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4-24-1914

# Western Liberal, 04-24-1914

Lordsburg Print Company

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# Western Liberal.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 23

LORDSBURG, NEW MEXICO, APRIL 24, 1914.

Subscription \$2 Per Year  
Single Copies 10 cents

## WESTERN LIBERAL.

Lordsburg New Mexico

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS.

Entered at the Post Office at Lordsburg as Second Class Mail Matter.

By DON H. KEDZIE.

Subscription Prices.

Three Months..... \$1.00  
Six Months..... 1.75  
One Year..... 3.00  
Subscription Always Payable in Advance.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

### STATE

Wm. C. McDonald, Governor  
E. C. de Baca, Lieutenant Governor  
Antonio Lucero, Secretary of State  
F. W. Clancy, Attorney General  
W. G. Sargent, Auditor  
Howell Ernest, Traveling Auditor  
O. N. Marron, Treasurer  
E. P. Ervies, Commissioner Public Lands  
Allan N. White, Supt. Public Instruction  
Hugh R. Williams, Chm. Corp. Com.  
M. S. Groves, " " " " " "  
O. L. Owen, " " " " " "  
Clarence J. Roberts, Chief Justice Sup. Court  
Richard H. Hanna, " " " " " "  
Frank W. Parker, " " " " " "  
J. D. Sena, " " " " " "

### COUNTY.

Van T. Manville, Commissioner 1st District  
E. S. Edwards, " 2nd " "  
B. B. Ownby, " 3rd " "  
B. J. McGrath, Sheriff  
M. F. Downs, Treasurer  
James A. Shipley, Assessor  
Hym n Abrahams, Probate Judge  
E. B. Venable, County Clerk  
Isabella Eckles, Superintendent of Schools  
F. L. Cox, Surveyor

### FEDERAL.

George Curry, Member Congress  
H. B. Ferguson, " " " "  
W. H. Hope, Judge District Court  
Harry Lee, Clerk " "  
S. B. Davis, United States Attorney  
C. M. Forsaker, U. S. Marshal  
John W. March, Surveyor General  
Henry P. Bardshar, Internal Rev. Collector

### PRELINT.

M. W. McGrath, Justice of the Peace  
O. Allen, Constable  
School Directors—B. W. Randall, J. H. McClure, J. R. Ownby.

## Southern Pacific R. R.

Lordsburg Time Table.

### WESTBOUND.

P. Passenger..... 4:30 P. M. A. M.  
11:15 10:54 2:14

### EASTBOUND.

Passenger..... 4:45 P. M. A. M.  
12:20 12:20 4:45

### Trains run on Mountain Time.

E. E. CALVIN, H. V. PLATT,  
General Manager, General Superintendent,  
G. F. RICHARDSON, Supt. of Transfer,  
J. H. DYER, G. L. HICKEY,  
Superintendent, Asst. Superintendent

## Arizona & New Mexico Railway

### NORTHBOUND

Hachita..... 6:45 P. M.  
Lordsburg..... 8:15 " "  
Duncan..... 9:25 " "  
Clifton..... 10:45 " "

### SOUTHBOUND

Clifton..... 6:45 A. M.  
Duncan..... 8:15 " "  
Lordsburg..... 9:25 " "  
Hachita..... 10:45 " "

### Trains run daily. Mountain time.

## M. M. CROCKER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

District Surgeon Southern Pacific and Arizona & New Mexico Railroads, Surgeon to American Consolidated Copper Co.  
Lordsburg New Mexico.

## TOM TONG & CO.

THE NEW

## BRICK RESTAURANT

Table supplied with the best in the Market. Everything neat and clean.

## Wilson & Walton

Attorneys at Law

SILVER CITY, NEW MEX.

Will make regular visits to Lordsburg, N. M.

## D. H. KEDZIE

BONDS

Probate, Judicial, Surety, Employees, Official

## U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.

Buy your bonds instead of calling on friends who may not want to sign a bond.

## McDonald on Taxation

Governor McDonald tells of the Financial Affairs of the State. There is not Enough Money Raised for the State's Expenses. The Reason—The Remedy.

When in Lordsburg last week Governor McDonald gave the LIBERAL the following interview:

The Governor does not make any tax levies. The only power that he has in regard to assessments is as a member of the State Board of Equalization. This board is composed of the Attorney General, Secretary of State, Auditor, Traveling Auditor and Governor. Three of these are democrats and two republicans. Four members of these Board are State Officers who were elected by the people and therefore under no probable influence except that of the people who elected them. The action taken by the State Board of Equalization in regard to general increases of valuations of property was unanimous, every member of that board voting in favor of it. I am not attempting in any way to avoid my share of the responsibility and will stand all of it if any citizen will show me where any good to the State can be accomplished thereby.

Now, what is the tax trouble? What caused it? And who is responsible? Some people say that it is the Governor, some say the State Board of Equalization, some the fault of the law and other blame the local assessing officers. Every tax payer who understands it all, knows that it has not been, nor is it now, so much the fault of the law as it is the failure to enforce that law by officials who ought to be efficient and honest but who evidently lack something.

In 1911 the full value of all property as assessed was about \$60,000,000, for taxation. In 1913 the value for assessment was over \$90,000,000, and this was only one-third of the full value. I doubt whether any well informed citizen will say publicly that he believes we have less than \$450,000,000 of property that ought to be taxed, and must be taxed fairly and honestly before the tax problem can be solved at all satisfactorily.

The State Board fixes values on Railroads and other public service corporations and on banks and livestock for original assessment, and the county commissioners and assessors on all other property. Compared with 1911 we have the following increases for 1913:

Railroad values from \$15,690,091 to..... \$28,276,823 00  
Telegraph and Telephone, increase..... \$103,541 00  
Banks..... \$391,430 00  
Cattle..... \$2,471,052 00  
Sheep and Goats..... \$97,897 00  
Horses and Mules..... \$349,896 00  
Swine and Borros..... \$13,923 00  
This is a total increase of \$16,229,471.00 for 1913 over 1911.

The Board finally raised Colfax County Coal Lands \$3,138,640.00.

Therefore under the assessments as originally made by the assessors and county commissioners, the value of all other property in the state showed an increase of \$6,205,989 over 1911, when values were not on an average of over 20 per cent according to the judgment of every experienced tax dodger, as well as all fair taxpayers.

In making raises, the State Board made more investigation than some people appear to think. The raises by counties were to get the various counties nearer equal. The general or blanket raises were on classes of property the totals of which were lower for 1913 than 1912 when valuations generally were not more than 25 per cent. We could not reach individual assessments and we had a right to assume that county officers had fixed values equally on all classes of property as the law directs. The State Board did the best it could with limited time, practically no funds to employ any one to assist, and in some cases indifferent local assessing officials.

Why are values higher? Because there is only one just way to assess and that is to get every man's property on the tax roll for its value as required by law, so that taxes may fall equally on all according to the property owned. I urged proper legislation in my message to the legislature in 1912, and in 1913 I used the following language, among other things: "We have never had a definite tax system that has been capable of dealing with personal greed and prejudice and local envy and discrimination. A fair valuation and lower rates of taxation are what we must have, if we intend to make our state attractive to capitalists and homeseekers. I now again more particularly recommend that the Board of Equalization be given power to change individual and corporate as-

DR. **PRICE'S** CREAM Baking Powder

Is a protection and guarantee against alum which is found in the low priced baking powders.

To be on the safe side when buying baking powder, examine the label and take only a brand shown to be made from Cream of Tartar.

assessments, and that an appropriation be made for the Board to employ competent men to go into the counties and obtain such information for the Board as may be necessary to enable it to make a better and fairer assessment." I further recommended that the legislature provide a tax commission to take up the whole tax question in order to get the best possible solution that might be practicable and feasible for New Mexico.

In response to my recommendations we obtained \$200 per year for the State Board of Equalization, no increase of the Board's powers to meet the emergency of the situation, and no tax commission. Instead we have an amendment to the constitution presented to be voted on at the next election, that would do away with the Board of Equalization with nothing to take its place, and also eliminate several other provisions of the revenue chapter of the State Constitution.

There is no reason that I can see why county taxes should be much more than in 1912. The fact is, they should be less for the average taxpayer, unless the county commissioners have failed to reduce the levies as valuations increased. School taxes and road taxes are, I believe, generally higher all over the state than a few years ago. This comes from a proper and laudable desire for better schools and better roads. The small taxpayer feels the increase on account of the exemption change. Formerly many escaped taxation entirely by reason of taking \$200, from a low valuation.

The cause of increased State taxes over Territorial results from the fact that the Federal Government formerly paid the expenses of the legislature which amounted to about \$125,000 for the two sessions recently held, and the following salaries and expenses were paid the same way or were provided in addition to those formerly paid: Supreme Court, \$18,000; District Courts, \$40,500; Corporation Commission, \$35,000; and other salaries and expenses \$25,000.

The increase in appropriations provided by the legislature for educational institutions is \$50,000 more than for 1911, the last year of the Territory. The San Diego Exposition appropriation is \$30,000 for two years, and there is \$5,000 each year for the State Fair.

The Governor does not make the appropriations. He can veto separate items, but cannot cut out part of any item without taking all.

The first state legislature provided for issuing \$200,000 certificates of indebtedness, the full limit allowed by law, to meet deficiencies already existing under the Territory and created under state government the first year by reason of the failure of appropriations made by the last Territorial legislature to meet increased expenses under the State government. These certificates at the rate of \$40,000 each year with accrued interest must now be paid as well as similar certificates issued in 1909. There was also appropriated in 1913 to pay deficiencies occurring chiefly before statehood about \$35,000. The appropriation for interest and sinking fund made in 1912 was \$30,000; for interest and sinking fund in 1913, \$164,000.

Under the State constitution the tax levy for state purposes, being salaries, expenses, etc. and all extraordinary appropriations, is limited to four mills, which includes the one mill for roads. The valuation for 1913

**BRIGHTEN UP**

We have just received a shipment of 916 Cans of Guaranteed Inspected Floor, Household and Carriage Paints, JAP-A-LAC and VARNISHES, TURPENTINE & OILS.

Anything from a half pint to 10 Gallon cans.—Also see the 16 artistic suggestions on how to paint Your Home.

THE **Roberts & Leahy Mercantile Co.**

(INCORPORATED)  
LORDSBURG NEW MEXICO

JOSHUA S. RAYNOLDS, President. EDGAR W. KAYSER, Cashier.  
JAS. GRAHAM McNARY, Vice-President. WALTER M. BUTLER, Asst. Cashier.  
W. L. TOOLEY, Vice-President. G. T. MOORE, Asst. Cashier.

THE **First National Bank**

EL PASO, TEXAS

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS..... \$ 800,000  
DEPOSITS..... 4,500,000

United States Depository  
4 per cent. interest paid on Savings Accounts.

Correspondence is invited from those who contemplate opening initial or additional accounts in El Paso.

Assets..... \$6,000,000

Deposits made by mail are promptly acknowledged.

**Rainy Days**

come to everybody. Life has more ups than downs. Right now while you are making, you ought to be saving

For the Rainy Day.

Where is the money you have been earning all these years? Some one else has deposited it in the bank. Why don't you put your own money in the bank?—Why let the other fellow save what you earn?

Start Today, Open a Bank Account With

**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK**

of Lordsburg, N. M.

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE.**

**EAGLE DRUG MERCANTILE CO.**

MINE AND RANCH SUPPLIES

TRADE MARK

IDEAL TAILORED

Life's Little Sorrows.  
"Rich women have no real joys."  
"No; the stores never have a clearance sale of diamond necklaces."  
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A young man like, an old man needy.  
—Italian proverb.

Straight as it  
There is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well out with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cures has gained a world wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all dealers.—Adv.

Frequently the Way.  
"It seems to me that he made a very sound argument."  
"Yes, and did you notice he made very little noise about it?"—Chicago Record Herald.

Found a Cure for Rheumatism.  
"I suffered with rheumatism for two years and could not get my right hand to my mouth for that length of time," writes Lee L. Chapman, Mapleton, Iowa. "I suffered terrible pain so I could not sleep or lie still at night. Five years ago I began using Chamberlain's Liniment and in two months I was well and have not suffered with rheumatism since." For sale by all dealers.—Advertisement.

**Mining Blanks**

AT THE **LIBERAL OFFICE**

# WESTERN LIBERAL.

Lordsburg New Mexico

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS.

Entered at the Post Office at Lordsburg as Second Class Mail Matter.

By DON H. KEDDIE.

### Subscription Prices.

Three Months..... \$1.00  
Six Months..... 1.75  
One Year..... 3.00  
Subscription Always Payable in Advance.

THERE is a prohibition fight on at Santa Fe, and efforts are being made to have a prohibition election. Mayor Sargent, who was recently elected, comes out in an interview opposing prohibition for Santa Fe, saying that a legislature could not hold a successful session in a prohibition town.

MONDAY and Tuesday there were many telegrams sent to Washington from all over the country by people offering to enlist in the war in Mexico. Every patriot who telegraphed wanted to enlist as an officer. Those who were willing to go as privates did not have enough money to pay telegraph tolls.

THE governor has appointed John Cole as Sheriff of Lincoln County in the place of Porfirio Chavez, who was removed by Judge Medler. The governor says that counting Chavez there are two sheriffs, one near sheriff and twenty-three other fellows in the state. The people will watch to see which class the governor's appointee falls in. He is the best man the governor could get, but was not the governor's first choice. The man he wanted to appoint would not accept the position.

THERE was an interesting case before the court at Tucuman last week. Wm. F. Buchanan had been a banker at that place, and sold out his bank. In a few days it went into the hands of a receiver, who claimed Buchanan had looted it before selling. He was arrested on the charge of embezzlement, and tried. The trial was a long one, and the evidence, as it is in all such cases, was complicated. The jury was out 28 hours and brought in a verdict of acquittal. Judge Leib lectured the jury for bringing in such a verdict, and discharged them from further duty. There were three more charges against Buchanan, and he was at liberty on bail. Judge Leib ordered him under arrest, and fixed his bail at \$5,000 on each charge.

We sometimes have hot times at school elections in Lordsburg, and there have been many strong words used in regard to the schools, but Lordsburg is quiet as compared with Gallup. The wife of Banker Morris is a member of the school board, and did not like Superintendent Bishop. She preferred charges against him, trying to get him fired. There was a trial, and Bishop won out. Last week Bishop was going to his home when Morris came up behind him in the street, hit him on the head with a rock, knocking him unconscious, and then when he was down, kicked him in the face and body, breaking three ribs. At first it was thought Bishop might die, and Morris was put under ten thousand dollars bond for his appearance, but later accounts say Bishop is getting better, and will recover.

ON the first page is printed an interview with Governor McDonald regarding state revenues. The governor explains that the taxes do not produce enough to pay the expenses of the state. The tax rate cannot be raised, for it is limited by the constitution, and the only way the revenue can be increased is by increasing the amount of property taxed, and this can only be done by having an assessment that will bring out all the property in the state, and getting a fair value on it. Under our present plan of assessing property this cannot be done, for the men elected assessors will not do it. The governor wants laws passed that will give the state officials more authority over the assessing problem, so that the matter of local influences will be cut out, and a fair assessment be made. The governor is right, and it is to be hoped the legislature will agree with him. Read the interview.

When the governors got to Douglas last week they were taken to the country club, where a dinner had been prepared for them. After dining a trip was made around town, to show the visitors the place. The party finally drew up to the Mexican custom house, where permission was given to visit Agua Prieta. The procession was led by a big white motor car owned by the State of Arizona, which carried the two governors, their aids, and the mayor of Douglas. They drove to the bull ring, which

was the center of the fighting at the time of the battle of Agua Prieta, where the machines stopped and the lamps were lighted. They then started for Douglas, driving past the barracks, where they were stopped and investigated. The captain found three swords on the militia officers, and immediately ordered the bugler to sound "to arms" and about a million boys all armed with rifles rolled out of the barracks. There was a dozen cars in the procession, and the riders did not feel good when they saw the armed soldiers. The Mexican captain was for arresting the militia officers for invading Mexico armed and in uniform. Finally the matter was compromised by turning the swords over to the Mexican, who gave a receipt for them, and the procession was allowed to proceed, and there was a relieved set of Americans. Perhaps the happiest man of the lot was County Surveyor Fred Cox, who had a six shooter in a grip on his machine. When the word to go was passed Fred started his machine on the high, with the throttle wide open, it jumped twenty feet, and never stopped speeding till he had passed the custom house. Friday Col. A. M. Guerrero, who is in command of the Mexican troops, and who happened to be at Nogales at the time of the visit of the governors, returned to Agua Prieta. When he learned what had happened he read the riot act to the captain and returned the swords. The captain explained that he had not been informed of the intended visit of the governors, and when he saw fourteen automobiles in the town he was afraid of another Tampico affair.

District Attorney Royall, when in town last week told the LIBERAL about the saving to the county made on the last grand jury. Generally the grand jury costs the county from \$1,500 to \$3,000, including not only the money paid the jurors, but the expense of summoning witnesses, and paying them. Mr. Royall had only a little over a month to prepare for this grand jury, and had not got all things ready, but as it was he had the cases so well in hand that he cut down the time of the grand jury, and saved so much on witnesses that the session only cost the county \$900. He expects to do better in the future, by attending examining trials, reducing the testimony to writing, he takes his typewriter and can work it about as fast as the ordinary witness will talk. He thus finds out whether there is evidence enough to convict a man, and if there is not the case never will come before the grand jury, and there will not be such a list of no bills reported. In many of the cases the evidence he takes at the examining trial is enough to cause an indictment, and thus the county is saved the expense of bringing the witnesses before the grand jury. In the future the sessions will be much shorter, and he hopes to reduce the expenses of the grand jury to \$500, and secure as satisfactory results as have heretofore been obtained. This paying attention to examining trials by the district attorney has long been urged by the LIBERAL, as a matter of economy. When the district attorneys were appointed nothing could be secured, for they did not owe their jobs to the people, and did no more work than was necessary. During the last campaign the LIBERAL tried to get expressions from the different candidates regarding this matter, but was not successful. The LIBERAL predicts that Mr. Royall's record will make the next candidate for district attorney promise the people to attend to the business of prosecuting, save the county money, and earn his salary.

The Silver City Independent reports that George H. Utter has bought the Steeprock properties, and will start them up again. Those properties have produced many millions of dollars in the past, at a time when the modern scientific treatment of ore was unknown. Mr. Utter is confident that he can mine and treat the ores at a huge profit. The Steeprock development company is owned by the London Exploration company, which owns some of the big mines in Africa, and has mines all over the world. In some manner it was induced to invest at Steeprock in the early nineties. After working the property for a time the London office concluded it had no bonanza, and ordered the mines shut down. Since then they have been under the care of a keeper, except on one or two occasions when a sale was under negotiation, when the intending purchaser would work them. The trouble with all the buyers was that they did not have enough capital to work them. This will not trouble Mr. Utter.

Tuesday Land Commissioner Ervien held a sale of state lands at Daming, it having been advertised for some weeks. There were 31,000 acres sold and the entire tract was purchased by California capitalists for \$6.10 an acre. The land will be subdivided and sold after the most improved form of land selling as developed by California specialists in that line.

## G. E. MARTEENY ATTORNEY BEFORE U. S. LAND OFFICE PLATS PREPARED.—SCRIP FOR SALE Las Cruces, New Mexico

### NOTICE Department of the Interior U. S. LAND OFFICE Las Cruces, N. M., March 11, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that Zachariah A. Morris, of Animas, N. M., who, on October 1, 1909, made homestead entry, No. 08813, for SW 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 27, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 28, Township 23 S., Range 13 W., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Alfred B. Ward, U. S. Commissioner, at Animas, N. M., on the 24th day of April 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Melvin A. Wood, of Animas, N. M.  
Charles Conner, of Animas, N. M.  
Myrt M. Matoney, of Animas, N. M.  
Robert B. Wood, of Animas, N. M.  
Jose Gonzales, Register.  
First pub. March 20.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the State of New Mexico has applied for the survey of  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 15; SW 1/4 Sec. 15 and N 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 28, all in T. 24 S., R. 30 W., and the exclusive right of selection by the state for sixty days, as provided by the Act of Congress approved August 15th, 1904 (28 Stat., 204), and after the expiration of such a period of sixty days any land that may remain unselected by the state and not otherwise appropriated according to law shall be subject to disposal under general laws as other public lands. This notice does not affect any adverse appropriation by settlement or otherwise except under rights that may be found to exist prior to inception.

Done at Santa Fe this 11th Day of March, A. D. 1914.  
WILLIAM C. McDONALD,  
Governor of New Mexico.  
First publication March 27.

### NOTICE Department of the Interior U. S. LAND OFFICE Las Cruces, N. M., April 10, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that Fred C. Bohne, of Hachita, N. M., who, on March 16, 1911, made homestead entry, No. 6228 for SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 26, Township 29 S., Range 17 W., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Alfred B. Ward, U. S. Commissioner, at Animas, N. M., on the 26th day of May 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Ope Parker, of Hachita, N. M.  
Bill N. Corbett, of Hachita, N. M.  
John Croom, of Piasa, N. Mex.  
G. Adams, of Piasa, N. Mex.  
Jose Gonzales, Register.  
First publication April 17, 1914.

### NOTICE Department of the Interior U. S. LAND OFFICE Las Cruces, N. M. April 4, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sarah Ann Ormsby, of Lordsburg, N. M., who, on Sept. 28, 1908, made homestead entry, No. 6228, for N 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 25, Township 20 S., Range 17 W., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before D. H. Keddie, U. S. Commissioner, at Lordsburg, N. M., on the 25th day of May 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
J. C. Brook, of Lordsburg, N. M.  
Wm. E. Scarborough, of Lordsburg, N. M.  
E. R. Wright, of Lordsburg, N. M.  
Vernon Wright, of Lordsburg, N. M.  
Jose Gonzales, Register.  
First pub. April 10.

### NOTICE Department of the Interior U. S. LAND OFFICE Las Cruces, N. M., March 11, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that William H. Clark, of Cloverdale, N. M., who, on Nov. 22, 1910, made homestead entry, No. 94918 for NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 7, N 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 8, Township 24 S., Range 20 W., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Alfred B. Ward, U. S. Commissioner, at Animas, N. M., on the 26th day of May 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
Oscar Barnett, of Cloverdale, N. M.  
Walter Griffin, of Cloverdale, N. M.  
William B. Hughes, of Cloverdale, N. M.  
Harley N. Autroy, of Cloverdale, N. M.  
Jose Gonzales, Register.  
First pub. April 17.

## Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe

THE  
QUICKEST  
WAY TO  
All Colorado Points

THROUGH  
PULLMAN  
ACCOMMODATIONS

SPECIAL  
LOW RATES  
TO ALL POINTS

"TALK ABOUT GOOD MEALS!"

They are served along the "Santa Fe" by Mr. Fred Harvey, the noted Caterer of America. His meals have no equal in the world.

"The High Way" and Scenic Road

To Colorado and to all points

## Arizona & New Mexico Railway Co.

PASSENGER SERVICE  
Mountain Time

Southbound.	Northbound.
6:45 am—Lv. Clifton, Ar.	4:40 pm
7:30 am—Lv. Guthrie, Lv.	4:01 pm
8:19 am—Lv. Duncan, Lv.	3:06 pm
9:35 am—Lv. Lordsburg, Lv.	2:00 pm
10:45 am—Ar. Hachita, Lv.	12:36 pm

South bound train connects with Southern Pacific west bound trains Nos. 1 and 2 leaving Lordsburg at 11:08 A. M. and 12:20 P. M., and with Southern Pacific east bound train No. 2, leaving at 12:20 P. M., also with El Paso & Southwestern east and west bound trains Nos. 5 and 6, leaving Hachita at 10:50 and 11:20 A. M. respectively.

## Good Seeds GOOD CROPS

Yellow or White Onion Sets  
Alfalfa, Sugar Corn or Milo  
Maize Seeds.

Lawn Grass &  
Clover Seeds

Triumph or Early Rose  
POTATOS

AND EVERYTHING IN  
D. M. FERRY'S & Co.  
FLOWER and VEGETABLE Seeds.

AT  
R. & L. M. Co.

## Notice

The following will apply  
on Gallup Lump Coal.

One Ton - - - \$10.50  
Half Ton - - - 5.25  
Fourth Ton - - - 2.75  
One Sack - - - 70c.

W. F. RITTER.

## PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

OF SILVER CITY, (Opposite Post Office)

Capital \$50,000.00 - Full Paid

We do a General Banking Business

4 per cent Paid on Saving Accounts for full calendar months

Officers and Directors:

B. C. MARLEY, President C. A. MARRIOTT, Vice-Pres.  
S. O. BAKER, Secy. and Treas.  
Van T. Manville E. S. Edwards A. J. Boulware G. K. Angle  
J. W. Bible D. B. Robertson.



## Southern Pacific Sunset Route

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

"The High Way" and Scenic Road

BEST PULLMAN AND DINER SERVICE

### Personally Conducted Tourist EXCURSIONS

—TO—  
EASTERN POINTS

For further information inquire of  
J. H. McCLURE, Agent.

or address  
E. W. CLAPP,  
ASST. GEN. FRT. & PASS. AGENT.  
Tucson, Ariz.

## Mining Blanks

—AT THE—  
Liberal Office

## THE WHITE IS KING



The BEST all-round Family Sewing Machine that can be produced. Made in both ROTARY and VIBRATOR styles. The rotary makes both LOCK and CHAIN stitch. The latest up to the minute steel attachments with each machine. Sold on easy payments. Send name and address for our beautiful H. T. catalogue free.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,  
1460 MARKET STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

T. A. Lister, who has been in El Paso for some weeks, returned to Lordsburg Tuesday.

R. H. Boulware was over from Silver City this week, shaking hands with his many friends.

Mrs. R. P. Barnes, of Silver City, has been in the city, visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. R. Coon.

Judge McGrath returned from Silver City last Friday, where he had been motoring with his son, the sheriff.

Jose R. Padilla has been appointed postmaster at Steeplerock. He has had charge of the office for some time as an assistant.

Geo. F. Gardner, who has been promoting the Silver City saving bank, was in the city this week, on a stock selling expedition.

Carl Donagan was in the city Saturday, returning to his Hachita home from a trip to Globe, where he is interested in a large mercantile business.

Will A. Simpson has been in the city this week, visiting his mother and old time friends. He is now employed as a policeman in El Paso, and has made good.

Scott's auto stages, Nos. 3 and 4 arrived in town Monday night from Duncan, bringing a party of musicians and dancers who came to attend the dance given that night at the Knights of Pythias hall.

Tuesday must have been a busy day for the El Paso newsboys. The edition of the Evening Herald that reached the Lordsburg subscribers was marked Extra, and had a line telling it was the fifteenth edition.

District Attorney Royall, W. B. Walton, and Sheriff McGrath went down to Hachita last Saturday to investigate a case of alleged calf stealing. The suspected man showed he had bought the dogies, and had not stolen them.

John L. Burnside went down to Las Cruces Saturday and took possession of the land office, which he will manage for the next four years. The LIBERAL predicts that Mr. Burnside will prove to be a most competent receiver.

Wm. Blackburn and Peter Jochem have bought a Ford car, with which they will travel over the mountains on their prospecting trips. They are probable the first prospectors to use a motor car on their prospecting trips. Henry Ford is modernizing every class of business.

Rodeo is to have another deep well. Summerell & Sitts are drilling it for B. P. Lemon. The well is five and five-eighths inches in diameter, and is to be a thousand feet deep, if necessary. It is in Arizona, and is about a mile northwest of the well drilled last summer, from which no artesian flow was secured.

J. W. Gould and Joe Olney were arrested this week by the United States marshal, and gave bonds to appear at the next term of court. It is understood that Wayne Brazel also has been arrested, and that the arrests were caused by some irregularity in the proving up on Brazel's homestead. Messrs. Olney and Gould were his witnesses at the time he made his final proof.

D. F. Sellards, of the Animas, was called before the United States grand jury to tell about the depredations made in the valley by cattle. While there he found out he had a right to protect his crops, even to the extent of using fire arms on invading stock. His fences have been torn down by stray stock, and his crops eaten up. Other residents of the valley have suffered similarly, and it is probable they will protect themselves in the future.

B. B. Ownby, with his Ford car, took Lawyer Walton down to Hachita last Friday, and on Saturday brought him and District Attorney Royall back. They came by Separ and made the forty-two miles in one hour and forty-seven minutes. When that car came out of Mexico, at the time the governors of New Mexico and Arizona were held up at Agua Prieta, it acquired the habit of fast running, which it keeps up.

Postmaster Lehman, of Clifton, is proving as gifted a disciple of Hawkshaw as is William J. Burns. His office is provided with boxes which have combination locks on them, and any one who knows the combination can open them. The renter of one box has been complaining that his box was being robbed. Last week Mr. Lehman set a trap for the thief. He put a parcel in the box, and arranged a string so that the parcel was taken from the box an alarm would sound, and waited for developments. The lobby of the office is open all night and about nine o'clock his alarm went off. He rushed to the lobby and found Manuel Urquides there with the package in his hand. Manuel was arrested, his house searched and some of the missing mail was found. These combination locks on postoffice boxes are not safe, only the key locked boxes are to be depended on.

A girl has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Outler.

Bynum Brothers, of Silver City, have opened the Eagle restaurant in the Vendome hotel building. They come here well recommended as restaurateurs. They employ white help only, and give their business their personal attention. Their patrons here speak in the highest terms of their service, and are well pleased with the chance of being served by white people. They are a distinct addition to the business interests of Lordsburg.

Rodeo turned out in good shape to meet the governors, and there was a large crowd there from Pratt, Animas, Hachita, San Simon and the ranches. The new Borderland hotel fed the crowd while the two governors and their immediate party were dined by A. T. Prather, at his new residence. After the governors and their party left the other visitors remained and there was a dance which lasted till the next morning.

The soldiers down at Hachita may be good soldiers, but when it comes to playing ball they are not one, two or three. Sunday a bunch of them motored up to Lordsburg for a game of ball, with the local club. After playing for a time the Lordsburg boys got tired and let the soldiers make one run, the only one they got in the game. The Lordsburg boys scored thirty-five.

Tuesday afternoon Remedio Magana applied to the section foreman, who was working a gang of men in the yard, for a job. He showed a service letter, showing he had worked satisfactorily for the Santa Fe company, as a section hand. He was hired to go to work the next morning. He stayed around the men at work, and was warned to keep off the tracks. There was some broken wood on one of the tracks, which he was gathering up for firewood when the switch engine threw a string of cars on that track. Magana did not see the cars and they caught him, killing him instantly, his head being severed from his body. He was a man about 33 years old, and was a stranger here.

What action the constitutionalists will take over the Veracruz affair is not known. As they are after Huerta. The sensible thing would be to urge Uncle Sam on, and profit by his work. However it is seldom that a Mexican does the sensible thing, and they may resent the action of our government, and may want to fight for their country. There is a feeling of unrest all along the Mexican border, and every town wants a detachment of United States soldiers stationed in the town for protection. Yuma is especially anxious, for there is danger of the Mexicans cutting the Imperial canal, and opening the levees, which would prove the destruction of the Imperial valley.

The secretary of the interior has designated certain lands in Grant county as coming under the enlarged homestead act, and the LIBERAL has been supplied with a copy of the list which was issued this month, any person interested in these lands can consult the list at this office. It has platted the lands in the Animas valley, in townships 24 and 25 south, ranges 19 and 20 west, and these plats can be seen at this office. Besides these four townships there is land for enlarged homesteads in T 32 S 16 W; 29-19; 33-19; 34-19; and 32, 33, 34 S 20 W. The land in the townships adjoining Arizona from 12 miles north of Steins to 12 miles south of Rodeo, are designated as coming under the enlarged homestead act.

Saturday President Wilson backed up Admiral Mayo, and told Huerta he must fire a salute to the American flag by six o'clock Sunday night, or take the consequences. Huerta is ready to take anything, so he chose to take the consequences, and fired no salute. Monday there was a joint session of both houses of congress and the president read a message, tailing of the many insults Huerta had offered this nation, and asked for permission to spank him. The house immediately passed a resolution instructing the president to proceed against Huerta. The senate was standing by the president, but did not like confining the matter to Huerta, and the matter was debated all day, without coming to any definite conclusion. A German vessel was due at Veracruz, loaded with munitions of war, for the Huerta government. It was not advisable to let this cargo be landed, so the president, without waiting for the formal action of the senate, instructed Admiral Fletcher to take Veracruz, which he did Tuesday afternoon, without much of a struggle, landing marines and sailors, and taking possession of the custom house.

For Sale at a Sacrifice. House, Barn, Tents, Pump Jack, 100 feet of 4 inch pipe. Wooden pump rod, Garden Drill, wagon cover and Mule. Apply to Mrs. A. FEATHERS.

Ford advertisement featuring the Ford logo and text: 'On six Continents—the Ford is the favorite car. And it's gaining constant in world-wide popularity. It's the one car built for all countries—all climates—all conditions. An its light weight and unequalled strength make it most economical. Five hundred dollars is the price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—F. O. B. Detroit, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from J. S. BROWN, Lordsburg, N. M., PHONE No. 12.'

The democratic state committee will meet at Santa Fe tomorrow to elect a new chairman and a new secretary. Chairman Hudspeth resigned when he was appointed marshal, and Karl Green, the secretary, has been appointed to an office in the east. The committee is figuring on doing great things this summer and fall.

April is the month for showers. It is an old, old saying that 'April showers make May flowers.' We have been getting the April showers for the past week, or so, but as they are of the variety known as New Mexico rains they will not make many May flowers. There has been nearly every afternoon a heavy wind accompanied by dust.

NOTICE Department of the Interior U. S. LAND OFFICE Las Cruces, N. M., March 11, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tax W. Gallman, legal representative of Reuben D. Gallman, of Animas, N. M., who, on October 6, 1904, made homestead entry, No. 4906 (8024) for SW 1/4 Sec. 17, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 20, Township 29 S, Range 20 W, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Alfred B. Ward, U. S. Commissioner at Animas, N. M. on the 24th day of April 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Holmes Maddox, of Animas, N. M. Samuel Ward, of Animas, N. M. William N. Gibson, of Animas, N. M. Oliver G. King, of Animas, N. M. Jose Gonzales, Register. First Pub. March 20.

NOTICE Department of the Interior UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Las Cruces, N. M. March 11, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that William D. Queen, of Rodeo, N. M., who, on Nov. 19, 1912, made homestead entry, No. 6774, for W 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 2, Township 29 S, Range 20 W, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Three Year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before A. A. Garland, United States Commissioner, at Rodeo, N. M. on the 24th day of April 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: W. O. Shugart, of Rodeo, N. M. C. E. New, of Rodeo, N. M. A. E. Vest, of Rodeo, N. M. T. L. Vest, of Rodeo, N. M. Jose Gonzales, Register. First pub. March 20.

NOTICE Department of the Interior U. S. LAND OFFICE Las Cruces, N. M., March 12, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that Julian Bejarano, of Duncan, Arizona, who, on April 29, 1909, made homestead entry, No. 8934, for SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 2, Township 18 S, Range 21 W, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before D. H. Kedeis, U. S. Commissioner, at Lordsburg, N. M., on the 27th day of April 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: H. W. T. Cooper, of Duncan, Arizona. H. W. Cooper, of Duncan, Arizona. W. F. Foster, of Duncan, Arizona. A. Bejarano, of Duncan, Arizona. Jose Gonzales, Register. First pub. March 20.

WATCHMAKER JEWELER H. LEMON (Late of London, England) OLIFTON, ARIZONA. The repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry a specialty. All work done in a workmanlike manner and guaranteed or money refunded. Shop located in the Arizona copper company's store.

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NOTICE Department of the Interior U. S. LAND OFFICE Las Cruces, N. M., April 6, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Dickenson, of Hachita, N. M., who, on August 20, 1910, made homestead entry, No. 9472, for SW 1/4 Sec. 25 SW 1/4 Sec. 21, Township 30 S, Range 20 W, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before T. J. Brown, U. S. Commissioner, at Hachita, N. M., on the 25th day of May 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Chas. Upshaw, of Hachita, N. M. William T. Holcomb, of Hachita, N. M. Frank L. McKinney, of Hachita, N. M. James H. Easley, of Hachita, N. M. JOSE GONZALES, Register. First pub. April 15.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank At El Paso, in the State of Texas, At the close of business March 4, 1914. Resources. Loans and discounts, 84,000,145.36. Overdrafts, secured and unsecured, 82.28. U. S. bonds to secure circulation, 800,030.00. U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposit, 150,000.00. Bonds, securities, etc., 40,771.35. Banking house furniture and fixtures, 38,880.49. Other real estate owned, 114,877.03. Due from national banks (not reserve agents), 1100,826.05. Due from state and private banks and bank ers, trust companies and savings banks, 180,827.70. Due from approved Federal reserve agents, 1,000,000.00. Checks and other cash items, 14,015.56. Exchange for clearing house, 168,369.23. Notes of other national banks, 136,825.00. Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents, 1,908.87. Legal money reserve in bank, viz: Specie, 520,438.65. U. S. treasury notes, 50,000.00. Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (3 per cent circulation), 40,000.00. Total, 87,806,456.29. Liabilities. Capital stock paid in, 800,000.00. Surplus fund, 200,000.00. Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, 45,756.29. National Bank notes outstanding, 771,800.00. Due to other national banks, 483,641.16. Due to state & private banks and bankers, 231,127.00. Due to trust companies and savings banks, 457,305.37. Due to approved reserve agents, 24,870.03. Individual deposits subject to check, 3,300,000.61. Time certificates of deposit, 1,122,313.20. Certified checks, 14,564.00. Cashier's checks outstanding, 61,250.80. United States deposits, 134,646.49. Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers, 4,372.54. Total, 87,806,456.29.

State of Texas, County of El Paso, ss: I, Edgar W. Kayser, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDGAR W. KAYSER, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of March 1914. F. J. MILLER, Notary Public. Correct-Attest: C. S. PICKRELL, J. G. McNARY, J. J. MUNDY, Directors.

TO TRAPPERS. Ship your wild animal skins to A. H. Hilton Mercantile Co., San Antonio, New Mexico. Over forty years experience in the business, with European manufacturers for outlet. Highest prices guaranteed. 11-22-12.

Constipation. For many years I was troubled, in spite of all so-called remedies I used. At last I found quick relief and cure in those mild, yet thorough and really wonderful DR. KING'S New Life Pills. Adolph Schinzeck, Buffalo, N. Y. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Digests What You Eat And Makes the Stomach Sweet. H. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, Ill. Sold by Eagle Drug Company. FERRY'S SEEDS. Plant breeding and selecting has been our business for years. We market the results in the shape of thoroughbred vegetables and flower seeds. They grow good crops. 1914 SEED ANNUAL FREE ON REQUEST. D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

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# The White Goose

Took a Leading Part in a Motorcar Romance

By CLARISSA MACKIE

Jim Radford would never have seen the white goose if his motorcar had not broken down three miles away from the nearest village.

He emerged from under the body of the big machine and wiped the grime from his face. For an hour he had worked with his coat off and his sleeves rolled to his elbows. He was tired, hot and exceedingly disgusted.

"There is only one thing to do," he decided dully, "and that is to walk back to that forsaken hole and hire an ox team to yank me out of this."

So he pulled on his coat and, not realizing the untidy appearance of his good looking countenance and the disorder of his unruly hair, tramped down the road toward the village.

Presently he came to a crossroads, where a signpost pointed fingers in two different directions. Each finger read, "Delmore, 3 Miles."

Both roads were well traveled, although they plunged into thick woods. Jim could not remember which road he had taken nor could he decide which one to choose now.

So he tossed a penny and turned into the right hand road. On one hand there was a steeply wooded hill broken in one place by a limestone road, marked "Private." On the other side was a stretch of oak forest.

A few hundred yards after he had passed the private road Jim Radford heard a strange sound behind him, something between a cluck and a quack and a croak. He turned around and discovered an immense white goose waddling at his heels.

"For the love of Mike!" ejaculated Jim. "I don't mind a good dog at heel, but a goose—never! Avanti!" he shouted, and the bird stopped short, stretched her neck and hissed wickedly.

"Wont, eh?" Jim picked up a stone and hurled it at the goose. She nimbly side stepped the missile and hissed again. Jim went on his way confident that the bird would turn about and go home, wherever it might be.

Half a mile farther on he turned around and was disgusted to find that the goose was still following him, although she had increased the distance between them by a few yards.

He paused and considered. It would never do for him to enter the village with a white goose trailing after him, nor did he care to meet a party of motorists on the way. There was too much misplaced humor in the world for that.

"If you insist on going to Delmore on ahead, goose," he ordered when



"I BELIEVE YOU ARE THE SAME MAN WHO BOBBED OUR CHICKEN ROOST."

I missed the goose, and here I find you driving it to market."

"It followed me," was Jim's reply. "It doesn't look that way," said the girl significantly, and Jim remembered with a curious winking of the heart that it would be hard to prove an alibi, for he had been shooting the confounded bird with a small branch when the motorcar had overtaken him.

While Jim had been pondering these things the girl's eyes had never left his face.

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" he asked at last.

"I believe you're the man who robbed our chicken roosts last week," replied the girl—"when you poisoned our dog, Ponto?"

"Poisoned your dog?" echoed Jim blankly. "Do I look like a man who would poison a dog?"

But the girl evaded the verbal answer, although her eyes frankly acknowledged that she believed the disreputable figure before her would be guilty of almost any crime.

"You will pick up the goose and get into the car," she said crisply.

"Suppose I prefer to run away?" asked Jim angrily.

"You dare not," she said coolly and displayed a very serviceable little revolver. "Now, pick up that goose and get into the car. I'm going to take you to Delmore to the nearest magistrate. These petty thievements are contemptible."

For a few moments Jim stared incredulously at the girl, but her expression of determination was unwavering. There was no softening of her long lashed blue eyes, and her red lips were firmly set. His eyes wandered to the car, which was of the latest model—in fact, it was a duplicate of his own handsome car. Suddenly a steely gleam came into his gray eyes, and he moved around the car.

"I'll pick up the goose and go with you," he decided grimly.

Whereupon ensued a quarter hour of undoubted amusement to the girl in the motorcar, for the goose objected to being caught and fought viciously with feet and bill and wings, but Jim came off triumphant, although his appearance was rendered more disreputable than before. Now his face was plastered with mud, and there was a little trickle of blood on one cheek where the goose had pecked him.

"I am sorry you are hurt," said the girl in a strangled voice as Jim climbed into the tonneau and wrapped the indignant bird in a robe so that only the head and long neck were visible.

"No matter, so long as justice and right triumph!" retorted Jim dryly, and the girl's face went suddenly serious, and she shot a queer, doubtful glance at him.

In another moment the car jerked forward, and they were off for Delmore.

Once the girl turned sharply around. "I thought you laughed!" she murmured, a hint of embarrassment in her lovely face.

"I expect it was the goose—laughing at me, no doubt," said Jim gloomily.

She turned her face away and gave her entire attention to the operation of the car. Jim watched her furtively and could not help but grudgingly admire her skill in driving. The road was narrow, and once or twice they met other vehicles, the occupants of which invariably stared with surprise at the battered young man in the tonneau, who appeared to be in attendance upon a very ill goose, and many of them appeared to recognize the girl, for they exchanged gay greetings as they passed.

At last they came into the long village street, and the car swerved into the driveway of a large, white painted residence.

"I am taking you before the magistrate, Judge Pinney," said the girl crisply.

"Young Oscar Pinney's dad?" cried Jim eagerly.

"Yes—do you know Oscar?" asked the girl in a surprised sort of way.

"I've heard of him," muttered Jim, for Oscar had been his classmate at college.

Judge Pinney came down the front steps to greet them. He was a tall, white bearded man, whose austere countenance did not change in the least when the girl stated her errand.

"You did well to bring him to me, Carol," he said. "Please come into my office and make your complaint." He helped Carol to the ground and then motioned Jim to follow.

"Bring the goose," he ordered.

Jim meekly obeyed and presently found himself standing before Judge Pinney's great walnut desk, while Carol Delmore briefly stated her complaint against the unkempt and much frazzled youth, who was compelled to hold the goose all the while.

Now Judge Pinney looked over his spectacles at Jim, and his voice rasped sharply.

"Well, young man, what have you to say?" he demanded.

"I wish to enter a complaint against Miss Delmore," replied Jim calmly.

The girl uttered a queer cry and exchanged an amused glance with the magistrate.

Judge Pinney drew another printed form before him. "State your grievance," he said briefly.

"I desire to prosecute Miss Delmore for stealing my motorcar."

"Your motorcar?" shrieked Carol.

Judge Pinney leaned across the desk. "Stop this nonsense, young man!" he roared.

"It is the truth," insisted Jim, and then in a few well chosen words he stated his case—how his car had broken down three miles from Delmore, how he had failed to repair it after a couple of hours' strenuous labor and how he had set out to walk to Delmore for help. Then he related the

chase of the Hamadan goose and his capture by Miss Carol Delmore.

"I recognized the car before I entered it," concluded Jim. "There are certain outward marks by which every man can identify his own machine; besides that, my monogram is on the panels of the doors, and in the pockets are road maps and other papers bearing my name, and I have here"—he reached into an inner breast pocket and brought out a Russian leather case—"my driver's license. It also has the number of my car, the one outside. What I cannot understand is this: I left the car crippled by the roadside, and yet Miss Delmore was able to drive it without trouble."

Judge Pinney looked from the license card to the young man who had presented it, glanced about at the number being swung from the rear of the big car, which was plainly visible, and then he turned to the girl with a mistrustful light in his eyes.

"Well, Carol, what have you got to say?"

Carol's lovely face was going first red and then white, and Jim's admiration felt an added emotion—pity for her confusion—and every one knows



"WELL, YOUNG MAN, WHAT HAVE YOU TO SAY?" HE DEMANDED.

# WOMEN OF POLAND

More Ardent Than the Men in Their Love For Their Country.

TOIL AGES PEASANT GIRLS.

Hard and Rough Laboring Work Makes Them Appear Old and Haggard Before They Reach Thirty. Charms of the Women of the Upper Classes.

Woman occupies a position of unusual prominence in Poland. Some place her as superior to man in nearly every way. In the various conspiracies and in the revolutions against Russia Polish women have had an important part. Many have given up all their worldly goods in the cause of their country, while others have fought on the field of battle and lost their lives in the same cause. Still others have gone into exile without a murmur. They are capable of any sacrifice for patriotism, and they prove their sincerity by their actions. The women are still the most zealous patriots, and it is due to them more than to the other sex that patriotic feeling is still so intense. Thus writes Nevil O. Winter in his "Poland of Today and Yesterday."

The Polish women, he continues, have always been noted for their beauty and the perfect shape of their hands and feet. They take part in all the social affairs, and no festival is complete without their presence. They are extremely good linguists, and nearly all speak two or three languages. In Warsaw I met one young woman of nineteen or twenty summers, just out of school, who spoke Russian, German, French and English almost as fluently as her native Polish. This is not an uncommon accomplishment.

The women do not enjoy the social freedom of the American girls, as the chaperon is still a necessity to protect the good name of a girl. They are never left unprotected. Marriages are made in much the same manner as in France, and the contracting parties frequently know little about each other before they are joined for better or worse.

"The will of my honored parents has ever been a sacred law to me," says the Polish girl, with resignation. When a messenger came with a proposal of marriage if a goose was served with dark gravy at dinner or a pumpkin was put in the carriage as he was leaving this meant that the offer was positively refused. "He was treated to a goose fricassee" was an expression frequently heard in the olden days.

The Polish women of the upper classes are undoubtedly charming and possessed of the graces of true womanliness. Perhaps it is the possession of these womanly qualities and the absence of the masculine elements wherein lies their real charm. A pencil or brush is certainly a better medium than a pen to portray such attractive types of womanhood.

The lot of the peasant woman, however, is especially hard, as it is with all Slav races, and this is noticeable throughout all the Polish provinces. They do more than their full share of the family work. Sometimes one will see more women in the fields than men, and a kaleidoscopic effect of color is then visible. Blue, green, yellow, gold and silver are mingled in various combinations. They pin up the overskirt, which leaves a bright petticoat exposed to view.

Woman is valued chiefly for the work she can do, and she is expected to bear a large family of children as well. For a man to say that his wife does more work than a horse or two horses is considered the acme of praise. It is no wonder that a girl naturally attractive soon grows old and haggard. Hard work, with little pleasure, the care of a numerous family and no regard for personal attraction must inevitably leave their mark before many years; hence it is that many of these Polish women look haggard and old even before they have passed the third decade of life.

There are, indeed, few bright spots in a Polish peasant girl's life after marriage. In their youth some of the girls are very attractive, and they look quite charming in their picturesque national costumes that are still common in Galicia. They generally go barefooted in summer, for boots cost money. Sometimes they will carry their boots when going to church and only put them on just before entering the sanctuary.

"Do women work on the railroads as section hands?" I asked a fellow passenger on the railway in Galicia. I had seen groups of women along the track with pick and shovel in hand, but could scarcely believe that they did the hard work of that occupation.

"Yes, and they do the work better than the men," he replied.

At Cracow I have seen them carrying mortar for the masons and plasterers where new buildings are being erected. They were spading the flower beds in the parks and were doing the work as well as the masculine overseer could have done it. They hang paper or paint a house. It did not make any difference whether there were three or a dozen women working together, there was always one man who did nothing but act as overseer. Along the roads they may be seen carrying heavy bundles or pushing loaded wheelbarrows. Everywhere they may be observed doing work that involves considerable physical strength.

Solitude can be delightful only to the innocent.—Lesczynski.

# A Singular Union

It Was For the Purpose of Spending a Fortune

By SADIE OLCOTT

George Underhill on coming of age had everything to live for. He stepped into a fortune of half a million, or \$25,000 a year; was in excellent health, a favorite with his friends, especially attractive to girls, and the management of his estate was likely to give him enough to do to put an edge on his leisure moments. This was the outlook before the young man the day he was twenty-one years old.

But on that same day he noticed a swelling in his neck about the size of a baseball. He had never had an experience of any kind on his body and could not understand the sudden appearance of this one. He stood before a mirror looking at it wonderingly. He pinched it, and it hurt a little, though not much. He thought he would show it to a doctor and get his opinion upon it, but since he expected to be busy with his guardian and the lawyers nearly all day, passing the papers in receiving his estate, he deferred the matter till the morrow.

During his birthday he was so taken up with affairs pertaining to his property that he forgot all about the swelling in his neck till preparing for bed, when he noticed it again. He was a bit troubled about it and resolved that the first thing he would do in the morning would be to show it to his physician, Dr. Franklin. So as soon as the office hour of the physician came round George was admitted to his consulting room.

George did not leave Dr. Franklin's office for nearly an hour, and when he did he was in a very different mental condition from when he entered it. The lump indicated an incurable disease. The doctor tried in every way to avoid telling him this, for the double reason that his patient would suffer in mind as well as in body and his knowing that he had not long to live would hasten the end. George, however, gathered from him that he had anywhere from a few months to a few years on earth. As to how much he would suffer the doctor did not tell him. Possibly he did not know himself. He convinced his patient that he had better remain ignorant of what the disease was.

George was a philosophic fellow, and when he had recovered, so far as recovery was possible from the shock, he began to lay plans for spending the brief unexpired term of his life in a way to alleviate the condition to the best advantage. Miss Alice Woodbridge was his favorite among his girl acquaintances, and he thought he would like to have her companionship for the brief season of life left to him. He called upon her, stated the case and asked her to be his wife, agreeing to settle half his fortune upon her, the other half to be spent in such comforts or pleasures or journeys as would help him to forget his coming demise.

Miss Woodbridge asked for a few days to consider the proposition, but being a girl with an eye to improving her condition, when she gave her answer insisted that the whole amount of his estate be settled on her except the income during his life, which she considered ample for his purpose. Whether or no she was right he did not stop to consider, but broke off the negotiations.

George tried several other girls. One who had no especial affection for him refused him on the ground that she did not care to herself up for a money consideration to a man who would be in a dying condition during their married life. Others balked at this or at that till at last George had well nigh gone the rounds of the girls he would care to marry. One he had not tried. She was Lucy Ellis, an amiable, happy-go-lucky girl, from whose shoulders trouble rolled off easily and whose financial necessities were such that she was quite familiar with the pawnshop.

To Miss Ellis George concluded to make a proposal, but, being somewhat discouraged in his quest for a companion in his trouble, offered her much better terms than any he had yet proposed. After modestly telling her that he thought his income would suffice as well as a larger amount for the purpose of making him forget what was coming he promised to settle his whole estate upon her if she would marry him.

To his surprise, she threw her arms about his neck and said, with tears in her eyes: "We'll spend it all. And what will a lot of money be compared with the remembrance that we shall have at least a short time together?"

"But," he protested, "what will you live on when I am gone?"

"Why, I won't be any worse off for money than I am now, will I?"

She looked up at him from a pair of ingenuous, childlike eyes through her tears, and then and there his heart was won.

"Very well," he said. "Be it as you say."

Nevertheless it was not as she said, for George on the day of the wedding, unknown to her, placed \$100,000 in trust for her. He did not give it to her direct, for he had no confidence in her holding on to it. Since she took no part whatsoever in the management of his affairs, he was enabled to

do this without her discovering that it had been done.

George found in Lucy Ellis just what he needed. Perhaps she was too sympathetic, but sympathy in dealing with a sufferer is a good fault, and George would have rather had her sympathy than cold. But his swelling grew larger and pained him, and he needed devotion as an invalid rather than a spender of money. For awhile after their marriage they spent money like water. In this George found his wife all that was to be desired. But his sufferings gradually increased, and he was obliged to give up pleasure seeking.

He can never tell for what persons are fitted until they are tried. Lucy, of whom her husband had expected nothing as a nurse, rose to the occasion. Her sunny disposition proved a great comfort to him. When he was much cast down, instead of speaking words of encouragement which she did not feel she could give him, this did him more good than telling him what he knew was false, and he would say to himself: "Poor little girl! She suffers for me more than I suffer. I must brace up for her sake."

George's condition grew gradually worse. He would not have doctors to visit him, because he had been told that they could do him no good. Dr. Franklin came to see him occasionally and was now and then called in to effect some temporary relief. George asked him one day to tell him the nature of his disease, but the doctor convinced him that it was better for him to remain in ignorance of it.

One day Mrs. Underhill received a note from Dr. Franklin asking her to bring her husband to his office. Many cures were being announced for different diseases by investigators, but most of them excited wild hopes only to be crushed. A cure for her husband's disease had been discovered which—at any rate, in certain cases—gave temporary relief. She might tell this to the invalid, giving him to understand that the relief was expected to be only temporary. Any relief was acceptable, and, ordering a car, George was carried to the physician's office.

Dr. Franklin covered his neck with sheet lead with a hole in it large enough to admit the swelling. What else he did George could not see, and, as for Lucy, she did not understand what it meant. The doctor was bringing to bear upon the swelling some invisible current, but what it was she could not know without an altogether uncommon scientific knowledge.

Several visits were made to Dr. Franklin's office, and the swelling on the patient's neck began to recede, and after awhile it became diminutive. Then one day Lucy took up a morning newspaper and read to her husband an item of news. It was an announcement that the radium rays had been brought to bear on cancer and that the disease had been in certain cases undoubtedly interrupted. Whether or not radium would permanently cure it the operators had not considered themselves prepared to announce.

"Lucy," said George, looking at his wife with hope lighting his eye, "I shouldn't wonder if that's what my trouble is, and Dr. Franklin is applying radium in my case."

"I'm sure it is!" cried the wife with that impulsive embrace which was her treatment for both good and bad conditions.

George was to visit the doctor that morning. When he and his wife reached the office Lucy said to the physician: "Doctor, my husband has cancer, and a cure has been found."

"Who told you that?"

"The newspapers."

"Well," replied the doctor thoughtfully, "we are not yet ready to announce that we have found a cure, but we feel very hopeful."

"You mean you are certain, but you won't say so for fear of raising false expectations?"

"We're pretty well satisfied that radium is death to the cancer scourge."

The Underhills left the doctor's office a happy couple. Their visits to the doctor were continued, and with the continuance of the treatment the swelling returned to its original size. When it had almost entirely disappeared Lucy said to her husband one day: "George, don't you think it time we were beginning to get rid of some of this property that I married you to help spend? We haven't used half the income."

"That's just what I was thinking about. I fancy I can keep up the treatment as well in one city as another. Suppose we go abroad?"

"It's just the time of year to go, especially to Italy."

"We'll do it. By the bye, sweetheart, this discovery of radium as a cure for my trouble just came in time to prevent your having to spend our fortune alone."

"It wouldn't have been half the fun, would it?"

"I don't suppose it would."

She gave him a kiss, after which he wrote a note to a steamship company asking for room on the vessel to sail that day two weeks and to his banker for a letter of credit.

They sailed in February for a trip to Naples and other Italian cities, and before their departure so great had become the confidence by the medical profession that efforts were being made to preserve the radium producing grounds in the United States for the benefit of the sufferers of the dread disease, which has always been one of the scourges of humanity.

And now George and Lucy Underhill are touring in Europe, but the money they were married purposely to devote to keeping up the husband's spirits is not needed. They have all the comforts and luxuries they require without encroaching on their capital.