

2-8-1918

New Mexico State Record, 02-08-1918

State Publishing Company

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State Publishing Company. "New Mexico State Record, 02-08-1918." (1918). https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nm_state_record_news/83

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GERMAN SUB SINKS TRANSPORT FILLED WITH U. S. TROOPS

MORE THAN 2,300 ON BOARD INCLUDING CREW; ALL SAVED BUT ABOUT 100; BELIEVED SUBMARINE WAS SUNK

A story of disaster, affecting the hearts and hopes of many American although they had been schooled to expect it ever since the first con-

Later estimates reduced however, gave 267 as the number of men missing. Thursday morning the figure was reduced to 210 and this in turn was lowered to 101 through information furnished by a correspondent of the Associated Press in Ireland and confirmed by the American embassy in London.

Two Torpedoes Launched The Tuscania, a liner of 14,348 tons was one of a strongly guarded convoy and was proceeding eastward off the north coast of Ireland when disaster overtook her.

Sub Promptly Destroyed Apparently retribution at once befell the enemy underwater boat. According to the testimony of an American officer, who was one of the last men to leave the Tuscania, a British destroyer dashed toward the evident location of the attacker and dropped depth bombs that resulted in the expressive phrase of the submarine hunters, in the enemy being "done in."

Count of Troops Heroic The explosion of the torpedo had scattered a tremendous list and made the launching of lifeboats and rafts extremely hazardous in the heavy sea and the darkness. Almost all the loss of life and the sustaining of injuries occurred because of this condition, as there was no panic among the Americans or the crew and the stricken liner remained afloat for nearly two hours.

JUDGE RICHARDSON SHIES SOMBERHO INTO THE RING OTHER EXPECTED TO FOLLOW

The political ring, which has again unadorned for some time, has had at least one somber cast into it. It belongs to none other than Judge Granville A. Richardson of Roswell, who has been on the bench in the fifth district for the last five years.

Plants of Competition He will likely have plenty of opponents in the race to be elected congressman. Congressman W. B. Walton was listening to the siren song of the senatorship last fall, and in all probability will be a candidate, although he has made no formal announcement to this effect.

War Reasons Clear Whatever the combinations of political complications that directly affect the nation to arms, no diplomatic fog now clouds the reason of the world's mighty struggle.

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CLAYTON-WAGON MOUND ROAD AND RED RIVER BRIDGE NEAR COMPLETION

William H. Wilcox, U. S. Commissioner at Roy, in a letter to the State Record, incidentally refers to the new road and bridge in that locality as follows: "We have, or will have, as work is now being performed, an excellent road from Clayton to Wagon Mound, the approaches to the Red River bridge near Roy being about completed, the abutments of the bridge nearly finished. So soon as the roads harden it will be a very attractive drive through the above places to Santa Fe and Taos, via Las Vegas. There being a difference in elevation of bridge and the places mentioned of more than 1000 feet, and all of that between Roy and Wagon Mound, you may imagine what a delightful ride it will be for those autoing from the Gulf States during the heated season to those mountain heights, with the expectation of viewing the old cave dwellings and Indian settlements, as most all people are anxious to look upon things ancient. The road skirts the north side of the Canadian hills between the two latter places intersecting the Ocean to Ocean road at Wagon Mound, taking the said road to Springer, thence back to Roy. It has been termed the Canadian Loop, and as soon as bridge is completed we expect to see a continuous line of autos passing through our town on their way to your section."

RECOGNIZES GREAT ADVANCEMENT AND FUTURE OF THIS STATE

Mr. F. C. Baehrens, treasurer of the Diebold Safe and Lock Co., of Canton, Ohio, in a letter to the State Record says: "New Mexico has a great future and if I was a young man and under- taking farming or stock raising, would consider it the ideal place to locate and invest. "Am much interested in glancing over the Record when received and notice with pleasure the fearless manner in which you tackle men and measures."

WAR CANNOT BE WON UNLESS SHIPS ARE BUILT PROMPTLY

DIRECTOR OF COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE CALLS UPON STATE COUNCILS TO HELP ENROLL SHIP YARD VOLUNTEERS

Washington, Feb. 7.—This war cannot be won without ships. Until the deficiency is remedied, it will not be possible to send the required number of troops to Europe, and then to keep them furnished with supplies, equipment, arms and munitions. Yards are being made ready, material assembled and money is available which reduces the Government's problem to a matter of men. But that item is the most important of all.

Work For State Councils

"To reach these men and inspire them to patriotic effort is the particular task of the state councils of defense, with their 5000 local councils covering all the important industrial centers in the United States. They are peculiarly fitted for this work. They not only reach into every factory town, but they come into personal contact with skilled labor. It will be their duty to rouse every competent artisan in the country."

TWO TEACHERS ANSWER CALL TO THE COLORS

The selective draft has already called to the colors two members of the County's teaching force, with prospects of two or three more to be called before the end of the present school year. Those now serving are: Mr. Glen Pickett, teacher of the Chautauk Hill school in the southeast part of the County; and Mr. L. A. Carson, elected to the principalship of the consolidated school on the French tract.—Colfax County School News.

The Government has requisitioned Niagara Falls. Getting ready for national prohibition?—Dallas News.

TWO NEW MEXICO RAILROADS SOLD; AUCTION TUESDAY

N. M. CENTRAL AND ALBUQUERQUE EASTERN BOTH SOLD UNDER HAMMER TO SATISFY JUDGMENT OF CREDITORS

The New Mexico Central Railroad, and all property, and bills receivable was sold Tuesday for \$300,000. S. C. Munoz, of New York City, recently elected president of the New Mexico Central railway company, incorporated under the laws of Delaware at \$500,000, all common stock. There was but one other bidder: M. S. Radetzky of Denver, who bought the railroad. His bid was \$275,000.

"I have no statement to make except that the road is running and will continue to run," said Mr. Munoz after the sale. Mr. Munoz some time ago, outlined a plan of improvement.

Many people attended the sale. The bidding was opened at \$250,000 by Mr. Munoz. Special Master Collins having stated that no bid less than \$150,000 would be considered and that a deposit of \$25,000 had been required as a pledge before any one was entitled to bid. Only two persons had made such deposit.

The Albuquerque Eastern railroad was sold at auction to D. K. B. Sellers, of Albuquerque, receiver for the Dominion Construction company for \$12,000. F. C. Munoz, M. S. Radetzky, of Denver and Levi A. Hughes were other bidders.

History of the Central The New Mexico Central railway is 116 1/2 miles in length, extending from Santa Fe to Torrance on the El Paso & Southwestern railway, crossing the main line of the Atchafalaya and Santa Fe at Kennedy and the Belen Cut-Off at Willard. The branch of the New Mexico Central, known as the Albuquerque Eastern, has been graded nearly all the way from Moriarty.

The Albuquerque Eastern obtained a right-of-way from Moriarty to Albuquerque and from Frost to the Hagan coal fields. In 1908 the two roads were consolidated as the New Mexico Central issued \$5,000,000 in bonds to take up \$1,200,000 of bonds of the Albuquerque Eastern and \$2,000,000 of bonds of the Santa Fe Central, the balance to be used in the construction of the Albuquerque Eastern and to improve the Santa Fe Central.

Capital was not forthcoming and in June, 1910, Charles D. Murray, of Pittsburg, was appointed receiver. He remained in charge of the Central for five years, and was succeeded in 1915 by Ralph C. Ely, but under removal orders of District Judge Holloman giving place in the summer of 1917 to Col. Ralph E. Twitchell.

The New Mexico Central serves principally the Estancia valley which in the past ten years has developed into an important and populous bean and stock raising section. There are coal deposits four miles south of Santa Fe, and approximately a million tons of a superior quality of coal have been blocked out at Hagan. The Estancia valley also has large oil deposits at short distance east of the Central's tracks.

The great possibilities of the road have long been recognized, especially with a view to making it the nucleus of a line connecting northwestern New Mexico and southwestern Colorado—the San Juan basin, with its immense resources—and the Gulf region.

FAMILY OF NINE IS WITH-OUT FOOD AND CLOTHING

There is a family of children in this town that are in dire distress and we appeal to the good people of Clayton to come to their assistance. Nine of them are living in a small room about six by eight and the baby is only five months old. The mother is in bed with La Grippe. They need clothes and food and anyone who has any cast off clothing will either bring it to the Citizen office or to Mrs. Frank Kilburn. It will certainly be very acceptable and appreciated. Also some clothes are wanted for five boys. Any men's clothing will be accepted for the reason that it can be made over. Please open your hearts and your purses this cold weather and think of them and their distress while you and your children are seated about a good warm fire and a well-filled table.—Clayton Citizen.

RESTAURANT KEEPER CHARGED WITH RUNNING GAMBLING HOUSE

Fred Lewis (colored) who has been running a restaurant on Pennsylvania between Ninth and Eight streets for the past year or so was arrested several days ago on the charge of running a gambling house. Deputy Sheriff Cothran made the arrest. In a hearing before Justice Will Bryars Monday he pleaded guilty and stated that he had been doing that sort of business for some time. He was held to the district court in the sum of \$500 and later furnished the bondsmen and the bond. It is understood that a man who had been playing at Fred's place lost and took a method of retaliation by reporting Fred to the officers.—Alamogordo News.

STATE TAX COMMISSION WILL HOLD NEXT MEETING FEBRUARY 17

The State Tax Commission will convene for its next session on the February 17, at which time a great many very important matters relative to the valuations to be placed on property for the 1918 roll will be considered. Appeals from the action of the commission fixing values of corporate property will also be considered.

JANUARY 1918 TERM NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT WILL BEGIN FEB. 25

Owing to the large amount of business left over from the January 1917 term, the 1918 term of the Supreme Court of New Mexico will not be opened until February 25, by which time nearly all the 1917 term business will have been disposed of. The calendar will show more than twice as many cases this year as have ever appeared thereon before. A relatively larger number of attorneys will of course be present from all parts of the state and the business submitted will keep the justices exceedingly busy during the next twelve months.

SCOTTISH RITE MASONS PREPARING FOR 25TH REUNION—FEB. 18, 19, 20

The several degree teams of the Scottish Rite of New Mexico are rehearsing every evening in preparation for the next reunion which will be held at the Cathedral in this city February 18, 19, and 20. A large class of initiates is expected from all parts of the state and no doubt many members will also be present as well as visitors from other states. Luncheon will be served at 12:30 daily and entertainment features will be provided.

LOCAL ELKS WILL OBSERVE FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY WITH CELEBRATION AND LUNCHEON

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the organization of the first Elks Lodge will be February 16. All Elks Lodges have been requested by the Grand Exalted ruler to properly observe the day and the Local Lodge is preparing for a patriotic celebration. The 16th being on a Saturday the Local Lodge has decided to hold its meeting on the evening of the 15th, which will be more convenient for a large attendance, at which time a large class of applicants recently elected to membership will be initiated. The luncheon will be served during an intermission in the initiatory program and will be followed by a number of after dinner addresses which it is understood will be largely along the line of patriotism.

A large attendance is desired and the out of town members have been given ample notice to prepare to take part in and enjoy the event. The Elks of other cities in the state will also observe the day with a variety of programs, each best suited to local situations.

PRESIDENT'S MORAL LEADERSHIP ABOVE ALL NEED OF PRAISE

HIS JUDGMENT OF MEN IS NOT NEARLY SO GOOD; LEANS TO ACADEMIC TRAINING RATHER THAN BUSINESS EXPERIENCE

(Collier's Weekly) President Wilson's moral leadership in this war has been, as we have said before, beyond all praise. But in practical administration he apparently lacks the great essential knowledge of men. He is indifferent to special training and special experience, and very stubborn in his indifference. He has read much but seen little of life. It is "not those who have read, but those who have thought and dared who have ruled the world." He has a very poor opinion of the man of action and almost scorn for the practical person as distinguished from the man of reverie.

As To New Appointments

What could be expected from him in his appointments to a war board? More Garfields, Denams, Bakers? "Men's thoughts are made according to their nature; but their line of action is after that to which they have been accustomed." But any kind of concentrated control is better than none, and Congress must and will insist upon a change. The public demands it after Secretary Baker's exhibition of complacent feebleness and Dr. Garfield's display of misdirected power. They will demand it all the more as such proof accumulates of delinquencies of administration—as the fact that the Red Cross has been forced to supply great quantities of necessary articles to the army in France and the fact that there is a prospective shortage of ammunition in this country that cannot be corrected by the existing manufacturing plants.

Will No One Tell?

Is there no one close enough to the President to go to him and break down his prejudice against men of practical experience and proved efficiency? Couldn't Colonel House do something?

The Russian Reds are said to have arrested the United States railroad commission at Irkutsk, Siberia. They don't want them to begin their labors by improving the transportation to Siberia, which is natural enough, when you think it over.—Dayton Journal.

PINTO BEAN MUST HAVE SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE AT HOME

GOVERNOR LINDSEY CALLS UPON CITIZENS OF NEW MEXICO TO HELP CREATE A MARKET BY PURCHASING HERE AT HOME

"Meatless Days," as the same have been ordered by the Food Administration doubtless attract the attention of many of our citizens and possibly annoy some of us. Action is grounded in attention, particularly in attention that annoys. The New Mexico Experimental Station finds that the New Mexico Pinto bean is an excellent substitute for meats. One pound of pinto beans, in nutritive food value, is held to be equal to one and 63-100 pounds of sirloin steak; equal to two and 1-100 pounds of round steak; equal to eighteen and 60-100 eggs; equal to four and 40-100 pounds of raw potatoes, and equal to five pints of whole milk.

The larger number of us are just now endeavoring to attend to the important matter, sometimes annoying matter, of payment of our January bills. The current retail cost of the staple food articles above mentioned, may be obtained from the face of those bills. Examine and compare! If twelve cents is a reasonable price for one pound of pinto beans, its equal in food value in sirloin steak at thirty cents per pound will cost forty-five and 64-100 cents in round steak, forty-six and 23-100 cents at twenty-three cents per pound in eggs fifty-four and ad 25-100 cents at thirty-five cents per dozen in raw potatoes, fifteen and 44-100 cents at 3/4 cents per pound and in whole milk twenty-five cents at five cents per pint.

New Mexico soil and climate are adapted to the production of the pinto bean. A large number of our farmers are partially skilled in its successful cultivation. Many are anxious to undertake its extensive planting this year, provided an adequate selling price can be assured. Such price may be assured only in the creation of a larger demand which depends upon a more extensive consumption. When protest was entered because of price discrimination against the pinto bean and in favor of the navy and lima by the Food Administration, we were told to "get a reputation" for our product.

Those of our own citizens who have come from the North and the East are unaccustomed to the use of the pinto bean. Chemical analysis shows that it is superior to both the navy and the lima in food values. The very least of war time "sacrifices" will be the acquirement of the pinto bean habit.

I, therefore, appeal to the people of New Mexico that they prefer to eat their home product. It is much cheaper than either the navy or the lima. I especially urge that hotels and restaurants serve this bean rather than the foreign grown and imported varieties procured at a much higher cost. Thus only may the demand for the price of the pinto be increased. Thus only may we make a reputation for it.

Having confidence that our people will undertake the matter of creating a larger demand for the pinto bean I appeal to the farmers of New Mexico that they not only continue its production as heretofore, but extend it to increase their acreage this year. The Council of State Defense, aided by the County Agricultural Agents will render every possible assistance in supplying clean and standard seed for their planting.

In all events, it is of the highest importance, that the natural product of our soil and climate be standardized and placed upon the market free of defective units and cleared of foreign substances. To this end, efficient threshing, separating and cleaning machinery must be procured and employed. I am informed that the presence of defective units and foreign substances in the marketed pinto bean product from this State has contributed more to defeat its more general use in the East and North than all other combined objections.

Let our farmers produce more pinto beans, standardized and cleaned, ready for the exacting consumer, and let us all bend every energy and resort to every legitimate expedient to "create a reputation" for them as a standard food product in the markets of the world.

W. E. Lindsey, Governor of New Mexico.

Santa Fe, New Mexico, February 4th, 1918. 15-YEAR OLD BOY DROWNED IN MILL POND While guiding logs to the chute way last Friday afternoon Isabella Rocha, a fifteen-year-old boy, employed by the saw mill company, was drowned. He was on one of the logs when he became overbalanced and fell into the water. According to E. N. Taylor, manager of the mill, he heard a commotion and rushed out to see what it was about. He saw Rocha's partner pointing frantically at something and thought for the moment that a duck had lit on the other side of the big log. A moment later he saw the boy's head. Taylor was on the east side of the pond, so he states, and shot for them to throw a pole to the boy. This according to the manager's statement was not done. Taylor rushed around to the side of the pond where the boy was and as he reached him the lad went down.—Alamogordo News.

PROMINENT LINCOLN COUNTY CITIZEN IS KILLED IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

(Carrizozo Outlook) Mr. William Garvin, a prominent resident of the Mesa, met with an accident Thursday night, which resulted in his death on Friday afternoon, between four and five o'clock. Mr. Garvin was somewhat belated that evening in leaving for home Carrizozo, as it was necessary for him to make frequent trips during the week, attending to the interests of the railroad company. According to the best evidence obtainable, Mr. Garvin's car became unmanageable at the top of Nogal Hill by the steering gear failing to work. This disorder, caused the machine to turn turtle, throwing Mr. Garvin to the ground, crushing his side and inflicting other serious injuries.

Find Car Unoccupied

Parties who first arrived on the scene, finding the car unoccupied, at once began the search for Mr. Garvin. He was found some distance from his car, where he had crawled with the evident intention of trying to reach help. Doctor Paden was summoned, and brought the sufferer to Carrizozo, where after an examination, it was decided to take the patient to El Paso. Accordingly, the trip was made but before the train reached the city, Mr. Garvin died. The remains will be brought to Carrizozo, on Sunday and will lie in state at the Club House, so that the many friends of the family, may have an opportunity to view all that is mortal of William Garvin, for the last time. The funeral arrangements are not definitely known, but as far as can be learned at this writing, the interment will be made in Angus.

BREAD RATION IS ORDERED FOR PUBLIC EATING PLACES

Washington, Feb. 5.—A two ounce bread ration was ordered by the food administration today for patrons of hotels, restaurants and dining cars. This allowance is about that observed in England.

PLEA FOR FREEDOM FROM CRITICISM IS NOT REASONABLE

COUNTRY NOW FIGHTING FOR ITS LIFE BUT CHAIRMAN VAIL SAYS LET DEPARTMENTS WORK IN "COMFORT AND PEACE"

(Providence Journal) Chairman Vail of the Executive Committee of the League for National Unity makes an earnest appeal to the American people not to be "too critical or expect too much too quickly" in our war preparations. He argues that the Administration "cannot be changed anyway," and he asks accordingly, "Why not better give it a footy, untrammelled freedom from nagging and irritating investigations, to do its work in comfort and peace?" If it had not been for criticism the recent reorganization of the War Department would not have been undertaken. In a democracy like ours honest criticism is not only desirable, it is above the people, and none can be assumed to have a monopoly of the truth.

Statements No: Convincing Secretary Baker's smooth generalizations in his testimony before the Senate committee on military affairs yesterday will not convince the public that his department has been or is beyond the need of wholesome criticism. He presented his case plausibly but not convincingly. He tried without success to explain away admitted defects by declaring that they are proportionately few, and that he would take his statement as final we should have to believe that the better of his peaceable inclinations and suddenly developed into a sympathetic and tireless military administrator. The results of his administration, in spite of what he told the Senate committee yesterday, eloquently belie his words.

One thing that the people of the country want to know from Mr. Baker is why he has persisted in clogging the progress of our preparations by placing in positions of great responsibility all about him professional pacifists, rank Socialists and men who, the day before we went to war, were thoroughly pro-German in their sympathies? Criticism Brings Improvements Neither Mr. Baker nor any friend of the administration will contribute to the successful prosecution of the war by ignoring or belittling sincere criticisms. The American people are conscious of grave defects in our business of war-making and are determined that they shall be remedied. They are determined in particular that the Secretary of War, in spite of his protuberant self-satisfaction, shall be replaced by a man with proved administrative powers, who knows how to conduct modern business on a modern scale, and who is absolutely free from the taint of pacifism. Mr. Vail asks why it is not better to give the Administration an opportunity to do its work "in comfort and peace." Because the comfort and peace of the American people are of infinitely greater moment than any personal consideration whatsoever. We cannot fight this war in comfort. And we are not at peace.

The Prussians are cruel by nature; civilization will make them ferocious.—Goethe.

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE WILL FURNISH SEEDS TO FARMERS OF STATE

GOVERNOR LINDSEY ANNOUNCES POLICY WILL BE SAME AS LAST YEAR; SEEDS AT COST WITH LOW INTEREST RATE

(By Governor W. E. Lindsey) Profiting from the experiences of last year the same agencies and State Defense Council are co-operating to cause the greatest possible effort to be made during the present year in New Mexico for the production of food, its marketing and preservation. Aid to farmers is to be extended along practically the same lines and through the same agencies as last year. Seeds for planting will be furnished at cost for cash or on mortgage and note at six per cent interest. Particular care is to be exercised that the seeds furnished shall be only such as are best adapted for maximum production in the locality where planted; and that the same shall be freed from all defective and other incompatible plant and weed seeds. It is believed that such procedure will accomplish a great and lasting service to the agricultural interests of the state because of its educational value to our farmers in the matter of proper seed selection.

Answering Every Call

County Defense Councils, County Financial Agents, County Agricultural Agents, District Demonstrators, State and County Women's Auxiliaries, are earnestly being solicited to co-operate with the State Defense Council, and to render prompt, efficient and complete service in their respective fields of operation. It is expected that special effort will be exerted by the Women's Auxiliary to the State Defense Council to induce the planting and cultivation of home gardens by the children and youth of the state; and that this organization will also promote and manage the marketing and preservation of the products of the gardens.

Dry Spell Is Broken

Now that moisture has come in the form of abundant snow over practically the whole area of the state, the depressing effect of the exceptional drought during 1917 may be dismissed and forgotten; and our farmers, and people generally, incited by the slogan, "Food Will Win the War," and sustained by the certainty of their knowledge that all their crop product will be in insistent demand at unprecedented prices, may any doubtless set forth their utmost effort to increase the planted acreage of our farms and fields and gardens.

Mighty Effort Needed

It is said that for every three men called to the battle lines, camp and cantonment; seven other men are required to be called into the special war service necessary to furnish footy clothing, arms, munitions and equipment to the three in and near the first line of offense and defense. It is said that by early summer, not fewer than three million men will be placed in the first battle line, camp and cantonment. Thus, very soon, ten million of the stronger and more productive citizens of the nation will have been taken from the usual activities of the nation's business. The places of these men must be more than filled, their usual work more than done by those of us who make up the second battle line of offense and defense. For each of those thus left at home, there is un- usually business, and a certain amount of us has resolved to do our utmost to win this world-war for freedom and the glorification of the power of right, since the other alternative means our enslavement along with the enthronement of the power of might.

All Agencies To Help

The people of this state, thus far, have more than answered up to each positive war requirement of the general government. We have done this only because our enthusiasm and promptitude have kept us ahead of the war game. Let us continue ever to be masters of the situation. Never was there more striking and certain fore-warning of disaster to follow neglect of duty.

PRESS AGENTS FURNISH NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

An American newspaper man called MacGahan caused the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 by arousing the Russian people with his accounts of Bulgarian atrocities. Russell, the Englishman, worked wonders of reform by the stories he sent home from the Crimea. It isn't recorded that either of them got much of his information from press agents. One suspects—indeed, one knows—that both of them got their facts by dint of hard, individual work. Perhaps, if press agents were barred, in Washington at least, for the duration of the war, more good, straight news would come from the capital. For, as it is, press agents are doing half the work of a lot of Washington correspondents. They give the newspaper men good stories, real news, to be sure. But they do it because they have an ax to grind; because they will be advancing the cause they are paid to exploit if the stories are printed. If Washington newspaper men had to hunt down their own news, we might evolve, greatly to the public interest, a MacGahan, a Russell, or a De Blowitz—Collier's Weekly.

Fifteen Newark youths enlisted in the Navy to avenge the death of a chum lost on the Jacobines. The ratio ought to interest German mathematicians.—New York Sun.

WAR COSTS U. S. \$24,000,000 DAY

EXPENSE INCREASING \$100,000,000 PER MONTH—TOTAL FIRST TEN MONTHS \$7,100,000,000.

POLES OCCUPY MOHILEV

U. S. AIRMEN BATTLE GERMAN FLYERS AS FIGHTS GROW INTENSE ON SWISS BORDER.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The largest deficiency appropriation bill in the history of the United States, carrying between \$1,500,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000, including huge sums for aviation and for the army and navy, was completed by the House appropriations subcommittee. Secretary Baker asked Congress for \$13,211,180 more for construction of army quartermaster storehouses in the Panama canal zone during the next fiscal year.

Ten months of the war have cost the United States about \$7,100,000,000—at the rate of \$710,000,000 a month, nearly \$24,000,000 a day.

Of this sum \$1,121,000,000 has been paid as loans to the allies, and the balance, about \$6,000,000,000, represents America's outlay for its own war purposes, exclusive of more than \$600,000,000 for ordinary government expenditures.

The war's total in money is increasing at the rate of more than \$100,000,000 a month, and indications now are that the two remaining months of the first year will run its war bill to nearly \$10,000,000,000, of which \$5,000,000,000 will be for allied loans and about the same amount for army, navy, shipping board and other war agencies.

Before last April the monthly operating expenses were about \$75,000,000 and the total annual expenses reached only a little more than \$1,000,000,000.

These big sums did not include the allied loans. They have averaged \$450,000,000 a month from the time the United States entered the war.

Amsterdam.—A wireless dispatch received at Berlin from Kiev says that the Poles have occupied Mohilev, the Russian main headquarters, and have arrested Kozlov, the commander-in-chief of the Russian Bolshevik forces, and his entire staff. The message adds that the Bolshevik uprising at Kiev has been suppressed by the Ukrainians.

From the North sea to the Swiss frontier the military activity daily seems to be growing in intensity, and it may be fair to assume that in the not distant future some of the big battles that have been forecast will break. The American, British and French armies have been taking whacks at the German line, either by fairly strong patrol attacks or by bombardments, while, in turn, the Teutons have been giving considerable attention on various sectors to their enemies.

In the German trenches the Teutons were awaiting the word to go over the top for an attack, when the Americans opened a heavy fire on the positions.

Heavy casualties are believed to have been inflicted on the Teutons and considerable damage was done by the seventy-fives on the German trenches, due to the accuracy of aim of the American gunners.

The Germans have not yet been able to recapture the trenches and dugouts battered by the American fire Saturday.

FUNDS KEPT IN U. S. BANK.

To Pay Spies, Cause Strikes and Wreck Plans Owned by Enemies.

Paris.—The Petit Parisien began publication of German official documents which are alleged by the newspaper to establish that the war was premeditated and preorganized by the Berlin authorities. The documents were brought to France by a "famous French scientist," who obtained them from a celebrated Russian revolutionist.

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A circular dated Nov. 2, 1914, informs military agents on the frontiers of Russia, France, Italy and Norway that unlimited credits have been opened at German banks in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, China and the United States, which the general headquarters authorizes them to use for the purpose of destroying factories belonging to the enemy, provoking strikes, damaging ships, burning supplies and destroying electricity centers. Special agents were being placed at their disposal, it was added, to bring about explosions and fires.

Cardinal Gibbons Denounces Dry Law.

Baltimore, Md.—In strong and decisive language Cardinal Gibbons denounced the national prohibition amendment and declared that legislators of the states should not bow to the "fanaticism that seems to be ruling us in this respect."

Arizona Gets New Judge.

Washington.—A bill authorizing the appointment of an additional judge for the District of Arizona was passed by the Senate.

Two-Ounce Bread Ration for Hotels.

Washington.—A two-ounce bread ration was ordered by the Food Administration for patrons of hotels, restaurants and dining cars. This allowance is about that now observed in England.

U-Boats Toll Is 14,120 Innocents.

London.—German U-boats, according to a reply given by Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the House of Commons, have done to death 14,120 non-combatant British men, women and children.

DR. VALARIA H. PARKER



Dr. Valaria H. Parker of Hartford, Conn., has the distinction of being the first woman policeman who has been given supervision over other state policemen in the United States. Through the state council of defense she was recently given supervision of five state policemen and of the department of state police patrol about training camps in connection with military and naval centers in Connecticut.

THE RED CROSS REPORTS

ORGANIZATION ACCOUNTS FOR MONEY ENTRUSTED TO IT

To Date \$79,450,727.35 Has Been Appropriated for Relief Work—Criticism Answered.

Washington, Feb. 4.—What the American Red Cross has done with the vast sums of money entrusted to it by the people of the United States is stated in detail in a report issued by the national headquarters. To date, \$79,450,727.35 has been appropriated for relief work in this country and abroad.

For foreign relief \$44,557,795 has been appropriated as follows: France, \$29,519,259.99; Belgium, \$1,999,631; Russia, \$7,149,877; Rumania, \$2,617,398.76; Italy \$1,146,916; Serbia, \$871,189.76; Great Britain, \$1,703,942; other foreign countries, \$2,530,209; American soldiers who may be taken prisoner, \$343,627.

The foregoing appropriations are from the time the United States entered the war until April 30, 1918. For the United States the Red Cross has appropriated \$24,125,322.60 and the reason this sum is not larger is because the government provides nearly everything our army and navy needs, and besides, there is no civilian distress in this country of any considerable proportions.

The great variety of the military and civilian relief work being done by the Red Cross is indicated briefly in the following list: canteens that afford food, baths and sleeping quarters for men at the front; rest stations and recreation centers for soldiers in transit and at port of arrival in France; care of destitute children; furnishing supplies to 4,000 hospitals; teaching mutilated soldiers new trades; reconstruction of villages; bringing together families of soldiers scattered by the war; farms for convalescent soldiers; sanitariums for tubercular and other patients; food, clothing, medicine, and shelter for the homeless and destitute; and other activities too numerous to mention.

It is stated by the National War Council that all salaries and administrative expenses are paid out of membership dues so that every penny given to the Red Cross War Fund has been spent for relief. This answers the rumors that have been circulated about the expenses of operation.

Out of 255 executives in the fourteen divisional offices of the Red Cross in the United States, 59 per cent are women. The policy is to select the most competent person regardless of politics, sex or religion.

Commended for Rescuing Shipmate.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels commended Fireman John P. Smith of a receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., for bravery in rescuing a shipmate from drowning Jan. 12. Smith's home is at University Park, Denver.

U. S. Dollar Decreases in China.

Amoy, China.—The American dollar is quoted here as worth \$1.34 silver, in Chinese coin, a decrease of eight cents since Nov. 30. The normal rate is about \$2.25 silver.

British Leader Fined, Hoarding Food.

London.—William John Macgeagh Macfarlane, Unionist member of the House of Commons for West Down, was fined £400 and £35 costs today for food hoarding.

Steamer Refloated.

New York.—The oil tank steamer Alabama, reported ashore somewhere along the Atlantic coast, was refloated undamaged.

Three Shot in Strike Riots.

St. Louis, Mo.—Street railway traffic in St. Louis was almost at a standstill Sunday as a result of the strike of motormen and conductors. One hundred arrests were made, and three shot in strike riots.

Two U. S. Soldiers Killed in Action.

Washington.—Two American soldiers were killed in action and four others wounded Jan. 30, the War Department was advised by General Pershing.

Heatless Days to Be Abandoned.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Abandonment of the heatless Monday program after its enforcement next Monday was predicted at the close of a prolonged conference between Fuel Administrator Garfield and Director General McAdoo.

Toll of Airmen in Paris Raid 45.

Paris.—Forty-five persons were killed and 207 injured in the German air raid Jan. 26, according to the latest revised figures.

PEACE ONLY HOPE IS CRY IN BERLIN

SOCIALISTS SAY WHOLE COUNTRY, MAYBE ALL HUMANITY, DEPENDS ON ENDING WAR.

ASK NO INDEMNITIES

SOCIALIST PRESS GAGGED AND LEADERS JAILED IN FIGHT TO END STRIKE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Copenhagen, Feb. 4.—A copy of a pamphlet issued by the independent Socialists, which reached Copenhagen, shows that the strike in Germany was prepared by them. The pamphlet points out that the Pan-Germans have brought the peace negotiations and the future of Germany into great danger.

Admiral von Tirpitz, leader of the Fatherland party, after an interview with the imperial chancellor, declared that he was satisfied with the government's plans concerning the east. Such a declaration, says the pamphlet, proves that the government is in collusion with the advocates of violence, and just at this moment the Reichstag, the only place where the annexationist policy could be attacked, is closed and other means of criticism made impossible by the government.

"Our press is gagged, our couriers are imprisoned, and the factories to a still greater extent are materialized," continues the pamphlet.

"Men and women of the working classes, there is no time to lose! After the horrors and horrible suffering we have undergone, a new and frightful disaster threatens our people—yes, even the throats of humanity."

"Only a peace without indemnities can save us, and the hour has come when you must raise your voice for such a peace."

The pamphlet is signed by Edouard Bernstein, Hugo Haase, Wilhelm Dittman, George Ledebour and other leaders.

Amsterdam.—The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung publishes a Munster dispatch dated Feb. 1, reproducing a proclamation issued by the deputy commanding general, in which he says:

"Germany is face to face with her hour of destiny. Her enemies have abandoned hope of victory by arms and are now trying to sow dissension in our ranks."

"I raise my warning voice and ask you to consider what will happen if our front begins to totter. Political resistance must and will, in all circumstances, be smashed. Germany must not experience such conditions as the Russian revolution produced."

The worst disturbances were in the Meuse-Bill, where crowds of strikers attempted to overturn street cars. The police intervened and were resisted by the strikers, collisions occurring. There were stormy scenes also in North Berlin, and in East Berlin youths and girls crowded the streets, climbed on street cars and wrested the controllers from the motormen or overturned the cars.

London.—The Supreme War Council, which met at Versailles, finds no approximation in the German chancellor's and Austro-Hungarian foreign minister's speeches to the terms of the entente allies, and has decided to continue the vigorous prosecution of the war until peace can be obtained "based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law." This official announcement was made here Saturday night.

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GEN. YENG-CHANG



When the army of 300,000 men that China intends to send to the western front in France starts on its way to the battle lines, General Yeng-Chang is almost certain to go as its commander. At present he is commanding the troops around Peking, and is one of the most prominent men in China. General Yeng is chief general adjutant to the president of China. Formerly he was minister of war, and at one time was minister to Germany.

CALL OF 74,500 FEB. 23

DRAFTED MEN TO REPORT AT ARMY CANTONMENTS.

Provost Marshal General Crowder Announced Men Will Be Sent to Complete State Quotas.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Provost Marshal General Crowder announced that the movements of the men selected in the first draft will begin on Feb. 23, and continue for a period of five days. This will complete the operation of the first draft, as all states will have furnished their full quotas.

The movement will bring the strength of the National Army up to the 685,000 men contemplated in the first draft.

The number of men which will be started to the cantonments on Feb. 23 are: Camp Devins, Mass., 6,575; Upton, N. Y., 7,500; Dix, N. J., 7,000; Meade, Md., 6,000; Lee, Va., 3,000; Jackson, S. C., 3,363 (negroes); Gordon, Ga., 2,900 (negroes); Grant, Ill., 5,000; Taylor, Ky., 6,284; Dodge, Iowa, 14,984; Funston, Kan., 2,332; Travis, Texas, 7,553; Pike, Ark., 2,000 (negroes).

Besides the regular portion contributed to Camp Devins and Upton, New York will send to the former 2,521 men and to the latter 4,287 men which were to have gone to Camp Dix. The reason given for the change is that there is more room for them at Camp Devins and Upton.

West Virginia Will Send 1,520 Men to Camp Meade Instead of Camp Lee.

Mobilization of all certified accountants who come within the draft law has been ordered so as to supply vacancies in the army business organization.

HASTE IN WAR WORK NEEDED.

Strife in Germany No Cause for Slackening of Work, Says Baker in Review.

Washington.—America must quicken its army preparations—not slacken them—in the face of the reported labor disturbances in the Central powers, Secretary Baker declared.

In his weekly war review he said: "While dissatisfaction is no doubt rife in Germany and strikes of increasing seriousness have occurred, we must not allow any reported disturbance to affect the effectiveness or speed of our armed preparations."

Baker warned that despite her troubles "Germany is stripping all our frontiers for the coming struggle in the west."

In the face of this crisis the allies are preparing, he said, "having numerical superiority both in men and guns."

Reviewing operations for the week ending Feb. 2, Secretary Baker said that American troops which have now completed their training are occupying a portion of the actual battle front. The operations in which our troops have so far been engaged were of a minor character.

John L. Sullivan, 59, Is Dead.

Abington, Mass.—John L. Sullivan, holder of the heavyweight championship of the world for over ten years, died here. He was 59 years old, being born Oct. 15, 1853.

Fuel Oils Placed Under Control.

Washington.—Government control of industry was extended to oil in a proclamation by President Wilson putting under license the manufacture and distribution of all fuel oils. No mention is made on other oils or oil products, including gasoline and kerosene, but they, too, probably will be put under control soon. Authority under the proclamation is to be vested in Mark L. Requa of California, recently named as chief of the fuel administration's oil division.

Discharge 124 Alien Soldiers.

Deming, N. M.—Formal discharge of the 124 soldiers whose dismissal on the grounds of citizenship was announced, will be completed within a few days, it was said at division headquarters at Camp Cody.

General Wood Recovering.

Paris.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., who was wounded recently while on a visit to the French front, was able to leave his bed in the hospital here, where he is being treated.

CITY OF VENICE IS BOMBARDED

TOWNS NEAR RAIDED BY AIR PLANES AND NUMBER KILLED AND WOUNDED.

WAR CHIEFS TO CONFER

AMERICAN AIRMEN SHOOT DOWN GERMAN FLYERS IN BATTLES IN FRANCE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Rome.—Venice and a number of towns on the Venetian plain have been bombed by enemy airmen, according to the Italian official communication. While no damage and no casualties resulted from the attack on Venice, considerable destruction was wrought in the towns of Padua, Treviso and Mestre, where a number of civilians were killed or wounded.

Amsterdam.—Dr. Kuehlmann, German foreign minister; Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, and Gen. Von Ludendorff, the German chief quartermaster general, a semi-official announcement from Berlin says, will arrive in Berlin to participate in deliberations on political and economic questions affecting the common interests and territories of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Count Botho Von Wedel, the German ambassador to Vienna, also is expected to attend.

From the meager accounts of the economic situation in Germany reaching neutral countries—and they are meager to a degree—the general strike that prevailed throughout the empire last week has virtually ended.

Paris.—Taking advantage of the fine weather, members of the Lafayette escadrille continued their brilliant exploits over the French front during the last few days, bringing down three German machines and losing none themselves.

London.—The British armed boarding steamer Louvain, Lieut. Com. M. G. Easton commanding, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the eastern Mediterranean on Jan. 21. Seven officers and 217 men were lost.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 4.—A German barrage fire at sundown Saturday night opened the heaviest bombardment of many days along the American sector, the American artillery replying shell for shell as the firing of heavy guns spread along several kilometers of front. Two Americans were killed and nine wounded during the bombardment, and one suffered from shell shock.

Italian forces have repulsed with heavy losses a violent attack of the Austro-Germans launched in an effort to regain ground lost on the Brenta River front. The Twenty-first Rifle division had 5,000 men put of action, while Austrian divisions had casualties amounting approximately to 50 per cent. The heaviest loss was reported by the One Hundred and Sixtieth Landsturm, which, of several thousand men, has only a few hundred left.

French forces brought back prisoners in a raid north of Mortier wood. Artillery duels were the principal actions on the rest of the French front. London reports a successful raid by Liverpool troops southeast of Armentieres. An attempted raid by Germans near Passchendaele was repulsed.

The warning proclamation issued by the Berlin military superior in command follows:

"Having now introduced a more drastic state of siege, I shall not have a population in doubt that I intend to suppress every attempt to disturb peace and order with all means at my disposal. I, therefore, warn every orderly citizen not to take part in any way in public meetings.

"Everyone must quietly carry out his duties and keep away from crowds. If arms have to be used, no distinction can be made between disturbers of order and those who are not taking part in such disturbances."

Washington.—Germany's war chiefs are using strong means to quell the unrest in her great manufacturing centers and prevent its development in the army. Evidences of unrest in the desertion to the allies of Alsations in the Fifty-fourth reserve infantry regiment of the Eighteenth reserve division in the last few days resulted in an order to put all Alsace-Lorrainers to hard labor Jan. 25.

Ask 250,000 Workers for Shipyards.

Washington.—General Manager Pletz of the Emergency Fleet Corporation asked governors of all the states to help enroll 250,000 workers in the shipyards by issuing proclamations calling mechanics to enroll in the United States public reserve.

New Belgian Loan.

Washington.—Belgium was granted another credit of \$3,500,000 by the treasury, making her total loans from the United States \$89,900,000.

Nine Big and Six Small Ships Sunk.

London.—An increase in British shipping losses is shown in the official summary Jan. 30, which reports the destruction of nine vessels of more than 1,000 tons and six of lesser tonnage.

Taft Urges Army of 5,000,000.

Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.—In a stirring address before an audience of soldiers here, former President Taft declared the United States ought to raise an army of 5,000,000 men.

CRIMINALS SHUN HAUNTED HOOSGOW

Prisoners Plead Guilty Rather Than Stand Chances of Seance With Ghosts.

Littleton, O.—Arapahoe county is saving money through curtailment of expenses connected with the county jail here because prisoners are willing to plead guilty to most any charge and be sent to the penitentiary in order to escape the tortures of midnight seances with the ghost of a convict who recently hanged himself in a cell of the jail.

Last June John Whitson, convicted of the murder of his wife, hanged himself in a cell, and now, according to prisoners who have spent a night in the "haunted hoosgow," as the town



A Shadowy Form Makes Its Appearance.

clock strikes 12 at midnight a shadowy form makes its appearance in the jail corridor and shuffles back and forth in gruesome monotony until the first rays of dawn begin to filter through the barred windows.

Several prisoners complained to Sheriff Burden recently that they had watched the noiseless figure shamble up and down the corridor during the night and declared the ghost was garbed in khaki trousers, a blue shirt, black slippers and white hose—the apparel Whitson wore on the night he committed suicide.

Sheriff Burden declines to confirm the reports that the jail is haunted, but says the stories are apparently having an excellent effect on the criminal element of the county and keeping the jail population to a minimum.

FARMER TAKES IN SIGHTS

Visit to the City Results Disastrously for Gentleman From the Rural Section.

Memphis, Tenn.—W. W. Davidson, a farmer of Bunton, Tenn., drove his flyover to Memphis and proceeded to see the sights. First, he stopped at the home of an acquaintance and when he returned to his machine his overcoat had disappeared. That night he walked into a motion picture show with \$50 in his pockets. When he came out the roll was gone. Discouraged he decided to go home. But he remained in town that night. Somebody had made away with his automobile. That broke him all up.

ERRING WIFE ADMITS SHE LOVES ANOTHER

New York.—Mrs. Anabel Weston, suing her husband for separation, made a fatal error when she told her husband she loved another. The husband quoted his wife to the court as follows:

"Jack, I am sorry, but I have met a fellow who is dead stuck on me, and I love him. I am going to leave you. This being a good wife may be all right for a boob."

Temporary alimony was denied Mrs. Weston, whose case is yet under consideration by the court.

NO CRIME TO BURN BARN

That is, if It's Your Own Barn, and You Are Living in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark.—It's no crime in Arkansas to burn your own property, the Arkansas supreme court has ruled. It reversed the decision of the Benton county court, in convicting a man accused of burning his house, which was insured for more than its value. The court ruled the state laws do not mention cases where owners burn their property.

According to the state fire marshal his department will be forced to drop about 20 cases. He will ask the next legislature to amend the law.

Tried to Blind Son to Beat Draft.

Two Harbors, Minn.—In an attempt to make her son unfit for army service, Mrs. Charles Magnuson threw acid in his face while he slept. The young man was badly burned, but will not lose his eyesight.

Lucky With Thirteen, Petersburg, Ind.—Fred Butler, a farmer of Monroe township, Pike county, on December 13 sold 13 head of hogs and 13 head of cattle. Recently he received pay for them and the check was for \$1,313.13.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service. DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle.	
Fat steers, choice to prime	\$12.00@13.00
Fat steers, good to choice	11.00@12.00
Fat steers, fair to good	10.00@11.00
Heifers, prime	9.00@10.00
Cows, fat, good to choice	8.50@9.50
Cows, fat, fair to good	7.50@8.50
Cows, common to fair	6.50@7.50
Veal calves	10.00@12.00
Stalls	2.50@3.50
Feeders, good to choice	9.50@10.75
Feeders, fair to good	8.50@9.25
Feeders, common to fair	7.50@8.25
Stockers, good to choice	9.25@10.50
Stockers, fair to good	8.00@9.00
Good hogs	15.75@16.25

MAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

Buying Prices—per Ton.	
Colo. upland, per ton	22.00@24.00
Nebr. upland, per ton	20.00@22.00
Prairie hay (new crop)	20.00@22.00
Colo. and Nebr. per ton	20.00@22.00
Timothy, per ton	24.00@25.00
Alfalfa (new crop) per ton	20.00@22.00
South Park, per ton	24.00@25.00
Gunnison Valley,	

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

LABOR—AGRICULTURE'S BIG WAR PROBLEM



All Practicable Machinery That Can Take Man's Place Should Be Utilized—Mechanical Potato Diggers Save Hand Operations.

SPECIALISTS TO AID THE FARMER

Country Divided Into Divisions to Handle Man Power.

SOLVE FARM LABOR PROBLEM

Subject Which Agricultural Department Has Given More Thought to Than Any Other, According to Secretary Houston.

The farm labor problem has presented and continues to present many difficulties, Secretary Houston said the other day. It is one of the two or three subjects to which the department has given more thought than to any others, he said, not only since this country entered the war, but for many months prior to that time. There has been before the farmers the question of retaining a sufficient number of year-round skilled laborers and also of meeting the urgent needs at the planting and harvesting periods. Farmers in the neighborhood of cities, where there has been great redirection of labor and capital, and also where the cantonnements and other special enterprises have been under way, have been greatly embarrassed, Secretary Houston said.

Labor Survey First.
Constructive effort, according to the secretary, is needed along several lines, which may be briefly stated as follows: A systematic survey of the farm labor situation to ascertain the possible needs of farmers and to determine ways of meeting them, the promotion of fuller co-operation in the utilization of labor among farmers in the same community, the further development of machinery for assisting in the transfer of labor, making available labor which heretofore has not been fully or regularly utilized, the releasing of men for agricultural purposes as far as possible by replacing them with women, the largest possible production and the fullest use of farm labor-saving machinery.

To co-operate effectively in the farm labor problem with the United States department of labor, state councils of defense, state commissioners of agriculture and labor, and other official state and local agencies concerned with supplying needed farm labor, the department of agriculture has divided the country into four farm labor

EXPERTS TO AID "WOOD INSTEAD OF COAL" MOVEMENT.

Ten experts of the forest service, United States department of agriculture, have been assigned to co-operate with the fuel administration to relieve the fuel shortage in the eastern states. They will give their attention to ways of increasing the use of firewood, in order to lessen the demand for coal. They will demonstrate to farmers and other woodland owners methods of cutting by which firewood can be obtained with the best results to the timber growth. Plans for securing and distributing firewood will be worked out. It is hoped to establish municipal wood yards at various places and to decide upon satisfactory methods for utilizing waste from sawmills and other woodworking plants. A special appeal will be made through directors of extension work in the various states to the farmers to cut wood this winter while other work is slack.

divisions: (1) New England and Northeastern states, (2) Southern states, (3) North Central states, and (4) Western states.

Federal Co-operation With States.
Each of these divisions is in charge of a representative of the department of agriculture, known as a supervising farm help specialist, who supervises

WOOL NEEDED FOR SOLDIERS

Entire Crop of United States Will Be Required to Clothe Army Preparing for France.

It requires the wool from 20 sheep to make the clothing and other equipment for one soldier. Ten soldiers fighting in Europe will take the entire wool production from a flock of 200 sheep. To clothe the great army this country is now putting in the field it will use up the entire wool

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY TO CONSERVE MAN POWER.

One of the important measures urged by the department of agriculture to help meet the labor needs this year is the largest possible production and fullest use of farm labor-saving machinery. The department has actively interested itself in securing priority for raw materials used in the manufacture of farm implements and also in securing favorable consideration at the hands of transportation committees to provide facilities for moving the materials to the manufacturers, and the completed products from the manufacturers to the distributors and also to the farmers. Both those dealing with priorities of materials and those dealing with priorities of transportation have evinced a complete willingness to assist. This is indicated by the fact that the priorities committee of the war industries board gave raw materials needed for farm implements a position of preference over all articles except those urgently required for military and naval purposes, and that the transportation committee took steps to secure the prompt movement of the raw materials and of the manufactured articles.

the work of the department's farm labor work in single states or two or more adjoining states. These farm help specialists will co-operate directly with state agencies, central and local employment agencies of the United States department of labor, and with the county agents and community farm help committees which will be charged directly with meeting labor needs in their special localities.

The farm help specialists through preliminary labor surveys will endeavor to ascertain in advance the prospective needs for extra labor in each community. They will work with state and local agencies to supply labor deficiencies from local supplies if possible, or from the nearest point where labor can be secured outside the community in need of assistance. All local sources of labor first will be drawn upon and only when the fullest possible utilization of local labor proves inadequate, will labor be brought in from outside. In cases of necessity, however, through the department of agriculture and the department of labor, arrangements will be made for interstate movement of help, in which the department of labor will co-operate in obtaining extra labor for farm purposes from the populous communities.

It is pointed out that the farmer in need of labor should proceed as follows: He should report his need to his county agent or to a member of the community farm help committee. If possible, his need will be supplied from lists of men available in the county. If local labor is inadequate, the county agent or committee will report to the state farm labor specialist, who, in co-operation with the state officials, will draw on the nearest available labor within the state.

Club Boy Purchases Farm.
Willie Johnston, a member of several of the boys' agricultural clubs in Coal county, Oklahoma, has made enough money for his mother, since his father's death, to buy a farm. At the same time he has been helping other boys of his neighborhood to grow better crops. Maybe there is a lesson in Willie Johnston's experience for other boys—whether on the farm or in town—who would like to enroll in club work. Ask your county agent, the state agricultural college, or the United States department of agriculture to tell you how you can enlist in such service and make money.

In the fall of 1915, when his father died, Willie was left to support his mother and five younger sisters. The family was farming rented land and had no money with which to buy a home. Willie was fourteen years old. Early in 1915, W. T. Yonkum, the county agent, had enrolled him in the Corn club, and that year he won a prize

crop of the United States. More wool must be brought from abroad or produced at home. Which will it be? The more feasible plan is to produce it at home, because there is also a shortage in other countries.

Muddy Surroundings.
A stable with muddy surroundings is not pleasant, to say the least. Some of this condition can be remedied by grading to quickly carry away surface water.

A VALENTINE

By ARTHUR GUTERMAN
with drawings by JOHN WOLCOTT ADAMS

If all be true that wise men say
Of good St. Valentine his day,
Oh, then above the melting snow
The Snowdrops bashful kisses blow;
The silver Trous of lake and linn
Do swim together fin-to-fin;
The furry Hares of heath and shaw
Do make their gambols paw-to-paw;
The Birds their mating carols sing
And fly together, wing-and-wing,
And all about the wakening land
Go Youths and Maidens, hand-in-hand,
Then, Ever-Dearest, hear my plea
And wander hand-in-hand with me.
—From Good Housekeeping.



CUPID STILL RULES

Cynics Who Deery Power of St. Valentine Are Unable to Prove Their Case.

A CYNIC once remarked that the two most irritating days on the calendar were those consecrated to Saints Swiftha and Valentine, because, said he, the first often brought with it a stretch of rain and the second a wretch of a strain; for, of all strains in the world, he argued, the worst was that imposed by having to read a silly lot of footless and useless valentines.

The cynic probably does not stand alone in his opinion of Saint Valentine's day. There are thousands of men like him who believe that the day has degenerated; that, where once Cupid conquered hearts through loving missives sent on February 14, he now merely yawns and falls to heed.

But does he? Have the old valentines, as love messages, really lost their power? Or have new kinds of valentines succeeded the flimsy lacke kind of other years? And are they at all effective?

The printed chronicles of the last several years reveal numerous cases that go to disprove the statement of the cynic and his followers.

On Saint Valentine's day, 1908, Arthur Trumbull of Oswego, N. Y., sent a young woman named Alice Cayvan, whom he had been courting with indifferent success for several years, a large heart fashioned out of crimson cardboard. Through the heart he had stuck a paper march arrow. On it he had written the single interrogatory word "Hopeless?" The next day the heart was returned to him by mail; but the arrow had been removed and the hole in the center had been patched up with a bit of white paper on which Miss Cayvan had written a clearly legible "Yes." They were married soon after.

Not less productive of result was the effort of Albert Hildrummel of Topeka, Kan., who, according to an article printed in Western newspapers, sent the young woman he loved, Clara Sedgwick, a blank marriage certificate on last Valentine's day with these verses on the back:

This is my idea of a valentine,
Practical, indeed, but true,
If you'll write your name in it,
It will be a valentine for two.

It is interesting to note that the recipient did as directed.

An odd valentine was that sent two years ago by Francis Everlin of Chicago to Sarah Collins of Toledo, O. Everlin had asked the latter to marry him on numerous occasions; but the young woman had always asked him to refrain from regarding her otherwise than "a sister." Everlin had no such intention, however, and, biding his time till Valentine's day, sent her a valentine made up to resemble a ballot such as is used in municipal elections. At the top of the ballot was a pen and ink picture of a house, and beneath appeared Everlin's name opposite all the offices to be voted for, viz., rentpayer, bundle carrier, loving husband, and so on. A slip was appended asking the voter to vote the straight ticket. Whether it was the humor of it or something else is unknown; but the fact remains that Miss Collins put the matrimonial X under the house.

The "missing-line" puzzle craze gave Herbert Randall of San Francisco his valentine cue in 1907. To his sweetheart, Vera Salomon of the same city, he sent this incomplete

stanza, asking her to fill out the last line. The verse ran:

"It might have been" are saddest words
In world of woe and love and strife;
For thee, these are the gladdest words:
The stanza was returned the following day with this line: "Yes, dear, I now will be your wife."

One of the most peculiar valentines on record was the one sent a year ago by Allen Straw of Pittsburgh to Louise Rovayer of Erie. It was nothing more or less than a large roll of white silk, bearing the words: "This is for a wedding dress. Please valentine me with a 'yes.' The silken valentine was effective.

On Valentine's day three years ago two men sent their sweethearts railroad time-tables to Niagara Falls, and another man sent his lady love a trunk filled with white ribbons and strewn inside with rice.

John Thomas Ray of Omaha won a wife through a valentine sent to a young woman living in St. Louis. Ray's valentine took the form of a big red apple, to the stem of which he had attached a card reading: "Love me and a world of happiness shall be yours. Love me not, and all that you will have will be this apple. It is big and red and pretty, but it will not last any more than will the semihappiness you believe you are enjoying while single."

The popular jigsaw puzzles were used as valentines by several woovers last year. One man, named Shaw, of Atlanta, sent one to his sweetheart in the same city and with it the lines: "I've puzzled my brain to guess your answer. Won't you put me in shape again with a 'Yes?'" The girl sent the valentine puzzle back with a note that read: "I do not want this puzzle. I'll give you myself. I have been a puzzle, I admit; but I'm going to solve myself for you."

Another man, Stanley Lemoine of Denver, sent one of the puzzles as a valentine to Rhea Knowles of the same town, with the note: "This will help pass away the dull hours for you in case you refuse to marry me." The girl married him.

Old valentines, these, indeed; but odder still the valentine sent in 1906 by Reynolds Touhey of New York to May Lindstrom of Brooklyn, a valentine that succeeded in leading the latter to the altar. Touhey's valentine was a Dresden doll baby, and attached to it was a card reading: "Imagine having nothing more real than this all your life!"—The Sunday Magazine.

HIS EXCUSE.



Billion—"Don't you think, sir, that you are rather impudent to ask me for the hand of my daughter, even if it is Valentine's day?"
Brokely—"Yes, sir, and I wouldn't have done it if she hadn't positively refused to ask you herself."

St. Gaudens' Statue, Chicago
Woodbury, Kentucky, Statue
The Boston Statue
Outdoor Borghum Statue
1809—Abraham Lincoln—1865
EMANCIPATION

The Comforter

A Story of President Lincoln
Founded on Fact

By F. A. MITCHEL

When the great struggle between the Northern and Southern states came on Allan Fitz Hugh, twelve years old, was at school in Virginia. He was a boy of delicate physique, but was full of fire, and, hearing that Abraham Lincoln was coming southward at the head of an armed force, was much troubled because he was too young to shoulder a musket and repel the invader. He found it difficult during those exciting times to attend to his studies, and had it not been for the influence of his mother, whom he dearly loved, he could not have been kept at school at all.

In those days the passion attending war ran high on both sides. The songs, the gibes, the speeches and what was written concerning the great struggle were very bitter and usually far from the truth. In the North it was "Well hung Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree," and in the South President Lincoln was called "the baboon." The Northern schoolboy conceived the idea that President Davis was an ogre, not realizing that he was an educated gentleman, had commanded a regiment of United States troops in the war with Mexico, had been a United States senator and secretary of war. The Southern schoolboy considered President Lincoln a wild man from the Western woods who delighted in bloodshed. Children whose minds are not developed must concentrate upon one head in any movement in which they are interested. So Allan's thoughts dwelt upon Mr. Lincoln, embodying the great president with his idea of the hated "yankees."

When Allan was fifteen he begged his mother to let him go to fight for the Confederacy. Naturally she clung to her son, and the matter was compromised between them in this wise: If the war was not over in another year Allan was to enlist with his mother's consent. Many boys of his age, both in the North and in the South, broke away from parental restraint and enlisted without permission. Food for powder was in demand, and the recruiting officers often winked at the fact that the recruits were under age. But Allan was his mother's only child, and, being of an extremely affectionate disposition, the bond between them was doubly strong.

So Allan continued at his studies, though he read more about the battles that were being fought than the subjects treated in his textbooks. He lived in Richmond, and at one time had listened to the roar of the cannon during the seven days' battles that had been fought between Lee and McClellan. His admiration for soldiers wore away some of his bitterness against the federal generals, but President Lincoln was still the embodiment of his repugnance for the Northern people. The two heads—Davis of the Confederacy and Lincoln of the federal Union—throughout the war continued to represent the bitter antagonism felt by either side.

In the early spring of 1865 Allan Fitz Hugh came to be sixteen years of age, and his mother reluctantly consented to his doing his part to fill the gaps in the Southern ranks made by Northern missives. When the time came for him to leave his mother he was seized with a foreboding that he would not see her again. It is questionable which suffered the more at parting, mother or son.

Allan enlisted in time to take part in one of the last battles of the war. He saw a dark line of blue on the edge of a wood behind earthworks. With the Confederate line of battle he moved toward it. Suddenly a storm burst in his face. He felt himself collapse and sank down on the ground. His companions in arms went on, but were soon driven back and over him, leaving him there with a stream of blood flowing from his side.

Later he was picked up by a federal ambulance corps and placed on a stretcher. He believed himself to be dying, and, oh, how terrible not to be able to bid his mother good-by!

"Mother!" he cried. "Oh, mother!"

A tall, spare man in citizen's apparel heard the wail and directed the carrier to put down the stretcher and, kneeling beside it, asked tenderly:

"What can I do for you, my boy?"

"You are a Yankee. You will do nothing for me. I wish to send a message to my mother, but it will never reach her."

"Give me your message, and I promise you that I will send it for you."

The next morning Mrs. Fitz Hugh heard of the battle and knew that her son had been in it. While she was wondering what might have been his fate a man rode up to her and gave her a message stating that it had come by flag of truce.

Starting for the front at once, the anxious mother succeeded in bringing her boy home. He hovered for some

time between life and death, then began slowly to recover. Not long after this Richmond was evacuated by the Confederates, and President Lincoln went down there from Washington. When he was riding through the street on which the Fitz Hughs lived Allan was propped up in an easy chair on pillows, and his mother pointed out Mr. Lincoln to him.

"Oh, mother!" exclaimed the boy. "What is it, Allan?"

"He's the man who comforted me when I was carried off that dreadful battlefield, and he sent you my message."



Was Solely Self-Educated.
Thomas Lincoln, Abe's father, had little use for "book learning." When Abe began to show that insatiable desire for knowledge which characterized him throughout life his father complained that he was "wasting time," meaning that he should employ the time occupied in study to various duties about the farm. It is certain that Abe could not write—and possibly could not read—when his stepmother came to take charge of the Lincoln home. She it was who fostered the boy's desire to learn, and she managed to have him and his sister attend school, such as it was. Abraham Lincoln's school days, added together would not make a year in the aggregate. But his reading consisted of everything in print that he could lay hands on, and in this way he picked up a fair education.

Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say for one, that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellow men, by rendering myself worthy of their esteem.—Lincoln.

Sayings of Lincoln.
No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent.
The Lord prefers common-looking people. That is why he made so many of them.
If danger ever reaches us, it must spring up amongst us. It cannot come from abroad.
I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go.
Probability that we may fall in the struggle ought not to deter us from support of a cause we deem to be just.

America's Martyred President

- 1809—Born in Hardin county, Kentucky, February 12. He was descended from a Quaker family, which had emigrated from Virginia about 1780.
- 1810—Removed with his family from Kentucky to Indiana.
- 1830—Removed to Illinois, where during the next few years he followed various occupations, including those of a farm laborer, a merchant and a surveyor.
- 1830—Admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Springfield.
- 1842—Served as a captain and afterward as a private in the Black Hawk war.
- 1844—Elected to the Illinois legislature as a Whig and served eight years.
- 1847—Elected to congress on the Whig ticket.
- 1858—As Republican candidate for the United States senate he engaged in a series of joint debates throughout Illinois with the Democratic candidate, Stephen A. Douglas.
- 1860—Elected president of the United States on the Republican ticket, the disunion of the Democratic party giving him an easy victory.
- 1861—On April 15, two days after the fall of Fort Sumter, he issued a call for 75,000 volunteers, and the control of events passed from the cabinet to the camp.
- 1861—April 19, proclaimed a blockade of Southern ports.
- 1862—September 22, issued a proclamation emancipating all slaves in states or parts of states, which should be in rebellion on January 1, 1863.
- 1864—Re-elected president by the Republican party, defeating Geo. B. McClellan, candidate of the Democratic party.
- 1865—Entered Richmond with the Federal army on April 4, two days after that city had been evacuated by the Confederates.
- 1865—Shot by John Wilkes Booth on April 14, and died the following day. Buried at Springfield, Ill.

New Mexico State Record

Published by STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Frank Staplin Receiver

GUTHRIE SMITH Editor

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Subscription to Weekly State Record \$1.50 per year

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 8, 1918

GOOD MEN AND TRUE

It has been said that when a nation is at war, fighting for its life, no citizen's time is his own.

New Mexico is asked to furnish 700 volunteers for the all-important work in the ship yards.

Henry Ford, the Wiz of the Fliv, has accepted a contract to build super-submarine chasers.

The troops on the Tuscania, torpedoed by a German submarine, were principally from Michigan and Wisconsin.

New Mexicans ought to eat more pin-beans, Governor Lindsey declares.

"Wain" it an awful accident when that troop ship was sunk!

Colonel Roosevelt is now in Roosevelt hospital, Washington, where he has undergone an operation for abscesses of the ear.

Can you help build a ship? If so, then America needs you.

The sinking of the Tuscania, carrying American troops, will do much to encourage the people of Germany.

Don't fail to read John R. Rathorn's story of German intrigue against America, beginning long before we declared war.

If we do not eat less, our soldiers and the soldiers of the Allies will have to eat less.

Lots of rejoicing in Berlin when it was reported that Colonel Roosevelt was in a hospital and in serious condition.

When the Petrograd Bolsheviks refuse to fight Germany and then threaten Roumania with war, they must not expect the rest of the world to understand their mental processes or accept their theories as proof of exceptional virtue.

The best little old place for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman is in two commodious and strongly built concrete enclosures equipped with steel barred windows and armor plate doors.

"Bill" Haywood says that there is "nothing in common between the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviks."

One cheerful thing about the Russian situation is that the only food supply that can possibly help the Germans in southern Russia and in the hands of those opposed to the Bolsheviks.

We accepted this war for a worthy object, and the war will end when that object is attained.

Nobody suggests indicting Madame Luna, though she has repeatedly violated the Fuel Commissioner's orders for lightless nights.

If it came to a choice we should cut out all the musical comedies and other necessities rather than lose the war to Germany.

EDITORIAL CLIPPINGS

From The War News.

STATE'S CREDIT HIGH

The war has not yet served to diminish the credit of the Sunshine State, as was evidenced by the price brought by the latest block of certificates of indebtedness put on the market.

Strike troubles in the German Empire? Possibly. But do not be too much elated over the troubles, as they have been reported.

CAMOUFLAGE IN STRIKES

Some time ago the Committee on Public Information asked Governor W. E. Lindsey for an expression of his views upon the patriotic duties of American citizens.

The review will pay a suitable reward for a receipt for making paste from corn meal.

SAVINGS AND INSURANCE

New York Life and the Prudential, two of the greatest life insurance companies in the United States, are carrying full-page ads in the national publications, urging their policy holders to invest in War Savings Stamps.

Major Edwin P. Webb, assistant adjutant general, New Mexico National Guard, has received a commission as a captain in the Aviation Section, Signal Reserve.

Our national defenders have until a week from today to take advantage of the insurance which the Government is offering.

New Mexico's answer to the Kaiser's peace suggestions is to speed up on preparations for war by increasing production and eliminating waste.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg opines that he will be in Paris by April. Possibly he should have said Petrograd, instead of Paris.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ALREADY HAVE TAKEN FIVE BILLION INSURANCE

Washington, Jan. 30.—Insurance written by the United States Government to protect its fighting forces and their dependents passed the \$5,000,000,000 mark last night.

A record-breaking day of applications brought the total amount of insurance up to \$5,071,458,000.

In 3 Days 65,000 Applications More than 20,000 applications, aggregating \$147,544,000 of insurance were received yesterday.

The insurance written by the United States Government on the lives of its soldiers and sailors to date is approximately twice as great as the ordinary life insurance on the books of the largest company in the world.

THE OTHER FELLOW SAYS

POLITICAL PROPHECIES ARE SUBJECT TO LATER REVISION

We hear considerable talk from somewhere (?) about who the Democratic party will have for United States Senator for New Mexico?

Narciso Francis, the prosperous stock grower of Sboyetta, Valencia county, is being put forward for member of the legislature.

A cynic commentator on the recent revelations of delay in war preparation suggests that, as Mr. Wilson was re-elected because he kept us out of war, his Administration is now making good.

The regrettable wounding of General Leonard Wood in France will surprise people who supposed that he had been permanently exiled to a training camp in Kansas.

"England is planning to standardize woman's dress," says a news dispatch. She might end the war she has on hand before starting a new one.

The Ordnance Bureau seems to take the position that if it had the Browning machine gun it would have the best machine gun in the world.

If the Government finds it can run the railroads as a unified system perhaps it will be encouraged to try the same system in the War Department.

The one redeeming feature of the Federal fuel order is the spirit of patriotism in which it is received and obeyed.

It is evident that when the Fuel Administration said relief is sixty days off, it was banking on an early spring.

The textile shortage does not seem to be affecting the supply of red tape.

New Mexico is all right, don't knock her; just watch her grow and develop.

Hanging or deporting German sympathizers would increase the food supply that much. We do not intern and feed rattlesnakes or coyotes.

It took a long time to get the Goeben and the Breslau, but they have been got, even though camouflaged with cigarette names.

The year of 1917 established new production records for corn, oats, rye, white and sweet potatoes, hacco, beans, and onions.

As senator Stone says, Col Roosevelt has been pretty emphatic in his criticisms of the administration. But he must admit the colonel didn't minimize the Lusitania horror or vote against war with Germany.

With cracked glass in their candy and moonshine in their whiskey, the soldiers and sailors must be having a food ration somewhat irritating to their stomachs.

"Only a defeated Germany could accept the new terms," say the Kaiser's press. Perhaps it should be explained that in the consideration of terms this factor has not been overlooked.

Those more or less excellent people who want an inconclusive peace are the exact mental replicas of the fellow who cut off the pup's tail an inch at a time in order to be humane.

The Kaiser's faith in his super-diplomats must suffer a bit when he realizes that even the Bolsheviks can see through them.

Germany, a Berlin paper says, will hold out to the bitter end. They know what kind of an end it's going to be, don't they?

The Colonel should leave no stone unturned to get even with the Missouri senator.

BE PRETTY! TURN GRAY HAIR DARK

Try Grandmother's Old Favorite Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and texture to the hair when faded, streaked or gray.

SAW HANDLESS

BOY AND GIRL NOW BELIEVER

(Kansas City Times)

A Kansas City grain dealer has received a letter from E. B. Hitchcock, secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association, which describes a slight witnessed by the writer which justifies the statement, often heard and frequently doubted, concerning German ruthlessness in cutting off the hands of Belgian children.

While I was waiting at Bordeaux for the Chicago to sail, I was walking one day on the waterfront, when I saw a little company of children all clad in a uniform gray with a tall English woman walking them.

"She called two of the children, a boy and a girl, named Yvonne and Jean, and when they came up to me I saw the little girl had her hand off at the wrist and the boy had only stubs where his hands ought to be.

"Boy and Girl Handleless" "She called two of the children, a boy and a girl, named Yvonne and Jean, and when they came up to me I saw the little girl had her hand off at the wrist and the boy had only stubs where his hands ought to be.

"Was Unwilling to Believe" "I, too, was loath to believe the horrible stories which had come to us. It is possible in war time, when everybody is excited, for great exaggeration. I had hoped this was the case of the stories of infamy and frightfulness which had come from the devastated regions of Europe.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Standing above everything else in importance at this time is the need of the United States and the Allies for ships.

Charles Piez, vice-president and general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation has made the following statement with reference to the critical situation:

"Of Paramount Importance" "The work of the state councils of defense and of the agents of the public service reserve in enrolling 250,000 skilled workmen for the United States Ship Yard Volunteers is a paramount importance in the early winning of the war.

"Only Labor Lacking" "Our program calls for the construction in 1918 of eight times the tonnage delivered in 1916, at a cost of more than \$1,000,000,000.

"Returns in Safety" "We honor all men in the uniform, and the same honor must be given to the men who go to work in the yards. Just as the navy is the first line of the British Empire, and just as Germany depends upon her submarine, so must America depend for victory upon the shipbuilders in the American yards.

"Million and Quarter of American Women Now Working Earnestly" There are approximately 1,266,061 women in the United States engaged in industrial work which is either directly or indirectly necessary to carry on the war.

STATE'S QUOTA

SEVEN MILLIONS IN WAR SAVINGS

Seven million dollars is the sum which it is expected New Mexicans will subscribe in the War Savings campaign, which will close on December 31, 1918.

Secretary Appoints Committee The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed a committee, which will have charge of the campaign in the state.

County Chairmen Bernalillo, Guy L. Rogers, Albuquerque, Chaves, Nathan Jaffa, Roswell, Colfax, C. N. Blackwell, Eaton, Curry, Alexander Shipley, Clovis, De Baca, P. J. Read, Fort Sumner, Dona Ana, W. A. Sutherland, Las Cruces, Eddy, J. F. Joyce, Carlsbad, Grant, W. D. Murray, Silver City, Guadalupe, H. R. Robertson, Santa Rosa, Lea, J. S. Eaves, Lovington, Lincoln, George L. Ulrich, Lordsburg, Luna, Frank, Nordhaus, Deming, Mora, A. W. Wiest, Wagon Mound, McKinley, C. W. Cotton, Gallup, Otero, C. F. Mitchell, Alamogordo, Quay, J. A. Foyil, Tucumcari, Rio Arriba, F. R. Frankenburg, Espanola, Roosevelt, W. O. Oldham, Portales, Sandoval, J. Seligman, Bernalillo, San Juan, Mrs. N. B. Sammons, Farmington, San Miguel, Herman C. Ifield, Las Vegas, Santa Fe, L. A. Hughes, Santa Fe, Sierra W. H. Bucher, Hillsboro, Socorro, J. S. Mactavish, Magdalena, Taos, B. G. Randall, Taos, Union, M. C. Johnson, Clayton, Torrance, C. E. Davenport, Encino, Valencia John Becker, Jr., Belen.

Quay County Red Cross Doing Utmost for Boys The guy who looks in upon a company of one hundred noble women in action, sewing, knitting, cutting and packing Red Cross supplies for the boys in the service of the country—and talking, should never again be possessed of the hallucination that mother is not capable of casting a ballot for the best interests of her boy and the country.

Magdalena Points with Pride to War Work Magdalena always does her part in every undertaking, and has made more than a creditable showing in the war work. The town did its part in the taking of war bonds; and in fact, in helping on every request in matters pertaining to all large wants. The town furnished a large quota of enlistments before and after the draft, and in her quota of the draft there was not a slacker.

Colfax County's Record in Fledge Campaign State Food Administrator Ely of Santa Fe officially reports that a total of 1732 pledge cards were secured through the efforts of the Colfax County schools as a result of the week's campaign beginning October 29th.

How Times Have Changed Men's Habits Aunt Minerva—What has become of the old fashioned gent who used to tuck his whiskers in his vest and make his horse do 2/48 down Ballard street on the Fourth?—Herb McGrath.

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YOU COOK YOUR FOOD—WHY NOT YOUR TOBACCO?

YOU know what broiling Y does to steak, baking to a potato—and toasting to bread. In each case flavor is brought out by cooking—by "toasting."



of the ladies there was not a slacker. The ladies here, particularly active and enthusiastic, having made large contributions both in material and labor in Red Cross work. They have sent out a large amount of finished work and more is ready to go.

HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED MEN'S HABITS Aunt Minerva—What has become of the old fashioned gent who used to tuck his whiskers in his vest and make his horse do 2/48 down Ballard street on the Fourth?—Herb McGrath.

Advertisement for Goodrich Tested Tires. Features the text 'Their Merit Written Across the U.S. Map', 'GOODRICH TESTED TIRES', and 'THE strength and durability of Goodrich Tested Tires are ground into the roads of our nation from Florida to California.' Includes a map of the United States and a Goodrich logo.

CLASSIFIED

NEW MEXICO STATE LAND SALES

LAND FOR SALE

FOR SALE—600 acres patented land at \$7.50 per acre; two school sections with improvements...

LARGE TRACT of grazing land north of Lordsburg, Pliny of water for stock and farming...

TWO THOUSAND acres in a solid body between McIntosh and Moriarty, Torrance county...

A GREAT BARGAIN—320 acres patented school land, all adjoining public domain extending for miles...

REAL-ESTATE BARGAIN—130 acres, 8 miles from Mills, New Mexico, and 15 miles from Roy, New Mexico...

OVER 700 ACRES with plenty of water, with timber for stock protection, located near...

WANTED—About three sections of leased land with plenty of grass and water. Desirable location with good access to the year round...

HAVE \$25,000 worth of good Denver property to trade for cheap New Mexico grazing land. Stanley M. Barrows, 501 Gas and Electric Bldg., Denver, Colo., No. 159.

I AM SEEKING TO LOCATE—Range for lease sufficient for 600 to 800 sheep. What have you to offer... No. 126, care State Record, Santa Fe, N. M.

WANTED—50 to 100 sections of good grazing land. Must have running water and plenty of timber. Good access to a factory. Will not pay fancy price, but able to handle \$5,000 to \$7,000 cash. No. 88, care State Record, Santa Fe, N. M.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. FOR SALE ONE FIVE PASSENGER Cadillac and one five passenger Buick for sale at a low price. Would exchange for car in good condition. World exchange for car, sheep or horses. No. 158, care State Record, Santa Fe, N. M.

SALEMEN WANTED to solicit orders for lubricating oils, greases and paints. Salary \$100.00 per month. Address: THE HARVEY OIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio, No. 124.

SNEEP RANGE—Fine tract of sheep range with plenty of water. Located on railroad. 10c. per head per month. No. 147, care State Record, Santa Fe, N. M.

Three sections deeded land at \$5.00 per acre or for three years for \$250 per year. Will be deeded to the State of New Mexico. No. 146, State Record, Santa Fe, N. M.

A MONEY MAKING HOTEL. FOR SALE—Splendid hotel, always full, 35 beds, setting over \$1,000 per month. Price \$20,000. Will sell for \$10,000. Selling in six months at 8 per cent. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 123, Thomas G. Aitken, 112 So. Gold Ave., Denver, New Mexico.

FOR SALE FOUR very valuable business lots in Deming one and a half from center of town. Total \$5,000.00 will take \$3,000.00. Aitken, 112 South Gold Avenue, Deming, N. M.—No. 117.

300 ACRES at reasonable price. About 100 acres in cultivation, good stream of water running through the land, also a fine spring on this tract. No. 137, care State Record, Santa Fe, N. M.

PERSONAL. MARRY IF LONELY for results, try me, best and most successful "Home-Making" service. Write for details. Free. Strictly confidential; most reliable; years of experience; descriptions free. Mrs. Cappel, Box 757 Oakland, Calif.—No. 167.

BE A SPIRIT Medium give Readings, heal the sick; \$10.00 home visit \$1.00 postpaid. Rev. F. A. Thomas, Medium, Author, 20 Sickeratiff Street, Boston, Mass.—No. 142.

MARRY AT ONCE—If lonely; write me; I will send you hundreds of descriptions of rich and beautiful women; strict confidential; most reliable; years of experience; descriptions free. Mrs. Cappel, Box 757 Oakland, Calif.—No. 167.

RETIRED BUSINESS MAN, 30 worth \$30,000, would marry. Box 35, League, Toledo, Ohio.—No. 164.

ARE YOU SINGLE? Would you ideal wife suited? Let me find you ideal, absolute satisfaction; Many wealthy wishing marriage; honorable confidential; members descriptions free. Mrs. Cappel, Box-757 Oakland Calif.—No. 112.

MAIDEN LADY, 49, best character and disposition, worth \$35,000, want kind husband and happy home. Box 384A, Los Angeles, Cal.

LONELY MAIDEN, of best character and disposition, worth \$25,000, want kind husband, home-loving husband. Box 594F, Los Angeles, Cal.—No. 165.

FILES Everybody suffering Piles, Fistula, Hemorrhoids, Ulceration, Constipation, Bleeding, Itching, write Mrs. J. M. ARKLEY, Auburn, Indiana.—No. 134.

EARLY MARRIAGE desired by handsome young lady with money. Gentlemen call to write R. L. Box 24, Los Angeles Cal.—No. 128.

MARRY I WILL at once put you on the road to wealth and happiness; strictly confidential. The successful Cupid, Mrs. Cappel, Box 757 Oakland Calif.—No. 151.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION PUBLIC LAND SALE LINCOLN 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 20, 1910, laws of the State of New Mexico, and rules and regulations of the State Land Office, the Commissioner of Public Lands will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 2 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, March 26th, 1919, in the town of Carrizozo, County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, in front of the court house therein, the following described tracts of land, viz:

Each of the above described tracts will be offered for sale separately.

The above sale of lands will be subject to the following terms and conditions, viz:

Except for land selected for the Santa Fe and Grant County Railroad Bond Fund, the successful bidder must pay to the Commissioner of Public Lands, or his agent holding such sale, one-twentieth of the price offered by him for the land, four per cent interest in advance for the balance of such purchase price, and will be required to execute a certified check for the balance of such purchase price at the time of sale, and which said amount shall be deposited in cash or certified check at the time of sale, and which said amount shall be subject to the order of the Commissioner of Public Lands, or his agent holding such sale, for the payment of any unpaid balance at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the contract, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of four per cent per annum payable in advance on the anniversary of the date of contract, partial payments to be credited on the principal of the debt.

The Commissioner of Public Lands or his agent holding such sale reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered at or before October 1st, 1918.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the State Land Office of the State of New Mexico, this 11th day of January, 1919.

ROBERT P. ERVINE, Commissioner of Public Lands, State of New Mexico. First Publication January 11, 1919. Last Publication March 22, 1919.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION PUBLIC LAND SALE OTERO 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 20, 1910, laws of the State of New Mexico, and rules and regulations of the State Land Office, the Commissioner of Public Lands will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 2 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, April 15th, 1919, in the town of Alamosa, County of Otero, State of New Mexico, in front of the court house therein, the following described tracts of land, viz:

Each of the above described tracts will be offered for sale separately.

The above sale of lands will be subject to the following terms and conditions, viz:

Except for land selected for the Santa Fe and Grant County Railroad Bond Fund, the successful bidder must pay to the Commissioner of Public Lands, or his agent holding such sale, one-twentieth of the price offered by him for the land, four per cent interest in advance for the balance of such purchase price, and will be required to execute a certified check for the balance of such purchase price at the time of sale, and which said amount shall be deposited in cash or certified check at the time of sale, and which said amount shall be subject to the order of the Commissioner of Public Lands, or his agent holding such sale, for the payment of any unpaid balance at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the contract, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of four per cent per annum payable in advance on the anniversary of the date of contract, partial payments to be credited on the principal of the debt.

The Commissioner of Public Lands or his agent holding such sale reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered at or before October 1st, 1918.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the State Land Office of the State of New Mexico, this 11th day of January, 1919.

ROBERT P. ERVINE, Commissioner of Public Lands, State of New Mexico. First Publication January 11, 1919. Last Publication March 22, 1919.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION PUBLIC LAND SALE DONA ANA 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 20, 1910, laws of the State of New Mexico, and rules and regulations of the State Land Office, the Commissioner of Public Lands will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, March 28th, 1919, in the town of Las Cruces, County of Dona Ana, State of New Mexico, in front of the court house therein, the following described tracts of land, viz:

Each of the above described tracts will be offered for sale separately.

The above sale of lands will be subject to the following terms and conditions, viz:

Except for land selected for the Santa Fe and Grant County Railroad Bond Fund, the successful bidder must pay to the Commissioner of Public Lands, or his agent holding such sale, one-twentieth of the price offered by him for the land, four per cent interest in advance for the balance of such purchase price, and will be required to execute a certified check for the balance of such purchase price at the time of sale, and which said amount shall be deposited in cash or certified check at the time of sale, and which said amount shall be subject to the order of the Commissioner of Public Lands, or his agent holding such sale, for the payment of any unpaid balance at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the contract, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of four per cent per annum payable in advance on the anniversary of the date of contract, partial payments to be credited on the principal of the debt.

years from the date of the contract, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of four per cent per annum payable in advance on the anniversary of the date of contract, partial payments to be credited on the principal of the debt.

The Commissioner of Public Lands or his agent holding such sale reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered at or before October 1st, 1918.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the State Land Office of the State of New Mexico, this 11th day of January, 1919.

ROBERT P. ERVINE, Commissioner of Public Lands, State of New Mexico. First Publication January 11, 1919. Last Publication March 22, 1919.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION PUBLIC LAND SALE COLFAX 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 20, 1910, laws of the State of New Mexico, and rules and regulations of the State Land Office, the Commissioner of Public Lands will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 2 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, April 15th, 1919, in the town of Raton, County of Colfax, State of New Mexico, in front of the court house therein, the following described tracts of land, viz:

Each of the above described tracts will be offered for sale separately.

The above sale of lands will be subject to the following terms and conditions, viz:

Except for land selected for the Santa Fe and Grant County Railroad Bond Fund, the successful bidder must pay to the Commissioner of Public Lands, or his agent holding such sale, one-twentieth of the price offered by him for the land, four per cent interest in advance for the balance of such purchase price, and will be required to execute a certified check for the balance of such purchase price at the time of sale, and which said amount shall be deposited in cash or certified check at the time of sale, and which said amount shall be subject to the order of the Commissioner of Public Lands, or his agent holding such sale, for the payment of any unpaid balance at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the contract, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of four per cent per annum payable in advance on the anniversary of the date of contract, partial payments to be credited on the principal of the debt.

The Commissioner of Public Lands or his agent holding such sale reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered at or before October 1st, 1918.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the State Land Office of the State of New Mexico, this 11th day of January, 1919.

ROBERT P. ERVINE, Commissioner of Public Lands, State of New Mexico. First Publication January 11, 1919. Last Publication March 22, 1919.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION PUBLIC LAND SALE LEA 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 20, 1910, laws of the State of New Mexico, and rules and regulations of the State Land Office, the Commissioner of Public Lands will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 2 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, April 17th, 1919, in the town of Lordsburg, County of Lea, State of New Mexico, in front of the court house therein, the following described tracts of land, viz:

Each of the above described tracts will be offered for sale separately.

The above sale of lands will be subject to the following terms and conditions, viz:

Except for land selected for the Santa Fe and Grant County Railroad Bond Fund, the successful bidder must pay to the Commissioner of Public Lands, or his agent holding such sale, one-twentieth of the price offered by him for the land, four per cent interest in advance for the balance of such purchase price, and will be required to execute a certified check for the balance of such purchase price at the time of sale, and which said amount shall be deposited in cash or certified check at the time of sale, and which said amount shall be subject to the order of the Commissioner of Public Lands, or his agent holding such sale, for the payment of any unpaid balance at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the contract, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of four per cent per annum payable in advance on the anniversary of the date of contract, partial payments to be credited on the principal of the debt.

The Commissioner of Public Lands or his agent holding such sale reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered at or before October 1st, 1918.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the State Land Office of the State of New Mexico, this 11th day of January, 1919.

ROBERT P. ERVINE, Commissioner of Public Lands, State of New Mexico. First Publication January 11, 1919. Last Publication March 22, 1919.

less than one-thirtieth of ninety five per cent of the purchase price at the time of sale and prior to the expiration of thirty years from the date of the contract, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of four per cent per annum payable in advance on the anniversary of the date of contract, partial payments to be credited on the principal of the debt.

The Commissioner of Public Lands or his agent holding such sale reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered at or before October 1st, 1918.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the State Land Office of the State of New Mexico, this 11th day of January, 1919.

ROBERT P. ERVINE, Commissioner of Public Lands, State of New Mexico. First Publication January 11, 1919. Last Publication March 22, 1919.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION PUBLIC LAND SALE GRANT 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 20, 1910, laws of the State of New Mexico, and rules and regulations of the State Land Office, the Commissioner of Public Lands will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, April 25th, 1919, in the town of Silver City, County of Grant, State of New Mexico, in front of the court house therein, the following described tracts of land, viz:

Each of the above described tracts will be offered for sale separately.

The above sale of lands will be subject to the following terms and conditions, viz:

Except for land selected for the Santa Fe and Grant County Railroad Bond Fund, the successful bidder must pay to the Commissioner of Public Lands, or his agent holding such sale, one-twentieth of the price offered by him for the land, four per cent interest in advance for the balance of such purchase price, and will be required to execute a certified check for the balance of such purchase price at the time of sale, and which said amount shall be deposited in cash or certified check at the time of sale, and which said amount shall be subject to the order of the Commissioner of Public Lands, or his agent holding such sale, for the payment of any unpaid balance at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the contract, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of four per cent per annum payable in advance on the anniversary of the date of contract, partial payments to be credited on the principal of the debt.

The Commissioner of Public Lands or his agent holding such sale reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered at or before October 1st, 1918.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the State Land Office of the State of New Mexico, this 11th day of January, 1919.

ROBERT P. ERVINE, Commissioner of Public Lands, State of New Mexico. First Publication January 11, 1919. Last Publication March 22, 1919.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION PUBLIC LAND SALE LUNA 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 20, 1910, laws of the State of New Mexico, and rules and regulations of the State Land Office, the Commissioner of Public Lands will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 2 o'clock A. M., on Friday, April 26th, 1919, in the town of Deming, County of Luna, State of New Mexico, in front of the court house therein, the following described tracts of land, viz:

Each of the above described tracts will be offered for sale separately.

The above sale of lands will be subject to the following terms and conditions, viz:

Except for land selected for the Santa Fe and Grant County Railroad Bond Fund, the successful bidder must pay to the Commissioner of Public Lands, or his agent holding such sale, one-twentieth of the price offered by him for the land, four per cent interest in advance for the balance of such purchase price, and will be required to execute a certified check for the balance of such purchase price at the time of sale, and which said amount shall be deposited in cash or certified check at the time of sale, and which said amount shall be subject to the order of the Commissioner of Public Lands, or his agent holding such sale, for the payment of any unpaid balance at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the contract, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of four per cent per annum payable in advance on the anniversary of the date of contract, partial payments to be credited on the principal of the debt.

The Commissioner of Public Lands or his agent holding such sale reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered at or before October 1st, 1918.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the State Land Office of the State of New Mexico, this 11th day of January, 1919.

ROBERT P. ERVINE, Commissioner of Public Lands, State of New Mexico. First Publication January 11, 1919. Last Publication March 22, 1919.

interest on all deferred payments at the rate of four per cent per annum in advance, payments and interest due on October 1st, of each year.

The above sale of land will be subject to valid existing rights, easements, rights of way or restrictions.

Possession under contracts of sale for the above described tracts will be given on or before October 1st, 1918.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the State Land Office of the State of New Mexico, this 11th day of January, 1919.

ROBERT P. ERVINE, Commissioner of Public Lands, State of New Mexico. First Publication January 11, 1919. Last Publication March 22, 1919.



Combine economy with comfort. Second class tickets honored. Berths half what standard Pullman costs. 14 weekly personally escorted excursions on fast trains-Suited for family & neighborhood parties. Fred Harvey dining rooms provide 75 cent meals - lunch counters, too.

R. I. CREED, Passenger Agent, Phone 42, Santa Fe, N. M.

THE LATEST FAD. Your Own Picture on Four Stationary. CORRESPONDENCE PAPER with a small portrait of the writer, this size, is the most popular of all. We are furnishing new style of stationery in the beautiful Hawaiian, Lillian Plunkett, and other designs. Large boxes containing 100 sheets and 100 envelopes of same paper to make. Immediate return if desired. For your own and only using the latest variety in stationery, \$2.50 per box, complete, postpaid.

RICHARD O. BOLDT CO. 1424 LAWRENCE ST. DENVER, COLORADO. REAL-ESTATE BARGAIN—One section, at \$100.00 per acre; Soil good; productive, sandy loam, 125 acres broken for farming; well stocked with excellent house, barn, chickens house, cellar; 80 acres fenced and cross-fenced with 3 good wire fence, posts set around with electric wire, and 200 acres stretched. Adjoining this section is another tract of 300 acres which may be purchased at \$100.00 per acre. Number 107, State Record, Santa Fe, N. M.

M'FIE EDWARDS & M'FIE ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW OFFICE: Corner Palace & Washington Ave. Santa Fe, New Mexico.

MRS. NORA E. SUMMERS NOTARY PUBLIC Office Capital City Bank Bldg. Santa Fe, New Mexico.

WHEN YOU WAKE UP DRINK GLASS OF HOT WATER. Wash the poisons and toxins from system before putting more food into stomach. Says inside-bathing makes any one look and feel clean, sweet and refreshed.

Wash yourself on the inside before breakfast like you do on the outside. This is vastly more important because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, causing illness, while the bowel pores do. For every ounce of food and drink taken into the stomach, nearly an ounce of waste material must be carried out of the body. If this waste material is not eliminated day by day it quickly ferments and generates poisons, gases and toxins which bowels, thus cleaning, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs but very little at the drug store but is sufficient to make anyone an enthusiast on inside-bathing. Men and women who are accustomed to wake up with a dull, aching head or have furred tongue, bad taste, nasty breath, salivary complexion, others who have bilious attacks, acid stomach or constipation are assured of pronounced improvement in both health and appearance shortly.

Ruthless Submarine Warfare and the Prussian Autocracy

How Broken Promises of German Government Forced United States Into War In Defense of Its Rights as a Free Nation

By DAVID S. HOUSTON, Secretary of Agriculture

Why is the United States at war with Germany? Why all this preparation, expense, and jeopardy of thousands of American lives? Are we fighting the battles of England, France, Italy and Russia? Are we in the war to pull the chestnuts of the allies out of the fire? Are we fighting to help them recover lost territory or to acquire new possessions? Why do we fight at all? Why not employ peaceful means? Why not negotiate?

These questions are now being asked not infrequently, especially by German propagandists, by a few disloyal natives, and by some unintelligent and unpatriotic pacifists.

The main answer to these enemies of America within and without is simple. We are at war with Germany primarily to assert and to defend our rights, to make good our claim that we are a free nation, entitled to exercise rights long recognized by all the nations of the world, to exercise these rights without restraint or dictation from the Prussian autocracy and militarists, to have the kind of institutions we wish, and to live the kind of life we have determined to live. We are at war with Germany because Germany made war on us, sank our ships, and killed our citizens who were going about their proper business in places where they had a right to be, traveling as they had a right to travel. We either had to fight or to keep our citizens and ships from the seas around England, France and Italy, or to have our ships sunk and our people killed.

We did not make this war. Germany made war on America, and only after exercising great patience and enduring grievous wrongs did we formally



David S. Houston.

declare this to be a fact. Recall the history of our negotiations with Germany, of our attempts to secure justice by diplomatic, peaceful means.

Declares War Zone.

February 4, 1915, Germany declared that on and after February 18, 1915, she would regard the waters around Great Britain and Ireland, including the channel, as a war zone and that "every enemy merchant ship would be destroyed without possibility of avoiding danger to crew and passengers." She pointed out that it would not always be possible to prevent neutral vessels from becoming victims of submarine attack. This action was without the color of justification in international law. Her only legitimate course was to declare and to effect a blockade and then, having done so, to intercept enemy vessels, discriminating between enemy and neutral vessels, enemy and neutral cargoes, in the case of neutral ships captured to take to prize courts only those carrying contraband, to sink vessels only in extraordinary circumstances, and in every case to give safety to crews and passengers and to preserve all papers of ships sunk or captured. Because of the allied fleets, it was impossible for Germany to do these things by the use of instruments heretofore employed. She could attempt them only with a new device, the submarine.

Unquestionably, new conditions of war had arisen and new means for waging it had come into existence; and, just as it was recognized that fleets could not be held to a close blockade, so it was tacitly admitted that a submarine could not be expected to capture and take a ship into port, but might sink it provided it practiced visit and search for purposes of discrimination, safeguarded the lives of crew and passengers and, therefore, gave ample warning to vessels and did not sink them in places or under conditions in which noncombatants could not secure safety.

United States Protests.

On February 11 this government replied, contesting Germany's position, and warning her that it would hold her to a strict accountability and take every necessary step to safeguard American lives and property and to secure a full enjoyment of their rights on the high seas.

On March 28 a German submarine

sank the Falaba, drowning an American citizen; on May 1 the Gulfight, drowning two American citizens; and on May 7 the Lusitania, drowning 114.

These acts were followed by a protest from this government on May 13, in which a demand was made for disavowal of the action of the commander of the submarine in sinking the Lusitania and for reparation. This government informed Germany that it would omit no word or act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and of its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise. On May 28, Germany replied, placing the responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania on Great Britain and the British shipping company, asserting that the Lusitania was an auxiliary cruiser, which was false, that it was armed, which was equally false, and that the company permitted it to carry munitions, which it had a right to do.

On the 9th of June the government of the United States replied to Germany's Lusitania note, denying the statements as to the character of the Lusitania and as to her armament, asserting that it was sunk without warning, solemnly renewed its representations, and asked assurances that American ships and the lives of American citizens be not put in jeopardy. A month later Germany answered saying that she was compelled to meet the British blockade, and that if her submarine commander had practiced visit and search the submarine would have been destroyed. She cynically added that in any event it was to have been expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above the water long enough for its passengers to get off. The sinking of this ship, she hypocritically represented, revealed with horrible clearness to what jeopardy of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by her adversaries led. American ships, she promised, would not be hindered from their legitimate business, and lives on neutral vessels would not be jeopardized. This was promise number one.

Gives Orders to Neutrals.

She decreed that neutral vessels must be properly marked, sufficient notice be given in advance, and a guaranty be furnished that they would not carry contraband. She impudently informed us that she would agree to a proposal to increase by instalments the number of vessels available for the passenger service by placing a reasonable number of neutral ships under the American flag.

Of course the secretary of state answered that Germany's reply was unsatisfactory. It did not indicate how the principles of international law and humanity could be applied. It proposed a partial suspension of them which, in effect, set them aside. This government noted Germany's assurance, made once more, as to the character and cargoes of merchant vessels would be first determined and that lives of noncombatants would not be jeopardized. The United States demanded the disavowal of the act of the commander of the submarine and reparation for injuries. It revealed the warning to Germany and advised her that the repetition of such an act against the rights of the United States affecting her citizens would be regarded as deliberately unfriendly.

Less than a month after this definite representation, Ambassador Page sent notice from London of the sinking of the Arabic, with a loss of three American lives. Five days later the German ambassador expressed the hope that the United States would await full information before acting and asserted that if American lives were lost it was not in accordance with the intention of the German government. A week later he gave this assurance: "Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of noncombatants, provided that they do not try to escape or offer resistance." This was promise number two.

Makes Another Promise.

He added that this policy was decided upon by this government before the Arabic was sunk. This was followed on September 7 by word from the German government through Ambassador Gerard that the Arabic was sunk because it planned to attack the submarine, that the government could not admit indemnity even if the commander was mistaken, and that if he was, the government would be willing to submit the case to The Hague. On the 14th, after receiving the facts, Mr. Lansing wrote that the Arabic was not warned and did not try to ram the submarine. On October 3 Bernstorff replied that the German government rules had been made so stringent that no repetition of the Arabic case was possible, admitted the validity of the evidence against the Arabic's attempt to ram the submarine, expressed regret at the occurrence, disavowed the act and offered indemnity.

This was promise number three. On March 27 the state department sent Ambassador Gerard word that there was much evidence that the channel passenger steamer Sussex was sunk by a torpedo March 24 with 328 passengers on board. It asked for in-

formation concerning the following ships which, with Americans on board, were sunk: The Englishman, the Manchester Guardian, the Eagle Point and the Berwindale, all sunk within a comparatively short time. The German government replied on April 11, saying either that it did not have sufficient information to form an opinion, or that it was doubtful if the sinking was traceable to a submarine, or that the ship attempted to escape.

Ultimatum From United States.

Within a week this government replied that the Sussex was torpedoed, that this was not an isolated case, that it was clear Germany had made indiscriminate destruction a deliberate policy, contrary to assurances given again and again, that the United States had been willing to wait till the course of Germany was susceptible of only one interpretation and that that time had been reached. It added: "Unless the Imperial German government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its recent methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether." The next day the president addressed the congress to the same effect.

On May 4 Germany replied that she was alive to the possibility that the Sussex was torpedoed, admitting in effect that she was caught in having made a false statement. Her commanders, she asserted, had orders to conduct warfare in accordance with visit and search except in the case of enemy trade ships navigating in the war zone. As to these she gave no assurance, and claimed that she had never given any. She regretted that the United States did not extend the same sympathy to the German civilian population that it did to the victims of submarine warfare. However, she was willing to go the limit: "In accordance with the principles of law German submarines will exercise visit and search before sinking merchant vessels recognized by law if they do not attempt to escape or resist."

This was promise number four.

Violates Solemn Pledges.

On January 31, on the pretext of acknowledging receipt of the president's address to the senate, Germany expressed regret that the attitude of the allies, their just for conquest, made peace impossible. This, she proclaimed, created a new situation, to which reference was made in a former note, and called for a decision. That decision was nothing less than to violate all her solemn pledges, to extend the submarine zone to Great Britain, France and Italy, and to sink all ships. She was confident that this action would lead to a speedy termination of the war and would be understood by the United States. As a favor to this country she would permit it to send one steamer a week each way to a particular port, Falmouth. She fixed the day for arrival, Sunday, and the day for departure, Wednesday. The ship must be striped with three stripes, each a meter wide, white and red alternating, and a guaranty must be given that it carry no contraband.

The president promptly executed his warning to Germany, severing diplomatic relations with the German empire on February 3. Immediately the president laid the matter before congress and informed it of his action. American ships, however, remained in port as they arrived, as did those of other neutrals, and Germany was achieving her ends by menace. On the same day the Housestonic, an American steamer, was sunk, and on February 13 the Lyman M. Hunt. It was obvious that a further step must be taken or this country would be impotent and would be playing into the hands of the Prussian autocrats. Therefore, on February 26 the president asked congress for authority to arm merchant vessels, and even then he said that war, if it came, could come only by the act of Germany.

228 Americans Killed.

In the period from February 26 to April 2, six American ships were sunk with loss of many lives. Ships of other neutrals were destroyed and Americans were murdered. In this whole period, 228 American citizens, many of them women and children, were killed. Armed neutrality obviously was ineffective. The country was experiencing all the disadvantages of war without any of the rights or effectiveness of a belligerent. Only one alternative was left.

On April 2 the president appeared before congress and recommended that a state of war be declared against the German government. The congress accepted the recommendation by a vote of 375 to 50 in the house of representatives and 82 to 6 in the senate.

If we had not accepted the challenge of the war-mad, desperate, dictatorial, contemptuous, hypocritical, and medieval Prussian militarists, we would have had to admit that we were not a free nation, that we preferred peace at any price, and were interested only in the fleshpots. This country either had to swallow its own words, abdicate its position as a free sovereign power, concede that it had no rights except those which Germany accorded it, hold its citizens and ships away from Europe, or to recognize the plain fact that Germany was acting in a hostile manner against it, fight to defend its rights, fight for humanity and the cause of civilization and free peoples everywhere, joining its power with the other free nations of the world to put an end to autocratic and brute force. There was one choice we could not make—we were incapable of making. We could not "choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated."

THE KITCHEN CABINET

It is a capitalist— Who hath his surplus well laid by And doth invest his all for good; Whose dividend returns are sure and high, In bank of truth and brotherhood! —J. H. Ayers.

GOOD THINGS IN SEASON.

A sandwich filling that is unusual but good, is Italian. Boil a pound of calf's liver until tender, then while hot rub it through a sieve. Measure and mix with it three-fourths of the amount of stuffed olives finely chopped. Add salt, pepper and mayonnaise to moisten and spread on buttered or rye bread.

Tuna Timbales.—Melt two tablespoons of butter, add a fourth of a cup of bread crumbs and a cup of milk, cook five minutes, stirring constantly. Add a pound can of tuna fish, flaked, two eggs slightly beaten, a tablespoonful each of chopped parsley and lemon juice, a half teaspoonful of celery salt, the same of onion juice and salt, and an eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Turn into buttered custard cups and cook in water in a moderate oven. Serve with tomato sauce.

Hot Chicken Sandwiches.—Cook the chicken until tender in plenty of water so there will be a good supply of broth. Cool, remove the meat from the bones and clip it into bits with the scissors. Put the skin and giblets except liver through the meat chopper and mix the chicken with enough stock to make the mixture moist. Thicken the remaining stock with one and a half tablespoonfuls of flour and cook until smooth, season well with salt, pepper and onion juice. For each serving take two slices of bread place a spoonful of the chicken on a slice, turn over it another slice and dip a ladle of gravy over it. Serve with potato. This will serve 15.

Scalloped Peaches.—Butter a baking dish and cover the bottom with sliced peaches, fresh or canned. Sprinkle with buttered cracker crumbs and repeat until the dish is full, having the crackers on top. Pour over the juice from the can or a sugar syrup, if fresh fruit is used, and bake 45 minutes in fresh fruit. 30 if canned peaches.

Other fruits, like pears, plums, apricots may be used in this way, adding acid or sugar as needed to make the dish palatable.

"Conserve your food supply and win the war." All of you have read the words before. But when you read them now remember you have got your "little bit" to do.

Good cheer is the every day prescription that keeps the heart alive.

MORE GOOD THINGS.

A good winter relish to serve with meat is:

Beet Relish.—Take a quart each of finely chopped beets, and cabbage, and two cupfuls of sugar, a cupful of finely chopped celery and a cupful of fresh grated horseradish. Mix with cold vinegar and seal.

Sweet Potato Pie.—Pare, boil and mash three large sweet potatoes. Season with salt and beat light. Line a casserole with pork sausage, put in the potatoes, cover with sausage and bake in a hot oven 30 minutes. Bake uncovered the last ten minutes.

Macaroni With Kidney Beans.—Cook a cupful of macaroni until soft. Heat a cupful of milk and add to it a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour rubbed smooth, cook five minutes, then add a cupful of hot, strained tomato and a pint of canned beans.

Lentils With Onions.—Take a cupful of lentils soaked over night, cook in two cupfuls of water with a stalk of celery, a sliced carrot and two sprigs of parsley. Remove the seasoning and rub through a sieve, stir in a cupful of onion puree, a cupful of soft bread crumbs, salt and pepper to taste and one beaten egg to bind the mixture. Form into cones with flour-dipped hands and chill for an hour. Then dip in egg crumbs and fry in deep fat. Serve garnished with water cress.

Onion Loaf.—Put a cupful and a quarter of nuts through a meat chopper. Moisten the soft part of a loaf of bread which has been flaked, add the nuts, a teaspoonful of mixed herbs, a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of paprika and a cupful of finely chopped onion, mix with two tablespoonfuls of butter and half a cupful of cream. Work with the hands into a loaf, put into a buttered pan and bake one hour basting with butter and serve hot with cream sauce.

Corn Parker House Rolls.—Take one and a fourth cupfuls of flour, three-fourths of a cupful of cornmeal, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of sugar, the same of shortening, one beaten egg and one-half cupful of milk. Roll out a half inch thick, cut and fold. Bake twenty minutes.

Success Without Struggle. Persons who have succeeded in any line have had to struggle for the triumphs that came their way. The road to success is not rose strewn by any means. It is a hard, wearisome thoroughfare, almost impassable in places. Therefore, if we are so foolish as to conclude that half-hearted or careless endeavors will result in our work being classed as up to the standard, or success suddenly casting a golden halo around us, we are doomed to disappointment.

It is certain that there is not enough wheat, corn or rice in the world to let one bit be wasted in any way which we can avoid or control.—H. Hoover.

THE DAILY PROBLEM.

What shall we have for dinner? Is the daily problem, and any aids toward helping to solve the problem are always welcome.

Pea Griddle Cakes.—Soak two cupfuls of dried peas over night and cook the next day until soft and will pass through a sieve. Keep the water to use for sauces or soup stock. Beat two eggs, add the yolks to the puree, with a cupful of milk, half cupful of barley flour, a tablespoonful of drippings, a half teaspoonful of salt, and a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder. Then fold the whites of the eggs and bake on a hot griddle. Serve as a vegetable or as a meat substitute.

Fruit Pudding.—Slice two quarts of apples, measure one and a half cupfuls of sugar, half a cupful of water, three tablespoonfuls of butter, a third of a nutmeg grated, seven slices of bread. Butter the bread and soak in the cold water until soft. Place it in the bottom of a baking dish, spread over it half of the apple and sprinkle with half of the sugar and nutmeg. Repeat, pour in water by the spoonful, cover with a plate, and bake very slowly two and one-half hours. Serve hot or cold. Lemon sauce goes well with this pudding.

Kedgeree.—Take equal parts of fish and rice. For one cupful of rice take two hard-cooked eggs, one teaspoonful of curry powder, two tablespoonfuls of butter, a half a tablespoonful of cream, salt, pepper and cayenne to taste. Put the shredded fish, cooked rice, butter and white of eggs, cut fine, cream and seasoning in a dish, and toss over the fire until hot. Rub the yolks of the eggs through a sieve, sprinkle with the curry, and serve hot. Baked samp, or coarse hominy is very palatable. Soak it over night, simmer gently all day, adding water as needed. Just before serving add butter, cream and seasoning of salt and serve hot.

Codfish Pie.—Take one cupful of shredded mashed potatoes, two eggs, a half cupful of milk, mix well, add one beaten egg. Put into a shallow baking dish, spread with the other egg beaten lightly, then cover with buttered crumbs. Bake in a quick oven. Slip onto a chop dish and serve with a garnish of parsley.

Emul is simply being tired of doing nothing, and being too tired to do anything else.

COMMON VEGETABLES.

We do not tire of the daily potato, but we do weary of the vegetable served in the same way. This is true of all of the other common vegetables. They are served too often in the same old way. Try boiling them for 10 or 15 minutes with the skins on, then peel and put into the oven to bake. Every bit of such a potato will be eaten. This method may be varied by basting them with any sweet fat while baking, of course having them in a pan in either case.

Beets when young and tender, the size of a walnut, are delicious with butter, pepper and salt, with a dash of lemon juice or vinegar. When good sized they may be cooked, scooped out and used as receptacles for chopped salad of any kind. Place on a lettuce leaf or in a nest of shredded lettuce and serve with a good salad dressing. This is a most wholesome and attractive salad.

Turnips may also be cooked and used as cups for a hot vegetable or a salad filled with creamed carrots or potatoes and used as a garnish for meat they will taste good and appeal to the eye.

Carrots are very nice boiled tender and served with green peas; season with butter, pepper and salt and with a dash of sugar. Sliced carrots are good boiled until tender and then allowed to simmer in a little sweet fat with a spoonful or two of shredded onion; salt and pepper to taste, then served around chops or stew.

Swiss chard should be a standby during the growing season, and canned for the months when it cannot be grown. Take the white stalks, cook and serve in a well-seasoned white sauce, or mix with celery for a salad. The greens are treated in various ways—mashed and served as a salad or hot with chopped, cooked egg. The stalks may be cooked and serve as asparagus or in a lemon juice or a beet ring as a salad. French or mayonnaise dressing is appropriate for this vegetable.

Corn as pudding, corn with tomatoes as an escalloped dish, stuffed green peppers, all lend themselves to an endless variety of dishes.

Cooked beets shoe stringed or larded, using the handy little cutter, will make a pretty salad all by themselves if chilled and served in lettuce nests.

Sweet Odors Always Popular. From the very earliest ages man has loved sweet odors. In the Bible we read of the burning of incense on the altars and the very word perfumery (under which head we may include all delicate fumes or smells) comes from the Latin fumus, smoke or vapor. The early Egyptians knew the use of the still, and adapted it to the separation of the odorous principle from fragrant plants, but the most ancient odors were drawn from natural gums, such as camphor, myrrh and cinnamon.

Fiber Silk to Be Popular. The use of Jersey weaves or knitted fabrics in both silk and wool continues to be a dominant feature of garment and style development. For wear during the coming spring season fiber silk, much on the order of that used for sweaters, will be used in both sport suits and dresses. Several textile houses have brought this fabric out, giving it fanciful trade names, but it is nothing more nor less than fiber silk, which everyone knows is not silk at all, but which serves as an excellent

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



WHIMSICAL STYLES IN SLEEPING GARMENTS.

Having undertaken the wearing of pajamas women proceeded to feminize them. They have developed these sensible sleeping garments into many dainty conceptions of the original and have produced, in the process, attractive new sleeping garments that are neither pajamas nor nightgowns. There are one-piece and two-piece pajamas, pajamas with silver mandarin coats and others with short jackets like that shown in the picture. Wash satin, crepe de chine and georgette go to make up these very modern conceptions of the originally plain and practical pajamas. They are called boudoir pajamas; those with jackets or mandarin coats proving the most dignified and becoming of the several designs.

If one determines upon silk for sleeping garments the soft texture of wash satin and crepe de chine, and the sheerness of georgette along with their dainty colorings, are sure to inspire gay and frivolous affairs like that shown in the picture. Nearly all the boudoir pajamas, however, are less fanciful than these which exaggerate the style in order to call attention to it. The pantaloons are of plain satin with crepe georgette set in at the sides together with satin ribbon bows. The short jacket of satin has sleeves of platted georgette ending in a ruffle with a ribbon band above it. The collar is a ribbon lengthened into the ends.

Nothing less colorful and fine than bedroom slippers of ribbon would do to

month in the year. Sometimes it happens that she must choose a new one just between seasons, as in February or January. Winter suits are offered at bargain prices then, and early spring styles have appeared, enticingly new and tempting. The shopper is torn between two minds, and no one can settle the matter for her. It must be decided by the climate she lives in, the kind of service she requires of the suit, becomingness of the styles and other personal matters.

Winter and spring styles compare notes in the two suits shown here. At the left an advance model for spring reveals a trim affair of dark-colored cloth, with a plain skirt that does not commit itself to the very narrow style which has been considerably heralded. The coat approves the conservation of wool by being short, enforcing its opinion especially in the back of the garment, which is shorter than the front. This is a fine model for a slender figure, with a yoke to the shoulders and the front and back attached fanciful than these which exaggerate the style in order to call attention to it. The pantaloons are of plain satin with crepe georgette set in at the sides together with satin ribbon bows. The short jacket of satin has sleeves of platted georgette ending in a ruffle with a ribbon band above it. The collar is a ribbon lengthened into the ends.

A suit of duvetyne at the right, trimmed with chinchilla fur, commands itself for either the northern or southern winter, and has much dis-



WINTER AND SPRING STYLES COMPARE NOTES.

wear with the magnificence of these pajamas, and they are hardly to be imagined without an attendant cap of lace and ribbon. These extravagant luxuries require accessories to match themselves in daintiness.

Few pajamas are so elaborate. Pantaloons are usually straight and full and gathered into a ruffle about the ankle. Coats or jackets are bordered with satin or crepe in a contrasting color. Sometimes narrow lace edges the collar or the frills at the ankle and sometimes hemstitching is the only decoration.

A trim, fresh-looking and practical tailored suit is the mainstay of the American woman's wardrobe, every

imitation and substitute for silk at a much cheaper price.

Julie Bottomley

FAILURE OF CHILD PRODIGY

Youngsters of Unusual Talent Rarely Develop into Matured Wonders Which Parents Hoped For.

We parents have a deep human tendency to over-value what we perceive as special talent in our children, writes Miriam Finn Scott in Good Housekeeping. Perhaps our child can do one thing unusually well for his age, and in our dreams we see him as a genius. That particular gift,

or talent (it may, after all, be no more than a temporary development of some quality beyond the average for his age) we often encourage the child to "show off." The result is that such a child almost invariably gets an exaggerated opinion of himself and his ability, becomes self-conscious, and, what is far worse, falls into the habit of doing only the things which come most easily to him. In this process of self-indulgence, not only the child's other qualities are neglected, but even that

special quality which might have been a talent degenerates through lack of disciplined training—and our young "genius" may become in the end one of that pathetic class of people who are superficially clever, but who can do nothing; well enough to win position or command trust and responsibility.

The child prodigy rarely develops into a mature prodigy, yet too many of us entirely forget this same commonplace fact in dreaming about the children we love so well.

CAPITAL CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

General and Personal

Educational rallies are being held in several sections of the state.

Col. Venecio Jaramillo made a brief business trip to Albuquerque this week.

Mrs. L. J. Charles spent the latter part of last week in Albuquerque visiting friends.

E. T. Thomas, of Kansas City, was recently employed as draughtsman in the state engineer's office.

Miss Verne Forrest, of Albuquerque, who spent several days in Santa Fe the guest of Mrs. E. J. Roth returning home Sunday.

Neil B. Field, an Albuquerque attorney, was here during the week representing the bondholders of the New Mexico Central railroad.

D. B. Van Nest, of Lamy, R. L. Linnford and N. R. Gardner, of Okla. were in the city this week in business of the Toltec Oil Company.

The red brick cottage on Federal Place at one time owned by the late William G. Vaughn, was purchased this week by Mrs. Bradley M. Thomas.

A. M. Edwards returned from Washington, D. C. Monday evening where he had been for the purpose of arguing a case before the U. S. supreme court.

S. C. Munoz, and D. F. Bramo, of the Federal Expert corporation of New York were in the city this week to be present at the sale of the New Mexico Central.

J. B. Reynolds, of Albuquerque, district manager of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company, was in the city several days recently on business.

J. V. Conway, the hustling assistant state school superintendent is touring Guadalupe county inspecting every thing in general concerning the condition of the schools.

Major and Mrs. Webb left Monday afternoon for Wichita, Kansas, where she will remain with relatives while Major Webb will go to Indianapolis to enter the service as captain in the aviation department.

Thomas Martinez, of Union county who was formerly county clerk at Taos passed through the city Monday on his way to the picturesque old village to attend business affairs and a few days visit with old friends.

The many friends of Mrs. J. J. Kelly, of Silver City, who has visited in Santa Fe on various occasions, regretted to hear of her serious illness. Mrs. Kelly is the wife of the grand lecturer of New Mexico Masons.

Mrs. Paul A. F. Walter has returned from California where she visited her two sons who are attending the Leland Stanford university.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. O'Brien, of Leadville, Colorado, returned home Tuesday after spending several weeks visiting their daughter Mrs. Jake Levy.

Mrs. Adelina Otero-Warren, county school superintendent, expects to attend the educators convention which will be held in Atlantic City next month.

Judge Reed Holloman, other court officials, and several attorneys, will leave tomorrow for San Juan county to conduct an adjourned term of district court.

Col. D. K. B. Sellers, of Albuquerque, former major of that city, and who has successfully handled real estate for several years was a visitor here this week.

Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Wedge and daughter, of Boston, Mass., left Wednesday afternoon for Albuquerque. While in the city Dr. Wedge delivered some very fine lectures.

Assistant State Engineer L. J. Charles and Federal Director Lynch, of Albuquerque, have gone to Valencia county to go over the federal road project from Los Lunas to Gallup.

Attorney William McKean, of Taos returned home Saturday morning after spending a couple of days in the capital in conference with the officers of the state tax commission for which he has undertaken the special work of valuing the Spanish land grants, and other large tracts of land in the northern counties.

MUST PRODUCE FOOD FOR MANY MILLIONS

If we win this war it will be won by united agriculture and the men behind the guns, each equally depending upon the other. Our boys at the front and those that are going as fast as our transports can carry them, are offering their lives for us, and they must know no hunger, but must receive from us a never ending supply of the best food our land produces. More than that, our allies in Europe are raising practically no food and we must export about three times as much wheat and wheat in 1917, as in any previous year. Unless we do this our boys will go into battle hungry. Then there are the millions of women, children, men and crippled soldiers who have no food and owing to their inability to reach other parts are looking to the United States and Canada for their daily bread.—Columbus Courier.

NEW MEXICO LANDS NOW OPEN TO ENTRY WASHINGTON ANNOUNCES

(Official Bulletin)

Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, announces the second designation under the stock-raising homestead act of lands in New Mexico. The lands affected by his action are situated in the east-central part of the State, principally in Quay and Curry Counties; and within the eastern portion of the Tucumcari land district.

Examined by Geological Survey
These lands were recently examined in the field by representatives of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Plant Industry, who found that they were chiefly valuable for grazing and raising of forage crops. The total area designated is about 200,000 acres, of which approximately 40,000 are vacant public lands.

The remaining 154,000 acres are covered by about 275 applications to make entry under the stock-raising homestead act. These applications have been filed from time to time in the local land office and give to the applicants preference right of

Effective March 11, Next
This designation becomes effective on March 11, 1918, and thereafter the lands will be entered in tracts of 640 acres each if they are offered of proper status.

MAN WHO CAN RAISE 5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT IS NEEDED AT HOME

Last week the Las Vegas Optic had a long story the gist of which was that the drafted men from that end of the county were all claiming their presence was necessary here to raise wheat, beans and other necessities of life, rather than leave their families and go to the training camps and trenches. It wasn't really complimentary in its presentation, although it may have had some truth in it.

This week the Santa Fe New Mexican reports that 80 per cent of San Miguel County's drafted men are claiming exemption pleading "Dependent Relatives."

Farming More Important
To us it looks like a man who has proven that he can and has raised wheat, beans or meat enough to feed a regiment for six months every year might be a good man to leave at home to produce the necessities of life for a nation and arms where "Hooverizing" the man is demanded and if it did allow him to remain with his wife and babies while serving his country in an essential production that should not be classed as a crime.

Any way, we had rather have our young men claiming exemption on "Industrial Grounds" than on dependents or lack of physical fitness. And we still maintain that a man who produces 5,000 bushels of wheat and markets it or its equivalent in other food stuffs is too valuable a man to be sent to the front.—Roy Spanish-American.

Tightwads Must Dig
In one respect this great war will be a blessing in making a big army of old tightwads dig down in their jeans and cough up. They are parasites that will be jarred loose before this thing is over and compared with them the hard hearted banker is an angel of mercy every time.—House Pioneer.

Wha, Our Business Is
We would commend to our working men who are beguiled by all these fine phrases about internationalism and leagues of nations to remember the old saying of Oliver Cromwell's great Admiral: "Our business," said Blake, "is to keep foreigners from fooling us."—London Morning Post.

There is only one nation that the United States should be afraid of in this war, and that is procrastination.—St. Louis Star.

EAT LLOU MILAI IF BACK HURTS

Take a glass of Salts to flush kidneys if bladder bothers you—Drink lots of water.

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked, get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from pure sodium bicarbonate and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.

DR. BARAK'S SPECIALIST
EYE EAR NOSE AND THROAT
LONG EXPERIENCE
EVEN IN THE OLD COUNTRY CORRECT FITTING OF
EYE GLASSES
LAUGHLIN BUILDING
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

SOCIETY, CLUBS, LODGES, CHURCHES

Here and There Over the State

WHATEVER IS—IS BEST

I know as my life grows older
And mine eyes have clearer sight
That under each rank wrong, somewhere,
There lies the root of Right.
That each sorrow has its purpose
By the sorrowing oft repress.
But as sure as the sun brings
morning—
Whatever is—is best!

I know that each sinful action,
As sure as the night brings
shade,
Is somewhere sometime, punished.
Tho' the hour be long delayed,
I know that the soul is aided
Sometimes by the heart's unrest
And to grow means often to suffer—
But whatever is—is best!

I know there are no errors,
In the great Eternal Plan,
And all things work together
For the final good of man.
And I know when my soul speeds
onward,
In its grand Eternal quest
I shall say as I look back earthward
Whatever is—is best.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The Pre-Lenten Bridge
Partly given by Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kitch Saturday night brought out a merry crowd of friends who enjoyed every minute in that hospital home. At the close of a few games delicious refreshments were served, after which vocal and instrumental music was a pleasing feature.

Bridge Party Thursday
The surgical dressing committee of the local Red Cross gave a bridge party yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Fletcher Catron which was largely attended. Fifty cents was charged each player and the proceeds will be used for the benefit of the gauze room.

Members Give Reception For Rev. and Mrs. Trowbridge
A reception will be given by the members of the parish of the Church of Holy Faith this evening in honor of Rev. Walter S. Trowbridge and Mrs. Trowbridge at the home of Mrs. R. J. Palen on Palace avenue.

Advantages Of Smiling
Said J. Lee to Bill: "I'd like to go tonight to see a funny show."
"My mind is ripe for song and joke, but woe is me, I'm stony broke!"

Said Comrade Bill to Comrade Jake
"Cheer up, old top! It does not take a cent to go and have a look."
"I'll take you with my Smiling Book."—Strickland Gillian.

The Beautiful Order of
The Eastern Star at Clovis began the new year with bright prospects. At a regular meeting held lately over thirty members were present, one initiation and seven applications started the record of the new year. At the conclusion of the business session and ritualistic ceremonies, which are carried out to the letter, thus keeping up the interest in the chapter and enabling all to become proficient in the work, a social hour is a feature of every meeting.

Junior Red Cross Students
Of the New Mexico Normal of Silver City, under the leadership of Miss Manville, are showing much interest in their work, practically every Normal student has contributed either money or work or both, and many garments are being made for the destitute children in Europe by these patriotic young ladies. At an excellent gymnasium exhibit given by the girls recently under the direction of Miss Rice, \$75.00 was the receipts of the evenings performance.

A School of Instruction
Was conducted last week at Roswell in the Red Cross work rooms which was attended by member and representatives from each department and the auxiliaries from the surrounding communities. The instruction in various branches of the work lasted all day and luncheon was served at noon at Luff's for the local and all visiting members.

The Shakespeare Club
Of Roswell at its annual meeting recently elected the following officers for the year: President, Mrs. E. A. Cahoon; vice-president, Mrs. W. A. Johnson; recording secretary, Mrs. G. W. Stevens; corresponding secretary, Miss Elizabeth Stevens; treasurer, Mrs. I. M. Peacock; record keeper, Mrs. W. A. Wilson; directors for the plays, Miss Tannehill and Mrs. W. C. Urton. This splendid and patriotic organization has given \$27.05 in money and all of their time to the Red Cross work of the past year, and will dispense with this coming year's program if it is necessary to work for the same cause.

Attractive Convalescent Robs
The first patrol of the Santa Fe Girl Scouts has the distinction of completing the first convalescent robe made in this county. The robe has been on exhibition at the Red Cross rooms this week, and presents an attractive appearance and will cheer the sick or wounded soldier with its bright colors. The patriotic Girl Scouts who made this robe were: Florence Earnest, Peggy Pond, Kathryn Rolla, Kathryn Van Stone, Anita Rose, Edna Earnest, Frances Wilson and Costance Walter.

Junior Red Cross Students
The junior high school graduating class have elected the following officers: Florence Earnest, president; Ralph Loveland, vice president; Katharine Van Stone, secretary; treasurer; Helen Pollard and Amelia Muecke, editorial committee. Maroon and grey were chosen as class colors, and as the peony is a home-grown flower, it was selected as the class flower.

Another Banner Chapter
Of the state is the Curry County Red Cross chapter, which has a membership of 1270, of which number nearly 1000 reside in Clovis. The members meet every Wednesday and Friday afternoons in the work rooms and from thirty five to sixty ladies are always present. A recent report showed that \$2000 was raised for the war fund last June, 28 Christmas packages were sent to the boys, \$400 worth of yarn has been knit into articles for the Sammies, and material costing \$375 has been made into Red Cross garments. Fifty Red Cross magazines are received in the homes of Clovis members, and sixteen more are being taken in other parts of the county.

135 New Members for January
The membership committee of the local Red Cross of Albuquerque reported that 135 new members had joined the chapter last month. This chapter has accomplished a wonderful amount of work, large consignments have been shipped to the division headquarters at Denver on several occasions.

The Santa Fe Boy Scouts
Assembled at the Court House Saturday evening to hear Major Robert Massie tell them many interesting things about how the Scouts are helping in the war work in England. He also related many incidents of the present war in Europe.

In Honor of Major Massie
A smoker was given Saturday night at the Santa Fe Club for Major Robert Massie, about one hundred citizens enjoyed the club's hospitality. The vivid lecture delivered by Major Massie with the aid of maps, diagrams, photos and a gas mask was intensely interesting, and he held the close attention of his audience for almost two hours.

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The Chaves County

Red Cross Chapter had a splendid report in last week's Roswell's Record. This chapter shipped a very large consignment of supplies to the division headquarters at Denver for the month of January consisting of 409 knitted articles, 73 garments and 7,935 surgical dressings and hospital supplies. The December report shows that disbursements for that month amounted to \$1521.11 which was promptly paid. \$246.58 was raised in that city for the Christmas fund, of this amount \$223.58 was used for Christmas packets for the Chaves county boys, \$75.00 Roswell's appropriation for gifts sent by the American Red Cross to boys in Training Camps, and 174 comfort kits costing \$348.00 was also sent by the local chapter to soldiers in France.

The Santa Fe County
Red Cross Chapter will hold its monthly meeting next Thursday afternoon in the Red Cross work rooms in the new museum. The work is progressing nicely under the management of Mrs. Henry Woodruff, president, and large consignments of supplies have been shipped to headquarters at Denver.

Drama League Meets Tuesday
The Drama League of the Santa Fe Woman's Club will meet at 3:30 Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Frank Clancy on Palace ave. An interesting program has been prepared for the occasion.

The Colfax County
Red Cross Chapter previous to the Christmas drive had an enrollment of 724 members. In a report recently received by the secretary shows that a total of 2956 members have joined the organization. Dawson leads in enrollment with 655. The other branches with comparatively large membership enrollments are as follows: Raton, 650; Van Houten, 258; Koehler, 240; Cimarron, 232; Gardiner, 218; and Springer, 154.

New Mexico Girl Sings at Concert
At the cantonment auditorium at the Great Lakes naval station near Chicago a pretty dark-haired New Mexico girl sang at a farewell concert given recently for the sailors and naval recruits just previous to their sailing away to foreign seas.

Some of the songs she sang were New Mexico songs sung in Spanish. The young lady is Miss Margaret M. Smith, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Matheas, of Albuquerque, who delighted an audience of thousands with her superb voice, she is not only a singer but an accomplished reader, piano soloist and accompanist.

Knitting for Sammies
At the state penitentiary five knitting machines have been installed and four more are on the way. This institution will perhaps be the means of supplying the men "Over There" with plenty of woolen socks. It has been estimated that one machine will turn out a pair of socks an hour, or 6 pairs a day, figuring six hours a days work, at that rate the monthly output of nine machines is expected to be 1,400 pairs. Mr. Levi Hughes advanced the money for purchasing the machines, and he will be repaid by the Red Cross Chapters of the state, and Woman's Auxiliary of the state council of defense who will raise the money.

Successful Benefit Sale
At Albuquerque a successful Red Cross rummage sale was held in the Occidental building for three days the latter part of last week and more than \$2500 was received. There were great bargains of course—which was the real secret of the popularity and which kept those in charge busy waiting on customers. Every thing from an old fashioned glass hat for a to-thick holder to baby carriages was there.

135 New Members for January
The membership committee of the local Red Cross of Albuquerque reported that 135 new members had joined the chapter last month. This chapter has accomplished a wonderful amount of work, large consignments have been shipped to the division headquarters at Denver on several occasions.

Another Banner Chapter
Of the state is the Curry County Red Cross chapter, which has a membership of 1270, of which number nearly 1000 reside in Clovis. The members meet every Wednesday and Friday afternoons in the work rooms and from thirty five to sixty ladies are always present. A recent report showed that \$2000 was raised for the war fund last June, 28 Christmas packages were sent to the boys, \$400 worth of yarn has been knit into articles for the Sammies, and material costing \$375 has been made into Red Cross garments. Fifty Red Cross magazines are received in the homes of Clovis members, and sixteen more are being taken in other parts of the county.

The Santa Fe Boy Scouts
Assembled at the Court House Saturday evening to hear Major Robert Massie tell them many interesting things about how the Scouts are helping in the war work in England. He also related many incidents of the present war in Europe.

In Honor of Major Massie
A smoker was given Saturday night at the Santa Fe Club for Major Robert Massie, about one hundred citizens enjoyed the club's hospitality. The vivid lecture delivered by Major Massie with the aid of maps, diagrams, photos and a gas mask was intensely interesting, and he held the close attention of his audience for almost two hours.

Junior Red Cross Officers
The junior high school graduating class have elected the following officers: Florence Earnest, president; Ralph Loveland, vice president; Katharine Van Stone, secretary; treasurer; Helen Pollard and Amelia Muecke, editorial committee. Maroon and grey were chosen as class colors, and as the peony is a home-grown flower, it was selected as the class flower.

"The Real Indian"

Dr. A. P. Wedge, of Boston, Mass., delivered a splendid illustrated address on "The Real Indian" at the New Museum Tuesday evening.

Woman's Club Musical
The Art and Literature department of the Santa Fe Woman's Club gave a fine musical in the museum auditorium Tuesday afternoon.

Dinner for Major Massie
Attorney and Mrs. F. C. Wilson entertained several friends at a dinner in honor of Major Robert Massie at their home on Buena Vista Heights the latter part of last week.

Ukulele Orchestra
A new musical organization is attracting unusual interest in Roy, and the public appearance of the Ukulele Orchestra with several fair members is awaited with pleasure-able anticipation.

Bewitchingly Sweet, Exceedingly Influential
Through the witchery of sincere endeavors animated by spirit, women are becoming sweeter, more womanly, more influential.—Albuquerque Herald.

Ves, it seems a well confirmed fact, when you think that recently at Camps Mills, Lone Island, a woman succeeded in influencing three soldiers of that camp to marry her. She certainly must have been bewitchingly sweet and exceedingly influential.

Th- Woman's Auxiliary of the Santa Fe Rifle Club met Wednesday night in the rooms recently fitted up in the basement at the Armory to try out the new range..

For Y. W. C. A. Work
In a recent campaign a total of \$470.71 was raised by a committee of ladies in Santa Fe as this city's contribution to the Y. W. C. A. war work fund.

Eastern Star Ball
The Masonic temple in Albuquerque was a brilliant scene the latter part of last week when the Eastern Star ladies gave a ball and card party for the benefit of the Red Cross relief fund which was a grand success socially and financially. \$200.00 was added to the fund by these patriotic ladies.

Delightful "At Home"
Mrs. Rupert F. Asplund was hostess at a delightful "At Home" given Wednesday at her home on May street complimentary to her mother Mrs. Brown, of Missouri. The spacious rooms were attractive with spring flowers and ferns. Mrs. R. J. Palen poured and among those assisting were Mrs. Leslie Gillett, Mrs. Wiley, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Paul A. F. Walter and James Seligman.

PIANO AT A SACRIFICE
We have on hand in the vicinity of Santa Fe, one of our very best pianos. Rather than pay storage or reship this instrument to Denver, we will sell it to a responsible party at a special price, on easy terms. Or, we will rent the piano with the privilege of buying later, and apply rent on purchase price. In answering, please give full references in first letter. Address Dept. A. KNIGHT-CAMPBELL MUSIC CO., Denver, Colo.—No. 155.

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| Grapes | Apples |
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Correspondence invited

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For the Blue-Jackets

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Ashore or afloat, you will find in Bevo a palate-pleasing, refreshing and nutritious beverage.

Just the thing to take along for sail or cruise—auto trip or camp and for the ice-box at home.

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EYE EAR NOSE AND THROAT
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I Recommend Peruna To All Sufferers Of Catarrh—

I Do Not Think I Ever Felt Much Better

Myrtle St. Beverly, Mass., writes: "I have taken four bottles of Peruna, and I can say that it has done me a great deal of good for catarrh of the head and throat. I recommend Peruna to all sufferers with catarrh. I do not think I ever felt much better. I am really surprised at the work I can do. I do not think too much praise can be said for Peruna."

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