacks of the Junction to the silent desert beyond. Regularly from the corner came the snore of the sleeping Hayward. In sympathy with this somnolence, Mr. Sharp yawned.

"What's the fellow's name?" he inquired.

There's a little woman back in Indiana I'd like mighty well to see soon, Henry Stubbs. There's a little woman whose hair's waitin'—waitin' all these long years, with never a word to cheer her, or a dollar to lighten the burden of running that scrawly, played-out farm."

He stood up. His cheeks were aflame.

"Yes, I reckon I'm lookin' for Stubbs. I'm lookin' for him to tell him how every night for fifteen years, when the six thirty-five train from the West has whistled round the bend, she's gone to the door and shaded her eyes with her hand—her hand, that's skinny and ugly, slavin' for the kids he left behind. And I don't need to tell him, I guess, how every night for fifteen years, she's gone back to her work with a sigh, settin' her hopes for a few hours ahead to the next night's train. Yes, sir, I want to see Stubbs. I want to ask him where he's been these fifteen years."

Mr. Sharp blinked in awed wonder in the face of this outburst.

"What's Stubbs to you?" he inquired, with his first display of interest.

"He's my father," said the boy, in a lower tone. He sat down again. "I'm Bill—I'm the oldest boy. Five years old I was when he came out here on a get-rich-quick gamble, and since that day, almost, I've had to take his place on the farm. They preach about honorin' your father; but when I think about the load on that woman's heart these fifteen years I could strangle him on sight."

"Oh, no," put in Mr. Sharp pacifically. "Oh, no, no."

"But I wouldn't," the boy went on. "For her sake. She wants him. Mortgaged the farm, she did, and sent me out here to find him. She's waitin'." And now the money's gone, and I got to go back—without him. I know how it'll be. The train from the West'll whistle, and she'll wait in the door—for us. And I'll come down the old Miller road and up the lane past the crooked beech. I'll come—alone."

His voice broke, and he turned hastily back to the window. Mr. Sharp pulled out a very dirty handkerchief and passed it lightly over his forehead.

"Stubbs," he mused thoughtfully. "Stubbs, of Indiana. I don't recall the name."

"It wouldn't be by name you'd remember him," the boy said. "He'd change that. Trust him. Always got on his nerves, that name did. No name for a dreamer, now."

"Dreamer?" queried Mr. Sharp.

"Dreamer," repeated the boy bitterly. "That's what Henry Stubbs was. That was what sent him driftin' clear out here, away from a woman a million times too good for him. Read books, he did. His hands was too white for a farm—his soul was too high-toned."

His voice rose in scorn.

"Started his fool ways when he was a boy. They talk about it yet in Greensburg. Read 'em' books, and pretended he was a knight, or something. Carved himself a shield and a spear, and every night, when work was over, he used to get on my granddaddy's old white farm-horse and ride round town for the folks to laugh at. Used to sweep down on the kids playin' under the street lamps, and scatter them with his bum spear. That's the kind of a fool Henry Stubbs was—an Indiana Quixote, some called him."

Mr. Sharp's mottled face contorted into a smile.

"A funny kid, sort of," he commented.

"A fool," sneered the boy. "Followed his silly notions out here. Wife, children, home—they didn't count with him. Said he was comin' out here to make a fortune. Him—make a fortune! Said he'd come back with a thousand dollars—that's a fortune in Greensburg—or he wouldn't come at all."

"And he never came?"

"No."

"You never heard from him?"

"At first," said the boy, "he wrote to my mother regular. Said he was doin' well—cuttin' timber in Oregon with a man named Harding. A few months later he wrote that Harding had gone to Portland to sell his lumber, and that when he got his share—two thousand dollars—he was comin' home."

"Well?"

"The next letter was the last she ever got. It was scrawly—discouraged—full of pessimism, in a way. You see, this Harding turned out a cur—a mean, contemptible cur. He sold the timber and skipped out with the money. Somehow, that seemed to do my—do Henry Stubbs—all up. He said he was goin' to try again, but there was no heart in his words. He never wrote again. Now and then people from home would send word that they'd run across him out here. Some said there was another woman."

He stopped, and his breath came heavily as he gazed out at the drooping town. In his favorite corner, Doc Hayward still snored lustily. With difficulty the landlord of the Crystal Palace extricated himself from his chair and toddled toward his friends on the shelf. He returned smacking his lips.

"You can't believe all you hear," he remarked charitably. "If I was you, I wouldn't add any sin on to Henry Stubbs' list I wasn't sure of."

"I don't intend to," returned the boy. "She says—his voice softened—'he was a good man. Keeps sayin' that right along through it all. Says he was a man who loved his home and his family. She blames it all on the West.'"

He turned sharply on the landlord of the Crystal Palace.

"What sort of a country is this out here?" he cried, "that makes a coward of an honest man? You yawn about your magnificent distances, and how they draw a man closer to his God. What about their drawin' him a hell of a ways from his wife?"

Mr. Sharp did not, with his accustomed fervor, come to the defense of his vaunted West. Instead he carefully studied the distant station agent, nodding in the shadow of his shack over his copy of a San Francisco paper a week old. Then he passed his hand tenderly over his ugly chin, red through its bristles.

"House loses again," commented Mr.

"I don't recollect," he said, that any amateur Quixotes ever strayed across my path out here. But then, you haven't described Henry Stubbs very clear yet."

"I've just seen his picture myself, to remember," answered the boy. "She showed it to me the day I left. There in the shabby parlor—her in her old-fashioned black silk in honor of my goin'—she showed me his picture and talked of him. He was handsome enough, I guess; keen eyes—gray, she said—and curly black hair. Handsome, but the chin was weak."

"She told me he talked like the books he read—always about queer people and places he'd got out of them. Nobody in Greensburg could make him out. 'And every now and then,' she says, 'he'd pass his hand quick before his eyes, like a man brushin' strange dreams away. I'd know him in a million by that; she says. 'He was a good man, your father was,' she says, 'and I can't believe, somehow, that the years have changed him. If he's dead I want to know it, and if he's alive—I want him back. I love him in spite of all, and I want him back.'"

Mr. Sharp took out a vile-looking cigar, and lit it.

"Hard luck," he remarked. "So you got to go back without him—without even news of him. That's tough."

"It is," said the boy. "And there's the mortgage to be paid—God knows how that's to be done. And whether he came back or not, I wanted her to have a little finery, and some comfort, these last years of her life. She's slaved so long—she looks so tired—I wanted her to put on a decent dress and sit down in a chair with a tidy one on it, and rest—just rest—to the end of her days. And now—"

The boy sat, his mouth twisted into bitter lines, his eyes fixed on the shacks lying in hot despair on the bosom of the desert. No sound broke the stillness, for Doc Hayward's snore was silenced, and he slept peacefully, his head far forward on his breast.

Mr. Sharp, looking at him, envied him his obliviousness to the heat and to the tragic confidences of the youth from Indiana.

In a spirit of broad hospitality, Mr. Sharp suggested a drink. His offer was brusquely refused—so brusquely, in fact, that he postponed his own visit to the bottle. He had recourse to his dirty handkerchief to cover his disappointment.

Then they sat, silent as the desert. Mr. Sharp seemingly as hot, while minute after minute ticked by, and the hands of the scratched and mutilated clock, back of the gambling look-out's empty chair, crept on toward the hour that must start the boy on his long, unhappy pilgrimage back to Indiana—alone. No sign of life was visible in the picture before them. In the shade of the station the agent was huddled, as soundly asleep as Doc Hayward, over his week-old news.

Finally Mr. Sharp rose, and, walking over to the faro layout, examined carefully the little box of cards. Then he glanced back at the boy; but the latter made no sign. Heavily Mr. Sharp plodded on to the roulette wheel, over which his hand passed with the soft caress of a lover.

"Want to try the wheel?" he asked suddenly, a bit startled at the sound of his own voice echoing through the stillness.

The boy laughed harshly.

"Not me," he said. "I don't care to buy a gold brick, either."

Mr. Sharp assumed a bearing of offended dignity.

"You think the wheel's fixed," he said in a hurt tone.

"There was no reply."

"They say that—some of 'em," went on the landlord. "It's a lie. They lose, and then they go away and lie. Your chance is as good as mine."

"Forget it," answered the boy. "I've got my ticket and all of eleven dollars besides."

Mr. Sharp's tone became wheedling. A coaxing smile crept evilly out from its hiding-place in the watery eyes.

"I don't want your money," he argued softly. "It's just to pass the time—just to forget the heat. It's the excitement I'm after. Always start something. Always have something doing. That's my motto."

He spun the wheel invitingly.

In his search for Henry Stubbs in strange pastures the boy had gained some knowledge of those who browsed therein. He felt, now, that Benny Sharp spoke the truth—that, obviously a man whose resort was at regular intervals the scene of wholesale gambling could have no mercenary motive in drawing into a game a boy whose fortune consisted of eleven lone and precious dollars. It was the thrill of the game Sharp craved, the boy decided. He would play with his opponent as a cat with a mouse, stretching the contest over as long a period of time as he could. And why, young Stubbs asked himself, might not the mouse, by some chance, outwit the cat? In Mr. Sharp's bloated face there were no evidences of unconquerable cunning.

The boy rose from his chair and walked over to the wheel, with which Mr. Sharp still toyed fondly.

"I reckon I couldn't be much worse off than I am," he said. "Give me ten dollars' worth for a starter. I'll keep the dollar for a reserve fund."

Joy surged into the face of Mr. Sharp as he counted out the chips. He ran his long, thin fingers over the wheel.

"What's the word?" he asked.

"I'll stick to the colors," said the young man. "I don't understand all this other business. The red to win. And he threw half his chips upon the table."

There followed a quick movement of Sharp's clever fingers, and the ball spun merrily round the whirling saucer. Hurdle after hurdle it climbed successfully, then it dropped into the ordained cup—which was red.

"Your money," said Mr. Sharp nonchalantly, pushing to the victor his spoils. "Make your bets. She's going to roll."

The boy hesitated. "The red again," he said.

"She rolls," cried Mr. Sharp. Again the ball cartwheeled over its course, past one metal hurdle after another. Again it dropped into the cup of the boy's color.

"House loses again," commented Mr.

Sharp, without seeming interest. "Make your bets."

This time the boy tried the black, with equal success. As the minutes passed it became startlingly evident that the thing called luck was on his side. Only at rare intervals did he lose, and then at times when the sum risked was unusually small. The hands of the dirty clock crept toward train-time, yet the pile of chips before him showed no signs of diminishing.

It came to him suddenly, that the game was, for some reason, deadly dull. It seemed as if he and the silent Sharp played at gambling, with a rosewood wheel, an ivory ball, and make-believe chips for toys. Sharp's cigar had accommodatedly gone out; but, unlike the gamblers of fiction, he did not hold it between clenched teeth.

Any perspiration on his brow was due to climatic conditions, and not to excitement over the game. To the landlord of the Crystal Palace the whole affair seemed a wearisome farce—one that must not end too soon.

A weird suspicion shot through the boy's mind. At the same moment he heard the aged clock wheeze out the hour of two.

"Wait!" he cried, interrupting Mr. Sharp's monotonous chant. "It's just minutes of train time. This is my last stake—all I've got. About eleven hundred there, I guess," he gasped a little as he named the sum—"goes down on the red."

Without comment, Mr. Sharp spun the wheel, and traveled with exasperating slowness toward the whirling saucer. After ages of waiting, it dropped.

"All yours," said Mr. Sharp calmly. "This is my off day. Too hot to play. Serves me right."

He waddled to his safe, hidden behind the bar. With an unhappy grunt, he stooped and brought forth a large roll of bills, many of which had yellow backs.

"Here's your twenty-two hundred," he said in a moment, placing the roll on the bar. "You better count it yourself, to make sure. You see, I ain't—"

He stopped, for he had caught sight of the boy's face.

With young Bill Stubbs went suspicion of a moment before had become a bitter reality. He laughed—a harsh, unnatural laugh. His hand shook as he pushed the bills back toward Mr. Sharp.

"It's not your money she wants!" he cried. "It's your money she watches for each night on that train from the West. It's yours!"

Mr. Sharp turned a startled gaze on the boy.

"What d'ye mean?" he asked.

"I'm no fool," the boy answered. "I know well enough no man walks away from here with twenty-two hundred of your money unless you want him to have it. You're no fool—I can see all this pretty plain. You gave me this money—gave it to me! Yes; it's a little gift from Henry Stubbs—a little gift from father!"

"What are you talking about?" whined Benny Sharp. "The wheel's straight. You won the money. You're crazy! What are you talking about?"

"God knows, there's a little enough of the Henry Stubbs she told me of in you," broke in the boy. "I don't see the keen eyes—nor the black hair. I don't see the handsome face. I don't hear the talk out of books. I've got nothing to go by—nothing—except twenty-two hundred dollars you made me a present of. And that's enough, I guess."

"You run for your train," urged Mr. Sharp. "You got just five minutes to catch—"

"Don't fool yourself," the boy interrupted. "I'm not catching trains just now. I think you're Henry Stubbs, and I'm not leaving Kiowa Junction till I get the truth."

"You're a young fool," Sharp expostulated. "I ain't your dad. All this is a joke, if we just had time to laugh. I ain't your father. Do I look like a dreamy-eyed wanderer from Indiana to you?"

"I should say not!" answered the boy. "Not, I don't see it myself. But tell me one thing; who else besides Henry Stubbs would want to make me a present of twenty-two hundred dollars? Tell me that, if you can."

Mr. Sharp stood for a moment; then suddenly he snatched the roll of bills from the bar and thrust it into the hands of the boy.

"I'll tell you!" he cried, his words rushing out in a torrent. "I'll tell you, and then you hike for that train. There's one other man besides Henry Stubbs might want to give you money. How about Harding? How about Harding—the dog who stole from your dad the money he'd sweat blood for—whose promise he got back to the woman he loved—who started him on the road to—to his death? Don't stare at me like that. You got a train to catch. Go back to her. Stubbs is dead—he died in the Yukon. Hurry. Go back—"

The train was whistling over the desert, and the agent had started up the crack with his flag as Sharp pushed the bewildered boy toward the steps. For a second the young man stood gazing at him, and then, without a word, he turned and ran toward the station. Sharp stood watching him as he snatched the old carpet-bag from the platform and swung safely aboard the train. He remained watching until the great black snake had crawled far out into the desert's blaze.

Then he returned to the barroom, a half smile on his mottled face, and roughly shook Doc Hayward.

"Wake up, Doc!" he shouted. "Wake up and have a drink!"

Mr. Hayward, having quickly digested this invitation, stood instantly at attention before the bar. Mr. Sharp hastened behind it, and then stood for a moment, facing the three bottles with an unusually serious face.

"Brandy, rum, or gin?" he turned to Hayward. "Which windmill shall we tackle, Sancho? Which shall it be?"

"What the hell!" began the uncomprehending Hayward.

"Don't mind me," said Sharp. "I'm wandering, Doc. I've got a bum spear and a white horse—I can hear the thud of his hoofs in the dust."

He laughed.

"I've got 'em again," he muttered. And he passed his hand quickly before his eyes, as a man who brushes strange dreams away.

Reformers Three

Crew of the John Henry Devise Scheme to Cure Cook of Belief He Is So Handsome That He Is Irresistible

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By EARL DERR BIGGERS.

"It's been 'andsome, that's wot does it," announced the cook of the John Henry, "that an' 'liberality." He was holding forth to the assembled crew on the secret of his winning way with the ladies. "When I walks through the streets, they follers me, they does," he continued, "the're that took up. An' as soon as I buys 'em a little trinket or somethin', they loses their 'eads entirely. I've 'ad some of 'em tell me I was the 'andsomest man they ever seen."

"They was drunk," growled old Daniel sourly; "wimmin' allus loses their taste in sish matters when they're the worse for lickin'."

"They was sober," contradicted the cook; "as sober as you'd be ef they was no sish thing, as strong drink. An' they says, 'You're the 'andsomest man—'"

"'Andsome is as 'andsome does,' interrupted the boy, 'an' I ain't ever 'ard of your doin' very 'andsome by any of your friends. Where's the liberality you was talkin' about?"

"I give you tuppence owt," responded the cook; "wot'd ye do with it?"

The boy snickered.

"Wot'd ye think I done with it?" he inquired, "put it in the Bank of England for the beginnin' of a great fortune? I spent it. I bought the Atlantic for a private swimmin' pool."

"You'd better 'ave a care 'ow you talk to your elders," the cook warned him, "or you'll be testin' your pool afore you knows it."

The cook was the only man aboard to whom the boy dared talk back, and he made the most of it.

"You better 'ave a care 'ow you boast," he sneered, "or I'll rule you off my ocean."

The insulted man arose with the evident intention of chastising his tormentor, but before he could reach him Joe Martin had dealt the youngster a stinging blow on the head that sent him sprawling. Joe was a quiet man and loved peace, even at the cost of war.

"Don't 'urt the lad, Cook," he entreated, shouting to make himself heard above the roars that rent the fore-castle air. "don't 'urt 'im. Go on about the wimmin'."

"'E's been goin' on about 'em,' old Daniel complained, "till we've all begun to wish they never was any."

The cook gave him a scornful look. "Where'd you lads are drinkin' your beer alone 'n' in solitude," continued the cook, "I'll be stittin' there, with my arm around 'er waist, tellin' 'er 'ow mean you all are."

"It's 'ard to understand," said old Daniel, winking at Peter Smith. "An' when you lads are drinkin' your beer alone 'n' in solitude," continued the cook, "I'll be stittin' there, with my arm around 'er waist, tellin' 'er 'ow mean you all are."

And with this prophecy he deserted the fore-castle for the galley.

"'E's a bad 'un," said Daniel when the heartbreaker had gone, "an' a very good sort 'e'd be, too, ef it wasn't for 'is runnin' arter the wimmin'."

"It 'urts 'is reppytation," Joe Martin added; "you'd think as 'e'd know enough to let wimmin' alone, bein' as 'ow 'e's a married man."

"Wot 'e needs is a lesson," said Daniel sternly, "a lesson that'll show 'im the evil o' 'is ways. An' 'ere's the ones to give it to 'im."

"It's allus a question as to 'ow a man will take 'is lesson," Peter Smith put in. "I shipped with a fellow named Bill Simmons owt, 'oo was too fond o' 'is lickin'. So a young, Christian-like A. B. called John Downs started out to reform 'im. 'E followed Bill to every public 'ouse, an' whenever Bill'd order a drink, Downs wd snatch it out o' 'is 'an' an' gulp it down. A broken nose was wot 'e got for 'is kindness."

"The's kindnesses an' kindnesses," said old Daniel sagely; "kind kindnesses and unkind kindnesses, an' the one I 'ave in mind our doin' fer Cook is a little o' both—sort o' mixed like."

"Give 'er wot!" shouted the late reformer.

"I ain't 'ad time to think it over very careful yet," the old man returned, "but the main pints is as follows: Cook tells me as 'ow 'e intends to meet this yaller-armed friend o' 'is at the Golden Cloud in Wapping tomorrow evenin' at seven. Now, my plan is fer a few o' us to take cook to the Golden Cloud tomorrow arternoon, an' git 'im so drunk afore seven that 'e won't know 'is friend from the dowager empress o' China. Then in the mornin' we'll tell 'im 'e married 'er the night before."

"It's a good scheme, except for one very important thing," Peter Smith remarked, "an' that is, 'ow pays fer the lickin' cook gets drunk on?"

"We do," old Daniel answered, and then raised his hand to quiet the roaring shout of approval, "but," he explained, "we takes it out o' Cook's pocket on the way back to the ship. 'E ort to be glad to pay a few shillings to 'ave a bad 'abit broke."

No further objections being offered, Daniel's scheme was unanimously adopted, and the conspirators sought their bunks.

Early the next morning the roofs of Wapping appeared on the horizon, and a little later the John Henry dropped

anchor outside the harbor. Domestic duties confined the cook to the vessel, and it was nearly six o'clock in the evening when the three impatient reformers lowered him into the ship's boat and headed for the distant shore. Arriving at the Golden Cloud, they realized that they must make up for lost time, and the liberality with which drinks were ordered was a revelation to the astonished cook.

The journey to the ship was a difficult one. When they had almost reached the wharf old Daniel suddenly sat down in the road and bemoaned the fact that he had lost his breath.

"It's like losin' a bottle o' whisky," he remarked, laughing weakly at his own wit.

After much trouble they got their fallen brother over the side and into his bunk, then sought their own. A moment later they added their voices to the symphony of snores that made hideous the fore-castle version of the stillly night.

At five o'clock the next morning the cook spoke. His was the voice of one who has sought the world and come away saddened by the contact, of one who croons over a regrettable past, and the bright treasures buried there.

"Go to sleep, you fool," roared Daniel from his bunk.

"Sleep nothin'," groaned the cook. "I can't find my money."

He got out of his bunk and, going over to the table, paused, like a star in a spotlight, in a gray state of morning twilight that filtered through the hatchway.

By this time the men were sitting up in their bunks.

"Wot's the matter with you?" Daniel wanted to know; "you gave it to your wife. 'Ave you forgot so soon?"

"'Wife" the cook answered. "'Wife? Why, I ain't seen 'er fer two years."

BELGIUM SKETCHES

A Piece of Tile

By Katharine Eggleston Roberts.

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"Is this where I used to live, grandmother?" The little girl stood in the middle of No Man's Land, surveying the torn ground and leafless trees.

"Yes, dear, right here where you are standing." The old woman slipped and slid over the uneven earth, peering now into one cavity, now into another, seeing always only small bits of broken bricks, and sometimes a rusted shov.

"Louisiana," she called to her daughter, "I believe this is where the old cherry tree stood. Try here. I seem to remember hearing Paul say he buried it near the tree."

"Louisiana, a tall, broadly built woman, thrust her spade into the ground and silently began to dig.

"Grandmother," the child called from a little distance, "did father and mother ever live here, too?"

"Yes, Maria. Madame Verbeek turned to her daughter again. "If we don't find the money, what are we to do for Maria? If only her mother were here. We have nothing."

"And when Paul turned everything to silver and buried it before he left, he thought he put it in the safest place." Louisiana straightened her aching back.

"Yes, and he thought he'd come for it himself. Somehow, he never seemed to realize that he might never come."

Her voice dwindled to a whisper. Louisiana began to dig again. The old woman wandered off, looking always looking, till she came to where Maria stooped and poked at something in the debris. It was round and white, with cavernous eyes and broken teeth. The child recoiled. The widening black pupils darkened the gray of her eyes as she stared fascinated.

"It's just like the ones we saw on the way, isn't it, grandmother?" she asked after a horrified moment. "Was he a German or a Belgian?"

"You can't tell now, Marie. Come on away from it." She took the little

They trudged the long way back across the battle-riven land. Maria prattled of the tile she'd found. "I'll wash it nice and clean. The little girl has a dirty face. Auntie, do you suppose she lived there in that piece of house?"

"Yes, yes, maybe she did." Louisiana's thoughts were busy elsewhere. What to do? How to provide? Her mother was so old, the child so young. If only they had found her brother's money!

Twilight wrapped the fields in dreary gray before they reached the little railroad but a few-built siding where nobody lived. About her thin, bent shoulders Madame Verbeek pulled the shawl more tightly. She shivered!



The Wrecked Home.

as the damp and chilly wind cut through her threadbare garments. Louisiana put her arm within her mother's and they stood between Maria and the wind.

Back to Ypres, the puffing engine tooted them, and then they had another denky walk to where they lived out near the edge of town. One by one the clouds up in the sky faded and floated off and left the stars and moon to watch the drooping trio find their way. The women were both silent though their thoughts ran in a never-ending whirl of "How" and "when." Maria dragged between them, half asleep. At last they reached the

place they now called home, and they were glad to sink upon their beds of straw and sleep. And each one dreamed—the gray-haired woman of a happy past, Louisiana of innumerable fiends that tortured her with worry-pointed spears, Maria of a tile that came to life.

The heavy sky of bleak November bound the world within its pall. Louisiana awakened from her restless sleep. Another day to meet. Each day seemed long, and yet they passed too quickly as the winter came. She moved about the room on tip-toe. Why wake the other two? The more her mother slept, the less she'd think about the future with an empty purse. Her gloomy thoughts were startled by a knock.

"Helene!" "Louis!"

That was all until the mother held Maria in her arms—her baby grown into a little girl. Madame Verbeek awakening, thought that dreams were fooling her. And then they all sat speechless, so filled with things to say they could not talk.

"I've hunted for you for a long time," at last Helene began. "When I came back—"

"Where have you been?"

"Not where I would have gone, but like the past lie still. I came back home as quickly as they let me free. But home was gone, and then I looked for you. Last night some people over there in Poelcapelle, you know the Neefs—they used to live near us—told me you were here."

"Then you were home before us?" "Yes, I was home; I found the money Paul had—"

"You found the money?" both the women gasped.

"Oh, I found the money, the box lay in full view upon the ground; I found the money, but I didn't find my family nor my home—a broken piece of tile was all I found."

"I found one, too. I saved it just for you." Maria ran to get it from the cupboard. "Look, your piece fits with mine. It makes the picture—a woman and a little girl. That's you and me. One corner's gone, though, yet."

"A man stood there before a house," her mother said.

One may still see the ruins of many British and Belgian tanks, caught in the German shell fire, now twisted and broken wrecks. They lie rusted and neglected, mere shells of the once powerful machines which went into action. Some of them are almost buried in the mud, others hang precariously on the edge of dilapidated trenches, while still others stand high in the fields where they were abandoned by such of their crews as survived. Many of them are

toro and riddled as though their heavily armored sides were paper.

Perhaps the most impressive feature of this dead and blackened landscape are the trees. Gaunt and stark, stripped of every limb and branch, they stand out against the skyline, so many lifeless sticks.

Whole villages have disappeared, ground by the big guns into mud and dust, without one vestige remaining to mark their location.

Many live shells still remain in the fields.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. F. K. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

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LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 8

PETER AT LYDDA AND JOPPA.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 9:32-43.

GOLDEN TEXT—The prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up.—James 5:15.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Luke 3:1-6; Acts 4:1-13.

PRIMARY TOPIC—What a Kind Woman Did.

JUNIOR TOPIC—What Peter Did at Lydda and Joppa.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Beauty and Influence of an Unselfish Life.

In order to grasp the significance of this lesson, we should recall the condition which prevailed in the church as suggested in verse 31. Three characteristics are outstanding:

1. **Freedom From Persecution.** Saul, the ringleader of the persecuting forces, had just recently been converted, thereby disorganizing their forces, allowing the church to enjoy a breathing spell.

2. **Spiritual Growth and Development.** The real meaning of the word "edified" is "built up." This does not mean merely that the members were being instructed and comforted, but that strenuous efforts on the part of the individual members, as well as the body as a whole, were being made for the advancement of the divine life.

3. **Outward Growth.** Building up within the church causes the whole work to be admired and respected by those without, inducing them to come and identify themselves with the cause. There can be no forward movement without unless there be a corresponding movement within.

Our lesson today is the record of two stupendous miracles. They are the greatest signs wrought since the day of Christ. The dreadful malady of palsy is vanquished, and a corpse is re-animated by the departed soul.

The occurrence here of this miracle is in keeping with the movements of the church at this time. The Lord had promised these signs as they went forth with the gospel message. They were given us encouragement to the disciples, to convince them that the gospel did not lose any of its power by being spread, but rather that its power increased. As the church goes everywhere preaching the Word there will be a corresponding manifestation of power.

1. **The Healing of Eneas (vs. 32-35).** This man's needy condition appealed to Peter, just as men today should appeal to us in their semi-dead state. Like his Master, Peter could not refuse the needed help. In this he did not direct attention to himself, but confidently appealed to the power in the name of Christ: "Jesus Christ health thee." The man who had kept his bed for eight long years immediately arose and made his bed, when the Lord heals it is done instantly. Peter wisely kept this miracle from being the end by making it the means to the end. That end was the preaching of the gospel. This brought most gratifying results. For "all that dwelt in Lydda and Sharon saw him and turned to the Lord."

2. **The Raising of Dorcas (vs. 36-43).** This woman was full of good works and alms-deeds which she did not talk of doing. She was a practical Christian woman of the kind that gets down to the practical way of showing her love by doing deeds of helpfulness. Her death was a real loss, as was evidenced by the mourning of those who had been helped. When this good woman fell sick and died the disciples sent for Peter. Peter put them all forth. At his command her soul came back to live in her body. This again caused them to believe on the Lord.

New Man in New Life. The religion of Jesus Christ satisfies because it enriches life. How poor our lives are without it. How it fills us with new joys, new interests and aspirations, new possibilities. Without it man is an incomplete being. A man may have sound sense, an active mind, and still be a defective. What does he lack? The awakening of his soul. He has been brought into living consciousness of the world above him. Let him hear and see the invisible and converse with his God, and he will be a new man in a new life. He has been born again.

Spirit of Christianity. There cannot really be any doubt that the spirit of Christianity has more affinity for a social system based on solidarity and human fraternity, than one based on selfishness and mutual antagonism. In competitive industry one man may profit through the ruin of others; in cooperative production the wealth of one man would depend on the growing wealth of all.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Labor is very precious these days; so much to do, and so few to do it. has brought the wise housewife to economize without sacrificing the comfort of the family.

Happy, indeed, is the woman who has the knack of health back of her and the faculty for doing things. If the war has taught us anything it is that idleness is unpopular. The woman who has time "to kill" is not recognized among the intelligent.

GOOD THINGS FOR DINNER.

If one has a good-sized French potato-cutter there may be made any number of attractive dishes using potatoes. The scraps need not be wasted, for they may be cooked and mashed served as mashed potatoes or used in bread or potato muffins, as desired.

Potatoes Cooked in Broth.—Cut the potatoes with a cutter into balls, or they may be cut in cubes; cover with boiling salted water and let boil five minutes. Drain and set to finish cooking in well seasoned broth. When tender, drain and sprinkle with salt and finely minced parsley. This dish is especially good for those who cannot eat solid meat.

Hamburg Steak With Brussels Sprouts.—Chop one pound of steak from the top of the round, add one-half cupful of cold water and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix thoroughly and shape into small cakes. Rub over with a hot frying pan with a bit of lard and lay in the cakes. When the juice is seen on the top of the cakes turn at once to cook on the other side. Have ready a smooth brown sauce; cook in it a little chopped ham and a few tablespoonfuls of mushrooms. Have cooked until tender some brussels sprouts. Drain off the water, add salt, pepper and butter to season, then shake the saucepan over the fire till the sprouts have taken up all the seasonings. Set the sprouts in the center of a hot platter, the steak around them, and pour the sauce around the steak.

Potato Doughnuts.—Sift together four and one-half cupfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of soda, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of nutmeg. Beat three eggs; add one cupful of sugar and beat again, then beat in one cupful of boiling and sliced potato and two-thirds of a cupful of sour or butter-milk. If the sour milk is skimmed, a generous tablespoonful of melted shortening should be added. The fat for frying should be hot enough to brown a cube of bread in one minute. The cake when dropped into the fat should rise at once to the surface. Turn at once and often during the cooking.

Escalloped Cabbage.—Shred and boil a cabbage as for hot shaw. Make a white sauce. Butter a baking dish and put in a layer of boiled cabbage, then a layer of white sauce, and sprinkle with grated cheese. Continue until the cabbage is used or the casserole is full. Season each layer with salt and pepper and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

A tiny house, a plot of earth; And thou, and I, ah, these make home!

Speak not of poverty nor dearth— A tiny house, a plot of earth, Are ample cause for thanks and mirth.

For bliss we need no further room. A tiny house, a plot of earth, And thou, and I, ah, these make home! —Hilma E. Wade.

HOUSEKEEPING HINTS. When hot applications are necessary, dip a cloth in hot water, wring out and lay it between folds of paper placed on top of the kitchen stove or in the oven.

When heating egg whites add a pinch of salt, which makes them beat more quickly and stand up better, as the salt toughens the albumen.

Lemons will keep a long time if kept in a dish of cold water, changing the water from time to time.

To clean discolored white enamel-ware: Make a strong solution of laking soda and soft water, put in the utensils in it and boil them hard.

Goose fat well tried out makes fine shortening for cakes, biscuits and pastry.

To prevent the cream pitcher from dripping put a little butter under the edge of the spout.

An old organ or piano stool makes a fine kitchen stool as it may be raised or lowered at will and is out of the way when pushed under the table.

Place curtains may be patched with a piece of net as near like the curtain as is possible to get. Dip the net in starch, cover the place to be mended and place over it a cloth. Iron until dry. The torn place will be unnoticed if the edges are carefully trimmed.

When soaking a salt fish remember to put it skin side up in the water as the salt, being heavier than water, will go down to the bottom of the pan.

Cans which hold packages of foods may be procured from the grocer, who is glad to give them away. Use these for storing garments. A strip of gummed paper put over the openings and cracks makes them mothproof.

To sweeten any dish which has been saturated with any odor turn it upside down on the earth or sod.

When making cake warm the sugar and fat but do not melt the fat; it will cream with the sugar in a very short time.

An old bedspread dyed to match the hangings of a room makes a very cheap couch cover.

"The laboring man deserves all he can get out of life and then some. But he will never be strong for his own welfare economically, socially or politically until he learns to save systematically."

CEREAL FOODS.

Oatmeal bread, when made carefully and well baked, is light and digestible. Boil potatoes to make two cupfuls when mashed. Serve the water in which they were cooked any one of the following ways.

1. **Oatmeal Bread.**—Beat one egg in a mixing bowl, add one and one-half cupfuls of brown sugar, six tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, three-quarters of a cupful of shortening, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one-third of a cupful of cold water, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Stir in two cupfuls of flour and two cupfuls of rolled oats. Let stand two or three hours to chill before baking. When ready to bake, drop from a spoon onto a greased sheet, leaving place for the cookies to spread. A few raisins and nuts may be added if desired.

2. **Bran Gems.**—To one cupful of flour add one and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda and sift. Stir in two cupfuls of bran, three tablespoonfuls of molasses, one and one-half cupfuls of sour milk, one-fourth of a cupful of shortening and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Stir until smooth, drop in greased pans and bake three-quarters of an hour.

3. **Spoon Corn Bread.**—Take one cupful of cornmeal, boiled rice, boiling water, add two cupfuls of sweet milk, two eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful of sugar. Bake it in a well greased baking dish and serve from the dish. Serve with the spoon bread, liver and bacon.

The only people who make no mistakes are in the graveyard. To fail is to grow. Do you know how to make mistakes? Nothing requires more constant practice than mistake-making. America is at it constantly, and knows how. We blunder on and on, but always forward.—Doctor Crane.

SIMPLE GOOD THINGS.

Almost everybody likes a tomato soup either cream or clear. The following is one easy to prepare:

Tomato Sauce.—Seal one quart of milk with a stalk of celery and two slices of onion. Press enough cooked tomatoes through a sieve to make one pint. Add half a teaspoonful of salt and pepper to taste. Stir one-third of a cupful of flour at a teaspoonful of salt with milk to make a smooth batter. Dilute with a little hot milk, stir until smooth, then add the rest of the hot milk. Continue stirring until smooth and thick. Cook fifteen minutes well covered. Strain into the hot tomato, mix thoroughly, and serve at once with croutons.

Parsnip Fritters.—Take left-over parsnips and press through a purple sieve. To a cupful of the puree, add one-fourth teaspoonful each of salt and pepper, a beaten egg and a dash of cayenne. Mix thoroughly and mold into five or six flat cakes. Cook in a small amount of fat, browning on both sides.

Bacon Fritters.—To prepare the fritter batter, dissolve one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt in one cupful of cold water and add it to the well-beaten yolks of two eggs which have been blended with one and one-half tablespoonfuls of melted butter or olive oil. Add one cupful of flour, beat well, cover and put in a cool place for two hours or over night. When ready to use, heat the whites stiff and fold in the mixture. Dip the slices of bacon in the batter or chop in rather coarse pieces. Fry in fat to float the fritters.

Corn Balls.—Put three tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan. When the butter is melted, add two cupfuls of molasses and two-thirds of a cupful of sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved. Boil until, when tried in cold water, the mixture becomes brittle. Pour over six quarts of popped corn. Butter the fingers and shape into balls.

Insects Give Us Shellac. Shellac is the joint product of insects and plants and comes from India. The lac insects are about one-twenty-fifth of an inch long, a bright red in color. They suck the juices of plants, digest them and exude them in the form of resin, which soon encases the whole insect. When the young insects have swarmed out, the resin is scraped from the branches, ground, washed, mixed with colophony and evaporated, cooked slowly and drawn out into thin sheets we know as shellac.

SPORT SKIRTS FORETELL SPRING



The new separate skirts which make their appearance early in the latter part of December and by the middle of January we were quite familiar with them. They are more indispensable than ever to the southern tourist, whose time is supposed to be spent out of doors in the pursuit of some sort of sport. Judging from the color and rich appearance of some of these new skirts the most popular resort sport is the wearing of good looking clothes.

The woolen skirts are mostly in large plaids in which very soft and quiet colors are skillfully combined. There are some smart black and white combinations among them and some in which black and white plaid stripes alternate with soft colors in stripes. These are made up with inverted plaits, like the skirt shown at the left of the two pictured above. No colors but the black and white appear, except as the plaits are spread apart by walking. The model pictured is the most popular for wool skirts. Girdles are plain and narrower than those of last year. Such a skirt, with the new handmade and simple blouse of voile or batiste or a sweater that looks well with it, is as dependable as a tailored suit.

The skirt at the right is one of those irresistible silks in the heavy weaves that make innumerable sport skirts de luxe. They are quite plainly made, as may be gathered from the picture, and they have girdles to match. In the matter of pockets designers have been endlessly ingenious and one may have them set in or set on in any number of ways. It is on the wonderful new colors that they rely for novelty and they are more often two-toned than plain. Very fine voile, batiste or georgette waists definitely make these skirts company and together they are the aristocrat in sport costumes.

Blouses Grow in Importance



BLOUSES rank with hats now in diversity of design and beauty. They have grown in importance with the passing of each season, and many shops devoted entirely to them find business brisk all the year around. Styles cover a range all the way from the simplest tailored models to rich and brilliant things for evening wear.

Every time the subject of blouses is up for discussion women congratulate one another that sheer and dainty hand-made blouses in simple styles have returned to high favor. Once again we have with us the painstaking and beautiful needlework that we have learned to associate with France. Whether the new blouses are the work of French women or not, they come up to the standard of distinctness and elegance that those patient needlewomen have taught us to love.

Fine voile, batiste and net are the mediums chosen for interpreting the new wash blouses. Net with eyelet embroidery is a favorite, and voile makes opportunity for drawn work and hemstitching, the introduction of flit and fine cluny laces. Fine tucks find a place on all materials, and with batiste very fine net is used in frills and insertions. A pretty net blouse shown at the left of the two pictured is a lovely model. The collar and cuffs are edged with narrow frills and further adorned with small sprays of embroidery with eyelets cunningly introduced in tiny flower motifs. Crochet buttons pendant on short cords slip through button holes for fastenings in this blouse.

At the right of the picture the brilliant blouse for a gray haired matron is made of black georgette crepe. Jet beads outline the neck and supply a handsome head embroidery for the panel at the front of the waist and the cuffs. Such a blouse worn with a skirt of black satin would make a handsome toilette for afternoon or dinner wear.

Yarn embroidery and crocheted yarn flowers are featured in the decoration of new blouses of georgette or crepe de chine. Narrow grosgrain ribbon in strips, with the strips fastened across the front and back of blouses at the bust line, is something entirely new. At the top of each strip a flower embroidered with yarn introduces a color. Flat crystal cabochons about the size of a silver dime have eyes at their edges and are sewed like buttons to light colored blouses that they match in color. These are presented as novelties in decoration; their success remains to be proved, but about steel and crystal beads there is no question.

Julia Bottomley

Last Winter's Suit. In freshening up a last winter's suit or separate coat the lining of the garment is often badly worn under the arms, requiring a large piece of new material for repairs. When the lining is a fancy one, impossible to match is a question, it is almost impossible to match the material from the sleeve lining. This is an easy trick. Measure the size of the piece required and cut this out of the sleeve lining, leaving sufficient at the top near the arm-

hole to "keep up appearances" when the coat is removed. The rest of the sleeve can then be refitted with silk as nearly like the original as possible, or plain material will answer, as it will not show.

To Wear With Navy Blue. Light and neutral shades dominate for wear with navy blue.

Shoe Decorations. Shoes are perforated and decorated in quaint and ancient designs.

STILL MANY WRECKED TANKS

One may still see the ruins of many British and Belgian tanks, caught in the German shell fire, now twisted and broken wrecks. They lie rusted and neglected, mere shells of the once powerful machines which went into action. Some of them are almost buried in the mud, others hang precariously on the edge of dilapidated trenches, while still others stand high in the fields where they were abandoned by such of their crews as survived. Many of them are

CAPITAL CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

General and Personal

Ashley Pond left Monday on a two weeks business trip to the southern part of the state.
Colonel G. W. Prichard spent a few days this week at Carrizozo looking after his business interests in that county.
M. A. Sanchez, hydrographer in the office of the state engineer, has returned from the southwestern part of the state.

NEW MEXICO NEWS REVIEW

UNION

Harmon Fox sold out, at Des Moines, the last of his holdings to T. O. James of Guyton, Oklahoma.
J. C. Kircher, supervisor of the Santa Fe national forest, goes to Albuquerque station, will go to California and J. W. Johnson, ranger at the Santa Fe canyon station, will succeed him.

SOCIETY, CLUBS, LODGES, CHURCHES

Here and There Over the State

THE JOB OF MAN
It isn't the work we intend to do.
Nor the work we've just begun.
That puts us right on the ledger sheet;
It's the work we've really done.
Our credit is built on the things we do.
Our debit on things we shirk;
The man who totals the biggest score
Is the one who completes his work.

Successful Guild Sale
The Apron and Candy sale conducted by the ladies of the Episcopal Church Guild last Friday afternoon was successful from a financial standpoint to an extent of \$27.01 above the figures published in our last issue.
The sale on the whole netted the handsome sum of \$87.01.—Carrizozo Outlook.

the members of the staff in connection with the research work carried on in Guatemala were exhibited, J. A. Jeancon had charge of the musical program.
We are in receipt of the announcement and invitation to the wedding of Miss Maria Chavez to Manuel R. Baca, both of this city, which will take place at the Cathedral of St. Francis on the 9th day of February at eight o'clock in the morning.

Capital Coal Yard
Wholesale and Retail Coal and Wood
PHONE 85
Sugarite Lump Cerrillos Lump
Sugarite Grate Cerrillos Egg
Sugarite Nut O'Mera Lump
Raton Lump Smithing Coal
Yankee Lump Anthracite, all sizes
Coke Steam Coal
Cord Wood, Sawed Wood, Native Kindling
OFFICE—Montezuma Avenue
Near A. T. & S. F. Depot.

USE THE BETTER KIND
It pays to supply your table with quality food products, such as
Chase & Sanborn's Coffee.
Hunts Canned Fruits.
Richelieu Canned Vegetables.
H. S. KAUNE & CO.

POWER RATE
HOUSEWORK BY ELECTRICITY
is a boon to women. Think of running the machine with the weaving treadle. Of doing the washing without backbreaking labor. It can all be done and we shall be very glad indeed to prove it to you. And the cost is not excessive. Come and see how electricity will do nearly all your household work.
SANTA FE WATER & LIGHT COMPANY

NOTICE OF SUIT
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WITHIN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA FE.
Daisy Agnes Ford, Plaintiff,
vs.
Stuart McEachran, Defendant.
No. 9392

SUMMONS—District court, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.
County of Santa Fe.
Donald Hunsaker, Plaintiff,
vs.
Ruth Johnson Hunsaker, Defendant.
No. 9391

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and Seal of said Court at Santa Fe, New Mexico, this 3rd day of February, A. D. 1920.
ALFREDO LUCERO, County Clerk.
A. M. BERGERE, Deputy.
First Publication February 6, 1920.
Lost Publication February 27, 1920.

ALFREDO LUCERO, County Clerk of Santa Fe County and Ex-Officio Clerk of the District Court of said County.
By A. M. BERGERE, Deputy.
First Publication February 6, 1920.
Last Publication February 27, 1920.

AMERICAN LEGION DANCE
About seventy-five couples attended the dance given by the local post of the American Legion recently at the armory. Members of the post were with their ladies and guests from the base hospital. Refreshments were served.
These functions are to be held hereafter with regularity every third Wednesday of each month.

ELKS ANNUAL BALL
A special committee of the Silver City Elks are making arrangements for the annual ball which will be given on the eve of George Washington's birthday, February 22d. It has been announced that the event this year will be one of the most elaborate ever given in that city.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S NIGHT
Monday night at Roswell a new movement known as the "Young People's Night," was started at the First Christian church, when a social hour was arranged to get the young people of the congregation together. These nights are to be made weekly affairs, to work out social life for the young people.

Mrs. Lindsey to Write Record
At the request of Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, of the national suffrage party, the history of the equal suffrage movement in New Mexico will be written by Mrs. Washington E. Lindsey, of Portales, wife of the former governor.

ELKS ANNUAL BALL
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PROGRESSIVE FIVE HUNDRED
Six ladies of the "500" Club, who hold low scores for the past two months, entertained the members of the club, their husbands and a number of invited guests at the home of Mrs. Dierce on Wednesday evening. Nine tables of progressive five hundred kept things lively until a late hour when refreshments were served.—Atter Independent.

SOCIAL STAG PARTY
The stag social given by the Ladies' League of the Presbyterian church Friday proved to be one of the most enjoyable events of the season. More than half a hundred men were present. A children's party was served by the ladies, and their collapse was enthusiastically greeted. R. C. Jackson, pastor of the church, served as toastmaster of the occasion.—Las Vegas Optic.

FOR SALE
One Thousand (1,000) Acres Santa Fe Pacific Land
Scrip good in New Mexico.
Price right. Box 1192, El Paso, Texas.

FOR SALE
One Thousand (1,000) Acres Santa Fe Pacific Land
Scrip good in New Mexico.
Price right. Box 1192, El Paso, Texas.

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE
GET a package today. Notice the flavor—the wholesome taste of Kentucky Burley tobacco.
Why do so many "regular men" buy Lucky Strike cigarettes? They buy them for the special flavor of the toasted Burley tobacco.
There's the big reason—it's toasted, and real Burley. Make Lucky Strike your cigarette.
It's toasted
The American Tobacco Co.
Guaranteed by

NEW MEXICO STATE RECORD

SUPPLEMENT, FEBRUARY 6, 1920

NEW MEXICO

NEWS REVIEW

(Continued from page one.)

purchased a few truck loads of feed from W. H. Angell. Mr. Brooks says sheep and cattle are doing exceptionally well this winter.

M. S. Fuit, of Los Tanos, bought about 50 head of hogs this week from F. E. Collins of Puerto de Luna, and G. M. Thompson, of Pastura, sold 1000 head of ewes to Paul McReed, of Fort Sumner.

S. G. Davis bought 100 head of cattle from S. E. Murray, of Newkirk, the first of the week.

T. J. Spiller, of Alamo, sold 100 head of 2-year old steers this week to buyers from Taiban.

HIDALGO

Outlook Fine For Stockmen

A. L. Robison of the firm of Robison & Co., Pueblo, has contracted for carloads of steers to be delivered May 28. The price paid was \$40 for yearlings, and \$50 to \$60 for two and three-year-olds.

"Your cattle show an awful good growth this year, and yearlings are better worth \$40 than they were worth \$35 last year," said Mr. Robison to the Liberal.

"This year ought to be a 'whale' in the cattle business. There ought to be the finest calf crop you ever had."

Mr. Robison is a firm believer in the improved cattle and is pleased with the progress Hidalgo county cowmen are making in this direction. It is his impression that the not very distant future will see cattle sold by the pound, as they are in Northern markets today. Then there will be no question as to the extra profit on high grade stock.

Mr. Robison will slip Hidalgo county cowmen about \$20,000 when he drops in on us again. He will ship from Rodeo the 24th and from Lordsburg the 28th of May.—Lordsburg Liberal.

Superintendent C. A. Foster has circulated a petition asking for the establishing of a county high school at Lordsburg. This would give all students in the county a right to enjoy the privileges of the Lordsburg high school free of charge. A permanent fund would likewise be established for the purpose of maintaining this very desirable institution.

R. T. Ward, of Animas, has just sold to Stewart Hunt, of Lordsburg, \$8,000 worth of sheep, retaining his ranch, for either cattle or more sheep. He reports an abundance of feed and is sure that this year will be a record breaker for the stockmen.

The 85 Mining Company is going to open a profit sharing store with a paid up capital of \$50,000. All employees of the company will share in the distribution of the profits every six months.

LINCOLN

The Lincoln County "Attendance Banner" for the month of December was awarded to Miss Ellen Smith's room at the Capitan school. The percentage of attendance being 94. The next highest per cent was 90. The banner is awarded to the school room having the largest per cent of attendance for the calendar month.—Carrizozo Outlook.

Coyotes and lobos are reported to be causing more loss than usual to

stockmen of Lincoln county, principally on account of scarcity of trappers. A farmer from the north side of the Capitan mountains, stated that they are becoming very daring in his section. He averages four a week, which net him ten dollars each.

Sam Fambrough who ranches near the Jicarillas, stated that stockmen, himself included, are satisfied. Cattle are in good shape for this season, and the late rain combined with warm days will start the native weeds growing, which will keep live stock in condition until the grass comes.

William H. Walker has been appointed postmaster at White Oaks and has assumed his duties, succeeding Robert H. Taylor, who resigned about two years ago. In the interim Miss Frances Wells has been in charge of the office and last summer she asked to be relieved.

William Barnett is feeding a car of cattle, with the idea of placing them on the market in early March. Corn, cotton seed cake and alfalfa are the feeds used and they are putting on the weight.

Stratton, Reily & Harris closed a sale of 228 yearlings to E. O. Finley. The yearlings were delivered Saturday, being added to Mr. Finley's herds on the I-X ranch.

Stratton, Reily & Harris have shipped five car loads of cattle to Kammore from Carrizozo. Joe Stratton accompanied the shipment.

Dr. E. E. Cole, superintendent of the Carrizozo schools, has just received a life diploma from the State Board of Education.

Mrs. Sista Samora of Lincoln has purchased the old Arroyo hotel and is having it remodeled into a home.—Carrizozo News.

LUNA

The three negro soldiers of the 24th Infantry alleged deserters last week, reported to have killed two Mexicans, crossed into Mexico, where they were captured about eight miles from Columbus. The three soldiers are said to have crossed the international line while in an intoxicated condition, and engaged in a battle with Mexican guards, two of whom they killed. They later recrossed to the American side and one of the soldiers surrendered to Siver and Jackson, who were trailing the deserters. The two others were captured shortly afterwards and all three turned over to Lieutenant James, who took them to Columbus for trial by military authorities.—Deming Headlight.

Mrs. J. G. Moir, secretary of the local Deming Red Cross, announces that arrangements have been made for Miss Foster, the health nurse of the organization to give instructions in home hygiene, etc., a thorough course is planned and will first aid, care of the sick, the proper making of their beds, avoiding contagion and the miscellaneous knowledge so necessary in the proper administration of the sick room. A hospital bed containing a dummy patient will be used in actual demonstration by Miss Foster in the course of her instruction. It is also planned to give the young ladies of the high school a course of similar instruction.

Work has begun on the two-story addition to the rear of the H. Nordhaus & Sons Co. on space formerly occupied by a sheet iron storehouse. The material will be of brick and reinforced concrete and will be suitably finished to accommodate the extensive stock of furniture being carried. The ground floor will be occupied by the plumbing department. The gallery in the Gold avenue store will

also be extended and the office remodeled and given additional space. Deming Graphic.

"Peggy" More was murdered in her home in the eastern part of Columbus Friday night. She was known as a worthy colored woman of means. She had been hit on the head about three inches above the eyes with a blunt instrument of some kind, and her skull was crushed in. No clue as to who committed the deed has yet been found.

MCKINLEY

Mrs. Palmer Ketter has been delegated to take steps towards organizing a "Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion," and as soon as possible the date will be announced for the initial meeting in Gallup, under and by authority of Palmer Ketter, Jr. Post. It is proposed to organize the strongest Auxiliary in Gallup or any other place in New Mexico. Mrs. Ketter will endeavor to bring the Gallup Auxiliary into existence first in the State. Those eligible to membership are mothers, wives and sisters.—Gallup Herald.

Maydell Berry, three years old, who resides with her parents in the Victor addition, was robbed one day last week. She has accumulated a penny every day since she was born, and she was 777 days old. One day when the folks were all away, a burglar entered the house and took away the canvas sack containing the wealth. The robber wrapped up a rifle and shot gun of Mr. Berry's in a Navajo rug, and evidently intended to take it away with him but left it lying on the table.—Gallup Independent.

Angelo Botto and his wife were nabbed by the Gallup officers for bootlegging, it appears that they were disposing "white mule" for \$13 per pint. Mrs. Botto was fined on three charges amounting to \$500 and six months in jail, the jail sentence suspended under good behavior. Mr. Botto is in jail and will become the property of Federal authorities.

MORA

Mounted Police Rafael Lucero, of Las Vegas, arrested two boys, Vitelio Espinoza and Belisario Espinoza. They were taken to the County Seat and arraigned before the Justice of Peace on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. Belisario was sentenced to serve 90 days in the County jail, Vitelio had not been sentenced.

but while detained in the jail, this boy was stricken with pneumonia and died after a short illness. The body will be brought to Wagon Mound for interment.—Wagon Mound Pantagraph.

Harry H. Wortman and wife have gone to Colorado Springs for the rest of the winter where they have purchased a rooming house, the "Iowa" and will conduct it. Mr. Wortman and his brother George have planted 233 acres of wheat this fall and he will be back next summer to harvest it. They made a killing with wheat this year and for the past three years and are lined up for another but will enjoy city life between harvests.

Last week S-A. was bad enough but this one will be worse. We have been building a new office since last week, moved the big press to its new location and are running it to print this paper while it stands on blocks waiting for a foundation. All in all this is a strenuous life but, when we get the new office finished and equipped it is going to be nearer up with the town of Roy than it has been for the past two years.—Roy Spanish American.

A. MacArthur Co. shipped a car of beans, a car of hay and a car of corn this week. The same firm is in receipt of a car of flour.

OTERO

A deal has been just about closed whereby Mrs. Yula Yeager buys the National Sanatorium buildings and grounds from the New Mexico Real Estate company. This property is what was known in the early days as the E. P. & N. E. hospital but for the past eight or ten years has been used as a sanatorium for those who are suffering from tuberculosis. At present it is for soldiers and ex-service men formerly in the government employ, who are recuperating from tuberculosis. For the past year it has been under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Yeager.

T. W. Jeffers, of Orange and S. O. Hone, of Lub, report that prospects in their section of the county are excellent for the coming year in the livestock business. The past year was better in the Crow Flat country and the Orange section than for the previous three years. Stock is looking very well at the present time and there is enough moisture in the ground for early spring grass.—Alamogordo News.

"We ought to make a hit"

—Chesterfield



AND why not? Never were fine tobaccos so skillfully blended! Chesterfields bring you the best of Turkish and Domestic leaf, blended to bring out new delights of flavor.

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

They Satisfy

QUAY

Tucumcari has had her full quota of check forgers during the past month, but a new sort of check artist was reported to be active in this vicinity a few days ago. Instead of issuing bad checks or forging signatures this skillful gentleman managed to open the Post Office box of the First National Bank and took out a letter which contained several thousand dollars worth of checks from an up state bank. As the local bank officials were expecting the letter the loss was discovered immediately and an effort made to catch the thief.

The checks, with the exception of one or two for small amounts, were found west of the Post Office. The thief undoubtedly realized that he would not be very successful in attempting to use them and threw them away. Officers are working on the case.—Tucumcari American.

A disregard of the Southwestern's rules for Safety First resulted in a painful injury to Wm. Corcoran and a Mexican shop laborer recently at the Roundhouse. A Mexican laborer in blowing the hot water from an engine did not connect the hose so that the scalding water would run into the pit but turned it out onto the ground where it formed a pool. Wm. Corcoran in his regular tour of duty walked into the pool and his feet were badly scalded. While the burns were being dressed by the physician the Mexican whose carelessness had caused the accident stumbled into the pool and was also badly scalded.

Farmers state crops are assured in this section of the country this year, the abundance of moisture of late places the ground in good condition for spring planting. A wet winter some say, spells plenty water in this portion of the country during the season. Good crops and the assurance of oil should see every available acre of farm land cultivated in the vicinity of Glenrio.—Glenrio Tribune.

The threshing machine in the Quay neighborhood is doing business these days which is evidenced by the many wagons loaded with maize coming in daily from that vicinity. The elevator has bought two carloads.—Tucumcari News.

Florencia C. de Baca of Roschod, came in Tuesday with 7 car loads of cattle for the Kansas City market.—Nara Visa News.

ROOSEVELT

Rev. E. P. Kuhl and family have returned from Gridley, Ill., where they have made their home for the past year. Suffice to say they were glad to get back and Mr. Kuhl is still boasting the Portales Valley as he formerly did, and if anything just a little bit more.

Geo. W. Hancock, wife and baby arrived from Kentucky a few days ago. They have purchased the Daisy Farm from C. L. Sanders and will follow the same line of farming. They will make a specialty of strawberries and strawberry plants.—Portales News.

SANDOVAL

Sifredo Casaus, of Cuba, pleaded guilty before Judge Colin Nettlet of the United States district court to opening a letter and taking a check for \$54 from the envelope. Casaus was a mail carrier on the rural route between Cuba and Cabezon, Sandoval county. The young man who is only 19 years old was arrested in Denver and brought to Santa Fe to await trial. He decided to plead guilty and was sentenced to serve twelve months in jail.

SAN JUAN

On the whole, the outlook for good prices for the crop of 1920 is favorable, and our growers should spare no effort to produce first class stuff as this will be the kind that will not only bring best prices but will meet with readiest sales and yield greatest profits.

As spring approaches, the condition of the fruit buds continues to be most promising. Not only are most of the trees well laden with buds, but the buds are also in a very healthy condition. If we do not have damaging freezes later on, this section is in line for the biggest fruit crop it has ever produced.—Farmington Hustler.

William Neitzel has arrived from Montrose, Colo., and was so well pleased with Aztec that he decided to locate here and purchased the interest of C. J. and D. Giles in the Aztec Auto Co., and took charge on Friday. He has wired for his family who are expected in a few days. He has two sons who are expert mechanics and will be associated with him in the business. This garage is well equipped. Mr. Giles recently installed a burning in machine for turning in the crankshaft bearings.—Aztec Independent.

SAN MIGUEL

Word was received in Las Vegas of a shooting affray that took place recently between Holman and Cleveland in which Trinidad Sandoval was shot and probably fatally wounded by Macario Valdez. The trouble, it is alleged, was over a woman with whom Sandoval was staying. Valdez went to the house, where the couple were, at 10 o'clock last night and drawing a revolver shot Sandoval through the cheek, the bullet taking an upward course and lodging in the man's temple.

Valdez disappeared immediately after the shooting and no trace of him has been found. The woman in the case has been arrested and is being held in the Mora jail. Little hope is held for the recovery of Sandoval.—Las Vegas Optic.

The board of regents of the Normal University has purchased the Hayward property which will be used as a dormitory for the young ladies. Mrs. Mary Moss, the matron of La Casa de Ramona, will live in the newly opened dormitory, and Mrs. Victoria G. Miller, director of physical welfare, will assist her in the government of La Casa de Ramona. The purchase of the above house and lot gives the state control of a very valuable piece of property.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph DeGraffenreid of Roswell have donated to the Normal University a group of lots just across the street from the campus. This property is destined to be of very great value to the institution.

One of the largest bounty claims filed in recent years in the office of the county clerk was made by Jack L. Nichols, a resident of Garcia 50 miles southeast of this city. Nichols applied for bounty on 32 coyotes and four wildcats. The claim is for \$72. The pelts of the animals are worth approximately \$200.

SIERRA

Arthur Brewster, an old time miner in this section, is here taking a look at the country after an absence of thirty-three years, during which time he has been 'round the world.—Hillsboro Advocate.

Frank D. Ribera, of Derry, has shipped several car loads of floor-spar from his properties in the Caballus. He expects from now on to ship from 60 to 80 tons of ore per week. He says development has brought to light a strong leading of silver-lead ore that, according to experts, may prove very valuable. He is installing machinery to reduce the

ore to a consistency that will increase the grade of his shipping ore, and the railroad has built an ore platform at Hatch 15 miles distant from the mine.

TAOS

Taos was recently visited by another fire which started in the pool hall and barber shop of Filimon Sanchez. The loss to the owners of the building and proprietor of the establishment amounted to about \$1500 which was covered by insurance. The contents of the building were considerably damaged. Investigations disclosed the fact that the latch on the back door had been broken, and it is presumed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

The upper story of the National Bank building has been remodeled and fitted up with a number of office rooms. This is a boon to Taos, especially since the fire in October which wiped out a number of buildings which provided offices for several professional men of the town.—Taos Valley News.

TORRANCE

D. H. Swope who has been selling cream which he has shipped to the creamery, has kept his record for the year 1919, and finds his cows have paid him well. He has milked four cows during the year, each cow averaging 11 1/4 months, actual milking time. His cream checks have totaled \$415.75. This is an average of over \$100 per cow. Besides this he has saved sufficient cream to provide the family with butter, an average of three pounds per week. This would be 156 pounds of butter used by the family of eight persons or about \$70 more which the cows have produced. Then he still has four calves from these four milkers which further adds to the production of the cows.—Mountainair Independent.

On Sunday morning fire destroyed almost half of the business block on the south side of Broadway occupied by the Commercial Hotel, the Telephone Office, Edward's Shoe Shop, and the Orme Mercantile Company. The loss runs into the thousands of dollars only partially covered by insurance. The fire was discovered by Dewey Sellers, who sounded an alarm and within a few minutes a large crowd was on the scene. The fire made such progress that no attempt was made to save anything from the Telephone Office nor Edward's Shoeshop, but practically all the furniture was removed from the Commercial Hotel, including the office equipment of Dr. Buer, which occupied one of the rooms. A few

goods were removed from the Orme store as also from the Equity Exchange.—Mountainair Independent.

Doy Colbaugh of the Corona country reports live stock in fine condition in his neighborhood. The weather for the past week has been beautiful and the roads are pretty good except in a few places. Many beans are being hauled to town now.—Estancia Herald.

UNION

Competition among the buyers of ear corn, which started last week has been the means of bringing the price from \$1.35 per hundred up to \$1.55. The farmers are taking advantage of the competition and are bringing their corn to market. Several buyers are being kept busy handling the immense crop that was raised in this county last year.—Clayton Citizen.

T. W. Shultz and sons hauled in a big load of grain from Thomas this week. The load weighed 10,000 pounds and was brought in by wagon and mules. The Four States Seed company purchased the grain, which was red maize, for seed.—Clayton News.

The C. & S. railroad has taken in over \$14,000 in freight the last month, not counting the freight that has been shipped out. No doubt there has been 30 or 40 cars shipped out. That is showing up pretty good for Mt. Dora.

In the past thirty days 144 car loads of cattle have been brought into the Folsom country from the drought stricken sections of Wyoming to be pastured for the winter on our fine grass.

VALENCIA

At the annual meeting of the directors of the First National bank it was decided to increase the capitalization from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Some of the strongest men in the county have been taken in as stockholders. This institution has made a phenomenal success since its organization. The present deposits are \$650,000 and business has increased to such an extent that the officers say they could use a building of twice its size. The officers of last year were recently re-elected with an additional vice president. John Becker, president; John Becker, Jr., first vice president; Paul Dalies, second vice president; Bernard Jacobson, third vice president; L. C. Becker, cashier; Frida C. Becker, assistant cashier; John F. Linn, assistant cashier; Esther Lindberg, clerk and cashier.

"Nothing wrong with our balance!"

—Chesterfield

THE right balance of costly Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos, proportioned by experts—that's why Chesterfields "satisfy!"

