

4-13-1917

## The Cuervo Clipper, 04-13-1917

Clinton Keeter

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# The Cuervo Clipper.

Volume 10

Cuervo Guadalupe County, New Mexico, Friday, April 13, 1917.

No. 1.

## FURNITURE

Our stock consists of:--

Dressers, Wash-stands,  
Dining Tables, Rockers,  
Chairs, Beds, Springs,  
Mattresses and Stoves.

It will pay you to look over  
our line.



**BOND & WIEST**  
THE BIG QUALITY STORE,  
CUERVO - NEW MEXICO.

"BEFORE MAKING YOUR  
FALL PURCHASES IN WINTER  
WEAR FOR ALL THE FOLKS,  
PLEASE CALL AND INSPECT  
OUR STOCK".

Moise Bros. Co., - Santa Rosa, N. M.

Enterprising And In  
The Full Strength  
OF ITS MANHOOD.

Said one of our friends: "I prefer for my  
part a bank that has outgrown the swad-  
dling clothes and has not yet reached the  
lean and slipped pantalon; one that has  
come up healthily, steadily, diligently, con-  
servatively, yet industriously - a bank that  
is considerate, careful, enterprising and in the  
full strength of its manhood. That is the kind  
of a bank I like to do business with.

Would you not also?

First National Bank,  
SANTA ROSA - NEW MEXICO.

Torturing Headaches -  
don't suffer - Stop them!



Long  
hours, close and  
tedious work are very apt  
to result in Headaches or  
other Pains. Don't suffer.

**DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS**  
will quickly drive your  
Pain away, and

**Dr. Miles' Nervine**  
will assist you by relieving  
the Nerve Strain.

IF FIRST BOX OR BOTTLE FAILS  
TO RELIEVE YOUR MONEY  
WILL BE REFUNDED.

**DIZZY SPELLS.**  
"My nerves became all  
worn out. I had bad head-  
aches and severe dizzy  
spells. I could not sleep  
and my appetite was poor.  
I began using Dr. Miles'  
Anti-Pain Pills and they  
always gave me instant re-  
lief no matter what the  
pain. Then I used Dr.  
Miles' Nervine regularly  
and was soon in perfect  
health again."  
MRS. S. L. YOUNG,  
224 Pittsburg St.,  
Newcastle, Penn.

## YOUR PATRONAGE

of my store is proof of  
satisfaction of my  
prices and quality of  
goods, and as proof of  
my appreciation I  
shall continue to treat  
you right.

Henry Wilson,  
At the A. C. Smith old stand.

KODAK finishing. Satisfaction  
guaranteed. Prints 24c up. If you  
want a good picture of your home,  
stock, family or children, write  
me. Will go anywhere. Develop-  
ing free if you buy films from me.  
Joe Clay Isidore N. M.

**Dr. A. A. Sanford,**  
PHYSICIAN AND  
SURGEON  
Phone No. 9.  
At the Drug Store  
Will Practice in Cuervo and Sur-  
rounding Country.

**THE CLIPPER  
AGENCY**  
will handle your  
land deals and  
relinquishments  
on reasonable  
commission. Write or  
call  
THE CUERVO CLIPPER,  
CUERVO, N. M.

**NOTICE**  
We take this method of an-  
nouncing to the public that  
we have bought the black  
smith shop at Cuervo and  
will do all kinds of work in  
the blacksmith line. Horse-  
shoeing a specialty. All work  
guaranteed. A share of your  
patronage will be appreciated.

**PERRY & HALL.**  
**THE CLIPPER AND  
GREATEST LAND PAPER IN AMERICA**  
Subscription Fifty Cents a Year  
**Great Divide**  
ONLY \$1.30 PER YEAR.

**NEWHOME**  
"I'll get it  
for  
my wife"

NO OTHER LIKE IT.  
NO OTHER AS GOOD.

Purchase the "NEWHOME" and you will have  
a life saver at the time you see. The elimination of  
tears, expense, by superior workmanship and best  
quality of material makes this sewing machine the  
most desirable. It is the only one having the "NEWHOME"  
WARRANTED FOR ALL TIMES.  
Know the world over for superior sewing quality.  
Not sold under any other name.  
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, N.J.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co.  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
DEALER WANTED

**YOU PRESS THE BUTTON  
WE DO THE REST**  
We are prepared to finish your  
films by the best methods and  
return them on the best paper, in the  
least possible time. - Uniform  
prices. Elk Drug Store,  
Tucuman, N. M.

I. A. Woodward was a pleasant  
caller at the Clipper office Tues-  
day and renewed his Clipper  
dates.

## MORE ABOUT THE FENCE BUSINESS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE  
INTERIOR  
General Land Office  
Santa Fe, N. M., Apr. 5, 1917.  
To Interested Parties:—  
In re-circularized telegram from  
the Commissioner of the General  
Land Office of the 31st ultimo,  
following is letter therein referred  
to:

Mr. B. H. Gibbs,  
Chief of Field Division,  
Santa Fe, New Mexico.  
Dear Mr. Gibbs:  
Relative to the unlawful fence  
and enclosure situation in the  
State of New Mexico, I am in re-  
ceipt of a copy of a resolution ad-  
opted by the New Mexico Cattle  
and Horse Growers Association  
at their annual convention at Al-  
buquerque during the present  
month, in which it is urged that  
the date of April 15 for removal of  
all unlawful inclosures on public  
lands, as fixed in my letter of  
January 23, 1917, be set ahead  
for at least ninety days. It is stated  
in support of this petition that  
many stockmen made contracts for  
delivery of cattle from May 1 to  
June 15, and that the removal of  
the fences on April 15 will allow  
the cattle on the various ranges to  
become mixed and thereby cause  
delay in delivery as per contract;  
also that they will be unable to gather  
the cows and young calves for  
proper feeding and care; also, the  
owners of small herds will suffer  
inconvenience and loss by reason  
of their cattle becoming scattered  
among larger herds so that they  
can not be gathered and held for  
delivery as per contract. I am also  
in receipt of several letters from interested  
parties, and particularly from  
bankers, who complain that the  
removal of the inclosures by April  
15 will operate to impair the se-  
curity given for numerous loans.

Notwithstanding the representa-  
tions thus made, I have decided  
nevertheless that all unlawful fences  
and inclosures must be re-  
moved on or before April 15, the  
date fixed in my said letter of Jan-  
uary 23, 1917, UNLESS a complete  
map showing all fences and  
inclosures being maintained by the  
parties interested on any public  
lands, together with connecting  
fences or natural barriers forming  
inclosures, be filed with you on or  
before April 15, in which case such  
fences shown on said maps need  
not be removed by that date but  
may be permitted to remain until  
special orders with reference to  
such fences shall be issued to the  
parties maintaining same. Said  
maps should be made with such  
accuracy as to identify with cer-  
tainty the fences referred to with  
reference to the lines of public land  
surveys, should be on a scale of  
two inches to the mile, and be ac-  
companied by detailed statements  
of interest, ownership and use.  
Prompt action will be taken after  
April 15 for failure to remove any  
fences on public lands not fully  
disclosed by such maps to be filed  
with you as aforesaid. I am writ-  
ing you the substance of this letter  
and you will give same full and im-  
mediate publicity.

Very truly yours,  
G. L. O.  
Approved:  
(Sgd.) Alexander T. Vogelbeug,  
First Assistant Secretary.

**-Knobb Items-**  
Jim Osborne and family and sister  
of Texas returned to their home  
Friday after visiting with their  
father, Lon Osborne.  
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Brashears  
visited with Mrs. W. H. Bra-  
shears, Sun.  
Mrs. Laura Braley attended the  
big Easter dinner at Isidore, Sun-  
day.  
A large crowd gathered for ser-  
vice Sunday, but Rev. Ferguson  
failed to fill his appointment.  
Pat Quintana transacted busi-  
ness in Cuervo, Sat.  
Miss Emma Lee Bennett, Miss  
Kate Brashears, George Weaver,  
and Edith B. attended a fruit  
supper at the Dudley home in  
South Valley, Mon. night.  
Lou Osborne is working for  
Don Pepper in Cuervo, this  
week.  
Mrs. W. H. Brashears and family  
Mon. afternoon.  
B. K.

## State Publicity Bureau Has Fresh Supply Of Sunshine State Seals.

The New Mexico Publicity Bu-  
reau at Santa Fe has just received  
a supply of 100,000 "Sunshine  
State" seals similar to those used  
in large numbers several years ago  
by the old state immigration bu-  
reau and which had much to do  
with fixing in the public mind  
throughout the country New Mex-  
ico's title to be known as "The  
Sunshine State." The new seal  
is in two colors, blue on a back-  
ground of red and carries the New  
Mexico coat of arms and the words  
"NEW MEXICO-THE SUN-  
SHINE STATE." The seals are  
about the size of a half-dollar and  
are convenient for use on the backs  
of envelopes. They are intended  
for free distribution to all New  
Mexico business houses and citi-  
zens who will use them on mail  
going out of the state.  
Anyone in this vicinity who de-  
sires to use these seals should write  
to the New Mexico Publicity Bu-  
reau, State Land Office, Santa Fe,  
N. M., indicating the number of  
seals desired.

## Indian Service.

Albuquerque, N. M., Apr. 11:—  
The Indian Service is in the mar-  
ket for several hundred head of  
good grade bulls, heifers and milk  
cows, according to J. W. Miller,  
Secretary of the New Mexico Cattle  
& Horse Growers' Association,  
who is in receipt of full specifica-  
tions and schedule of the live  
stock required, thru Senator A.  
A. Jones of this state. Preference  
is to be given to stock raised in a  
climate and altitude similar to  
where they are to be used, and for  
this reason New Mexico stockmen  
will have an excellent opportunity  
to bid on stock for Reservations  
in this state and Arizona.

Included in the list are, Fort  
Apache Agency, Whiteriver, Ari-  
zona, 125 bulls and 5 heifers; Ji-  
carilla Agency, Dules, New Mex-  
ico for 40 bulls; Mesalero Agency,  
Tularosa, New Mexico, for 6 bulls,  
125 heifers and 180 milk cows;  
San Juan Agency, Shiprock, New  
Mexico for 5 bulls and 100 heifers.  
All bids should be addressed to the  
Superintendent of the various  
Agencies and must be received be-  
fore April 20, 1917. Forms for  
submitting bids can be obtained  
from the Superintendents of the  
Agencies or from Secretary of the  
Cattlemen's Association, Albu-  
querque, New Mexico.

## Ozark Trail News.

An average of 180 miles a day  
from San Diego, Cal. to Oklaho-  
ma City, with a heavily loaded tour-  
ist car, over the Santa Fe Trail to  
Las Vegas, New Mexico, and the  
Ozark Trail from that point to  
Oklahoma City, is not a bad re-  
cord. This trip has just been con-  
cluded. The driver states that no  
effort was made to make time; that  
the roads are in good condition,  
except where they are newly grad-  
ed or in the hands of the graders. He  
reports the trip a delightful one,  
and predicts immediate popularity  
for this route.

A Hobart man drove a Ford  
run-about up to the Rock Island  
station in Oklahoma City a few  
days ago and put his wife on the  
train bound for his home town.  
As he said goodbye to her he pro-  
mised to be at the station in Ho-  
bart to meet her when she got  
there, a distance of 121 miles.  
When the train pulled into the sta-  
tion at Hobart he was there with  
the same "Henry" waiting for her.  
He hailed her and called out,  
"Come on, dear, I've got a fire  
built." It is easy to understand  
why she preferred to ride the train,  
although he did have an Ozark  
Trail all the way.

## STATEMENT.

Statement of ownership, man-  
agement, circulation, etc., requir-  
ed by the Act of congress of Aug-  
ust 24, 1912, of the Cuervo Clip-  
per, published weekly at Cuervo,  
N. M. for April 1st, 1917.  
State of New Mexico }  
County of Guadalupe } ss

Before me a Notary Public in  
and for the state and county aforesaid,  
said, personally appeared William  
J. Ferguson who, having been duly  
sworn according to law, depos-  
es and says that he is the editor  
and publisher of the Cuervo Clip-  
per and that the following is to  
the best of his knowledge and be-  
lief, a true statement of the own-  
ership, management, etc., of the  
aforesaid publication for the date  
shown in the above caption, re-  
quired by the Act of congress of  
August 24, 1912, embodied in sec-  
tion 443, Postal Laws and Regula-  
tions,

1. That the name of the editor  
and publisher is William J. Fer-  
guson.
2. That the owner is William  
J. Ferguson.
3. That the known bondholders,  
mortgagees, and other security  
holders holding or owning 1 per  
cent or more of total amount of  
bonds, mortgages or other securi-  
ties are: none.
4. That the two paragraphs  
next above, gives the names of  
the owners, stockholders and se-  
curity holders.

W. J. Ferguson, Owner.  
Leo F. Sanchez, Notary Public,  
My Commission expires Nov.  
25, 1918.

Rev. H. E. Porter, of Vaughn,  
writes he is planning to come to  
Cuervo today, remain over night  
and conduct services to night at  
Odd Fellows' hall

**Sure Retribution.**  
The misguided wretch who steals an  
automobile gets into trouble with the  
owner and the law if he is detected,  
and with the tires and the engine if  
he is not detected.

**Couldn't Faze Him.**  
"I'm afraid you went to sleep dur-  
ing that learned discourse," said the  
woman with a strong sense of duty.  
"Yes," replied her husband, "when  
it started I was afraid I wouldn't."

**Concocted.**  
"Tom Hamm, the actor, seems to be  
growing a trifle deaf. I wonder what  
caused it?" "I'm sure I don't know,  
but he claims it is the result of con-  
stant applause."

# WILSON'S MESSAGE

### Congress War Declaration Called for by the President in Address.

## URGE ARMY OF 500,000

### Brands Germany's Course as Warfare Against All Mankind that U. S. Will Not Tolerate.

## HUGE INCREASE IN THE NAVY

### Declares That War Must Be Against Berlin Government and Not the German People and Asserts United States Must Guard World Liberty.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, April 3. — President Wilson addressed a joint session of Congress last night, starting at 8:35. He characterized the "present German submarine warfare as a warfare against mankind."

"I advise," he continued, "that the Congress declare the recent course of the German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States and that it formally accept the status of the belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it and employ all of its resources to bring the government of Germany to terms and to end the war."

Full Text of Message. The address of the President follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress—I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious—very serious—choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the 3rd of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the German government that on and after the 1st of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain or Ireland or the western coasts of Europe, or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean.

That had seemed the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the German government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats.

The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instances after instance in the program of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

All Restrictions Now Cast Aside. The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their ordnance, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German government itself, and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law, which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. If painful stage after stage has that law been built up with meager enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

This minimum of right the German government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity, and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world. I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wrong and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be.

Kaiser Wages War Against Mankind. The present German submarine war-

fare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a consideration of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our natives as a nation.

We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence.

But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impractical. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea.

It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

Armed Neutrality Proved Ineffective. The German government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned—their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be.

Armed neutrality is ineffectual at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents.

There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making. We will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it, and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country on a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war.

Advices Cooperation With Allies. What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may, so far as possible, be added to theirs.

It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant, and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war, at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

It will involve, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the governments, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained, by the present generation, by well-conceived taxation. I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed.

It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

Duty to Aid Nations Now in Field. In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should bear constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field, and we should help them, in every way, to be effective there.

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned.

I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

Would Vindicate Principles of Justice. While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them.

I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the 22nd of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the 3rd of February and on the 26th of February.

Our object, now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of these principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances.

Quarrel with Government, Not People. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and the governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states. We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war, determined upon as wars used to be determined on in the old unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools.

Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked only under cover, and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nations' affairs.

Sees Now Hope in Russian Revolt. A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion.

Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plot that they would render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia?

Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude towards life.

The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their native majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honor.

Plots Aimed at Unity of America. One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere about against our national unity of council, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce.

Indeed it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture, but a fact proved in our courts of justice, that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the imperial government accredited to the government of the United States.

Even in checking these things and trying to extricate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretations possible upon them because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards us (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the self-

ish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing.

But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our people and security at its convenience.

That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors, the intercepted note to the German minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

Fight That World May Be Safe. We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend, and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world.

We are now about to accept the gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretenses about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its people, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the trusted foundations of political liberty.

We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been secured as the faith and the freedom of the nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish objects, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share as free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctiliousness the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the governments allied with the imperial government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the imperial German government, and it has therefore not been possible for this government to receive Count Tarnowski, the ambassador recently accredited to this government by the imperial and royal government of Austro-Hungary; but that government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a decision of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity towards a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all consideration of humanity and of right and is running amuck.

We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us—however hard it may be for them to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible.

We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions towards the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the government in the hour of test.

They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose.

If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful country into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance.

But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the rights of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

## CONGRESS PASSES WAR RESOLUTION

### OVERWHELMING MAJORITY DEMANDS THAT GERMANY'S ATTACK BE MET WITH ARMS.

## BACKS UP PRESIDENT

### SENATE VOTE WAS 82 TO 6, AND IN HOUSE 373 FOR TO 50 AGAINST DECLARATION.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, April 6.—Congress has declared that the United States is at war with the imperial German government.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Friday morning, the House of Representatives, by an overwhelming majority, passed the Senate resolution declaring the existence of a state of war produced by the acts of the German government. There were 373 votes for and 50 against the resolution.

The resolution was passed in the Senate Wednesday night by a vote of 82 to 6.

Party lines disappeared in the discussion of this momentous decision to commit the nation to war with a great power for the first time since the infancy of the Republic. Republicans joined with Democrats in sounding the call to the nation to support the President unitedly in the onslaught he proposes to lead upon the last stronghold of autocracy. The resolution, drafted after consultation with the State Department says:

Resolution Declaring War.

"Whereas, The Imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States, therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the imperial German government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

Passage of the resolution followed seventeen hours of debate. Cheers greeted the announcement of the result. A few minutes later Speaker Champ Clark signed the resolution and the House adjourned.

Those Voting Against the Resolution.

In the Senate: La Follette, Gronna, Stone, Vardaman, Lane and Norris—6. In the House: Almond, Bacon, Britton, Browne, Burnett, Cary, Connolly (Kan.), Church, Cooper (Wis.), Davidson, Davis, Decker, Dill, Dillon, Dominick, Eash, Frear, Fuller (Illa.), Huggen, Hayes, Henaley, Hillard, Hill (Ia.), Igoe, Johnson (S. D.), Keating, King, Kinkaid, Kitchin, Knutson, La Follette, Little, London, Lundquist, McLemore, Mason, Nelson, Randall, Rankin, Reavis, Roberts, Rodenburg, Shackelford, Sherwood, Sloan, Stafford, Van Dyke, Volgt, Wheeler, Woods (Ia.)—50.

By tonight the administration and leaders in Congress will have launched upon the stupendous undertaking of preparing the nation for effective participation in the world-conflict. The House leaders will take up at once the plans for raising an army of 1,000,000 men at once and the question of producing the \$3,500,000,000 of revenue required for the war budget submitted to Congress by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

FIRST WAR FUND \$3,502,517,000.

Federal Reserve Board Ready to Absorb \$2,000,000,000 of Bonds

Washington.—Congress was asked Thursday to provide immediately \$3,502,517,000 to finance the war for one year, approximately as follows: For the War Department, \$2,952,537,933; for increasing the authorized strength of the navy to 150,000 men and the marine corps to 30,000 men, \$176,855,762; for other necessary expenditures for the naval establishment, at the discretion and discretion of the President, \$292,538,790; for the coast guard, so that it may perfect and bring to a high state of efficiency its telephone system of coastal communication, \$600,000.

A bond issue, increased taxation, including higher taxes on estates, large incomes, whisky, beer, tobacco and new methods of taxation probably will be resorted to to raise the huge amount.

Unofficial estimates of the Federal Reserve Board are that the banks of the federal reserve system are in a position to absorb up to \$2,000,000,000 of war bonds at once at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 1/2 per cent.

Kaiser Wilhelm Reported Very Ill. London, April 6.—The Morning Post printed a cablegram from its Washington correspondent saying that Emperor William is fatally ill with Bright's disease and that his death probably will occur within a few months. This information, it was said, was secured from German-American bankers.

Sororities Bar Dancing. Bloomington, Ind.—As a result of the war sororities of Indiana University have placed a ban on dances.

### DYERS BEST BUYERS AND SELLERS OF CATTLE HOGS AND SHEEP STOCK YARDS-OMAHA DROS & CO

### PARKER'S HAIR BALM A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington. D. C. Patents and books from 25¢. Reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

Every policeman in Berkeley, Cal., now has an automobile.

## SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

### Sleep, Mothers Rest After Treatment With Cuticura—Trial Free.

Send today for free samples of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and learn how quickly they relieve itching, burning skin troubles, and point to speedy healing of baby rashes, eczema, and itching. Having cleared baby's skin keep it clear by using Cuticura exclusively. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Missouri has joined the list of states which maintain night schools for adults in rural regions.

Remove fresh coffee stains by pouring boiling water through the fabric.

## Denver Directory

The Best of Pure Honey

Nature's most healthful sweet, finest quality. Guaranteed pure. Good-sized sample, honey booklet and price list sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. THE OXFORD HONEY PRODUCE ASSOCIATION, 1424 Market Street, Denver, Colo.

## Elastic Graphite Paints

Shingle Paints, Waterproofing Paints, THE NEW ROOF Elastic Cement. Our goods have stood the test. Ask your dealer or write us. THE ELASTIC PAINT & MFG. CO. 1737 15th Street DENVER, COLO.

## The Oxford Hotel

DENVER, COLO. 300 Rooms—\$1.00 and up. Modern Garage in connection. JUST HALF BLOCK FROM UNION DEPOT

Enquire for the Wilson New Break Trace Guaranteed. J. H. WILSON SADDLERY CO. DENVER

W. H. NEVEU The Radiator Man. Auto Radiators, Fenders, Hoods, Tanks and Tanks M. A. D. H. and REPAIRING. Best equipment and quickest guaranteed service in Colorado. REASONABLE TERMS. 1931 Broadway Phone 498. DENVER, COLO.

## Kodaks DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

Send for Catalogue and Finishing Price List. The Denver Photo Materials Co., Eastman Kodak Co., 626 16th Street, Denver, Colorado

## Garage Supplies

Everything for the private and public garage and automobile repair shop. Catalogue on request. The Hendrie & Bolthoff Mfg. & Supply Co. DENVER, COLORADO

## The M. J. O'Fallon Supply Co.

DENVER, COLO. PLUMBING and HEATING FIXTURES and MATERIAL. Kewanee Water Supply System for the Ranch or Country Home. Farmers' Record and Account Book Free. DEPT. W. N. U.

## 45 Complete Stores in One

Everything for wear and house furnishing. Write or call

## The Denver Dry Goods Co.

## ELATERITE ROOFING

Fibre Roof Repair Cement, Roof Coating and waterproofing. The materials that do the work. For roof repairs on all farm buildings, barns, stock sheds, chicken coops, etc., ask your dealer for it. If you can't supply, write us. Refuse all substitutes. THE WESTERN ELATERITE ROOFING CO., Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo.

## DIAMONDS and ARTISTIC JEWELRY MANUFACTURING

JOS. I. SCHWARTZ 16th & Curtis, Denver, Colo. WRITE OR CALL FOR CATALOG

Do Your Music Shopping At The Big Store. We pay for your music. PIANOS, VIOLINS, VICTROLAS, ELECTRIC PHONOGRAPHS, Gramophones, Victor Records, Player Pianos, Sheet Music, Violins, Guitars, Ukuleles, Banjos, Cornets. You are invited to open an account. Most services—largest selection. Write us what interests you, including this ad, and we will return full particulars. KEMBLE-CAMPBELL MUSIC CO., DENVER, COLO.

## TRE-O NASAL BALM

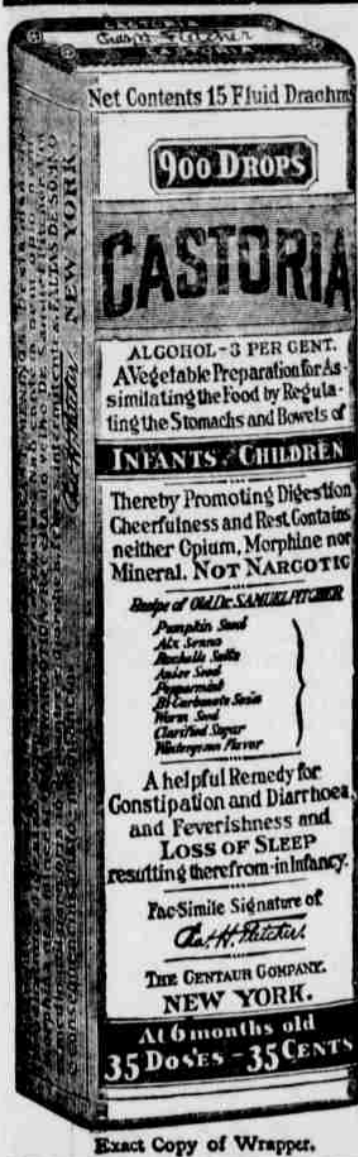
POSITIVELY CURES CATARRH. Hay Fever and cold-in-the-head—50 cents at all drug stores—If you cannot obtain it of your druggist send direct to us. TRE-O CHEMICAL CO., Empire Bldg., Denver, Colo.

## Windsor Hotel

STEAM HEAT 16th and Larimer, DENVER 5 Blocks From Union Depot. We solicit your patronage and cater to out-of-town people. Elevator and bell service. BATHS, etc. and fire with private bath \$10 per night. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES—\$10 TO \$20.

## The O. W. Lyman Millinery Co.

The Wholesale Mill Order House of the West. Send for our weekly style letter. 1629-31 Arapahoe Street DENVER, COLORADO



# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

## Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

## In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

THE CERTAIN COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## CLARK ELECTED HOUSE SPEAKER

BLIND REPRESENTATIVE FROM MINNESOTA PUTS MISSOURIAN'S NAME BEFORE HOUSE.

## PLEAS FOR PATRIOTISM

RESOLUTION DECLARING STATE OF WAR INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE FLOOD.

Washington, April 3.—President Wilson last night urged Congress, assembled in joint session, to declare a state of war existing between the United States and Germany, and advocated the organization of an army of at least 500,000 men, chosen "upon the principle of universal liability to service."

Washington, April 3.—While the House was organizing, Representative Flood, chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, introduced a joint resolution declaring that a "state of belligerency" exists between the United States and Germany and asserts that Germany's course is "nothing less than war against the government and the people of the United States." The resolution follows:

"Whereas, the recent course of the German government is in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States, 'Resolved, by the House of Representatives and Senate in Congress assembled, that the state of belligerency between the United States and the German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared, and

"That the President be and he is hereby authorized to take immediate steps not only to put this country in a thorough state of defense, but also to exert all of its power and employ all of its resources to carry on war against the German government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination."

This resolution will go to the foreign affairs committee, together with President Wilson's address on the subject, and will form the basis for a war resolution to be later reported to the House.

Washington, April 3.—Champ Clark of Missouri was elected speaker of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fifth Congress, in a session that was marked by dramatic incidents from the beginning.

The vote in the House resulted: Clark, 217; Mann, 205; Lenroot, 2; Gillett, 2. Two members were recorded present but not voting.

Speaker Clark defeated James R. Mann of Illinois, choice of the Republican caucus, and Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, himself the candidate of a minority of the Republicans, had challenged the suggestion made by Representative Schall of Minnesota, Progressive Republican, in placing Clark in nomination, that the existing international situation demanded that President Wilson be given a Democratic House organization, as well as Senate, to assume responsibilities for his policies. Lenroot then had seconded the Mann nomination.

Champ Clark was escorted into the chamber by his opponent, Mann, amid a storm of cheers from both sides. Mann introduced Clark as a patriotic representative of Missouri and the nation. Responding, Clark spoke for cooperation.

Admitting it would be difficult to conduct House affairs otherwise, he declared there must be no partisanship.

"Let all the ends we aim at be our country's and in the accomplishment of the ends may the God of our fathers be with us and guide us in the way which will redound to the honor and perpetuity of the greatest republic that ever existed in the flood of time."

Representative Talbot, "father of the House," in so far as length of service is concerned, administered the oath to Clark. Members were then lined up in the well of the House to be sworn in by state groups.

Four out of 435 members today did not answer to their names. They were Lee, Democrat, Georgia; Capstick, Republican, New Jersey; Helgeson, Republican, North Dakota, and Bleakley, Republican, Pennsylvania. Lee later was carried into the chamber on a stretcher in time to vote for Clark.

Nearly the entire Senate membership was present when Vice President Marshall called for order, and after the invocation of the President's proclamation calling for the extraordinary session was read.

Trimble Re-elected Clerk.

South Trimble of Kentucky was re-elected clerk, defeating William Tyler Page of Maryland, Republican nominee, 217 to 211; Robert B. Gordon of Ohio succeeded himself as sergeant-at-arms, receiving 219 votes to 202 for Joseph G. Rogers of Pennsylvania; Joseph P. Sinnott of Virginia was returned as doorkeeper, winning from Bert W. Kennedy of Michigan, 216 to 211; William N. Dunbar of Georgia won the House postmastership from Lawrence Lyon of

## TEN THOUSAND PLEDGE LOYALTY

OFFICIAL AND EDUCATOR, PRIEST AND RABBI JOIN IN PATRIOTIC OUTBURST.

## TO FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING DEMANDED BY THOUSANDS AT DENVER AUDITORIUM.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

### SENTIMENT OF SPEAKERS THAT STIRRED THOUSANDS

We meet, not to draw the red-dened sword of vengeance, but to unsheathe the shining sword of justice.—Thomas J. O'Donnell.

President Wilson has said he wants to feel the nation's pulse, so let the voice of Colorado be heard, calling to him: "Lead on, lead on, our President. The sons of Colorado follow."—Father Hugh L. McMenamin.

I want no war, but if war must come to preserve our honor, then it is my war.—Mayor Robert W. Speer.

May those have scant sympathy who would see our nation unprepared to fight the battle of mankind.—Bishop Irving P. Johnson.

As chief executive of this proud commonwealth I hereby pledge every power at the disposal of the state government to the loyal support of our President.—Governor Julius C. Gunter.

When war breaks—and, in my opinion, it already has broken—it must be waged with every resource of men and money the country affords.—President Livingston Farrand, University of Colorado.

Not until we have been conquered in open war will we allow any ruler or combination of rulers to dictate to us our national policies.—The Rev. Charles L. Mead.

Save our country, O God, against the folly of being unprepared against the attacks of our enemies.—Rabbi William S. Friedman.

Denver, April 3.—The challenge of war was answered by 10,000 men and women of Denver and Colorado in the Auditorium Saturday night. They rose, 10,000 of them, representing every class and condition of Colorado's million people, to urge upon the nation universal military training and upon Congress "the full support to every step that may be taken by the administration to vindicate the national honor and the national right."

They declared that Germany had "committed acts of war against the United States." These sentiments, embodied in a resolution forwarded to Washington, carried with them a pledge of loyalty and service from the **W. L. Church** joined with state, law with education in urging war, if war becomes necessary to carry out the principles to which the United States has committed herself. An Episcopal bishop, a black-robed priest, a Protestant pastor, a Jewish rabbi, the president of a great university, an educator of international prominence, a governor, a mayor, and two lawyers combined to draw in clean-cut lines the picture of the world crisis and the duty of this country.

From the moment Ralph W. Smith, executive chairman, called the meeting to order until Rabbi William S. Friedman closed with his prayer for benediction, the enthusiasm grew until the people stood and cheered wildly, waved thousands of flags and shouted themselves hoarse.

They cheered T. J. O'Donnell, principal speaker of the evening, who urged that the American flag be carried to the battle lines in France and "wave ahead of a legion in pursuit of the helmeted invader as he recrosses his own frontier, his back turned toward the banners of democracy."

They cheered as each speaker denounced the suggestion that the United States back down from her avowed position in this crisis.

They cheered loudly when Russia was welcomed into the fold of democracies. They rose and cheered again when the Fort Logan military band broke into the strains of the "Marsellaise" at the close of a plea for France.

Every move that looked toward preparedness, every utterance that contained the spirit of fighting against violations of the nation's rights, met with united, unanimous, complete support. Not a pacifist voice was raised, not a protest was heard.

Pueblo, Colo.—Patriotic enthusiasm and repeated pledges of loyalty to the United States in the war crisis marked a demonstration participated in by more than 25,000 residents of Pueblo Sunday. A parade four miles long, which included citizens of thirty nationalities, and a program of speeches on the court house lawn brought the celebration to a climax in an outburst of patriotic feeling. Conservative estimates placed the number of marchers at 15,000.

Patriotic demonstrations at which loyalty to the nation and the President was pledged were held Saturday night at Chicago, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and many other cities. The Philadelphia meeting was attended with added significance by being held in the historic Independence square. New York's patriotic meeting was held a week ago.

Chinese Recognize New Russia. Peking.—The Chinese government has recognized the new government in Russia.

## W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$3 \$3.50 \$4 \$4.50 \$5 \$6 \$7 & \$8 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other shoe. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.



Boys' Shoes Best in the World \$3.00 \$2.50 & \$2.00

Serious. "She's only flirting with him." "It's more serious than that. I saw her looking up his rating."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.—Adv.

Slight Mistake. One day an old country dame went to visit her son, who was a medical student in a large college. While she was waiting at the door a young man wearing a white coat and apron came out. Going forward to him, she asked in a meek tone: "Are you a student coming out for a doctor?"

"No, ma'am," answered the young man; "I'm a painter coming out for a smoke."

Not the Same. Mr. Nevered—Does your wife treat you the same as she did before you were married?

Mr. Peck—Not exactly. Before we were married when I displeased her she refused to speak to me.

If you wish beautiful, clear white clothes, use Red Cross Bag Blue. At all good grocers. Adv.

Not Hopeless. Mrs. Parker—Our new cook has learned all my ways.

Parker—Don't worry. She may improve.—Life.

But Cool Million. "He talks a lot about being heir to a million."

"Hot air!"

## You Can Make Excellent Cake With Fewer Eggs

Just use an additional quantity of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, in place of each egg omitted.

This applies equally well to nearly all baked foods. Try the following recipe according to the new way:

CREAM LAYER CAKE

Old Way	New Way
1 cup sugar	1 cup sugar
1/2 cup milk	1 cup milk
2 cups flour	2 cups flour
2 teaspoons Dr. Price's Baking Powder	4 teaspoons Dr. Price's Baking Powder
3 eggs	1 egg
1/2 cup shortening	2 tablespoons shortening
1 teaspoon flavoring	1 teaspoon flavoring

Makes 1 Large 2-Layer Cake

DIRECTIONS—Cream the sugar and shortening together, then mix in the egg. After sifting the flour and Dr. Price's Baking Powder together, two or three times, add it all to the mixture. Gradually add the milk and beat with spoon until you have a smooth pour batter. Add the flavoring. Pour into greased layer cake tins and bake in a moderately hot oven for twenty minutes. This cake is best baked in two layers. Put together with cream filling and spread with white icing.

Booklet of recipes which economize in eggs and other expensive ingredients mailed free. Address 1003 Independence Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

## Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Made from Cream of Tartar, derived from Grapes

No Alum No Phosphate No Bitter Taste

## On High Gear Does the Work of Four Big Horses

WORKS DAY AND NIGHT PULLFORD only \$135.00 F. O. B., Quincy, Illinois

Attached to any Ford or practically any other car in 30 minutes. Removed in less time. No holes to drill. All steel construction. Note steel wheels, 10 inches wide. Does all your heavy hauling—coal, wheat, hay, potatoes; does your plowing, harrowing, seeding, harvesting, etc. Lugs can be removed from wheels, and a larger sprocket is furnished for road hauling. Live agents wanted in every county in Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Western Nebraska. Write or wire at once for circular, or come to Denver at once. Immediate deliveries guaranteed.

THE HEADINGTON AUTO CO., Distributors 1636 BROADWAY : : : DENVER, COLO.

## Farm Hands Wanted

Western Canada Farmers require 50,000 American farm labourers at once. Urgent demand sent out for farm help by the Government of Canada.

Good Wages Steady Employment Low Railway Fares Pleasant Surroundings Comfortable Homes No Compulsory Military Service

Farm hands from the United States are absolutely guaranteed against conscription. This advertisement is to secure farm help to replace Canadian farmers who have enlisted for the war.

A splendid opportunity for the young man to investigate Western Canada's agricultural offerings, and to do so at but little expense.

Only Those Accustomed to Farming Need Apply For particulars as to railway rates and districts requiring labour, or any other information regarding Western Canada apply to

W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr. Canadian Government Agent

## Watch Your Colts

For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence. SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; 45 and 1 1/2 the dozen, of any druggist, harness dealer, or delivered by SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

The Dear Girls! Little—He wore my photograph over his heart, and it stopped the bullet. Tottie—I'm not surprised, darling; it would stop a clock.

Red Cross Bag Blue makes the laundress happy, makes clothes whiter than snow. All good grocers. Adv.

A Contrast. "Just because a man has a great deal of money is no sign that he is happy," said the philosopher person.

"Of course not," replied the casual observer, "but you will notice that in nine cases out of ten he is more envied than the man who goes about with a glad smile on his face and a patch on the seat of his trousers."

## FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it at night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

How Much Should We Weigh? A simple way to ascertain one's ideal weight was told recently by Dr. Harvey G. Beck of the University of Maryland in an address before the Los Angeles County Medical Association at Los Angeles, Cal.

First, put down 110. Then multiply by 5/8 the number of inches by which one's height exceeds five feet. Add the result of the multiplication to the original 110 and the sum is one's ideal weight.—Popular Science Monthly.

## To Prevent Old Age Coming Too Soon!

"Toxic poisons in the blood are thrown out by the kidneys. The kidneys act as filters for such products. If we wish to prevent old age coming too soon and increase our chances for a long life, we should drink plenty of pure water and take a little Anuric," says the world-famed Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y.

When suffering from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired, worn-out feeling, the simple way to overcome these disorders is merely to obtain a little Anuric from your nearest druggist and you will quickly notice the grand results. You will find it many times more potent than lithia, and that it dissolves uric acid as hot water does sugar.

—but remember there is Only One

## "Bromo Quinine"

That is the Original

## Laxative Bromo Quinine

This Signature on Every Box

Used the World Over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

C. W. Grove

## GAS, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" settles sour, gassy stomachs in five minutes—Time it!

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it. Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach trouble has made it famous the world over.

Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty-cent case from any dealer and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eructations of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.—Adv.

Matter of Geography. "Miss Howler says she learned to sing in Paris."

"That may be; she certainly can't sing in this town."

## A PRETTY FACE

is the result of a healthy physical condition. "Beauty is but skin deep" yet it greatly depends on a clear complexion, free from wrinkles and hollow cheeks.

Health always brings wealth of beauty. A healthy state of the system comes with Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine prepared for woman's ailments—it cures those derangements and weaknesses which make woman's life miserable.

You can overcome most bodily ills, escape sickness, build up your health with regular hours, plenty of water, sensible food, and a chance to get the poison out of the system. Take a natural laxative once or twice weekly. Such a one is made of May-apple, juice of aloe, and root of jalap, sugar-coated and supplied to all druggists years ago by Doctor Pierce and known as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Get them to-day!

# FIRST WAR STEP HITS BIG FLEET

NINETY-ONE BOATS, WITH TOTAL OF 600,000 TONS, TAKEN IN U. S. PORTS.

## GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED

AUSTRIA, BULGARIA AND TURKEY BREAK WITH U. S.—HOLLAND TO ACT.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, April 7.—The seizure of German merchant vessels that took refuge in Atlantic ports at the beginning of the war began Friday morning almost immediately after Congress passed the resolution declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany.

At 1:15 it was announced officially that all German ships in American harbors have now been seized and taken over by the government.

The collector of the port at Boston was the first to act. The federal officials at New London, Conn., Baltimore and New York quickly followed. Before daylight United States deputy marshals were in charge of German vessels at these ports, ranging in size from the majestic Vaterland of 54,282 gross tons, to small sailing vessels.

German vessels now in American ports number ninety-one, with a gross tonnage of about 600,000. This includes twenty-three ships in refuge at the Philippine Islands, eleven at Honolulu and one at Pago Pago, a port of the Pacific Islands. There are twenty-seven German ships at New York anchored on both sides of the Hudson river and off Staten Island, five at Boston, three at Baltimore, two at Philadelphia, three at San Francisco, two at New Orleans, two at Southport, N. C., two at Astoria, Ore., one each at Portland, Ore., Winslow, Wash., Seattle, Wash., Norfolk, Va., Savannah, Charleston, Jacksonville, Fla., and San Juan, P. R.

The port officers acted on orders issued by the secretary of the treasury. Seizures of German merchant ships in American ports, according to official statement, are measures of safety for the ships themselves and adjoining property. The crews aboard are regarded as German reservists.

London.—Passports have been placed at the disposal of the American embassy in Vienna, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague quoting telegrams received from the Austrian capital. The dispatch says that Bulgaria and Turkey have also decided to break off relations with the United States and that Holland will probably look after Austrian interests in Washington and American interests in Vienna.

New York.—The police were directed Friday night to notify all enemy aliens in the city to turn over any and all firearms in their possession to the authorities, in accordance with President Wilson's proclamation. The police, it was said, had names and addresses listed on cards as a result of a census recently taken.

Washington.—Immediately following the issuance of the President's proclamation setting forth that a state of war exists between the United States and the imperial German government, orders were dispatched by Attorney General Gregory to United States district attorneys throughout the country for the arrest of sixty alien enemies.

### WANTON ACTS BY TEUTONS.

Never Such Devastation in History, Reports Ambassador.

Washington, April 7.—Never before in the history of the world has there been such a thorough destruction wrought by either a vanquished or victorious army as that which the Germans wrought in northern France, according to the report of a hundred-mile trip in that section by Ambassador Sharp, made public at the State Department.

"Towns were totally destroyed," the ambassador reported, "for no apparent military reason, and in many of the smaller villages scarcely a house remains with roof intact."

"From the town of Ham several hundred people, nearly half of them girls and women over 15 years of age, were reported taken away as prisoners."

British efforts to reach the Cambrai-St. Quentin road and to drive a salient into the German lines between these two important points, outflanking both, continue successfully.

Mexico May Oust German Soldiers. Brownsville, Texas, April 7.—Pro-American sentiment is spreading rapidly in Mexico and Gen. Carranza is reported to be considering routing all Germans out of the Mexican army, according to information sent to Washington by United States Consul Johnson in Matamoros, just across the river. Consul Johnson's dispatch was based on statements brought by a consular agent to Matamoros after a visit to Victoria, capital of the state of Tamaulipas.

## CONGRESSMAN BRITTEN



### NEW COMMITTEE HEADS

KEATING AND TAYLOR DRAW JOBS AS CHAIRMEN.

Democrats Retain Majorities, But Republicans Given Additional Member on Important Committees.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—The House met under the new organization completed by the Democrats with a few changes in committee chairmanships from the arrangement in the last Congress. The Democrats retained their majorities in all committees, but gave the Republicans one more place on the more important committees. The committees for which new chairmen were named are: Rules, Post, North Carolina; rivers and harbors, Small, North Carolina; Indian affairs, Carter, Oklahoma; labor, Maher, New York; education, Sears, Florida; patents, Smith, New York; claims, Stephens, Mississippi; railways and canals, Bruckner, New York; irrigation, Taylor, Colorado; accounts, Park, Georgia; mileage, Dill, Washington; elections, No. 1, Wilson, Louisiana; expenditures (in the various executive departments), war department, Dooling, New York; postoffices, Keating, Colorado; interior, Hastings, Oklahoma; justice, Baker, California; commerce, Crosser, Ohio; labor, London, New York (declined); public buildings, McClintock, Oklahoma.

Villa and Murguia to Fight U. S. Juarez, Mexico, April 3.—A truce has been arranged between Villa and Gen. Murguia, the de facto commandant, according to a refugee who arrived here from Chihuahua City. According to this refugee, who was in the state capital when the fighting occurred, Carlos Ketelsen, a leading German resident of Chihuahua City, went to Villa outside of the city with a proposal to cease his attack upon the city, urging Villa to wait until the United States declared war upon Germany, when both factions would unite against the United States, the refugee said.

Message Great Date in History. Paris.—"It is a great date in the history of America, a great date in the history of humanity," says the Temps, commenting on President Wilson's war message to Congress. "The decision not to mix in the quarrels of Europe had dominated American policy for more than a century. The aggressive policy of the Hohenzollerns has forced war on a people which was firmly decided to remain neutral."

Aviators May Distribute Speech. London.—Serious consideration is given to the suggestion that copies of President Wilson's address to Congress be printed in German and distributed over the German lines by allied aviators.

Fire Damages Victor Ore House. Victor.—The ore house at the Gold Coin shaft of the Granite Gold Mining Company in the heart of this city suffered a \$2,000 fire loss.

Mrs. Alton B. Parker Dies. New York.—Mrs. Alton B. Parker, wife of former Judge Parker, Democratic candidate for President in 1914, died at her home here.

Postmasters Under Civil Service. Washington.—President Wilson has signed an order placing all postmasters of the first, second and third class under the civil service rules.

Austria to Break with U. S. Report. London, April 5.—A dispatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company, says Austria-Hungary will break diplomatic relations with the United States as the result of strong German pressure.

Citizenship for Loyal Germans. Washington.—A bill granting American citizenship to Germans who have been in the United States five years was introduced by Senator Townsend of Michigan.

## BERLIN-VIENNA BACK PEACE MOVE

COUNT VON CZERNIN'S PLAN FOR CONFERENCE MAY BE APPROVED BY GERMANY.

### WILSON MAY USE DRAFT

PLANS FOR RAISING LAND FORCE OF 1,200,000 MEN FOR WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

The Hague, Netherlands.—The interview with Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, printed in the semi-official Fremdenblatt of Vienna and republished here, caused an unusual sensation in the Dutch press. The remarks of Count Czernin are generally interpreted in Holland as being a new peace proposal for a general conference of all the belligerents without interruption of hostilities, and the enabling of conversations without the loss of military or political advantage.

Berlin, April 4.—The proposal of Count von Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, that a peace conference be held by belligerents without requiring the cessation of hostilities, apparently represents the attitude of all the central governments. Count von Czernin's proposal was not only sanctioned by Austria and her allies but soon will be formally approved at a conference of high personages at Berlin representing the four countries.

London.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger's article concerning the proposal of the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister that a peace conference be held by the belligerents, as proposed by the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung of Essen, a copy of which has been received here, says:

"The standpoint taken by the Berlin and Vienna governments is shared also. It need hardly be said, by the governing circles of Sofia and Constantinople.

"More unbroken and more firmly we stand on all fronts; and more conscious do we feel of power to persist to the end.

"Should our enemies now show themselves unwilling to grasp this opportunity for preparing to end the bloodshed, we are prepared to continue to hold out."

Washington.—Secretary of War Baker appeared before the House military affairs committee and presented the administration's land defense program and urged its approval by the committee and Congress. This program calls for the raising of 1,200,000 men during the next eighteen months. It is the hope of the administration to obtain volunteers for the period of the war to bring the National Guard up to its full war strength of 410,000 men, and the regular army up to its full war strength of 280,000.

The administration hopes to obtain the increases through the volunteer system, but in the event there are not sufficient volunteers, the President may use the power given him in the Hay defense act to draft persons from 18 to 45 into the service.

The Navy Department will immediately spend \$18,000,000 for increased navy yard facilities as follows: At Portsmouth, N. H., facilities for the immediate construction of ten submarines; at New York, one slip for the construction of a capital battleship and additional machine shops, \$3,000,000; at Philadelphia, two slips and shops, about \$6,000,000; at Norfolk, one slip and shops, about \$5,000,000; at Puget Sound and Mare Island shipyards (number and amount not stated).

Washington.—Four big appropriation bills which failed in the Senate at the last session were re-passed in quick succession by the House. The bills carried appropriations of more than \$440,000,000. They were the army, \$240,000,000; sundry civil, \$133,241,000; general deficiency, \$62,582,000; and military academy, \$1,349,000. No changes were made in the measures as they passed the House at the last session. Numerous emergency amendments will be added in the Senate and the final bills will be drafted in conference in the interest of speed.

Tentative plans now being discussed are to pass a special deficiency bill similar to one carrying \$50,000,000 which was passed prior to the Spanish-American war, to be used in any emergency which may arise in the various departments.

Baron Allerton Is Dead. London.—Baron Allerton of Chapel Allerton (William Lewis Jackson) died in London.

California I.O.O.F. Offers 26,000 Men. San Francisco.—The organization of one or more regiments of men over 45 years old for home protection is under way here under the direction of the Loyal Legion. Gen. John K. Ritter, commanding the Patriarchs Militant, I.O.O.F., in California, tendered the services of his order in the following telegram to President Wilson: "I offer you 26,000 well-drilled men, thoroughly organized, the military branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows."



HENRY CABOT LODGE  
Recent portrait of the veteran United States senator from Massachusetts.

### CALL OUT MORE GUARDS

TO PROTECT PLANTS AND STRATEGIC POINTS.

Total of 60,000 Militiamen Now Called into Service—New Mexico Company Mustered Out.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, April 3.—The War Department Saturday called into the federal service for purpose of police protection about 7,000 additional national guardsmen.

National Guardsmen from five states and the District of Columbia are affected by the order, bringing up to nearly 60,000 the number who have been summoned for police protection to industrial plants and other strategic points.

At the same time the War Department ordered that the First New Mexico militia infantry, which never has attained the National Guard status required under the new defense act, be mustered out of the federal service.

While the official explanation was that the national guardsmen ordered out were required for police protection it was assumed that the Texas organizations probably would be used for border protection, relieving approximately an equal number of regulars for duty elsewhere.

The organizations named in the orders include:

Oklahoma—First regiment infantry. Louisiana—First regiment infantry. District of Columbia—Third regiment infantry.

Texas—Second, Third and fourth infantries and the First separate squadron of cavalry.

Arkansas—First regiment infantry. Rhode Island—Second, Fifth, Twelfth and Fifteenth companies of coast artillery, equipped as infantry.

### LODGE FLOORS ABUSIVE PACIFIST

Despite Senators 67 Years, He Knocks Out Bannwart.

Washington.—A personal encounter between Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Alexander Bannwart of Worcester, Mass., in which the senator knocked his opponent down, occurred in the corridors of the capitol.

Bannwart, with the Rev. Paul Harris Braak of Christ church, Dorchester, and several other men and women of pacifist delegations, called Senator Lodge to the door of his committee room and asked him to vote against a declaration of war with Germany.

Senator Lodge replied that if President Wilson asked for such a declaration he certainly would support it.

"That is cowardice," retorted one of the group.

"National degeneracy is worse than cowardice," replied the Massachusetts senator.

"You are a coward," said Bannwart.

"You are a liar," retorted Lodge.

Bannwart advanced and struck the senator, who then, despite his 67 years, launched a blow that sent Bannwart sprawling on the hard tiles of the corridor.

After Senator Lodge finished with the pacifist, David B. Herman of this city stepped in and, according to spectators, pummeled Bannwart, cutting several gashes in his forehead and spreading blood over his face.

### Woodmen Will Help Nation in War.

Chicago.—Nearly 100,000 Foresters, drill teams of the Modern Woodmen of America, will help in case of war, according to Major General M. W. Saxon of Topeka, Kan., who commands the Forester division. Gen. Saxon said at a meeting of the organization here that there are 65,000 now enrolled and about 35,000 who have belonged to drill teams in the past. The men are drilled in military tactics.

### Enthusiasm Greets Wilson Speech.

London, April 4.—President Wilson's message aligning the United States with the nations fighting against Germany was warmly welcomed and unanimously acclaimed by the British people. They recognize that no decision with a weightier influence upon the result of the world struggle has been given since Great Britain, after a few days of consideration, resolved to march with France. No news of the last year has so stirred the country, save only the Russian revolution.

## FRENCH ADVANCE ON 8-MILE FRONT

LINE OF GENE. FRENCH'S RETREAT FROM MONS SCENE OF TERRIFIC FIGHTING.

### MORE SHIPS ARE SUNK

SEVEN VILLAGES ADJOINING HINDENBURG LINE CAPTURED BY BRITISH.

London, April 5.—French soldiers have entered the outskirts of St. Quentin. Scouting forward over the soaked ground through violent snow squalls, the poilus now hold the southwestern suburbs of the city. Meanwhile Neville's battalions were flung forward over the whole front from the Somme to the Oise and wrested from the bitterly resisting Germans the important dominating positions marked by the villages of Cugles, Urvillers and Moy, definitely outflanking Hindenburg's lines of defense for the city.

Berlin, April 4.—The press report of President Wilson's "state of war" message reached Berlin. It is declared here that there would be no change in the German attitude, even if Congress adopted President Wilson's views. Germany will not declare war nor take any step to wage war against the United States. The submarine war will be continued as it has been conducted since Feb. 1st.

London, April 4.—Prolonged fighting for the village of Henin-Sur-Cojeul, southeast of Arras, has ended in the capture of the place by the British, according to the official report. Malsesmy, northwest of St. Quentin, and Ronsoy wood, farther to the north, also have been occupied. The British occupied the village of Malsesmy, northwest of St. Quentin, while a German counter-attack against Templeux-Le-Guerard was repulsed with heavy casualties.

New York.—One hundred and ten persons including two women and one baby are missing from two British steamships, the Trevose and the Alwick Castle, each torpedoed without warning by German submarines. There were no Americans on either vessel.

London.—Dispatches from British correspondents on the western front report that the Germans have destroyed a large part of St. Quentin by fire and explosives. They add that the Germans have looted all the treasures from private houses, museums and picture galleries. It is believed, according to these advices, that the cathedral up to the present has not been damaged. The British have captured Croisilles after a desperate defense by the Germans.

London, April 3.—Seven villages adjoining the Hindenburg line fell to the British Saturday, two of them just southwest of Arras on the road to Cambrai, and five of them, including the important center of Vermand, facing St. Quentin from the West.

Occupying Vermand, the British are once more back on the road of Sir John French's memorable retreat from Mons, when the "First hundred thousand" were thrust from Belgium and almost cut to pieces. It was at Vermand that the Eighth brigade halted after the battle of Leateau, where Gen. Smith-Dorrien's command was shattered, but not quite broken, by Von Kluck.

German raider in South Atlantic has captured eleven enemy ships and sunk them, according to 285 prisoners landed at Rio Janeiro.

Several Americans reported killed on the Snowden and the Crispin, sunk without warning by a submarine.

Germans report victory in Bystritza valley near Hungarian-Rumanian frontier, taking 275 prisoners.

British frustrate Turkish enveloping movement near Deltawah, thirty-five miles north of Bagdad, Turkish attacks near Erzincan repulsed.

Rome reports repulse of heavy Austrian attacks near Gorizia. Violent artillery activity continues on the Corso front.

Two allied biplanes brought down by Teutons in Macedonia, according to Berlin statement.

### Mexico Will Join Peace Conference.

Mexico City.—In answer to a note from Ecuador, sent to the Mexican government Feb. 17, the Carranza administration has sent the following reply: "The Mexican government accepts the proposal for an American congress to meet in Uruguay for the purpose of reaching an agreement for means to accomplish a European peace." A similar message was sent to Colombia.

### May Wheat Sells at \$2.

Chicago, April 5.—Two-dollar wheat became an actuality Wednesday. The great bread-making cereal for delivery next month sold at that price at the opening of the board of trade. It is the highest price ever paid here on a normal market. In 1864 this price was exceeded by values expressed in terms of depreciated paper, and in the '80s "Old Hutch" manipulated the price in one of his famous corners to \$2. This price obtained only for a moment.

## LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service. DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle.	
Steers (pulp fed), good to choice	\$10.25@11.50
Steers (pulp fed), fair to good	9.50@10.25
Steers (hay fed), good to choice	10.00@10.60
Steers (hay fed), fair to good	8.75@9.75
Heifers, prime	8.25@9.50
Cows (pulp fed), good to choice	8.25@9.10
Cows (pulp fed), fair to good	7.25@8.00
Cows (hay fed), good	8.00@8.75
Cows (hay fed), fair	6.75@8.00
Cows, canners and cutters	4.50@6.00
Veal calves	10.50@12.75
Bulls	6.25@8.25
Feeders and stockers, good to choice	8.75@9.85
Feeders and stockers, fair to good	7.75@8.75
Feeders and stockers, common to fair	6.50@7.50

Hogs.	
Good hogs	14.75@15.30

Sheep.	
Wethers	\$11.25@12.00
Yearlings	12.50@13.25
Lambs	13.50@14.35
Ewes	11.90@11.65

### HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

F. O. B. Denver, Carload Price.

Buying Prices.	
Colorado upland, per ton	\$18.00@19.00
Nebraska upland, per ton	16.00@17.00
Second bottom Colorado and Nebraska, per ton	16.00@17.00
Timothy, per ton	20.00@21.00
Alfalfa, per ton	14.00@16.00
South Park, ch., per ton	20.00@21.00
Gunnison Valley, per ton	18.00@19.00
Straw, per ton	4.00@5.00

Grain.	
Wheat, ch. mill, 100 lbs., buying	\$3.22
Rye, Colo., bulk, 100 lbs., buying	2.50
Oats, Nebraska, 100 lbs., buying	2.10
Colorado oats, bulk, buying	2.10
Corn chop, sack, selling	2.50
Corn in sack, selling	2.47
Bran, Colorado, per 100 lbs., selling	1.90

### Flour.

Hungarian Patent	4.65
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### Dressed Poultry.

Less 10 Per Cent Commission.	
Turkeys, fancy D. P.	26 @ 28
Turkeys, old toms	20 @ 22
Turkeys, choice	17 @ 18
Hens, fancy	21 @ 22
Springs, lb.	20
Ducks, young	16 @ 20
Geese	16 @ 20
Roosters	10

### Live Poultry.

The following prices on live poultry are net F. O. B. Denver:	
Hens, fancy, lb.	17 @ 19
Springs, lb.	20 @ 22
Stags, lb.	10 @ 12
Roosters	9
Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over	20 @ 22
Ducks, young	17 @ 19
Geese	15 @ 16

### Eggs.

Eggs, graded No. 1 net, F. O. B. Denver	32
Eggs, graded No. 2 net, F. O. B. Denver	24
Eggs, case count, misc. cases, less commission	\$8.90@9.15

### Butter.

Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb.	43
Creameries, 2d grade, lb.	49
Process	36@37
Packing stock (net)	29@30

### Fruit.

Apples, Colo., fancy, box	\$1.00@3.00
Pears, Colo., winter, box	2.50@3.00

### Vegetables.

Beets, cwt.	\$3.50@4.00
Carrots, cwt.	1.50@2.00
Cauliflower, lb.	10 @ 12
Celery, Pascal, hgr. doz.	30 @ 50
Onions, table, doz.	25
Onions, cwt.	7.50@10.00
Potatoes, cwt.	3.50@4.50

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

#### Metal Market Quotations.

New York—Lead—9 3/4c.
Bar silver—73 3/4c.
Copper, casting brand—\$30.62 1/2.
St. Louis—Spelter—\$9.98.

Boulder.—Tungsten concentrates, 60 per cent, \$17.00 per unit. Crude ores, 60 per cent, \$15.00; 25 per cent, \$9.40 @ 12.00; 10 per cent, \$8.70@10.00 per unit.

#### Chicago Live Stock Quotations.

Chicago—Hogs—Bulk, \$15.35@15.75; light, \$14.65@15.65; mixed, \$15.95@15.75; heavy, \$14.90@15.80; rough, \$14.90@15.05; pigs, \$10.75@14.40.
Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$9.25@13.15; stockers and feeders, \$7.15@9.90; cows and heifers, \$5.65@10.90; calves, \$9.25@13.75.
Sheep—Wethers, \$10.40@13.00; ewes, \$9.00@12.30; lambs, \$11.50@15.25.

#### Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

# WAR DECLARED

President Signs War Resolution  
Opening Hostilities and  
Warning Aliens.

## PROCLAMATION ISSUED

Naval Reserves and Militia Called  
to the Colors and Secret Or-  
ders Rushed to Ships  
of Navy.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, April 7.—The United States formally entered the war of the nations at 1:13 o'clock yesterday. At that hour President Wilson attached his signature to the Flood-Martin resolution declaring that a state of war exists between this nation and the German government, and pledging all the vast man and material resources of the country to bringing that war to a successful close.

The resolution had been signed at the capitol by Vice President Marshall just fifty-nine minutes before. Five minutes after the President had signed the resolution he addressed a proclamation to the American people and issued a call for volunteers.

The Navy Department immediately wireless or telegraphed all its stations, navy yards and ships as follows:

"The President has signed an act of Congress which declares that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany."

Secret orders disposing the United States navy at various stations had already been sent to the commanders of divisions.

All the naval militia and naval reserves were called to the colors with the President's signing of the war resolution.

By the signing of the resolution the war which Germany actually has been making on the United States for many months is recognized in official form and the United States thus announces to the world its determination to take up what President Wilson characterized in his address to Congress as Germany's challenge to all the world, her war against humanity.

Speaker Clark had signed the resolution soon after it passed the house in the early hours of Friday morning and Vice President Marshall had signed it soon after the Senate convened at noon. The engrossed copy was sent at once to the White House. It was waiting for the President when he returned from a short walk with Mrs. Wilson.

The President signed the resolution with a pen handed to him by Mrs. Wilson and which he will preserve.

The war proclamation follows:

"Whereas, the Congress of the United States in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them, have resolved by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives bearing date this day that a state of war between the United States and the German government, which has been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared:

"Whereas, it is provided by section 4067 of the revised statutes as follows:

"Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of a hostile nation or government being male of the age of 14 years and upwards who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien enemies.

**Can Direct Conduct of Alien Enemies.**

"The President is authorized in any such event by his proclamation thereof or other public acts, to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases and upon what security their residence shall be permitted and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom, and to establish any such regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

"Whereas, by sections 4068, 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes, further provision is made relative to alien enemies;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim, to all whom it may concern, that a state of war exists between the United States and the German government, and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States, that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace.

"And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of the United States and the said sections of the revised statutes:

### Aliens Who Obey Law Undisturbed.

"I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany, being male, of the age of 14 years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such sections of the revised statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

"All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace toward the United States and to refrain from crime against public safety and from violating the laws of the United States and of the states and territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the President, and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States, and toward such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

"And all alien enemies who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint or to give security or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the President.

**Cannot Possess Guns.**

"And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

"First—An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place any firearms, weapons, implement of war or component parts thereof, of ammunition, Maxim or other silencer, arms or explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives;

"Second—An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place or use or operate any aircraft or wireless apparatus or any form of signaling device or any form of cipher code or any paper, document or book, written or printed in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing;

"Third—All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure, by the United States.

"Fourth—An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any federal or state fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft, station, government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of army or navy.

"Fifth—An alien enemy shall not write, print or publish any attack or threat against the government or Congress of the United States or either branch thereof, or against the measures or policy of the United States or against the persons or property of any person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States or of the states or territories or of the District of Columbia or of the municipal governments therein.

"Sixth—An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile acts against the United States or give information, aid or comfort to its enemies;

**Power to Intern Suspicious Aliens.**

"Seventh—An alien enemy shall not reside in or continue to reside in, to remain in or enter any locality which the President may from time to time designate by an executive order as a prohibitive area in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States except by permit from the President and except under such limitations or restrictions as the President may prescribe.

"Eighth—An alien enemy whom the President shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States or to have violated or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the President by executive order and shall not remove therefrom without permit, or shall depart from the United States if so required by the President;

"Ninth—No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe or except under order of a court, judge or justice, under Sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes.

"Tenth—No alien enemy shall land in or enter the United States except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe;

**May Require Registrations.**

"Eleventh—If necessary to prevent violation of the regulations all alien enemies will be obliged to register.

"Twelfth—An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or who attempts to violate or of whom there is reasonable grounds to believe that he is about to violate any regulation to be promulgated by the President or any criminal law of the United States, or of the states or territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States, by the United States Marshall or his deputy, or such other officers as the President shall designate, and confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

"This proclamation and the resolution herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States."

# NEW MEXICO STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

## COMING EVENTS.

July 2-5—Annual Reunion of Cowboys' association at Las Vegas.  
July 21-Aug. 20—Citizens' Military Training Camp at Las Vegas.  
Sept. 25-28—Seventh Annual Northern New Mexico Fair at Raton.

A new gymnasium is to be built at Raton.  
Punch boards are under the ban in Silver City.

A Mormon colony is to be founded near Tularosa.  
Three Clovis boys were held on forgery charges.

The Security State Bank of Portales has been incorporated.  
A loyalty parade and rally will be held at Albuquerque April 9th.

A crew of twenty men is employed at the Pacific mine at Mogollon.  
Carlsbad stockmen are marketing a large number of fed lambs and steers.

Another new office building is going up in the business section at Magdalena.  
One thousand pounds of beans, corn and coffee were stolen from a Socorro store.

A civilian training camp will be held at East Las Vegas from July 21 to Aug. 20.  
The initial shipment of ore from the M. and S. mine in the Mogollon district has been made.

The Silver Key Mining Company, authorized capital \$250,000, has filed articles of incorporation.  
A. A. Thomas, 73, of Raton, was married to Mrs. Mary M. Crane, 72, of Janesville, Wis., in Denver.

The State Corporation Commission granted a charter to the Amistad Cemetery Association of Amistad.  
According to the orchard men at Roswell, conditions were never better there for a bumper fruit crop.

George Watson's 11-year-old son was shot and killed while out hunting with his brother near White Signal.  
The Honduras Mining and Development Company filed incorporation papers, the capitalization being \$100,000.

The Masonic lodge of Tucuman has closed a contract for the erection of a Masonic home to cost \$20,000.  
A track-laying gang, numbering 350 Mexican laborers, is now located at the stockyards south of Silver City.

The Santa Fé forestry officials are overwhelmed with applications for grazing permits for sheep this season.  
Governor W. E. Lindsey has asked Capt. C. E. De Bremond to reconsider his declination of the adjutant generalship.

United States District Judge Colin Neblett of Santa Fé appointed George C. Lebeck, United States commissioner at Ramah.  
Voters of Eddy county defeated the proposed issue of \$100,000 in interest-bearing bonds for new roads and their maintenance.

Col. E. C. Abbott will raise a brigade of cavalry in New Mexico, in case there is a call for volunteers from the President.  
Phelps, Dodge & Company declared an extra dividend of \$3.50 a share in addition to the quarterly dividend of \$3.50 a share.

Not for many years have so many fires occurred in New Mexico as the past few weeks, according to reports to underwriters.  
Ernest Boardman is drilling a well on the Baker ranch, eighteen miles northeast of Gallup, and at a depth of 100 feet struck a quantity of oil and gas.

Carlsbad farmers are arranging to plant more cotton.  
Full payment for the site for the Holly sugar factory at Las Cruces has been made, and the deeds filed with the county clerk.

John Cunico, a ranchman of the Kiowa valley, was killed and two other men were seriously injured in an automobile accident at Brilliant.  
A shooting affray at the Mogollon Mines, near Silver City, resulted in the death of Cosme Zapata and the fatal wounding of Pedro Almaraz.

Silver City will hold a Fourth of July celebration, according to action taken by the Fourth of July committee of the Chamber of Commerce.  
The Fort Sumner Water Users' Association has taken charge of the irrigation system, the owners having made no effort to repair the dam.

Federico Sanchez of Peralta, Valencia county, was appointed by Governor Lindsey to succeed Eugene Kempenich of the same place as county commissioner, Mr. Kempenich having resigned to become a member of the State Highway Commission.  
Langdon B. Gregg at Clovis has been offered the position of deputy bank examiner by George H. Van Stone, who filed his oath of office as bank examiner.

The case of nineteen of the twenty-one Villista raiders brought out of Mexico by U. S. troops charged with participating in the massacre at Columbus, was taken up at Santa Fé.  
The arrest of E. T. Adams at the Bandy ranch, seven miles south of Albuquerque, on the charge of forgery, ended a search that began nearly three months ago in Mason county, Ill.

# TO LAUNCH BATTLESHIP

PLANS MADE FOR CHRISTENING  
ON APRIL 23D.

Miss Margarita C. de Baca Will  
Christen the Dreadnaught "New Mexico" in New York.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.  
Santa Fé—Senator A. A. Jones notified Chairman Arthur Seligman of the Democratic central committee that Monday, April 23d, has been definitely set as the date for the launching of the dreadnaught New Mexico. While the ceremony is to be private on account of war conditions, there is no

## SENATOR A. A. JONES



limit to the number of New Mexicans in the delegation to be in charge of the ceremony.  
Miss Margarita C. de Baca, daughter of the late Gov. Ezequiel C. de Baca, will christen the dreadnaught. She will be chaperoned by Mrs. W. C. McDonald, wife of former Governor McDonald, United States Senator and Mrs. A. A. Jones, Congressman and Mrs. W. B. Walton and Governor and Mrs. W. E. Lindsey will be present to head the New Mexico delegation.  
Pledge Loyalty to the Flag.  
East Las Vegas.—A remarkable demonstration of patriotism and devotion to the American flag was made at St. Paul's Memorial Episcopal church, to which had been bidden the Grand Army, the Spanish-American war veterans, the city officials, the teachers of the public schools and the normal university, the Boy Scouts and the general public. The principal address was made by Judge David J. Leahy, who declared that we are all Americans no matter from whence we or our fathers came.

## Given Verdict Against Santa Fé.

Santa Fé.—A verdict for \$10,000 was given Mrs. Mary F. Smith, administratrix, who had sued for \$10,000 for the death of her husband, an engineer on the Santa Fé, who was fatally injured in a washout near Deering last year. The verdict was against the A. T. & S. F.  
Recruit Rough Rider Veterans.  
Santa Fé.—W. H. Brophy of the Rough Riders is seeking to recruit a regiment for war against Germany, seeking his recruits among the veterans of the Spanish-American war. Sixty-five veterans have already signed their names to the enrollment list.  
Prepares for Public Defense.  
Santa Fé.—The ball was set rolling for state defense at a big and enthusiastic mass meeting of Santa Fé citizens at the court house, presided over by the mayor. Resolutions passed call upon the governor to summon a special session of the Legislature to take measures for public safety and vigilance, especially in view of the German menace in Mexico, and to prepare for war under the national defense act. A special committee was appointed to outline a defense program for city, county and state, the latter in co-operation with the states of Texas and Arizona.  
Fence Order Withdrawn.  
Santa Fé.—The chief of field division of the United States land office here received a telegram from Washington announcing the withdrawal of the order requiring all persons in New Mexico who have unlawfully enclosed public land to remove their fences by April 15. The withdrawal is said to be the result of representations, that to get the fences down by April 15 would work great hardships.

## Pueblo Indians Offer to Join Army.

Santa Fé.—A regiment of Pueblo Indian cavalry, the toughest and most tireless riders in the country, is to be raised in New Mexico, according to plans set in motion by Francis C. Wilson of this city, formerly United States attorney for the Pueblos.  
Succumbs to Smallpox.  
Carrizozo.—Thomas Hughes, son of Mrs. G. M. Hughes of Carrizozo, succumbed to an attack of smallpox at Douglas, Ariz.

# WAR IS DECLARED ON PEG-TOP SKIRT

High-Priced Dressmakers Want  
Something Different From  
That Sold in Shops.

## WAR IN ADOPTING DESIGN

Those Who Cater to Exclusive Sets  
Refuse to Accentuate Barrel Effect—Short Jacket Has Settled  
Place in Fashions.

New York.—There is a real struggle between the barrel or pegtop skirt and the one that hangs plumb from waist to ankles. It is not necessary to indicate that the lines are drawn between the exclusive, high-priced dressmakers and the shops, in the battle to produce the most fashionable skirt.

There is, ostensibly, a feeling among the women and men who cater to a fastidious and conservative clientele, that whatever the manufacturers have put out in large numbers should be avoided by them. This feeling is not based on any bitterness or rivalry between the two concerns; it is really a reflection on the patrons of these exclusive places. It is not possible for dressmakers who hold their heads high in prices to sell in bulk; they must make their money from the individual, not from the mass, and there is a strong and growing feeling among the patrons of specialty plates that they will not wear the gowns which are seen in shop windows, and especially those which are manufactured by the hundreds and sold throughout the trade. These women want French models or gowns that cannot be imitated and sold by the dozen for less than \$50.

When the barrel skirt was first exploited on this side of the ocean, the semi-annual openings in Paris had not taken place, and the majority of dressmakers insisted that they would not answer for the success of the peg-top or oval silhouette, as one chooses to call it, because it was not probable that Paris would show it later in the season, and equally improbable that fastidious patrons would want to pay a large price for a style that had been run to the ground through wholesale distribution.

**Theory Fell Flat.**  
This argument was plausible and it influenced those who handled the so-called barrel skirt; but this built-up theory proved to be a house of cards that fell flat under the weight of the semi-annual Paris openings, where the peg-top skirt, or oval silhouette, was featured in every prominent house.

The flare went out of hems as suddenly as a flash of lightning leaves the sky. Circular skirts remained in fashion, but they were attenuated and simplified. The hems dropped down from one to four inches, and the straight line of machine pleating came into fashion. The French gowns all displayed a tendency to be held in at the hem in some manner, and the

French costume of green jersey with collar of black satin and skirt of green and black Scotch plaid. The skirt is narrow, and the sailor blouse is without a belt and is fastened up the front.  
The struggle in jackets.  
There is no serious fight between the long and the short jacket, and there are not many original ideas in coats. There are Americans who have gladly turned to the tailors of this country for ideas, because they did not find what they wanted in the French output.  
Everyone was warned that Paris could not produce a sizable assortment of coat suits for this spring, on account of the scarcity of men workers. Some of the houses, notably Doeuillet, produced their usual quota of coats and skirts for the American trade, but the entire burden of cleverness, originality and good workmanship was carried by the one-piece frocks which, in nearly all cases, had a long coat to match.  
The stress of French designing was laid upon the gown with its coat, and not the short skirt with its short jacket. The French designers themselves said to the American buyers when they were there in February, that no one produced the mannish coat and skirt to such perfection as the American tailor, and that it seemed to France quite unnecessary to invent much in that direction for people who were past masters of the art.  
A few lines were laid down for general work, because America must have its silhouette from Paris, regardless of the way in which it twists and turns in this country. Therefore, the tightly plaited, straight skirt or the slightly circular skirt with three seams was offered with a short jacket, usually fringing to its collar and cuffs for originality.  
American Makers Pleased.  
This situation has vastly pleased the manufacturers in this country. They are already flooding the continent with coat suits of their own design, and the American women are giving large orders to tailors who do not go to France or copy French models. So everyone is pleased, including France.  
The fly in the ointment, as far as the tailors are concerned, is that the American woman is looking very kindly upon the French idea of a one-piece frock and a three-quarter coat, but, as those in and out of the trade argue, it is as difficult to persuade an Anglo-Saxon woman to do without her mannish coat suit as to ask her to do without a shirtwaist.  
Therefore, the fashion in coats is important to this country. The usual jacket is short, and if it does not have a belt it has some method of seaming about the waistline or a trifle above or below, to indicate a break between the shoulder and hem.  
(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



This coat is cut on long, slim lines and trimmed with gray stitching which gives the effect of silver lace. The frock beneath is of black satin with bands of the stitching on each side of the skirt and narrow bands of it trimming the bodice.

dressmakers all over the country were face to face with the fact that the skirts shown by the manufacturers and those they had brought over were double first cousins, if not sisters.

Yet, against this fact, the dressmakers who cater to exclusive sets are insisting that the peg-top silhouette is to be taken up warily and not accentuated.

All the dressmakers are willing to take material from the skirts or to hold whatever material they use in a narrow, hobbled band at the instep. They weight the hem so that it will not flare, but they do not pull the skirt out or shape it over the hips in any extreme manner.

There is little need of origination on

# Little Sir Galahad

A Story With a Soul

By PHOEBE GRAY



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SYNOPSIS.

While trundling the clean washing up Tipper Hill Mary Alice Brown is set upon by some mischievous boys, who spill the washing into the dirt. She is rescued and taken to her home in Calvert street by Francis Willett, a Galahad knight. She is punished by her drunken father for returning without the wash money. Mary Alice wanders away from home, takes a trolley ride into the country and spends the night at the farmhouse of Sam Thomas, a cripple. Sam takes Mary Alice home and finds that he and Mrs. Brown are old acquaintances.

So poor little Mary Alice, who had known nothing but hardship and biting poverty and who looked upon God as some sort of pleasant myth in whom rich boys and girls might believe, came to know something of faith through her association with crippled Charlie. She actually begins to get acquainted with Providence.

CHAPTER III—Continued.

"I can remember," said Francis, pocketing the quarter. "I was there; the trolleys go there. Say, some day us fellows can all go out and see this Charlie, 'specially if he's a cripple. Some Saturday."

The thought of half a dozen boys taking the trouble to go to call on little Charlie Thomas transported Mary Alice into a rapturous heaven of gratitude. She began to like Francis Willett.

"I'll send him the litterchure," said Francis.

"The litterchure—the d'rections and things, how to be a Galahad Knight. There's a book of rules, and a pledge with a blank to sign your name and send in to the secretary. Then there's another little book that tells the story of Sir Galahad and the Holy Grail. It's great. The twenty-five cents pays for it all and a year's membership."

"They came to the Travers house."

"Is this where you were going?" asked Francis. "Why, that feller that tipped you over last night was Lutey Travers. Gee! If his mother knew, wouldn't he catch it?"

"Is he a Galahad Knight?"

"No, he isn't. Say, what say we tell Mrs. Travers? She'll just fix him."

"Is Galahad Knights tattletales?" asked Mary Alice.

Francis Willett met her level gaze for a moment and suddenly felt his face go red.

"You wouldn't make such a bad knight yourself, even if you are a girl," he said.

Mary Alice returned with the dollar and seventy-five cents, to find her mother busied and excited.

"We're goin' away," she said.

"We're goin' to Hillside Falls for two weeks. Sam—Mr. Thomas has invited us, the baby and you and me. He's gone ahead to tell his wife—Martha Brushly. I knew her when I was a girl. Hurry, dear; get your things and put 'em in the valise. The car leaves City Park square in fifteen minutes."

Mary Alice began to plan. She would be at the farm when Charlie got his litterchure, and she could read him the story of Sir Galahad, whoever he might be. She thought of the awakening, in the big clean bed in the room with the sloping walls.

"Land sakes!" murmured Mrs. Brown. "The child's singin'. I haven't heard her sing for months."

CHAPTER IV.

The Galahad Knights.

Martha and Sam made their old friend thoroughly welcome.

"It's a long time since we had company," said the boss. "I wish you'd look at Charlie, will you?"

The crippled child beamed with delight from dawn until bedtime. Dick, the Brown baby, took his first few steps during the fortnight spent on the farm. Wisfully Charlie watched him test his small wobbly legs, totter, and fall laughing in the soft grass under the apple trees, and clapped his thin hands to see the infant manfully repeat the attempt.

"He's learnin' fast," Charlie would say. "I wonder if I'll tumble around like that when I start to walk."

In a few days the rural delivery brought him a fat envelope. Mary Alice had told no one about the Galahad Knights. She hovered with the rest of the household about his chair to witness his breathless pleasure as he unwound the string from the red buttons and spread the contents on the table Sam had ingeniously pegged across the chair arms. Into his face crept the faint pink flush of excitement.

"Don't be look handsome!" whispered Martha, pinching Sam's arm. Then she cried softly, and Sam mumbled something about putting liniment on the bay horse's lame shoulder and clumped hastily off to the barn.

Mary Alice read aloud the simplified story of Sir Galahad's adventures, contained in a small paper book among the other "litterchure." When she had finished, Charlie sat a long time look-

ing off at the blue hills. Then he said:

"Read it again, Mary Alice. Ain't it grand! I bet that feller could licked old Hercules. And it says here 'at I can be one of them Galahad Knights. Oh, Mary Alice, I wish'd you could be a knight, too. Why don't they let girls be knights, same as us fellers?"

"I don't know," said Mary Alice. "I wish they would, too."

Sam, standing near by, chuckled. "Votes for women," he said.

"The boss is a funny feller," observed Charlie. "What's he mean by that?"

Mary Alice didn't quite know, either. "You're as good as any feller," asserted the loyal Charlie. "Le's me and you purtend you're a knight—or a knightess. I'm goin' to call you 'Sir Knight Mary Alice'—no, that don't sound very good."

"Call her 'Lady Mary Alice,' dearie," suggested Martha.

The biggest day of the Browns' visit at the Thomas farm was that on which Francis Willett and three other valiant knights came to see the new member. Francis' father drove them out from Sheffield in his car. Martha made ice cream. The boys—Sir Toots Stacey, Sir Whacker Hodge and Sir Moby Baldwin—gave the new mem-

ber the right hand of fellowship with embarrassed gravity. They stood about awkwardly, adjusted their neckties, and wondered how much hay was in the barn or where the cow lane led.

At command of Sir Francis Willett they performed feats of strength, wrestled, ran races and boxed fiercely for the benefit of Sir Charlie Thomas, whose blue eyes blazed with ecstasy. He was one of them, a sir knight, member of a distinguished company. He became almost as complacent as Francis. Once more the lovely faint flush came in his small oval face.

When it was over and Martha had carried him off to bed, she was afraid.

"He's so excited," she said. "I guess he'll be a long time goin' to sleep. I hope he don't take any harm from it."

Sam Thomas was very solemn at bedtime. He sat moodily, examining his stockings, which he curled thoughtfully. When he looked up, Martha saw that there were deep, haggard lines in his face, a great longing in his eyes.

"My God, Marthy!" he said. "He thinks he's goin' to get well and walk and race and carry on as they did. He thinks he'll be like them big strong boys."

The boss bowed his head in his great rough hands; the strong shoulders shook terribly.

"And it's all my doin'," he moaned. "All my doin'. My poor little feller, my poor little boy! Your father did that to you."

Martha, taking down her hair by the dresser, turned toward Sam. Just for a flashing instant there glowed in her eyes a small harsh light of resentment of blame. She knew what the boss said was true. But she went and dropped on the bedside and threw an arm across his bent neck.

"Don't, Sam dear, please don't," she said. "I can't bear it. It was an accident. Don't blame yourself; it's past and done and it can't be helped. I never blamed you, did I?"

"Not a word, Marthy, never a whisper. I always wonder how you've kept from hatin' me."

"Hush, dear," said Martha. "You're makin' it up to him every day you live."

"Makin' it up! If I only could, 't would give him back his legs. That's the only way, and Lord knows it's forever too late, too late."

He finished undressing, fixed the windows, and went duly to bed, where he lay far into the night without sleeping.

On the way back to town Mr. Willett made inquiry.

"Who did you say that black-eyed little girl was, Francis?"

"That's Mary Alice Brown."

"She's a quiet little thing and quite pretty. She's your Young Lady of the Wash Wagon, eh?"

"Yes, father."

"She has brains," said Willett per. "She's spunky. Who's her father?"

"She never told me."

"H'm! Mother takes in washing; little girl delivers the goods. Looks bad. Find out all you can about them, boy, and let me know. I like that little girl. Pity she doesn't belong to Thomas. Charlie's lucky to have a good father like that."

"Any boy's lucky to have a good father," said Francis. He slipped a hand into that of Mr. Willett.

"Find out where your mother buys her eggs and butter," said his father.

The children had just come out into the orchard, and the young morning sun filtered down through the trees, dappling the still dewy ground with dancing patterns of gold. One sensed the hint of autumn. It was in the slant of sunbeams, in the odors of maturing vegetation, of ripening fruit.

"This is just about the bestest day I ever saw," began Charlie; then "Ooch!"

"What's the matter, Charlie?" asked Mary Alice.

"I guess I'm not Sir Charlie," said the little boy, rubbing the top of his head ruefully. "I guess I'm Sir Isaac."

Mary Alice looked puzzled.

"Well, I'll tell you," Charlie went on, his eyes twinkling; "an apple fell on my head. Didn't you see it? Well, that made me think of Sir Isaac Newton. He was an English feller. One day when he was sittin' under a tree an apple fell, plunk, right on his head; so he discovered the law of gravity."

"I don't think that was very smart," said Mary Alice stubbornly. "It takes an awful lot to make some folks see a thing."

"That's it, that's it," cried Charlie delightedly; "that's it exactly. A little apple fallin' out of a tree made Sir Isaac Newton see that there was a reason, and the reason was gravity. I got a nature book that explains all about it. Gravity is what makes things fall to the earth, and the center of gravity is the middle of the earth."

Mary Alice was twelve and Charlie Thomas seven, but the girl marveled at so much erudition.

"My goodness, Charlie, you know an awful lot for a little boy," she said.

"That's somethin' I never heard about."

"Oh, well," said the little boy, "I guess I don't know 's much as you think. I can't read nearly so good as you, Mary Alice."

"But I'm lots older than you."

"I've had some 'vantages, though," said Charlie. "I get heaps of time to think. When the other boys and girls are runnin' around, hollerin' and playin', I'm thinkin'."

"You're the greatest boy I ever saw," said Mary Alice. "Say, can you tell me something else? If this Sir Isaac Newton invented gravity, that makes things fall down, what made the apple fall before gravity was invented?"

"Oh, Mary Alice, he didn't invent gravity; he discovered it. God invented gravity."

"Oh," said Mary Alice. Of course she had been more than half in fun when she questioned Charlie. She loved to watch his earnest face, to note its sparkling animation when he talked. She hesitated to prolong the present discussion, however. Her idea of God was not particularly vivid, certainly not intimate.

"That's what makes me know my legs are goin' to get well," said the little boy. "Anybody that can do the things God does can fix up one little pair of legs; don't you think so?"

"I—I don't see why not," was about as far as Mary Alice cared to commit herself; and yet, somehow, she felt a curious, awakening thrill. She wondered vaguely. Then she saw that it happened to everybody who knew Charlie. It was something more than merely "cheering up." In Charlie's life affairs were always going to be better than they were because God intended it. He was always looking ahead, with his bright eyes fixed on the mountain of Faith and Hope, just as he would sit and gaze off across country at the blue hills and say to himself: "Some day I'm goin' to climb up there."

And these children, "Little Sir Galahad" and Mary Alice and Francis Willett, come to be fast friends. Into the girl's life there will come soon an incident that will change the course of affairs for her even further than they have recently been changed.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Optimistic Thought. Interest blinds some people and enlightens others.

# PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

## POST ROADS MONEY DIVIDED

Apportionment of \$10,000,000 for Construction of Rural Highways Has Just Been Made.

The apportionment of the \$10,000,000 federal appropriation for the construction of rural post roads among the states has just been made by Secretary of Agriculture Houston.

The cost of administering the act is \$300,000. The remaining \$9,700,000 is divided, one-third in the ratio of area, one-third in the ratio of population and one-third in the ratio of mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes. Following are the sums the states will get:

- Alabama, \$208,297.80; Arizona, \$137,027.04; Arkansas, \$165,378.20; California, \$302,127.84; Colorado, \$167,380.28; Connecticut, \$62,180.88; Delaware, \$16,368.74; Florida, \$111,932.54; Georgia, \$268,658.96; Idaho, \$120,927; Illinois, \$441,852.46; Indiana, \$271,495.24; Iowa, \$292,351.20; Kansas, \$286,414.80; Kentucky, \$194,943.82; Louisiana, \$134,940.32; Maine, \$96,903; Maryland, \$88,004.44; Massachusetts, \$147,701.90; Michigan, \$201,567.44; Minnesota, \$284,788.12; Mississippi, \$177,811.68; Missouri, \$339,440.82; Montana, \$196,574.38; Nebraska, \$213,541.62; Nevada, \$128,706.60; New Hampshire, \$41,993.24; New Jersey, \$118,425.36; New Mexico, \$157,475.62; New York, \$501,410.54; North Carolina, \$228,763.84; North Dakota, \$152,286.12; Ohio, \$373,810.84; Oklahoma, \$230,278; Oregon, \$157,374.74; Pennsylvania, \$461,288.34; Rhode Island, \$23,331.42; South Carolina, \$143,615.28; South Dakota, \$161,892.04; Tennessee, \$228,306.96; Texas, \$583,855.62; Utah, \$113,900.30; Vermont, \$45,088.94; Virginia, \$190,321.42; Washington, \$143,768.56; West Virginia, \$106,540.92; Wisconsin, \$256,722.14; Wyoming, \$122,363.64.

## USING ROAD DRAG PROPERLY

Where Dirt Road Has Been Well Built Implement Will Keep It in Satisfactory Condition.

If a dirt road is properly built, the road drag will keep it in good condition. Like any other work there is a best way to do it. These rules from the Highway Magazine, tell how to get the right results.

"Use a light drag.

"Haul it over the road at an angle so that a small amount of earth is pushed toward the center of the road.

"Drive the team at a walk.

"Ride on the drag; do not walk.

"Begin at one side of the road, returning up the opposite side.

"Drag the road as soon after every rain as possible, but not when the



Good Road Near Asheville, N. C.

mud is in such condition as to stick to the drag.

"Do not drag a dry road.

"Drag whenever possible at all seasons of the year.

"The width of the traveled way to be maintained by the drag should be from 18 to 20 feet; first drag a little more than the width of a single wheel track, then gradually increase until desired width is obtained.

"Always drag a little earth towards the center of the road until it is raised from 10 to 12 inches above the edges of the traveled way.

"If the drag cuts too much, shorten the hitch.

"The best results for dragging are obtained only by repeated application."

## Motor Vehicle Travel.

Today many of our roads carry a motor traffic far in excess of the total traffic of all classes carried 12 years ago. At the present time there are about 2,500,000 motor vehicles in use on our public roads, or about one motor vehicle for every mile of road.

## Trees by the Wayside.

Well planted trees add to the comfort of the travelers on the highway. Do not plant too close—say 80 or 75 feet apart—and use elm, maple or other long-lived trees.

# WRIGLEY'S

A New and Tempting Taste:



The Flavor Lasts!

Chew it after every meal

As toothsome as the name implies.

The third of the WRIGLEY trio of refreshing, long-lasting confections.

Good for teeth, breath, appetite, digestion.

Have it always with you—it's a boon to the parched mouth in hot work or on long auto trips.

For every dollar a woman spends on her dress she gets about 60 cents worth to show and 10 cents' worth of comfort.

## THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Beautify Your Hair! Make It Soft, Fluffy and Luxuriant—Try the Moist Cloth.

Try as you will, after an application of Danderine, you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most, will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scrappy. Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is immediate and amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable luster, softness and luxuriance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all. Adv.

An girl who punctuates a love letter is mistaken in thinking there is something the matter with her heart.

Renovate patent leather by rubbing with a cloth soaked in milk.

## Canada Offers 160 Acres Free to Farm Hands

Bonus of Western Canada Land to Men Assisting in Maintaining Needed Grain Production

The demand for farm labor in Canada is great. As an inducement to secure the necessary help at once, Canada will give

## ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FREE AS A HOMESTEAD

and allow the time of the farm laborer, who has filed on the land, to apply as residence duties, the same as if he actually had lived on it. This special concession is the reduction of one year in the time to complete duties. Two years' residence instead of three as heretofore, but only to men working on the farms for at least six months in 1917. This appeal for farm help is in no way connected with enlistment for military service but solely to increase agricultural output. A wonderful opportunity to secure a farm and draw good wages at the same time. Canadian Government will pay all fare over one cent per mile from Spokane to Canadian destination. Information as to low railway rates may be had on application to

W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr. Canadian Government Agent

Mother Knew. A Voice—Mary! what are you doing out there?

Mary—I'm looking at the moon, mother.

Voice—Well! tell the moon to go home and come in off that porch. It's half-past eleven!

Some people like to tell the truth when they become injured to the hardships it entails.

Weight for weight, a manila rope is just about as strong as a steel one.

## The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliouness, Head-ache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Brewer's Wood

## TYPHOID

is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy and harmlessness of Astitypoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than home insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, result from us, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PREPARING VACCINES & READING ORDERS U. S. GOV. LICENSE

WEEKS' BREAK-UP-A-COLD TABLETS FOR COLDS AND LA GRIPPE. Get good you are offered in tablet and see that you get genuine like picture above. Sold by best druggists 25c everywhere.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 14-1917.

Why That Lame Back?

Morning lameness, sharp twinges when bending, or an all-day back-ache; each is cause enough to suspect kidney trouble. Get after the cause. Help the kidneys. We Americans go it too hard. We overdo, overeat and neglect our sleep and exercise and so we are fast becoming a nation of kidney sufferers. 72% more deaths than in 1890 is the 1910 census story. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them.

A Wyoming Case. Aron Holm, Cody, Wyo., says: "For fifteen years my back troubled me. If I stood for any length of time a sharp, cutting pain seized me and I also noticed a c a m e on when I stooped. Doan's Kidney Pills are the only medicine that ever gave me any noticeable relief and I continued using them until cured. The trouble has never returned."

IF YOU CAN

Invest \$25 cash and a few dollars monthly, you can become associated with a company that should return big profits. You will recognize the truth of this statement when it is presented to you. This is not oil, mining or a scheme. Your banker or lawyer can O. K. our business. Address P. O. BOX 675, Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW PENSION LAWS

India was 70 to 75, start from and widows. Civil war widows also former widows now single. National Guards and heirs. U. S. service 1914-17. Write M. L. G. R. STY EN & CO., 623 F St., Washington, D. C. 987 Monandock Bldg., Chicago. Established 1884.

Even a tadpole can boast of his social position, for he is in the swim.

HAD A CAPITAL OF \$400

In Six Years He Was Well Off

An Alberta farmer, who had borrowed from a loan company, in remitting to them the last payment on his mortgage, decided to give them the history of his experience, on a Manitoba farm. It was that of many another farmer, and for the benefit of those who contemplate a change the liberty is taken of reproducing it.

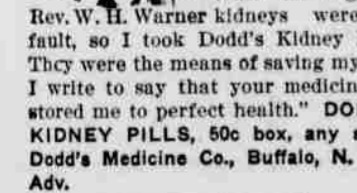
"I will give you here a brief summary of my experience since coming here six years ago. I was a new hand at farming, my trade being meat-cutting and butchering. My capital was \$400, which was a first payment on my quarter section (160 acres). Most of my stock, harness, implements, etc., were bought at sales, all "on time," necessarily. The buildings on the place were about as good as nothing and had either to be rebuilt or replaced entirely. There were 26 acres broken, and very badly farmed, bringing poor returns the first year."

"After mentioning a number of mischances, he says: "In spite of all these drawbacks, I have done well. I consider my farm worth \$3,500 to \$4,000. I have four head of horses, 12 of cattle, over 400 purebred Buff Orpington chickens and 125 turkeys, besides implements, harness, etc., to run my place. I have a well 170 feet deep with an inexhaustible supply of water. The well with pump cost me \$400. I have built a \$125 chicken house and put up nearly \$50 worth of poultry fencing; have built root cellars to hold over 3,000 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables. As to income, I raise about ten acres of garden and roots annually which net from \$600 to \$1,000 total. I generally sell from 20 to 40 tons timothy hay which brings from \$6 to \$14 per ton. My grain is most all used on the farm except a few hundred bushels sold to the neighbors for seed. My four milk cows bring in from \$50 to \$80 each (counting calf). Last year 80 hens laid 600 dozen eggs which averaged more than 25 cents a dozen (I always work for winter egg production). The surplus hens were sold in spring, dressed at \$1 each. My turkeys average \$2.50 each in fall. By having vegetables to feed my young cattle, the two-year-old steers bring \$75 each in spring."

But He Gave Up His Rib. "It is the unexpected that happens." "Yes; Adam had no idea of marrying Eve."

A MINISTER'S CONFESSION

Rev. W. H. Warner, Route 2, Myersville, Md., writes: "My trouble was sciatica. My back was affected and took the form of lumbago. I also had neuralgia, cramps in my muscles, pressure or sharp pain on the top of my head, and nervous dizzy spells. I had other symptoms showing my Rev. W. H. Warner kidneys were at fault, so I took Dodd's Kidney Pills. They were the means of saving my life. I write to say that your medicine restored me to perfect health." DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, 50c box, any store. Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.



About the time a man begins to have good common sense old age makes him childish and he can't use it. A lemon squeezer operated by a small electric motor is a novelty designed chiefly for public places.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy. No stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Drugstore or mail. Write for Free Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

THE KITCHEN CABINET

To be what we are, and to become what we are capable of becoming, is the only end of life. One cannot always be a hero, but one can always be a man.

GOOD EATING.

Let us have some old-fashioned English crumpets. About an hour (or longer if the weather is cold) before you wish to serve the crumpets, dissolve half a yeast cake in a quarter of a cupful of warm water, adding half a teaspoonful of sugar. Mix together one cupful of water, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of lard, and scald it. Cool and add to the yeast with enough flour to make a soft batter. Upon the thinness of the batter depends the success of the crumpets. Cover the bowl containing this mixture and let rise in a warm place an hour, or until its bulk is double. Heat a griddle; when warm, grease it with butter or pork fat. Grease the muffin rings and place them on the griddle. Fill about one-third full with the very soft sponge. Cover the rings and let the crumpets bake slowly until double their height, then increase the heat to make the griddle very hot, and continue baking until the crumpets are brown on the bottom. When done they are white, soft, full of holes on top. Lay away in pairs, the top sides together, until cold. Then toast, spread them with butter and serve piping hot with tea.

Dutch Stuffed Doughnut.—This is the standby in all Holland homes. Take three cupfuls of bread dough, add one-fourth of a cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, with nutmeg and cinnamon for seasoning. When well worked together add two eggs slightly beaten without separating. Roll this out rather thin, cut in rounds the size of a teacup, put a spoonful of jelly or jam, or a thick boiled custard, in the middle; pinch the edges together as one does apple dumpling, smooth into a round ball and drop into hot fat. When done roll in powdered sugar. Serve with coffee or chocolate or tea. In Holland they are served with the morning coffee. Alexandria Ice.—Wash carefully half a pound of large raisins, seeded and stemmed and cut in halves. Let them stand overnight in a cupful of orange juice to which a tablespoonful of sugar has been added. Put enough dry macaroons through the food chopper to make half a cupful. Whip two cupfuls of cream until stiff, add a cupful of powdered sugar, the crumbs, the raisins and the orange. Turn the mixture into individual molds and pack in ice and salt five hours. Chicken au Riz.—Cut chicken breast into thin slices, place in a dish and surround it with cooked rice. Pour over it a rich white sauce, add an egg yolk and sprinkle the whole with paprika.

Sweet is the phrase that even few words. Doth speak of pleasant thoughts and breathe. Rememberance, for there's no separation though apart. Twist friend and friend. SOUR CREAM DISHES. Sour cream makes a most delicious shortening for any kind of flour mixture. Feather Cake.—Take a cupful of thick sour cream, one cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of sifted flour, one egg well beaten, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of vanilla and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix the dry ingredients and sift with the flour. Nut Cake.—Take three-fourths of a cupful of thick sour cream, one cupful of sugar, one and a half cupfuls of flour, one cupful of chopped nuts, one egg, one-half teaspoonful each of salt and soda. Flavor to taste and bake in a loaf nearly an hour. Sour cream one cupful, brown sugar one cupful, and a half cupful of nuts added after the first two have been boiled together until waxy, makes a most delicious filling. Southern Gingerbread.—Take one cupful of thin sour cream, two-thirds of a cupful of butter, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of brown sugar, two cupfuls of raisins, four eggs, one and a half quarts of flour, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful each of soda, cinnamon, cloves and grated lemon peel. This makes a large cake. Black Cake of 1823.—Take a cupful of sour cream, one cupful of molasses, one pound of sugar, one pound of flour, one pound of currants, one pound of raisins, one-half pound of citron, one-half pound of chopped figs, one-half pound of almonds, three-fourths of a pound of butter, ten eggs leaving out the whites of two, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one of cloves, one of allspice, four tablespoonfuls of orange marmalade. Bake in a slow oven. Cream Cake.—Take a cupful of sour cream, one cupful of sugar, two cup-

fuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful each of salt and soda, a teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in gem pans and sprinkle with granulated sugar, put a raisin in the top of each. I do the best I know, the very best I can; and I mean to keep right on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me wrong, ten legions of angels swearing I was right would make no difference.—Abraham Lincoln. The following is a dish much prized by our Belgian cousins; and is most appetizing. Belgian Hash.—Soak a half cupful of prunes, a half cupful of currants over night, add two finely chopped hocks of a pig cooked until the meat drops from the bones, add the soaked fruit, a half cupful of sugar, three-fourths of a cupful of vinegar and a fourth of a cupful of water, a half a grated nutmeg and a pinch of salt. Put into the oven and cook until the liquid is absorbed. More sugar is liked by those who originated this dish, often using a cupful to the above amount, but to the uninitiated half that quantity is a great plenty. Head Cheese.—Boil three hocks until the meat falls from the bones, season as desired, drain and cool. Chop coarsely, add a chopped onion, pepper, salt and nutmeg, add the liquor and mold. Slice when cold. Orange Chestnut and Raisin Salad.—Take a cupful of well-cooked chestnuts, two oranges and half a cupful of raisins soaked or steamed in a little orange juice. Carefully break the oranges after peeling into small bits, add the chestnuts and raisins and heap on head lettuce, serving with a tablespoonful of mayonnaise or any boiled dressing. Meat Loaf With Hard Cooked Eggs.—Chop and mix one pound each of raw beef and veal with a fourth of a pound of salt pork. Add one-half teaspoonful each of thyme and marjoram, or a teaspoonful of poultry seasoning and a half teaspoonful of onion juice, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and salt and pepper to taste. Mix with half a cupful of bread crumbs and two well beaten eggs. Butter a mold and fill it half full with the meat mixture. On this place lengthwise two whole hard cooked eggs, then fill the mold and cover with buttered crumbs. Bake one and a half hours in a slow oven. When served, if carefully sliced there will be a ring of egg in each slice.

EVERYDAY DISHES. It is the every day foods that give variety without adding to the expense of the living which most housewives welcome. Luncheon Ham.—Fill a medium sized baking dish with alternate layers of stale bread crumbs and finely minced ham. Cover with two cupfuls of milk, three well-beaten eggs, a pinch of mustard mixed with the salt needed to season, a dash of red pepper and buttered crumbs reserved to place on top after it is set. Bake in a moderate oven the dish placed in hot water. Cook 40 minutes or until the custard is cooked. Graham Bread.—To a pint of buttermilk add a teaspoonful of soda, half a cupful of sugar, one cupful of flour, one-half cupful of cornmeal and two cupfuls of graham flour, one-half cupful of molasses and a teaspoonful of salt. Bake one and a half hours. The sugar may be omitted if it is too sweet for the taste. French Corn Muffins.—Cream a half cupful of butter with a half cupful of sugar, add a half cupful of sweet milk, three cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of cornmeal and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with the flour. Baked Cabbage.—Soak a head of cabbage an hour in cold water, after cutting it into eighths, then boil ten minutes. Place it after draining into a baking dish, cover with a tablespoonful of butter mixed with a tablespoonful of flour, one cupful of milk and salt and pepper to taste. Cover with bread crumbs and bake one hour. Lemon Pie With Two Crusts.—Chop fine one large tart apple, add one egg, the pulp and juice of a lemon, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, add a little of the lemon rind, but not any of the thick white inner rind. Bake slowly with two crusts. Ham Patties.—Take one cupful of chopped ham mixed with two cupfuls of bread crumbs, add milk to moisten. Put the mixture into well-buttered gem pans and break an egg in each, sprinkle thickly with buttered crumbs and seasoning. Bake until the eggs are firm.

Limit of His Capacity. Spink—"Jones told me today that he isn't drinking any more." Spank—"I don't see how he could."

PLEASED TO ENDORSE GOOD KIDNEY MEDICINE. For the past ten years Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root has been sold by us and our customers who have taken it are very much gratified at the results obtained from its use and speak very favorably regarding it. It is a good kidney, liver and bladder remedy and we take pleasure in recommending it. Very truly yours, JOHN'SON'S DRUG STORE, Weldon, Va., June 30, 1916. Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You. Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

It is said that men who never drink, smoke or stay out late at night live to a ripe old age. Perhaps that's their punishment. Dealers in cotton products in China estimate the 1915-16 crop at upward of 600,000,000 pounds. PAINS SHARP AND STABBING. Woman Thought She Would Die. Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Ogdensburg, Wis.—"I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. ETTA DORRIS, Ogdensburg, Wis. Physicians undoubtedly did their best, battled with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.

Neenie Maxwell

MOTHER! LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE

If cross, feverish, constipated give "California Syrup of Figs."

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish; stomach sour. Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is restless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftentimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness. Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

A Semiprecious Stone. "Is she interesting?" "No, cold as a stone." "Oh, I see; a sort of jade, eh?"

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN! Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezeone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain. A small bottle of freezeone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin. If your druggist hasn't any freezeone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

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NEW WONDERS OF THE X-RAY

One of its Most Remarkable Uses is to Determine Age of Human Beings.

Of all the wonders that the X-ray is responsible for none is more remarkable than its ability to tell age in human beings.

Recently in Cincinnati, a youth was arrested for striking and seriously injuring a fellow workman. He stated when he was arrested that he was nineteen years of age. Learning the seriousness of the charge against him, the defendant and his father asserted that he was but seventeen years old, and demanded that the boy be at once turned over to the juvenile authorities, as the law of this state prevents a prisoner under eighteen years of age being tried in a criminal court.

Thoroughly convinced that the youth was at least eighteen years old, the juvenile court physician decided to have X-ray photographs made of the epiphyseal bones of his hand, elbow and hip, and also photos of the same bones of a seventeen-year-old youth. Comparison, it was hoped, would then settle the matter, as it is a known fact in medical circles that when a boy reaches the age of eighteen years those bones become hardened.

The photographs developed from the X-ray pictures of the bones of the boys showed that those of the seventeen-year-old boy had not hardened, but those of the defendant in the case had done so. The physician immediately fixed the age of the boy at eighteen or more.

Did Uncle Smile? Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins had "expected" from their rich old Uncle Edward. So, when he came to them on a few days visit, they prepared to do all they could do to make a good impression, and commenced by meeting him at the station.

On the way home in a trolley car to a Boston suburb they encouraged their only child, also named Edward, to sit on the old gentleman's knee, or, as he was stout, as much of it as was available.

Presently the small boy slipped from his perch and sided over to his mother. "I don't think I want to sit on uncle's knee any more," he said, in his clear treble voice. "Oh, Teddy, why?" said mother it shocked tones. Teddy eyed his great-uncle aggressively.

"Because every time he breathes out he pushes me off!" he complained.—Boston Post.

Japan's Experience Costly. When the railways of Japan were first planned, the narrow gauge of 3 feet 6 inches was selected for them, because it was cheapest to build and equip, and was thought best suited to the country's narrow highways and steep grades. Now the 6,000 miles of Japanese railways, all of narrow gauge, are found to be sadly behind the times, and a movement is on foot to rebuild them to standard gauge, although the cost is estimated at nearly \$450,000,000. At present the trains are slow, the fastest expresses making less than 30 miles an hour; the coaches are low and narrow, and the sleeping cars are cramped and inconvenient; while most of the railway inventions of other nations cannot be used because of the difference in track gauge and size of cars. The director of imperial railways favors the change, in spite of the cost, and estimates that the main Tokaido line could be converted to broad gauge in 12 years and other lines on the main island of Japan within 25 years.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

The Giant Republic. You could put all our United States (excluding Alaska) into Brazil and have 200,000 square miles left! There is said to be more unexplored country in Brazil than in all the rest of the world put together! If we had a river like the Amazon stretching inland from New York, the greatest ocean steamers afloat could sail through the heart of the United States as far as Omaha, Neb. And this land of big things will become as great commercially as she now is physically. Already four-fifths of the world's coffee is raised in Brazil.—Dan Ward in World Outlook.

Deduced. At a golden wedding recently an entertainment was given to the surrounding tenantry of the aged couple. At the close of the proceedings the host rose and relieved his feelings in an eloquent speech. "Look at that, now, Pat," whispered an old Irishwoman, nudging her husband's elbow. "Did ye see the poor soul masher wid the tears in the eyes of him?" "Shure, an' why wouldn't he be cryin'?" was her husband's retort, "an' he married to the same woman fur fifty years!"—Weekly Telegraph.

Funniest Ever. "Say, paw," queried little Benjie Bumpnickel, "who was the first American humorist?" "You'll find his name in your school history, son," replied the old man. "He was the chap who said he would rather be right than be president."

A Careful Driver. "Are you cautious about driving your car?" "Cautious!" echoed Mr. Chuggins, "I should say. I have taken pains to get well enough acquainted with every bicycle policeman to call him by his first name."

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER, BOWELS

For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now. No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

Women taxi drivers are the latest in England.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Free persons can be sick who use Green's August Flower. It has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart from gases created in the stomach, pains in the stomach, and many other organic disturbances. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion, both in the stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and whole alimentary canal, and stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Try it. Two doses will relieve you. Used for fifty years in every town and hamlet in the United States and in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Near-Potato Coming. Enter the imitation potato! It is called the dasheen, is a member of the tuber family and flourishes in Trinidad. Recently the dasheen has been introduced into the South, and it is expected that cultivation of the plant will help to cut down the cost of high living, as represented in the potato.

A frostless season of seven months is required to grow the dasheen, which cannot be cultivated farther north than South Carolina. As an article of food it is said to have less water than the potato, and increased protein, starch and sugar. These qualities would be likely to render it even more palatable than the familiar potato, and we may soon be confronted with restaurant bills reading: "Dasheen Lyonnaise" or "Dasheen a l'O'Brien."

Another Coup. "More fuel has been added to the flames." "What are you talking about?" "The social warfare being waged by Mrs. Graboan and Mrs. Dubwaite. It seems that when the Graboans were in New York they spent twice as much for theater tickets as the Dubwaite did."

On the ocean the swell makes people sick and some of the swells encountered on land have a similar effect.

An onion or a potato is given away with every purchase by a New York drug store.

Steady Those Nerves! If it's caffeine—the drug in coffee—that's causing shaky nerves, the remedy is perfectly plain—

Quit coffee, and for a pleasant, healthful table beverage, use—

POSTUM Postum is a delicious cereal drink, pure and nourishing and absolutely free from any harmful ingredient.

There's a big army of Postum users who are enjoying better health and comfort since joining the ranks.

"There's a Reason"



THE Cuervo Clipper

Published Every Friday, By The Cuervo Publishing Co.,

W. J. FERGUSON, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

Entered as second-class matter on April 17th, 1908, at the Post-office at Cuervo, New Mexico, under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

Advertising rates made known on application.

Abbott Acts

Good interest at Sunday school Sunday. Miss Harbin visited our Sunday school and rendered some good music on the organ for us. Bob Miner took dinner with W. J. Ferguson Sunday. Bro. and sister Fletcher attended the Easter services at Pleasant Valley last Sunday.

Pleasant Valley Items.

Wanted a good rain and less dust. Mr. and Mrs. Aden Keeter motored to Santa Rosa, Friday. Mrs. Pearson closed a very successful school at Haile, last Thursday. A very fine program was given by the children. One thing different from most programs, it was given by children, all the same name. The Woodward children excellently put on a good program.

AS PRICES RISE HIGH COST OF LIVING HITS THE RAILROADS

Service Will Be Crippled Unless Relief Comes Soon. EXPENSES UP, RATES DOWN. Wasteful and Conflicting Regulations Hamper Railroad Credit, While Advance in Labor and Materials Outstrip Revenues, Chairman Kruttschnitt Tells Congress Committee. Unified Federal Control Will Improve Conditions.

Helps Sick Women

Cardui, the women's tonic, helped Mrs. William Everette, of Hazel Patch, Ky. Read what she writes: "I had a general breaking-down of my health. I was in bed for weeks, unable to get up. I had such a weakness and dizziness, and the pains were very severe. A friend told me I had tried everything else, why not Cardui? ... I did, and soon saw it was helping me. ... After 12 bottles, I am strong and well."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Continued Story of Local Ads, and Current Events in and around Cuervo.

You can save money by paying cash at S. J. T. Pepper & Co's. Cash Store.

FOR SALE:—500 rams; Rambouillets, Hampshires, and Shropshires. Ages, one to five. Price reasonable. Address Cecilio Rosenwald, Las Vegas, New Mex. co.

FOR SALE or TRADE:—A scholarship in the Tyler Commercial College of Tyler, Texas, see or write the Editor of the Clipper, Cuervo, N. M.

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Call at the Cash Store for best prices for cash. We are having some cloudy weather this week. What would you do if it should happen to rain a lot? Doll Dobbins and Ed Berry of the Pleasant Valley community, were transacting business in town, Tuesday.

JUST received a supply of job stock at the Copper office. We are now able and ready to print your stationery. GIVE US A TRIAL.

U. A. Tharp and family are here from Montoya, Monday night and went to their homestead north of town, Tue.

Mrs. J. R. Thomas and daughter, Miss Una were in Cuervo, Tuesday.

Ben Riddle of Riddle, was transacting business in Cuervo, Tuesday.

W. P. Ponder of the Mt. Zion community was seen in Cuervo, Tuesday.

W. S. Layton, the proud possessor of a new Ford car is building a shed for it.

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Chester Bray and W. E. Bishop of Riddle were Cuervo visitors, Wed., and while here called in the Clipper office, and the latter renewed his subscription to the Clipper for one year.

Solon Thomas and L. L. Burn were business visitors in Cuervo, Wednesday.

Quite a number from Cuervo attended the dance at Uncle Billy Landers', Tuesday night, among whom was Grandma McAlister, who, it is reported, offended some of the male sex by refusing to dance with them. Henry Wilson being among the number offended.

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AS PRICES RISE HIGH COST OF LIVING HITS THE RAILROADS

Service Will Be Crippled Unless Relief Comes Soon.

EXPENSES UP, RATES DOWN

Wasteful and Conflicting Regulations Hamper Railroad Credit, While Advance in Labor and Materials Outstrip Revenues, Chairman Kruttschnitt Tells Congress Committee. Unified Federal Control Will Improve Conditions.

Washington, April 2.—The condition in which the railroads find themselves as a result of constant increases in wages, prices of material, taxes and other expenses, while their revenues are restricted by legislation, was strikingly described by Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Company, in his testimony during the past few days before the Joint Congressional Committee on Interstate Commerce, which is making a study of the question of railroad regulation. Mr. Kruttschnitt urged the committee to recommend a plan of regulation which will center responsibility for regulation and its results in the federal government so that conditions affecting both expenses and revenues may be made subject to a uniform policy instead of the wasteful and often conflicting policies involved in the system of combined state and federal regulation.

Why Roads Need More Money. Mr. Kruttschnitt's testimony also had a bearing on the reasons for the application of the roads to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a general advance in freight rates. He showed that while the price of transportation has declined in recent years, the cost of producing transportation, like the cost of almost everything else, has rapidly advanced. This he illustrated by showing that if freight and passenger rates had increased during the past twenty years in the same proportion as average commodity prices the railroads of the United States would have received \$1,654,000,000 more for transportation in 1915 than they did receive.

This saving to the public was effected, in spite of an increase of 93 per cent in the cost of operation of trains, by a reduction in the average passenger rate per mile from 2.04 cents in 1895 to 1.98 cents in 1915, a decrease of 3 per cent, and by a reduction in the average freight rate per ton mile from 8.39 mills in 1895 to 7.3 mills in 1915, or 13 per cent. During the same period the cost of operation per train mile rose from 92 cents to \$1.78, almost doubling. At the same time the average price of 346 commodities enumerated in a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture increased 115 per cent. Transportation is practically the only commodity in general use that has not increased tremendously in price during the past twenty years, freight and passenger charges being lower than they were twenty years ago.

Big Saving to Public. If rates had risen proportionately to the increase in the cost of other articles of ordinary use, Mr. Kruttschnitt told the committee, the average passenger rate in 1915 would have been 2.95 cents a mile, or 50 per cent higher than it was, and the average freight rate would have been 121 cents, or 60 per cent higher than it was. The saving to the public in passenger fares through this difference was \$214,000,000 and in freight rates \$1,340,000,000.

Universal railroad bankruptcy under this reduction in rates and increased cost of operation, he said, was avoided only by heavy expenditures to obtain increased efficiency in train movement, making it possible to haul more tons of freight per locomotive. This had reduced the average cost of hauling a ton of freight, but the decline in the average freight rate had reduced the net revenue of the roads from each ton hauled. If the operating costs of the railroads, including the prices of coal, labor and material, continue to advance at the present rate a lot of railroads will be in the hands of receivers by 1915 unless some relief is afforded.

"Owing to the rise of commodity prices," he said, "the purchasing power of the dollar has fallen 55 per cent and the railroads are in the position of being compelled by law to accept payment for their service to the public in currency worth 45 cents on the dollar."

Public's Chief Interest. "The public's greatest interest is in adequate transportation facilities and not so much in low rates. As to most commodities freight rates form a very small proportion of their cost. Excluding low grade commodities, the percentage of the freight rate to the cost is so slight as to offer no justification for any substantial increase in prices to the consumer. It may be stated with little fear of contradiction that the consumer seldom, if ever, profits from a lowering of freight rates.

"Extortionate charges are a thing of the past, and under the attempt to cut rates to their lowest possible figure the interest of the whole public in the character and standard of transportation is subordinated to the interest of that part of the public only that profits by lower rates—that is to say, the shippers and their agents and not the general public, the ultimate consumer."

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Cardui, the women's tonic, helped Mrs. William Everette, of Hazel Patch, Ky. Read what she writes: "I had a general breaking-down of my health. I was in bed for weeks, unable to get up. I had such a weakness and dizziness, and the pains were very severe. A friend told me I had tried everything else, why not Cardui? ... I did, and soon saw it was helping me. ... After 12 bottles, I am strong and well."

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION 016026-11295 Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M. Mar. 6, 1917. Notice is hereby given that Pablo Flores, of Hilaria, N. M., who on Dec. 6, 1911, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 015076 for SW 1/4 Sec. 12, T. 13 N., R. 22 E., S. 31 P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final 5-year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. F. Harbin, U. S. Commissioner at Cuervo, N. M., on May 19, 1917.

Claimant names