

9-2-1922

Belen News, 09-02-1922

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THE BELEN NEWS

BELEN, NEW MEXICO SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 2, 1922

NO. V XIII

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(publisher)
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.
July 28, 1922

Notice is hereby given that Onofre Chavez, of Cubero, N. M., who, on March 11, 1921, made homestead entry, No. 033561, for Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E 1-2 W 1-2, Section 18, Township 6 N., Range 10 W., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before U. S. Commissioner, at Grants, Valencia Co., N. M., on the 7th day of Sept. 1922.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(publisher)
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.
July 28, 1922

Notice is hereby given that Preciliano Chavez, of Cubero, N. M., who, on Aug. 6, 1918, made homestead entry, No. 033553, for W 1-2, Section 20, Township 6 N., Range 10 W., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before U. S. Commissioner, at Grants, Valencia Co., N. M., on the 7th day of Sept. 1922.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR
State of New Mexico) ss.
County of Valencia)
In the Probate Court of Valencia County, New Mexico.

In the matter of the estate of Bolesto Romero, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on the third day of July, 1922, at a regular session of the Probate Court for Valencia County, duly appointed and has qualified as administrator for the estate of Bolesto Romero, late of Los Lunas, New Mexico, deceased, and all persons are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned against said estate within the time prescribed by law, or else the time will be barred.

PUBLIC NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received until 3 P. M. of the 1st day of August A. D. 1922 at the office of the County School Superintendent at Belen, N. M., for the erection and completion of the school house of district No. 8 in the town of San Mateo, N. M.

IN THE PROBATE COURT, VALENCIA COUNTY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.
In the matter of the estate of) No.
Henry P. Feil, deceased.)

Notice is hereby given that Paul J. Feil, administrator of the estate of Henry P. Feil, deceased, has filed his final report as administrator of said estate, together with his petition praying for his discharge, and the Hon. Jesus M. Trujillo, Probate Judge of Valencia County, New Mexico, has set the 4th day of September, 1922, at the hour of 10 A. M., at the court room of said court in the Village of Los Lunas, New Mexico, as the day, time and place for hearing objections, if any there be, to said report and petition.

NOTICE OF BIDS
Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the County School Superintendent, at Belen, N. M., till 3 P. M. of the 1st day of August 1922, for two trucks to carry the pupils to and from the High School building at Belen, N. M., one truck starting from Belen and Los Lunas, and the other truck starting at El Cerrito and going

via Tome and Adelino on the east side of the river.
Valencia County Board of Education

PUBLIC NOTICE
Notice is hereby given to all citizens and tax payers of Valencia County, that the board of county commissioners of said county will meet at the court house at Los Lunas, New Mexico on the 26th day of July, 1922 at 10 A. M. for the purpose of adopting a budget covering all expenditures to county road and bridge funds for the next fiscal year.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(publisher)
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico.
June 20, 1922

Notice is hereby given that Elgin Gunn, of Laguna, N. M., who on July 27, 1918, made additional Homestead, Serial No. 032427, for S W 1-4 and E 1-2 of, Section 12, Township 6 N., Range 6 W., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3 year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before U. S. Commissioner, at Sobeysota, Valencia County, N. M., on the 8th day of August, 1922.

IN THE PROBATE COURT
Valencia county, state of New Mexico. In the matter of the estate:

Of Vidal Vallejos deceased.
Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Daniel Vallejos, administrator of the estate of Vidal Vallejos, deceased, has filed his final report as administrator of said estate, together with his petition praying for his discharge, and the Hon. Jesus M. Trujillo probate judge of Valencia County, New Mexico, has set the 4th day of September 1922 at hour of 10 A. M., at the court room of said court in the Village of Los Lunas, New Mexico, as the day, time and place for hearing objections, if any there be, to said report and petition.

Therefore any person or persons wishing to object are hereby notified to file their objections with the County Clerk of Valencia County, New Mexico, on or before the date set for said hearing.

A. A. Gutierrez,
County Clerk of Valencia County

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(Publisher)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico
July 7, 1922

Notice is hereby given that John B. McDonald, of Belen, New Mexico, who, on June 20, 1918, made original HE No. 035247 for NW 1-4 Sec. 24, 1wp. 4N., R. 3 W., and on Feb. 12, 1921, made Additional Homestead entry, No. 041501, for S 1-2 and NE 1-4, Section 24, Township, 4 N., Range 3 W., N. M. P. M. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Probate Clerk, at Los Lunas, Valencia County, New Mexico, on the 19th day of August, 1922.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(Publisher)
U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico
July 7, 1922

Notice is hereby given that John B. McDonald, of Belen, New Mexico, who, on June 20, 1918, made original HE No. 035247 for NW 1-4 Sec. 24, 1wp. 4N., R. 3 W., and on Feb. 12, 1921, made Additional Homestead entry, No. 041501, for S 1-2 and NE 1-4, Section 24, Township, 4 N., Range 3 W., N. M. P. M. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Probate Clerk, at Los Lunas, Valencia County, New Mexico, on the 19th day of August, 1922.

REGULAR SESSION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS HELD JULY 3, 1922.

The Board of County Commissioners of Valencia County met in regular session on the 3rd day of July, 1922. There were present Hon. Daniel Lucero, chairman of the board, Hon. Narciso Frances and Hon. Fred Ruing, members, Hon. Joseph F. Tondre, sheriff and Avelino A. Gutierrez, clerk.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved. The board being in order of business, a petition signed by several residents of Precincts of Tome and El Cerrito was presented, and said petition protested that a certain road that leads between San Fernando through Las Cercas to the State Highway was being obstructed and as the same is a public road as claimed in said petition, the petitioners requested that said road be cleared for public traffic.

A petition signed by several citizens of the western part of precinct No. 17, San Rafael, and living around the vicinity of San Lorenzo was presented to the board, claiming that the signers of said petition are located at a great distance from the polling place of San Rafael, thereby being a great inconvenience to these citizens and there being a sufficient number of citizens for the creation of a new precinct, out of the said precinct No. 17, San Rafael as indicated upon the petition filed, the Board of County Commissioners of Valencia county after mature deliberation on the matter proceeded to divide or create the said proposed new precinct and fix the boundaries as follows:

- All of Township 10 North, Range 13 West, New Mexico Principal Meridian.
- All of Township 10 North, Range 14 West.
- All of Township 10 North, Range 15 West.
- All of Township 9 North, Range 13.
- All of Township 9 North, Range 14.
- All of Township 9 North, Range 15 West.
- All of Township 8 North, Range 15.
- All of Township 8 North, Range 14 West.
- All of Township 8 North, Range 15 West.
- All of Township 7 North, Range 13 West.
- All of Township 7 North, Range 14 West.
- All of Township 7 North, Range 15 West.
- All of Township 6 North, Range 13 West.
- All of Township 6 North, Range 14 West.
- All of Township 6 North, Range 15 West.
- All of Township 5 North, Range 13 West.
- All of Township 5 North, Range 14 West.
- All of Township 5 North, Range 15 West.

The newly created precinct will be known hereafter as San Lorenzo Precinct No. 14. In view of the fact that the newly created precinct is already surveyed as shown by the foregoing description, the board does not see that a further survey is necessary, and furthermore a plat of said precinct is filed together with the petition with the county clerk.

Complying with the provisions of section 1202 of the compiled laws of 1915, the board of county commissioners of Valencia County hereby calls for an election to be held on the 25th day of July, 1922, for the purpose of electing a Justice of the Peace and Constable, for the new precinct No. 14, and such officers to act until their successors are duly elected and qualified at the general election held for justices of the peace and constables according to law. J. H. Griffith, Jose Ramirez and Trinidad Lucero are hereby appointed to serve as judges of election on the Election to be held as above stated.

The county clerk is hereby instructed to transmit a certified copy of the foregoing proceeding in regard to the newly created precinct to the secretary of state.

Claims as shown in book of warrant issued at pages 45 to 50 inclusive were allowed and ordered paid. Report of the county road superintendent for the quarter ending June 30 1922 was audited and approved, and also road claims for past quarter were audited and approved.

Complying with the provisions of Chapter 135 section 7, laws of 1921, the Board of County Commissioners hereby instructs the county clerk to insert the following notice in the Belen News and El Hispano Americano, respectively for two consecutive issues:

pose of presenting any suggestions to the board of county commissioners and assisting in the preparation of said budget.

The claims paid against the food fund during the last quarter were audited and approved. A petition signed by residents of Scholle requesting the creation of a new precinct at that place, was left to be acted upon at the next regular meeting.

Being no other business before the board it then adjourned to meet on the 23th day of July, 1922.

PUBLIC NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received until 3 P. M. of the 18th day of September A. D. 1922 at the office of the County School Superintendent at Belen, N. M., for the erection and completion of the school house of district No. 27 in the town of Los Chavez, N. M.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the County School Superintendent at Belen, N. M.

A check of \$50.00 is required of every bidder as a forfeit in case the successful bidder fails to fulfill contract and execute a bond. The board of education reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Given this 25th day of August, 1922.

By order of the county board of education.
Saturnino Baca, Co. Supt.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR
State of New Mexico) ss.
County of Valencia)

In the Probate Court of Valencia County, New Mexico.
In the matter of the Estate of Felix Gurule, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 7th day of August, 1922, at a Regular adjourned session of the Probate Court for Valencia County, New Mexico, duly appointed administrator and has qualified as such, for the estate of Felix Gurule, late of Los Lunas, New Mexico, deceased, and all persons are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned against said estate within the time prescribed by law, or else the time will be barred.

Frank N. Davila,
Administrator.
P. O. Los Lunas, N. M.

PUBLIC NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received until 3 P. M. of the 28th day of August A. D. 1922 at the office of the County School Superintendent, at Belen, N. M., for the erection and completion of the addition of the school house of district No. 8 in the town of Jarales, N. M.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the county school superintendent at Belen, N. M. A check of \$25.00 is required of every bidder as a forfeit in case the successful bidder fails to fulfill a contract and execute a bond. The board of education reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Given this 7th day of August A. D. 1922.

By order of the county board of education.
Saturnino Baca, Co. Supt.

In the District Court, County of Valencia, State of New Mexico, State of New Mexico, complainant against Delinquent property and persons as shown by the Tax rolls of the County of Valencia, State of New Mexico, for the year 1920, and against all owners and persons who may have claim, right, title or interest in the same.

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that in conformity with a judgement rendered in the above entitled cause, I, on the 7th day of September 1922, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning, shall offer for sale at public auction at the front door of the Court house of this county, to the highest bidder for cash. The property described in said judgement to satisfy the lien of the State for taxes against it and according to law in such cases made and provided.

Manuel P. y Chavez, Treasurer of the county of Valencia.
By R. Pohl, deputy.

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, was on the third day of July, 1922, appointed administrator of the estate of Matias Jaramillo, deceased, by the Probate Judge of Valencia County, New Mexico.

Therefore all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same with the Probate Clerk of Valencia County, within one year from date of said appointment as provided by law, or the same will be barred.
Juan Jaramillo,
Administrator.

District No. 30
Wm. Lionel Lee, claim rejected.

The board of equalization then adjourned after having completed its work on the 8th day of June, 1922 and adjourned session was called by the chairman of the board to be held on the 20th day of June, 1922, in order to hear and decide objections that may be brought by tax payers whose tax returns were increased in this meeting.

Attest: A. A. Gutierrez, clerk.
State of New Mexico) ss.
County of Valencia)

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true, correct and complete copy of the minutes of the board of county commissioners of Valencia County, sitting as board of equalization on the 5th to 8th day of June 1922 as same appears of record in this office.

Given under my hand and official seal this 9th day of June, 1922.
A. A. Gutierrez,
Co. Clerk and ex-officio clerk of the board of commissioners of Valencia County, New Mexico.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR
State of New Mexico) ss.
County of Valencia)

In the Probate Court.
In the matter of the estate of Celso Lovato, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 28th day of July, 1922, at a regular adjourned session of the Probate Court for Valencia County, duly appointed and has qualified as administrator for the estate of Celso Lovato, late of Belen, New Mexico, and all persons are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned against said estate within the time prescribed by law, or else the time will be barred.

Quirina B. de Lovato,
Administratrix.
P. O. Address, Belen, New Mexico.
STATE OF NEW MEXICO, COUNTY OF VALENCIA.

AVISO DE NOMBRAMIENTO DE ADMINISTRADORA
Estado de Nuevo Mexico) ss.
Condado de Valencia)

En la corte de Pruebas del condado de Valencia, Nuevo Mexico.
En la materia del estado de Emilio Lopez, finado.
Aviso es por esta dado que el abajo firmada fue en el dia 3 de Julio, 1922, en una sesion regular de la corte de Pruebas por el condado de

NOTICE SETTING FINAL DATE FOR HEARING.

In the probate court for Valencia County New Mexico. In the matter of the estate of Julian Chavez, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Anastacia Jaramillo de Chavez, Administratrix of the estate of Julian Chavez deceased, has filed her final report Administratrix of said estate, together with her petition praying for her discharge, and the Hon. Jesus M. Trujillo, Probate Judge of Valencia County, New Mexico has set the 6th day of November, 1922, at the hour of 10:00 A.M. at the Court room of said court in the Village of Los Lunas, New Mexico, as the time and place for hearing objections, if any there be to said report and petition.

THE BELEN NEWS

Is now ready and well equipped to turn out all kind of job work pertaining to town or elsewhere at very moderate prices, and to accommodate all customers on short notice.

Valencia, debidamente nombrada y a cargo como administradora por el estado de Emilio Lopez, finado de ruebhos, Nuevo Mexico, y todas personas son por esta notifiadas de presentar sus reclamos al abajo firmada en contra de dicho estado dentro del tiempo prescrito por ley, o el tiempo se pasara.

Cesima Lopez de Luna,
Administradora.
Estafeta Los Lunas, N. M.

LA CORTE DE PRUEBAS, CONDADO DE VALENCIA, ESTADO DE NUEVO MEXICO.
En la materia del estado de: Vidal Vallejos, finado.

AVISO
Aviso es por esta dado que Daniel Vallejos, administrador del estado de Vidal Vallejos, finado, na filado su reporte final como administrador de dicho estado, junto con su petition pidiendo su descargo. Y el Hon. Jesus M. Trujillo, juez de Pruebas del condado de Valencia, Nuevo Mexico, ha fijado el dia 4 de Septiembre, 1922, a la hora de las 10 A. M. en el cuarto de corte de prueba en la Villa de Los Lunas, New Mexico, como el dia, tiempo y lugar para oir objeciones, si hay, a dicho reporte y petition.

Por lo tanto cualquier persona o personas que deseen presentar objeciones con el escrivano del condado de Valencia, Nuevo Mexico en o antes del dia arriba fijado.

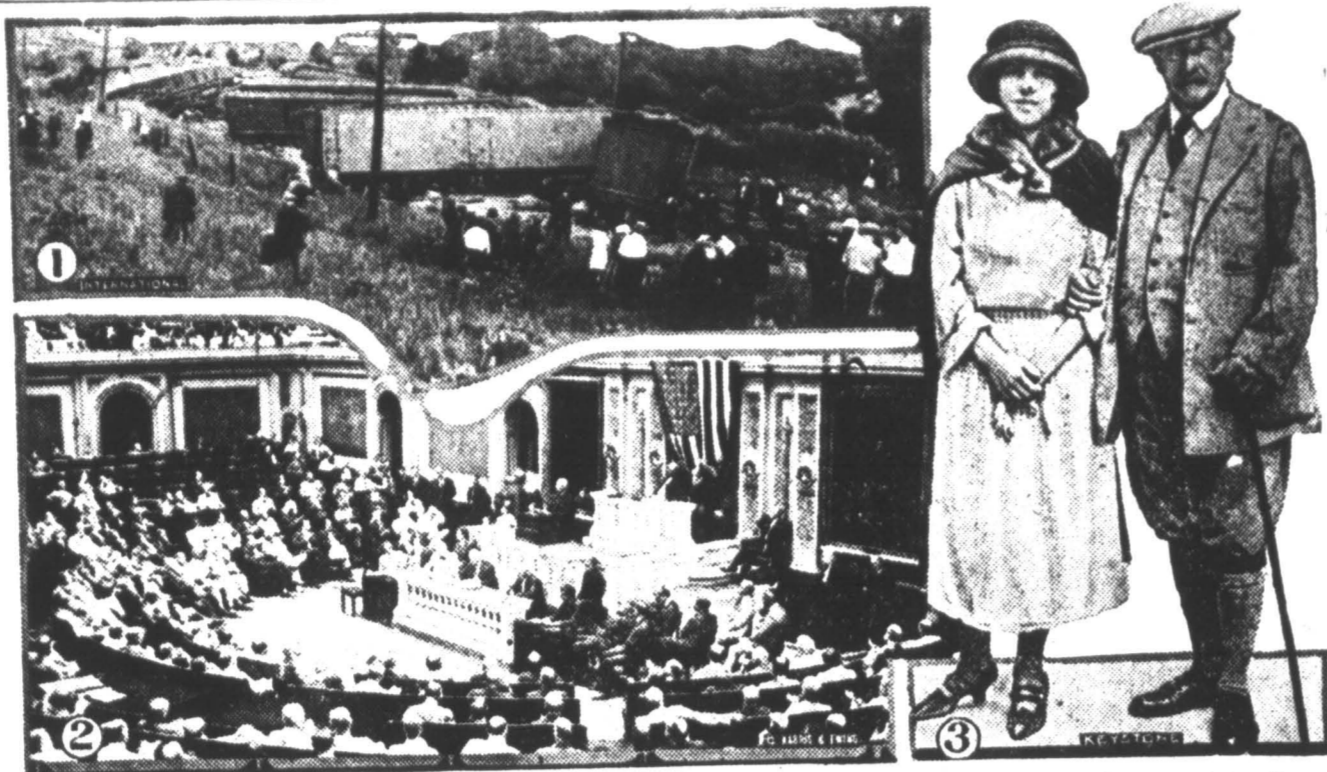
A. A. Gutierrez,
Escrivano del condado.

AVISO PUBLICO
Aviso es por esta dado que ofertas cerradas seran recibidas hasta las 12 M. del dia primero de Agosto a. D. 1922, en la oficina del Superintendente de escuelas en Belen, N. M., para levantar y completar la casa de escuela del distrito No. 8 en la plaza de San Mateo, N. M.

Planes y especificaciones pueden ser vistos en la oficina del superintendente de escuelas en Belen, N. M. Un cheque de \$50.00 es requerido de cada ofertador como seguridad en caso que el ofertador que agare el contrato no cumpla con el y ejecutar un bono.

El cuerpo de educacion reserva el derecho de rechazar cualquiera o todas las ofertas.
Dada este dia 7 de Julio A. D. 1922.

Por orden del cuerpo de educacion del condado.



1—Scene of wreck of express train at Gary, Ind., which was said to be result of a sabotage plot. 2—President Harding addressing joint session of congress on industrial situation. 3—First photograph to reach this country of George J. Gould and his new wife at Deauville, France.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Seniority Again Blocks Efforts to Settle the Railway Shopmen's Strike.

BERT JEWELL NOT HOPEFUL

Illinois Miners Resume Work and Profiteers Boost Prices—House Passes Coal Commission Bill—Senate Acts Swiftly on Soldiers' Bonus—Slaying of Michael Collins.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SENIORITY rights were still blocking a settlement of the railway shopmen's strike as last week drew to a close, and though peace efforts were continued, their success was worse than problematical in view of the uncompromising stand of both sides on the chief point in dispute. On Wednesday the Association of Railway Executives, by a vote of 254 to 4, rejected the proposal of the chiefs of the brotherhoods, acting as mediators, that the strikers be reinstated with seniority unimpaired. The brotherhood leaders, after conferring with heads of other rail unions, suggested the possibility of separate agreements with the railroads, and the executives said they would test the sincerity of this proposal, but with the distinct understanding that any individual settlement would have to conform to the understanding of seniority reached at the general session of the executives. Most of the railroads also refuse to agree to take back all of the strikers, as consistently demanded by the union.

Bert M. Jewell, spokesman for the strikers, was pessimistic as to a peaceful settlement. He issued a statement saying:

"The association of railway executives has closed the door. The unions have offered every concession within reason to end the strike and to save the public from a breakdown of transportation, but the association has made none. On the contrary it has, since the strike began, raised an entirely new and irrelevant issue of its own—seniority; and by its refusal to recede from its position has made a settlement impossible at this time. The responsibility for what will happen now rests wholly upon it.

"The shop craft employees voted in June for a strike to establish a living wage and decent working conditions. The association of railway executives have now voted for a lockout to smash unionism on the railroads and to eliminate collective bargaining from the industry.

"The 400,000 striking employees accept the challenge of the association. We redouble our efforts, confident of success."

FROM the American Federation of Labor came an appeal to its four million members to give their moral and financial support to the striking shopmen. It attributes to "the small but powerful group of bankers who control the finances of the railroads" the adoption of a policy by the railroads of "bitter antagonism to the organizations of the workers," reasserting what many unprejudiced persons believe, namely, that there is a deliberate plan to destroy the unions.

Most of the sporadic strikes of brotherhood men soon came to an end, but last week the Southern railroad was badly tied up by walkouts of train and engine men. The situation became so serious that the superintendent of mails in the southern district planned to handle mails by motor-truck service, with the possibility of calling on the army to handle and protect the trucks.

Secretary of War Weeks said he did not believe the administration would make further attempts to settle the railway strike, and added: "The government is not going to permit transportation service to break down."

COAL miners and operators of Illinois reached an agreement on the lines of that adopted at Cleveland, the men winning their contentions. Production was resumed at once, but in that state as elsewhere, and as was to be expected, the profiteers also resumed and prices began to climb, to the dismay of the consumers. From various sources protests against this reached the authorities in Washington. Congress, having been urged to action by President Harding, showed it was alive to the situation. The house took up the administration bill for a coal commission reported from the committee on interstate and foreign commerce and speedily passed it, only reducing the salaries of the commissioners from \$10,000 to \$7,500 and the appropriation for its expenses from \$500,000 to \$300,000. In accordance with the desire of the President, the bill prohibits the appointment of any operator or miner as a member. In the senate a similar bill introduced by Senator Borah was passed, and the two measures went to conference for adjustment of the small differences.

Negotiations for the settlement of the anthracite strike were broken off, their failure seeming to be complete. Official statements indicated that the duration of a contract and the submission to arbitration of any differences were the stumbling blocks that could not be overcome by the negotiators. Representatives of the mine workers insisted upon a contract at the old wage rate, to extend to April 1, 1924, while the operators would not agree to a continuation of the old scale longer than next April. The miners maintained their stand against arbitration.

JOHN SHANK, secretary of the trades and labor assembly of Sioux City, Ia., is authority for the statement that plans are maturing for a general nationwide strike of organized labor. He says various union organizations have called on the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to call such a strike. Probably this need not be feared while the more conservative element remains in control of the council. However, the activities of the Reds and radicals are increasing. Last week those chronic disturbers held a rather secret conference in Berrien county, Michigan. Federal and state agents of justice watched them a few days and then made a raid. The radicals had been warned, however, and only 17 were caught. William Z. Foster, one of their leaders, was arrested in Chicago. Much Red propaganda was seized and the officers said they had broken up a huge plot to foment violence in connection with the railroad strike. Michigan's syndicalism law, which has never before been used, was invoked against the prisoners. It was said other radicals would be arrested, among them Rosa Pastor Stokes. According to the raiders, the propaganda seized in Michigan included pamphlets advocating the overthrow of the government and the establishment of a soviet regime.

SENATORS who are opposed to the soldiers' bonus seemed to have given up hope last week, or else they merely were in a hurry to get through with the bill and go home. Anyhow, they were so supine that the senate broke its speed records in adopting the finance committee amendments and taking up consideration of individual suggestions of changes. That the measure would be passed within a few days was conceded, and Senator McCumber said he did not believe the President would veto it, since the conditions that caused Mr. Harding and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to seek delay last year have been met. Mr. McCumber placed emphasis on the points that the annual outlay for payment of the bonus has been reduced to such a figure that the argument of the inability of the treasury to bear the strain no longer holds good, and that the financial condition of the government and the country is quite capable of withstanding the burden which the bonus will impose.

THE administration ship subsidy bill will not be considered further by congress until the December session. This delay has been urged by the Republican leaders, and now President Harding in a letter to Representative Mondell has given his

consent. In this letter the President refers to the unfavorable effect of the question of the sale of liquor on American ships on the subsidy legislation, and also refers to opposition which has arisen to the feature of the bill which provides tax exemption to shippers of freight on American ships equal to a percentage of the money paid for such shipments. The fact that it will be difficult to keep a full attendance during the campaign period, he indicates, also enters into the situation.

THERE is some reason to believe that the civil war in China is about over and that the country will be united under one or another of the strong men who have been leading the factions. The conference at Shanghai led to the prediction that this man will be Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, lately head of the southern government. President Li Yuan-Hung has said he will resign in favor of Doctor Sun if the parliament approves, and General Wu, the north China military leader, has pledged his support to Sun's policy for reorganization of the government. He also has the backing of the labor organizations, and of large delegations from various cities.

TRULY a martyr to the cause he served, Michael Collins, head of the Irish Free State and commander of its armies, was slain last week by the republican rebels. In his death and that of Griffith Ireland has lost her two strongest leaders, but others will endeavor to carry on the work of establishing a government and restoring peace. Collins with a guard of a dozen men was making a tour of inspection in County Cork and was ambushed by a party of several hundred irregulars. The fight lasted an hour until the general fell, shot through the head. He lived for 15 minutes, cheering on his comrades and firing his revolver. Collins was scarcely thirty years old and was soon to be married. He was beloved by the Free Staters and highly respected by all Great Britain. He had labored earnestly to placate the republicans and was planning to redraft some sections of the Irish constitution to which they objected. William T. Cosgrove is now acting head of the Irish provisional government.

PREMIER POINCARÉ, in an address at Bar-le-Duc, reiterated and emphasized the intentions of France concerning Germany. He said France was determined to make Germany pay for the devastation she wrought in the war and that if necessary she would act alone. He asserted that France would not consent to a moratorium of any character for Germany unless the German state mines of the Ruhr and the national forests are placed in the hands of the allies as a guarantee, and, no matter what happens, France will not depart from this policy. He denounced as false the claims that France sought to enslave Germany in revenge, but gave figures to show that Germany was responsible for her own collapse and that her failure to live up to the demands of the reparations commission had been deliberate. He said the execution of the treaty and the payment of reparations were vital to France, while Great Britain, finding its industries paralyzed and its people out of employment, was obsessed with regaining its markets. He added:

"We are greatly disposed to aid other nations in the effort to restore the world. We know the world does not end at our frontiers. We welcome a broad and generous European policy. We fervently desire to remain allies of our allies and friends of our friends. We ask nothing better than to resume with our enemies of yesterday pleasant and courteous relations. But we wish to have our ruins repaired—and they will be."

IN A month or so Great Britain, France and Italy are going to hold a conference on the Near East in Venice and they have instructed Greece and the two Turkish governments to send representatives there to present their respective claims. Just to put themselves in the strongest possible position before this meeting, the Turks have begun a great offensive against the Greeks in Asia Minor. Soviet Russia, it is said, is giving aid to the Turkish nationalists, not desiring peace.

316 DROWN AS SHIP SINKS

222 PERSONS ABOARD ILL-FATED SHIP; ONLY TWO PASSENGERS SAVED

ONCE IN U. S. DISPUTE

STEAMER FIGURED IN SENSATIONAL INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT YEARS AGO

Santiago, Chile.—Only six persons, including two passengers, out of a total of 322 on board the Chilean steamship Itata were saved when the vessel sank a few days ago off the Chilean coast, near Coquimbo.

The steamer sailed from Coquimbo with 250 passengers aboard. Of these ninety were laborers proceeding to Antofagasta. Heavy cross seas damaged the rudder of the vessel, which was overloaded.

In this helpless condition and caught in the strong south gale, the steamer was swept time and time again by the enormous waves. She listed badly and soon sank by the bow.

The Chilean warship Cacabuco, which speeded to the rescue, found only scores of drowned floating on the ocean and remnants of the wreckage. One boat carrying twenty persons capsized and seventeen perished.

Another boat with many passengers and sailors aboard, and in which Captain Caldera, who had been grievously injured, was placed, also capsized near the beach. Only two passengers and one sailor of this group escaped.

San Diego, Calif.—The Chilean steamship Itata, reported sunk, figured in a sensational international incident nearly thirty years ago, when the vessel was overhauled far down the Pacific coast and returned by the United States ship Charleston, later wrecked in the Gulf of Mexico. Two days after was charged with having violated neutrality laws and orders were issued by the United States Navy Department to the commander of the Charleston, anchored in the San Diego harbor, to pursue and return the Itata to San Diego.

President Balmaceda of Chile, upon learning of the action of the United States, ordered the cruiser Esmeralda to proceed north to meet the Itata and convey the steamship to Santiago. For days the peoples of the two nations were in suspense as wireless was unknown at that time and hostilities were feared in the event of a class between the Charleston and Esmeralda.

Nearly one week after the Itata cleared from San Diego, the ship was overhauled by the Charleston and a detachment of officers and sailors from the latter was placed on board the Chilean ship for the return trip to San Diego. Later, the Esmeralda put in an appearance and the Charleston was prepared for battle, but the Chileans made no demonstration and soon headed about for Santiago.

The Itata was brought to San Diego and, following lengthy proceedings in the United States courts, the owners of the ship were required to pay a heavy fine.

Coal Shortage Still Serious. Washington.—Chairman Cummins of the Senate interstate commerce committee, in his report on the coal control bill, said: "The present situation is an exceedingly grave one," adding that unless the railroads succeeded in measurably increasing their facilities for handling coal, the situation would be the same as though the bituminous strike was still in progress throughout the industry.

Driver of Collins' Car Shot. Cork.—Charged with having driven the automobile in which Michael Collins rode to his death, Edward Isherwood, an Englishman, was taken from his residence by an armed band and shot. His wounds were not mortal, however, and after feigning death for several hours he escaped and made his way to a hospital. Pinned to his breast was a tag inscribed: "Convicted spy. I. R. A. Beware."

Prisoners Break Jail. Muskogee, Okla.—Dashing pepper into the eyes of Jailer Hadley, William Bennett, prisoner, seized the officer's pistol, locked the jailer, John Watson, an attorney, and Charlie Downman, assistant jailer, in a cell and allowed eight prisoners including himself, to escape.

Train Kills Two in Yards. Chicago.—Unmindful of everything except the battle between them, Mike Burke, a special policeman, and James Wallace, a negro whom Burke arrested for trespassing, were struck and killed by the "Western" New York Central express as they fought on the tracks.

Senator Advances Compromise Plan. Washington.—A proposal that the strike in the anthracite coal fields be settled immediately on the basis of the wage scales in effect last April was advanced through Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania at a conference of representatives of operators and mine union officials. Some of those participating in the conference expressed belief that the proposal offered hope of ending the long continued suspension in the hard coal fields.



Utmost in Quality

Pure materials, scientific manufacture, absolute cleanliness—then sealed against all impurity.

That is Wrigley's as you get it—fresh and full flavored.

Aids digestion, keeps teeth white and clean—breath sweet and disposition sunny.

Have you tried this one?



WRIGLEY'S P. K. is the new refreshment that can't be beat.

Wrigley's Adds a Zest and Helps Digest

PRIDE IN SCHOOLS

Dominant Feeling Among Settlers in Western Canada.

Despite "Newness" of the Country, There Are No Better Institutions of Learning Anywhere.

There is frequently hesitation expressed by those whose minds are almost made up to move to the agricultural lands of Western Canada, that the children will not enjoy the school privileges afforded them in their present surroundings. This is a reasonable doubt. The country is new. It is within the memory of many who will read this that the bison roamed these prairies at will, that there were no railroads, no settlements beyond that of some of the Hudson Bay posts, a few courageous ranchmen and Indians. It was a country of unknown quantity. It is different today, and it has been made different in that short time because of the latent stores of wealth hidden in the land, which has been made to yield bountifully through the daring enterprise of the pioneer and the railways that had the courage to extend their enterprising lines of steel throughout its length and a great portion of its breadth. Villages and hamlets have developed into towns and towns into cities, supported and maintained by those who, coming practically from all parts of the world, and many, yes, thousands, from the neighboring states to the south, have taken up land that cost them but a trifle as compared with what they were able to dispose of the holdings upon which they had been living for years. These people brought with them a method in life that electrified and changed the entire Canadian West. Today things are different, and a trip to Western Canada will show a country new but old. New because changes have been wrought that give to the newcomer the opportunity to become part of a growing and developing country—it gives the chance to say what shall be made of it; old because there has been brought into its life those things that have proven useful in older countries, while there has been eliminated everything that would tend to a backward stage. A writer, dealing with social matters, treats of the schools, and says:

"Everywhere the school follows the plow. Cities which a few years ago were represented by scattered shacks are proud today of their school buildings. The web of education is being spread over the prairie. Lately, however, a new policy has been adopted. Instead of many rural schools, big central schools are being established—each serving an area of fifty square miles or so, and children who live a mile and a half away are conveyed thither in well-warmed motor cars. In the summer, of course, they come on 'bikes' or ponies.

"And the young ones are taught to shoot in many directions. The instru-

tion is not limited to the three R's but nature study and manual culture are taught, in order that the future agriculturist may have his educational foundation laid. Many rural schools have pleasant gardens attached, with flower and vegetable beds, and the visitor to one such school deep in the country says she will never forget the pride with which a little lad showed her the patch of onions in his plot. Thrift is also taught in the schools by means of the dime bank.

"Following the primary schools there are secondary schools, where training is free. This includes classics, modern languages, science, mathematics, advanced English, and often agriculture, commercial, and technical subjects, and—but this concerns the high-school economics. For three years in this last, and then comes matriculation into the university, a matriculation which admits direct to the law or science degree, or the education may be completed by a course in some special subject at a technical institute."—Advertisement.

Almost as soon as a man joins Don't Worry club they begin making trouble for him about his dues.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELL'S COLIC CURE
6 BELL'S Colic Cure Hot Water Sure Relief

MAN'S BEST AGE

A man is as old as his organs can be as vigorous and healthy as at 35 if he aids his organs in performing their functions. Keep your vital organs healthy with

GOLD MEDAL HANBLEN OL

The world's standard remedy for liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. 100% corrects disorders; stimulates organs. All druggists, three doses.

Shave With Cuticura Soap The New Way Without Mugs

Your Skin is So Fragrant and Smooth

Fragrant daintiness combines with purity. For three generations beautiful women have selected Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap.

Luxurious Lasting Refined

Nu-Way

STRECH

SUSPENDERS

A full year's wear or more guaranteed (No pad (No. 10), No. 11, No. 12) and Hosiery Suspenders (No. 13, No. 14, No. 15). No rubber to rot from heat or sweat. Fluorophor Bronze Rustless Springs give the stretch. Ask your dealer. If he can't supply you, send direct, giving dealer's name. Accept no substitutes. Get the genuine Nu-Way. Look for guarantee and name on box. For story on Nu-Way, write to: Spring Stretch.

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Exclusive Manufacturers of the Nu-Way and Spring Stretch
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PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Removes Dandruff-Itch-Scaling-Itching-Redness-Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 60c and 1.00 per bottle. H. H. Parker, Chem. W. S. Philadelphia, Pa.

HINDERCORNS Remove Corns, Calluses, etc. Stop all pain, soothe sores to the red, make walking easy. Do by mail or drug store. H. H. Parker, Chem. W. S. Philadelphia, Pa.

DIARRHOEA

Quickly Relieved by **Wakefield's Blackberry Balsam**

For 75 years Wakefield's Blackberry Balsam has been the surest and quickest remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery and all loose bowels in adults, children and babies. While it is quick and positive in its action, it is harmless and does not constipate. It treats the trouble and leaves the stomach and bowels in their natural, regular condition. Every home should have a bottle ready for sudden attacks. The 50c bottle holds 10 times the 5c size. Sold everywhere.

Your Hair

need not be thin and falling out. Use **Wash-Your-Hair-Color**. It is the original hair color and brings back all its original color and luster. It is good for the scalp and hair. Sold from HESSIG, ELIAS, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

D-I-C-O-L-O

FOR BURNS CUTS ITCH SORES
5c at stores; 25c by mail. Address New York Drug Concern, New York.

YOUNG GIRLS NEED CARE

Mothers, watch your Daughters' Health

Health Is Happiness

From the time a girl reaches the age of twelve until womanhood is established, she needs all the care a thoughtful mother can give. The condition that the girl is then passing through is so critical, and may have such far-reaching effects upon her future happiness and health, that it is almost criminal for a mother or guardian to withhold counsel or advice.

Many a woman has suffered years of prolonged pain and misery through having been the victim of thoughtlessness or ignorance on the part of those who should have guided her through the dangers and difficulties that beset this period.

Mothers should teach their girls what danger comes from standing around with cold or wet feet, from lifting heavy articles, and from overworking. Do not let them over-study. If they complain of headaches, pains in the back and lower limbs, they need a mother's thoughtful care and sympathy.

A Household Word in Mother's Home

writes Mrs. Lynd, about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"My mother gave me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when I was 14 years old for troubles girls often have and for loss of weight. Then after I married I took the Vegetable Compound before each child was born and always when I felt the least run-down. Both my

sister and sister-in-law take it and have only the highest praise for it. It has been a household word in my mother's home for years."—Mrs. KATHERINE LYND, 2431 Gladys Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A Little Book Helped Her to Decide

Milwaukee, Wis.—"My daughter took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she was so weak and did not feel like going to school. She was like that for a whole year before taking your Vegetable Compound. I found a little book of yours in our mail-box and decided to give her your medicine. She is now strong and well and attends school every day. We recommend your Vegetable Compound to all mothers with weak daughters. You may use this letter as a testimonial."—Mrs. E. KUCOVY, 317 20th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

"I was always feeling tired and sleepy, was losing in weight and would faint at times. I had other troubles too, that made me feel badly. I read your little book and heard friends talk about the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done them, so I have taken it too. The results are most satisfactory for I have gained in weight and my bad symptoms are gone. I recommend your Vegetable Compound to all my friends and you may make whatever use you like of this letter."—GLORIA RAMIREZ, 1116 9th Ave., Tampa, Florida.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Allments Peculiar to Women" will be sent you free upon request. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Massachusetts. This book contains valuable information.

USE THE BEST **FAULTLESS STARCH** FOR LAUNDRY WORK

FOR SHIRTS COLLARS CUFFS AND FINE LINEN

HAD NO BUSINESS TO CRAWL

Motorist's Ingenious Plea Only Made Judge Look at the Case a Little More Sternly.

"How fast were you going?" "Your honor, I was just crawling along."

"It's rather curious that most of the people who are charged in this court with speeding say they were 'crawling along.'"

"Your honor, I'm a professional aviator. An ordinary observer might have thought my car was traveling at high speed, but to me it was crawling."

"Ahem! I understand your point of view exactly, and out of respect to your hazardous profession, where speed is essential to safety, I'll fine you \$25 for crawling."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Unique Distinction.

"Well, my friend," said the motor tourist, "are you satisfied with your lot?"

"Yes," said Mr. Cobble. "I can't complain."

"Would you mind letting me take a snapshot of you with my camera?"

"What for?"

"I've traveled through a dozen states and you are the first farmer I've met who didn't tell me he would rather be anything else on the topside of creation than a down-trodden tiller of the soil."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Cuticura Soap for the Complexion.

Nothing better than Cuticura Soap daily and Ointment now and then as needed to make the complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. Add to this the fascinating, fragrant Cuticura Talcum, and you have the Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Advertisement.

The Busy Wife.

Kriss—Why don't you get your wife to sew that button on your coat?

Kross—She is too busy. She is working on four picture puzzles, reading two continued stories, and following up five serial pictures in the movies.—Judge.

FREEDOM FROM LAXATIVES

Discovery by Scientists Has Replaced Them.

Pills and salts give temporary relief from constipation only at the expense of permanent injury, says an eminent medical authority.

Science has found a newer, better way—a means as simple as Nature itself.

In perfect health a natural lubricant keeps the food waste soft and moving. But when constipation exists this natural lubricant is not sufficient. Medical authorities have found that the gentle lubricating action of Nujol most closely resembles that of Nature's own lubricant. As Nujol is not a laxative it cannot gripe. It is in no sense a medicine. And like pure water it is harmless and pleasant.

Nujol is prescribed by physicians; used in leading hospitals. Get a bottle from your druggist today.—Advertisement.

His good health, says a vegetarian, is the result of eating no meat and chewing it well.

EVER THINK ABOUT NOTHING?

Courtelaine, Eminent French Philosopher, May Have Added Another Word to Language.

Courtelaine, the French philosopher, bids fair to add a new word to language, as did Osler and Fletcher. Perhaps we shall overbear the expression "to do a Courtelaine" applied to the attempt to think without a subject. A new edition of the "Philosophy of Courtelaine" has recently been issued, and the reviewer in Le Progres Medical assures the reader that in place of a system of metaphysics the book consists of a string of thoughts, maxims and reflections on the most diverse themes.

Courtelaine, or some one else, had heard a woman say that "she never thought, because thinking fatigued her; but if she did think she tried to think of nothing. This declaration he regards as great to the point of sublimity—the best thing that has been said since a certain gentleman went on record as "no lover of spinach." Such remarks are worth more than many acts of parliament.

Instead of giving rules about how to think of nothing, Courtelaine seems to think along absurd lines and thus reduce thought to absurdity. Thus he states that it is better to drink too much good wine than even a little poor wine, and that it is better to court two pretty girls at the same time than one aged spinster alone. He says of the doctors that they can frighten him, but never convince him; that when they tell him he has this or that trouble he has no difficulty in believing them, but when they tell him they can cure him he no longer takes their word. He would rather consult a small-fry doctor than a leading light of the profession, because the former, having no theories, is much less to be feared. The brainy doctor thinks more of justifying his theory than of curing the patient.

"Thinking about nothing," inconceivable in itself, becomes intelligible if we look upon it as thinking nonsensically to stumble now and then on a sensible conclusion.

Old Belief Proved Wrong.

The London Times recently carried a news dispatch which indicates that a pet theory of the late Sir Norman Lockyer has just received a blow from which it can hardly recover. Accurate measurements made by the Egyptian survey have proved that never since the great temple of Karnak was built has the sun shone straight down its axis. Sir Norman Lockyer believed that this temple, and many others in addition, were constructed for the purpose of obtaining an exact observation of the precise time of the solstice—that is to say, the day of the sun's most northerly setting. But Mr. Richards, of the survey of Egypt, has proved that the sun has never been visible at all, at any moment in any day in any year along the axis of the temple, since about 6,000 B. C., and that it last set along the central line of this axis between 12,000 and 13,000 years ago. At this date Europe was still in the old Stone age; the cave period was at its zenith, and the hunters of the Dordogne were chasing reindeer over the French tundras. To suppose that the temple of Karnak can have been built then is out of the question. This would appear to dispose of the sun-temple hypothesis; and the survey of Egypt is to be congratulated upon a useful piece of work.

Love and Green Peas.

Leguminous plants and divorce appear to have little in common, but, according to the Daily Chronicle, London, England, the Pathological congress, recently held in Paris, discovered the analogy when considering divorce cases resulting from war-time marriages.

Haricot beans were stated to confer advantage upon brain and brawn; spinach would prevent dawdling in the household, but green peas were condemned as developing frivolity, making women capricious and reckless. Men and women, it was asserted, flirted under their influence, and the pathologists attributed a majority of the divorce cases to the consumption of peas.

Something Goes Wrong on Jupiter.

Something has gone wrong with Jupiter, the great planet which is 1,000 times as large as Mother Earth. Frank Sargent of the Durham University observatory has reported to the Royal Astronomical society that an area of the planet's surface equal in size nearly to the continent of Europe was seen by observers to be moving seventy miles an hour slower than the rest. This was in 1921. This year a similar movement has been observed, but over a smaller area. The drift thus far has been about 30,000 miles. What this movement means is a mystery.

Something Missed.

"The millionaire said he didn't know there was \$20,000 worth of liquor on board."

"That's what he testified in court."

"Umph! I suppose everybody in court sickered."

"Everybody but a friend of the millionaire, who had been invited to go on a cruise. He groaned aloud."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

New Name for Prevailing Style.

Mary's home is in the country and she was unaccustomed to seeing children wear half hose. During a recent visit in the city, at which time the prevailing style impressed Mary greatly, she exclaimed, "O, mamma, won't you please buy me some low-down stockings?"

NATIONAL LEADERS AND THE HEADQUARTERS OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AT WASHINGTON



LABOR LEADERS IN FRONT RANK OF EXECUTIVES

In General Ability and the Power for Organization, They Are Recognized as Having Few Superiors in the World of Business.

Eighteen thousand dollars a year for a labor leader and a contract for life shows that some unions are paying as big salaries to their executives as do the large business interests. Salaries of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 are by no means infrequent, writes John W. Harrington in the New York Sun.

The head of the Dockbuilders' union, for instance, whose compensation is \$1,500 a month, is the highest paid labor representative in New York city and probably in the country. At least no leader of the working classes has come forth so far to admit that he is getting more, and a search of the archives of the unions fails to reveal anything like so huge an honorarium.

Although this appears to be the top notch in the way of salaries the dockbuilders in the district from Philadelphia to Boston, including those of New York city and neighborhood, believe that they are getting the worth of their money, and insisted on his having that amount, although like Caesar, he several times declined the honor.

Headquarters Uplifted.

Once a labor headquarters was a dark and dingy place, reeking of stale pipes and of staler beer fumes. Its floors were caked with grime and its walls were dirty and dingy. Now the chief officer of the dockbuilders has a bright and airy office and does business in an atmosphere of good desks, file cases and high power business efficiency. Clerks, stenographers and cashiers are under his eye, and everywhere are all the devices which make for attending to large affairs. If one were suddenly translated to his presence one would think that he was talking to the manager of one of the large corporations or a bank president.

He works from 16 to 18 hours a day and says he often works 20. Any one seeing him cheerfully violating the eight-hour law may well realize that he is worth a good deal of money to any interest to which he might devote himself, for he transacts business like lightning.

Nominally, he is the representative of the Dockbuilders' union, which is connected with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, a part of the American Federation of Labor, and from that organization he draws his large salary, voted to him unanimously over his veto. Those who compose this well-established union were getting \$3.20 a day before the war, i. e. in 1913, and now they have \$7.50, which is a gain of slightly more than 100 per cent.

They are giving, therefore, less than one day's work a year to the salary of their representative. In return for this he keeps things running smoothly, and sees that work is as regular and steady as possible and gets what they consider fair wages for them without their having to lose heavily by strikes in getting it. He is as willing to order a strike as any labor leader, but he regards it as a last resort. Neither

does he believe in stopping work for days and weeks on important jobs while some detail of jurisdiction is being considered.

His salary is more than that of Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, whose stipend is now \$10,000 a year. It was for a long period \$7,500, and before that it had been advanced from \$5,000 shortly before the European war. The veteran leader accepted this amount under protest, saying that it was more than he needed to live on, and that the fact it had been raised to so large an amount might be used against organized labor.

So far nobody has used it very much, for the consensus is that, considering the duties, Mr. Gompers earns that much and probably a great deal more. For practically forty consecutive times this veteran leader has been chosen for high post in the organization against all comers. Now nearing the age of three score and ten he is still considered at the height of his powers as an executive.

Gompers' Long Hours.

Judged on the basis of the number of hours he works a day Mr. Gompers is the equivalent of several men. He carries a heavy burden at the office of the federation, which, by the way, owns its building and has an elaborate organization to maintain. As the grand supervisor of the federation he directs its policies and also makes frequent journeys throughout the country. As a speaker on public occasions he is heard often in cities far from Washington. He is also the editor of the American Federationist, the official organ of the federation, as well as a frequent contributor to magazines.

The salary of the organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who makes his headquarters in New York city, is understood to be \$4,500 a year and traveling expenses.

Warren E. Stone, the head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, one of the top men on the salary list of American labor, gets \$10,000 a year. He is considered one of the ablest of the diplomats of the kingdom of toil and his duties take him to all parts of the country and require close application.

ON THE LEVEL

The way to reach the man who toils Amid the dingy workings; Is not by stratagems and spoils, Or oily smiles and smirking. You give him moral homes and such, Or clubs in which to revel; It isn't coddling that he likes, Or lordly condescension. Such methods will not stop his strikes Or banish all contention, You must be fair and square and just, A man among your brothers, Before old doubtings turn to trust Or ancient hatred smothered. Whatever motive yours may be, In time he's sure to find it; He looks through every deed to see The spirit that's behind it. And though he may misunderstand, Repel, at first, and doubt you, He'll warmly grasp the proffered hand When he is sure about you. The boys within the breaker shed, The miners, deep below them, Are slow of faith and hard of head, And you've simply got to show them; And prove your varied aims and ends. Are not those of the devil? For man and master can be friends— If both are on the level. —Berton Bralley in the Coal Age.

cepted in labor circles as the actual amount. As organizer of the dock workers he has done much important work for his organization and is regarded as one of the most aggressive of leaders.

The head of the International Typographical union gets a salary of \$5,000 a year and traveling expenses. Until a comparatively short time ago his services were required with only \$3,000 a year. Many of the printers thought he was worth considerably more, but it was not until recently that the increase was given. He has many activities which keep him constantly on the wing. From his headquarters in Indianapolis he makes frequent trips where his services are required in the settlement of strikes or in the making of them.

The labor leaders of the new order, who occupy responsible positions, are getting from \$4,500 to \$10,000 a year and have to devote their entire time to their tasks, although the indications are that before long there will be more labor leaders who will command pay as high as that of the head of the dockbuilders' union.

Judging the matter of compensation for labor leaders from the point of view of Mr. George E. Holmes, the general manager of the Industrial Relations service, an expert on organization, their positions are about the equivalent of that of plant employment manager and would command on the side of capital from \$4,000 to \$10,000 a year.

"A plant manager who was held responsible for the production made by 3,000 men," continued Mr. Holmes, "would be worth from \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year, according to the results which he obtained. It is difficult to make exact comparisons, as the labor leader is not held to such strict accountability as is the plant superintendent. There is no reason why, however, the labor leaders who work along constructive lines and have high ideals should not have every dollar which those who retain them are able to pay.

"If it can be shown that an \$18,000 man builds up rather than tears down, that he seeks to promote good relations between employer and employees and that he has large vision and looks to the future, he should certainly be compensated for the value of his services.

Worth \$100,000.

"I should say that, considering the general abilities and the power for organization which Samuel Gompers has, that he would be worth \$100,000 a year to large interests which could afford to pay him all that he is worth. He is worth that to the American laboring man, for he has the qualities of a statesman and has a wide knowledge of men and affairs. His work has been educational and he has built for the future.

"His services cannot be valued merely in terms of dollars and cents, and, for that matter, neither can the work of any man. The principle is the vital factor to consider in valuing men. If a labor leader stands for Americanism and seeks to advance the interests of all whom he represents, not merely by getting them more money, but by making them more useful citizens, he is certainly worth a large salary and should get it."

The authorities who have looked into the question of wages in recent months have based their estimates of what should be paid on the basis of production, and by the same token, they are beginning to estimate the labor leader and his services on his constructive ability.

SOY BEANS TAKE PLACE OF OATS

Production of Seed During Past Few Years in Corn Belt Has Become Profitable.

SEEKING COMMERCIAL OUTLET

Possibilities of Utilizing Crop for Oil and Meal Had Much to Do With Increased Acreage—Grower Afforded Cash Crop.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The soy bean is rapidly taking a place as a major crop in the farming systems of the corn belt, replacing oats to a considerable extent and taking part of the corn acreage. Although primarily used for forage, pasture and ensilage, the growing of seed during the last few years has been a very profitable industry. The production of seed has now increased to the point where the supply greatly exceeds the demands for planting.

Seek Commercial Outlet.
County soy-bean associations, growers, county agents and extension officials, notably in Illinois and Indiana, have concerned themselves in the development of a commercial outlet of the seed. As a result, the production of oil and meal from corn belt grown soy beans seems to be definitely assured for the season of 1922. Several mills in Indiana and Illinois have become interested in the possibilities of the soy bean as source of oil and meal. Two mills in Illinois have planned to use about 750,000 bushels this season, while other mills are planning on a smaller scale.

Although definite figures are not available on the acreage of soy beans in the various states, reports to the United States Department of Agriculture indicate very large increases in acreage for seed production and forage purposes throughout the northern and central belt states. The possibilities of utilizing domestic grown beans for oil and meal no doubt had much to do



An Indiana Field of Soy Beans.

with the large increase in acreage for seed. Such a commercial outlet affords the grower another cash crop as corn and wheat.

Ready Market Indicated.
The various ways in which the soy bean and its products are utilized in the United States indicate a ready market for the commercial production of soy-bean seed. Soy-bean oil is largely used in the manufacture of soaps and paints, and it is also used in the manufacture of lard and butter substitutes, rubber substitutes, linoleum, printing ink, and as a salad oil. The cake or meal is a superior cattle feed and of high value for human consumption.

HOGGING OFF CORN AND PEAS

Mixture Makes Reasonably Good Balanced Ration and Animals Thrive Well on It.
In hogging off corn and cowpeas, the pigs and hogs eat the beans only, and not the vines and foliage. This legume seed is relatively high in protein, balancing the starchy corn. The mixture makes a reasonably good balanced ration; the hogs grow on it and gain in both flesh and fat; and there is more of the mixed feed than with corn alone.

FEED-FARMING IS IMPORTANT

Department of Agriculture Has Established Project Which Deals With It Exclusively.
Owing to the importance of feed-farming industry, the United States Department of Agriculture has established a project which deals with it exclusively. It furnishes information to prospective breeders, as well as to those already engaged in the industry, which helps them to overcome obstacles and avoid pitfalls.

TEST WITH PUREBRED LAMBS

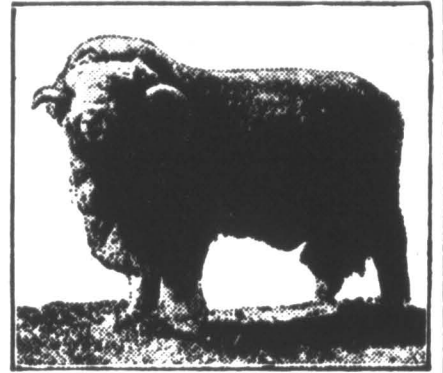
Consumed 63 Per Cent as Much as Scrubs and Were Disposed of at 75 Per Cent More.
Eighteen lambs sired by a scrub ram and eighteen sired by a purebred ram were fed out in a contest. Those sired by the purebred ate 63 per cent as much grain and sold at 75 per cent more money than the scrubs did—good blood pays.

FAMOUS RAMBOUILLET RAM GETS ATTENTION

Ranchers in West Study Result of Breeding Work.

Particularly Interested in Noted Sire, Prince of Parowan—Uniformity and Good Type Produced Are Exhibited.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Ranchers from Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, and Montana, about 200 persons in all, recently attended a field day at the government sheep farm in eastern Idaho, where they studied the results of the breeding work done by the department, particularly that with Rambouillet. The famous Rambouillet ram, Prince of Parowan, attracted much attention from these



Prince of Parowan, Rambouillet Ram on Government Farm in Idaho.

range sheepmen. This ram, a particularly high-class sire, produced nearly 120 sons and daughters on the ranch last year. Of these, 28 selected rams and 58 ewes were exhibited in pens to show the uniformity and good type produced by the sire. Some of his grandsons were so much like his sons that it was difficult to pick them out. Stockmen consider that this ram is a "find" and equal to the best of the breed.

In addition to the breeding work on this range station studies are being made of various methods of year-round management and the effects on yields of wool and lambs, range improvement by grazing studies and re-seeding of abandoned areas of the range, shed lambing, and methods of watering sheep on parts of the range distant from water. Fences are now built so that it will be possible to carry out experiments on the use of range to the full capacity.

BABY BEEF VERY PROFITABLE

Production Can Be Made on Land Worth Not More Than \$150 Per Acre—Always "Toppers."

Baby beef production can be made most profitable on land worth not more than \$150 an acre, of which at least 50 per cent is easily cultivated, says W. H. Peters, acting chief of the animal husbandry division of the University of Minnesota. By baby beef production, he says, is meant the growing, fattening and marketing of beef calves at ages ranging from 12 to 24 months, 16 to 18 months being the most economical at which to sell. "With sufficient fat on them when placed on the market, baby beefs are always market toppers," Professor Peters says. "Baby beef production allows raising of more calves on the same amount of land than does each production of stock or feeder cattle. Each good baby beef steer should sell for \$30 to \$50 more when one and one-half years old than the average feeder steer will bring at two and one-half years of age."

PLANT WALNUTS ON HIGHWAY

Minnesota Forester Receives 20,000 Trees for Distribution in Southern Minnesota.

Planting trees along Minnesota highways is well under way, following distribution of nearly 20,000 black walnuts, recently received by the state forestry department. The walnuts are to be planted along highways in the southern part of the state, according to W. T. Cox, state forester.

The plans of the forestry department have changed somewhat since the launching of the tree planting program, due to the fact that the demand for trees is greatly in excess of the available supply.

BEET TOP SILAGE IN RATION

Hay Requirements May Be Lessened One-Half in Feeding for Beef, Mutton or Milk.

The best feeding practices have demonstrated that by the use of beet-top silage in the ration the hay requirements may be reduced by one-half in feeding for the production of beef, mutton, or milk. The succulent value of the silage supplements its actual feeding properties and that of forage and other feeds.

NEW GRADES FOR POTATOES

Revision Provides for Elimination of All Those Misshapen and With Hollow Heart.

Revised grades for white potatoes, prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, provide for the elimination from No. 1 grade of misshapen potatoes and potatoes affected by hollow heart, and the addition of a grade known as No. 1 small.

The KITCHEN CABINET

(C. 1922, by Western Newspaper Union.)
It ain't the guns nor armament, Nor funds that they can pay, But close co-operation That makes them win the day. It ain't the individual, Or the army as a whole, But the everlasting team-work Of every blooming soul.

A CHAPTER OF DON'TS

Set the dishes left from baking at once into the sink and put them to soak; don't let the food dry on.
Don't put egg dishes into hot water; it cooks the egg on the dish. Soak in cold water.
Don't pour boiling water over china or glass; it may not crack at the time, but it will drop off when least expected.
Don't forget to dash on cold water on a spot of grease spilled on the floor or wooden table. It will harden and most of the grease can be scraped off.
Don't lay a greasy spoon or fork on the table or stove; use a small tray or a pie tin; this will hold a number of utensils and save the table.
Don't use silver spoons or knives about the stove for cooking; cheap ones are made for such purposes.
Don't pour boiling water on grease spots or greasy clothes; wash in cold water with a bit of soda. Dish towels treated this way will keep sweet and white. Don't allow the soap to soak in tubs or dish pan.
Don't dry soldered dishes on a hot stove, or put bright tin dishes into greasy water; it dulls them.
Don't use steel knives or forks on fish, as the steel gives an unpleasant taste to the fish.
Don't salt meat before cooking; wait until it is well seared over so that the juices and flavor will be retained.
Don't forget to use at once hot compresses on a stiff neck. Witch hazel should be applied every few minutes by saturating a cloth and heating it on the top of a range in a shallow pie plate.
Don't blacken a stove while hot, if at all. Simply wipe it off with a damp cloth kept for that purpose, dipping it in slightly greasy dishwater. This treatment two or three times a day will keep the stove in good appearance.
Blood stains should be soaked in cold water, then washed as usual. If very obstinate, apply hydrogen peroxide and sunshine.
Don't forget to use a good antiseptic on a small wound; such treatment may save a life.

Fashion is rarely founded on reason, usually violates common usage, sometimes common decency, and uniformly common sense.

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS

There is nothing that can take the place of the good old-fashioned dumpling, but for a change try
Apple Dumplings With Peanut Butter.—Sift a pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, then rub in one-half cupful of peanut butter; moisten with iced water as for a pie crust. Roll and cut in squares. Lay on each square a cored peeled apple, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and pinch the edges. Bake and serve with cream and sugar.

Green Grape Preserves.—When the grapes have grown full size, but before they begin to turn in color is the time to prepare them for the preserves. Cook until soft, remove the seeds then cook and pulp with an equal measure of sugar until thick. Put in glasses and seal. Prepared in this way they keep their beautiful green color and are very attractive for garnishing.

Grape Juice Ice Cream.—Take one cupful of grape juice, add a pint of thin cream, a tablespoonful of lemon juice and sugar to sweeten. Mix well and freeze. This makes an ice cream of a beautiful watermelon pink.

Delicious Tea Biscuit.—Prepare a baking powder biscuit dough, roll out and spread with creamed butter, sprinkle thickly with maple sugar, chopped nuts and a little nutmeg or cinnamon. Roll up and cut in slices. Bake in a hot oven.

Green and White Salad.—Cut cooked chicken or sweetbreads in small cubes, mix with seeded skinned grapes and tender stalks of white celery; take equal parts of meat and celery. Mix with French dressing and let stand an hour before serving.

Quince and Apple Jelly.—Cut up the quinces without peeling and cook until nearly tender before adding the apples. Drain and proceed as in apple jelly. The jelly will be a beautiful color and a distinct flavor.

Chestnuts cooked in chicken broth and mixed with equal parts of white tender celery and served with French dressing, make a most delicious salad.

Butter Scotch.—Take one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-fourth of a cupful of milk. Boil until it hairs. Use on spice cake.

Nellie Maxwell

Southwest News

From All Over New Mexico and Arizona

The hunting season for doves opens in New Mexico Sept. 1. Sheriff John C. Peck and deputy, J. E. Zumwalt arrested C. G. Beatenbow of near Elkins, whom they charged with the larceny of a beef.

Organization of a dairy and poultry products shipping association is being formed in Roosevelt county under the direction of the farm bureau of the county.

Federal troops under Gen. Angel Flores, military commander of the west coast of Mexico, are striving to capture alive the rebel chieftain Juan Carrasco.

D. J. Thomas, banker of Holbrook, Ariz., died suddenly a few days ago. The deceased and family were for many years residents of Gallup, where he practiced law.

A reduction of almost \$2,000,000 in the assessed valuation of Cochise county taxable property was made by the State Tax Commission in session in Phoenix recently.

The New Mexico Normal University of East Las Vegas has recently added to its faculty ex-President James M. Cook of the Baptist Montezuma College of Las Vegas.

John Perry Waldron, 83 years old, who had been lost in the hills near Crow King, Ariz., for seven days, was found unconscious lying near the road eighteen miles from his camp.

D. V. Kinney was instantly killed and six others seriously, but not fatally, injured when two work trains on the Santa Fé collided at a point seventy miles east of Kingman, Ariz.

Construction of 750 miles of electrified railway in Arizona with a main line passing through Casa Grande and a branch railway connecting with Tucson, is proposed in the near future.

Deputy sheriffs arrested Antonio Lovato of Escobedo, N. M., on the charge of unlawfully killing meat cattle, following reports coming to their office from the cattle sanitary board officers.

While neighboring states have had high death rates from smallpox, New Mexico has had only one in 1921, and none in 1922, so far, Dr. George S. Luckett, public health director, said.

J. Farrel, who gave his home address as Elgin, Ill., was taken into custody by federal and county officers near Naco, charged with smuggling drugs across the international line.

Restoration of the employees bonus, discontinued Dec. 10, 1920, was announced recently by Gen. J. C. Greenway, general manager of the Catumet and Arizona Mining Company at Bisbee.

Just when the September term of Federal Court will open at Santa Fé with a jury has not been announced. But there will be no jury, grand or petit, during the Santa Fé fiesta, Sept. 4, 5 and 6.

Orders for the structural steel to be used in the construction of the new 5,000-ton concentrator of the New Cornelia at Ajo, Ariz., will be placed in September, according to General Manager Greenway.

A branch office of the federal Bureau of Public Roads, which approved plans for federal aid roads submitted by the State Highway Department, has been opened in Santa Fé, in room 8, Federal building.

The state highway from Vail to Tombstone has been overhauled by a maintenance crew and all the "corrugations" removed so that it is now as good as the balance of the road from Tombstone to Tucson.

Maj. E. L. N. Glass, Tenth cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., has been detailed as assistant military attaché in the American embassy at Mexico City.

Plans for the new building of the Silver City, N. M., lodge of Elks, have been completed by Trost and Trost of El Paso, and formal action will be taken at the next meeting of the members of the organization.

The Nogales Chamber of Commerce received word from the United States employment service in Phoenix announcing the need of several hundred laborers in the Salt River valley for the cotton picking season which opens Sept. 1.

Delegates from the ten chapters of the state organization of the American Association of Engineers will meet in Prescott Aug. 31 under the chairmanship of George R. Fansett, mining engineer of the Arizona Bureau of Mines at Tucson.

E. D. Osborn, president of the Mimbres Valley Growers' and Cannors' Association, states that he will can the tomatoes from eighty acres this fall at Honsdale, N. M. An effort will be made next year to secure sufficient acreage to run the Deming plant.

Robert C. Stockdale, county farm agent, and W. F. Thorpe, a director of the Rio Grande Valley Dairy Association, made a tour of the Rincon and Mesilla valleys, to ascertain how much financing is necessary to place more dairy cows on farms in the district.

Jewell Wright, champion melon packer of the United States, who is packing salmon-tint (Burrell) (Gom) cantaloupes at Las Cruces, says the Mesilla valley fruit is the best and most uniform of its variety he has ever seen, adding that it should be on the market.

BIG BONERS PULLED IN BASEBALL GAMES

Common Fault at Times to Forget Number of Men Out.

"Doc" Gessler, a Mighty Good Ball Player, College Graduate, Etc., Pulled an Ivory Classic Playing With Cubs.

Forgetting the number of men that are out is a common fault in baseball. Any number of ludicrous situations have been created because some player thought two were out instead of one.

In the majors and minors every year a score or more of "boners" are pulled because the player making the play lost track of the outs.

In a game at New York a number of years ago, both teams and the umpires became confused as to the number of outs.

The two clubs proceeded to change sides when only two men were out, and only the wild shouts of the official scorer that only two men had been retired cleared up the situation.

However, the prize play featuring the failure to keep track of the outs goes to "Doc" Gessler, who was a mighty good ball player. Gessler played in both American and National leagues. He was a college graduate and a mighty bright chap, but it's just as easy for a collegian to pull a "boner" as a sandlotter, if he forgets how many men are out.

Gessler was playing with the Cubs when he pulled his classic in ivory. It was the first of the ninth, the bases were filled, one out and the score mighty close.

Gessler evidently thought two men were out, for when he made a remarkable catch of a hard-hit fly ball, he believed the side had been retired and started for the clubhouse at top speed.

Before his teammates could make him realize that only two were out all three runners had scored.

HARRY ERTLE GOOD REFEREE

Third Man in Ring Championship Battle Between Benny Leonard and Lew Tendler.

Harry Ertle of Jersey City acted as referee in the lightweight championship bout between Benny Leonard and Lew Tendler. Ertle was third man in



Harry Ertle, Referee.

the ring at last year's memorable battle between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier, and is accepted as one of the most efficient officials in the game.

INTERESTING SPORT NOTES

Hoppe is a veteran, an ex-champion and all that, but he will always be Willie.

Dog racing is becoming popular in some parts, furnishing another competition to wrestling.

Pierre Seargent, a crack French bicycle rider, is the latest to appear in eastern competitions.

A candidate who is a golf enthusiast should keep it quiet if he wants to get married women's vote.

Pete Herman denies the report that he is through with the fight game, but the ringsiders know better.

Abe Mitchell's American campaign has not been in vain. He broke the course record at Wauna, Wis.

Jess Willard says that for his next fight he will do more road work. There is lots and lots of it to be done.

Next year will mark the twenty-first Coach Walter Christie has been in charge of track athletics at California.

Eddie Anderson, captain of the 1921 Notre Dame football team, has been appointed football, basketball and track coach at Columbia college.

Percy Wendell, the former Harvard football star and All-American backfield man, has been re-engaged to coach the Williams team again next fall.

Scraps of Humor

MORE THAN ONE WAY

A gentleman with a sensitive cultivated ear was annoyed by the persistent and wretched piano playing of a woman who occupied the adjacent flat. One day he met her in the hall with her four-year-old daughter. "Your little girl plays quite well, a child of her age," he remarked in his most friendly manner. "I hear her practicing every day."

The offender made sure he was when she opened the piano again.

Deserved Reward.
"What's going on here?"
"A column conductor is being presented with a loving cup by his editing constituents."

"What inspired such an unusual demonstration?"
"He has never imitated Peppy's dress or written a parody on 'Mary's Little Lamb.'"

Hard to Discourage.
"Senator, there is a man outside who looks like a job hunter."
"Tell him to come back tomorrow."
"He says he hasn't eaten in two days."
"That won't keep him from coming back. He'll show up here if he has to be brought in on a stretcher."

The Modern Equivalent.
"A member of congress accused another statesman of indulging in 'stable talk.'"
"He's behind the times."
"Oh?"
"He probably meant garage talk."



PERISH THE THOUGHT
The Dog Fancier: Yes'm, that's blue ribbon Pekingese. Pedigree goes back to the time of the Ming dynasty. I tell you, ma'am, a dog like that's to be sneezed at."
The Dog Lover: I should say so. He might catch something dreadful from a sneeze.

Normal.
A normal boy is Willie Spratt. He's always asking: "Where's my hat?"

The Scenario Writer.
"You seem blue."
"Work is scarce. All the stars are writing their own plays."
"How about the case of this missing actor?"
"That cheers me somewhat. He can write his own."

Not Enough Exit.
"Have you any complaint to make, asked the prison visitor."
"Yes, I have," replied the life convict. "There ain't nearly enough exits from this place."

Playing Safe.
Kris—What did you have on (fifth race)?
Kross—Just a pair of borrowed glasses.

"The White Man's Burden."
The Man Friday—I don't like the goatskin Prince Albert, master. Too hot. Why do we have to wear clothes on this island?
Robinson Crusoe—These garments are unhandsome and uncomfortable, but we must endure them. They're our badge of civilization.

It Usually Pleases Us.
"It is easy enough for an orator to get thunderous applause at the beginning of his address."
"How?"
"All he has to do is to say, 'friend, we are a great people, then pause dramatically for cheers.'"

Add to His Revenge.
She—Father's remarks about were very bitter.
He—I'm glad they were, because I'm going to make him eat his words.

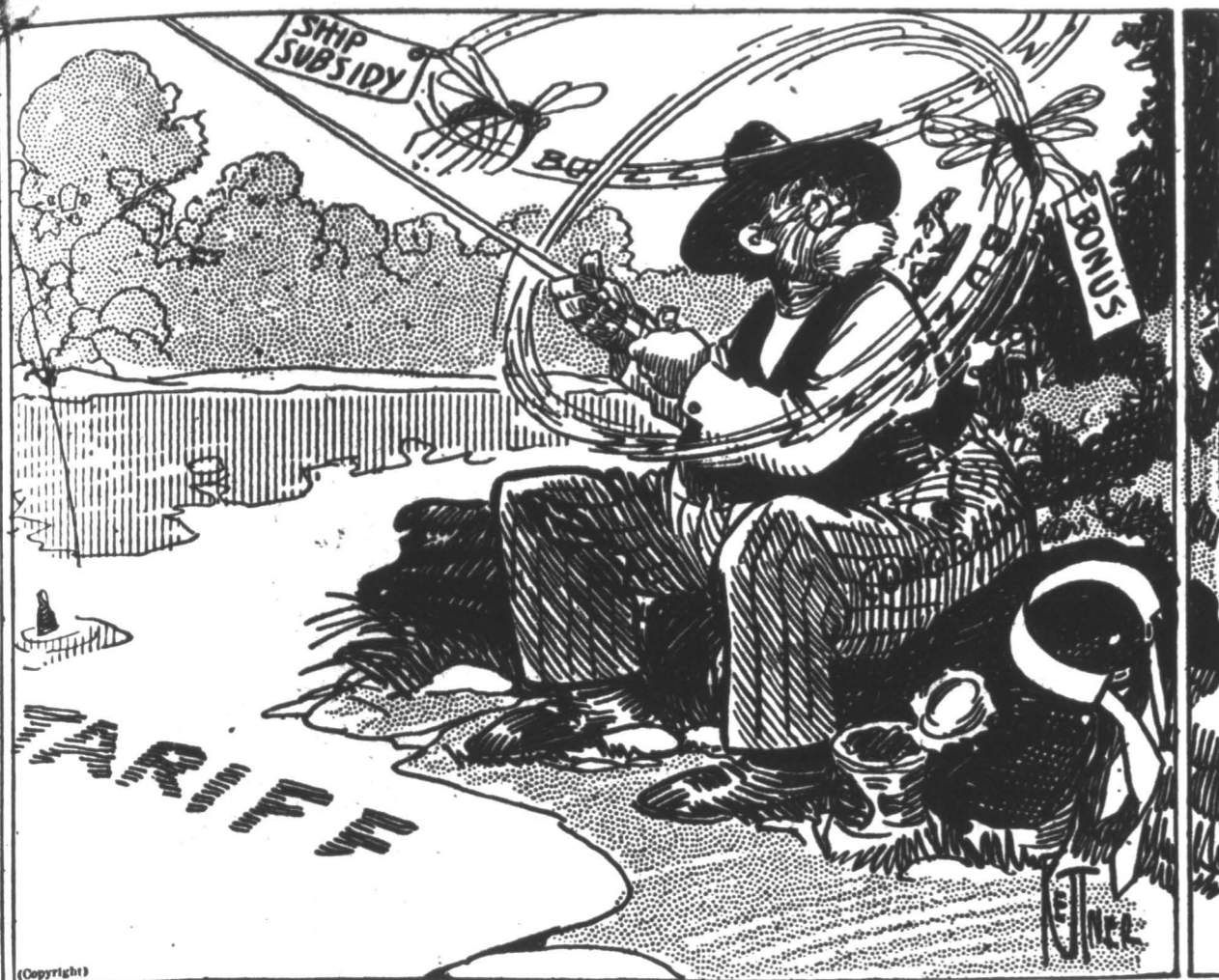
One on Uncle Sam.
Ella—Who is this E Pluribus D? Father—I don't know, but I like these men who part their hair in the middle.

Accommodating.
Lady—Before I take you I know if you're engaged.
Lena—Ma'am, do you mean have a feller?
Lady—Yes.
Lena—No, ma'am. I haven't, can soon get one, if you like it.

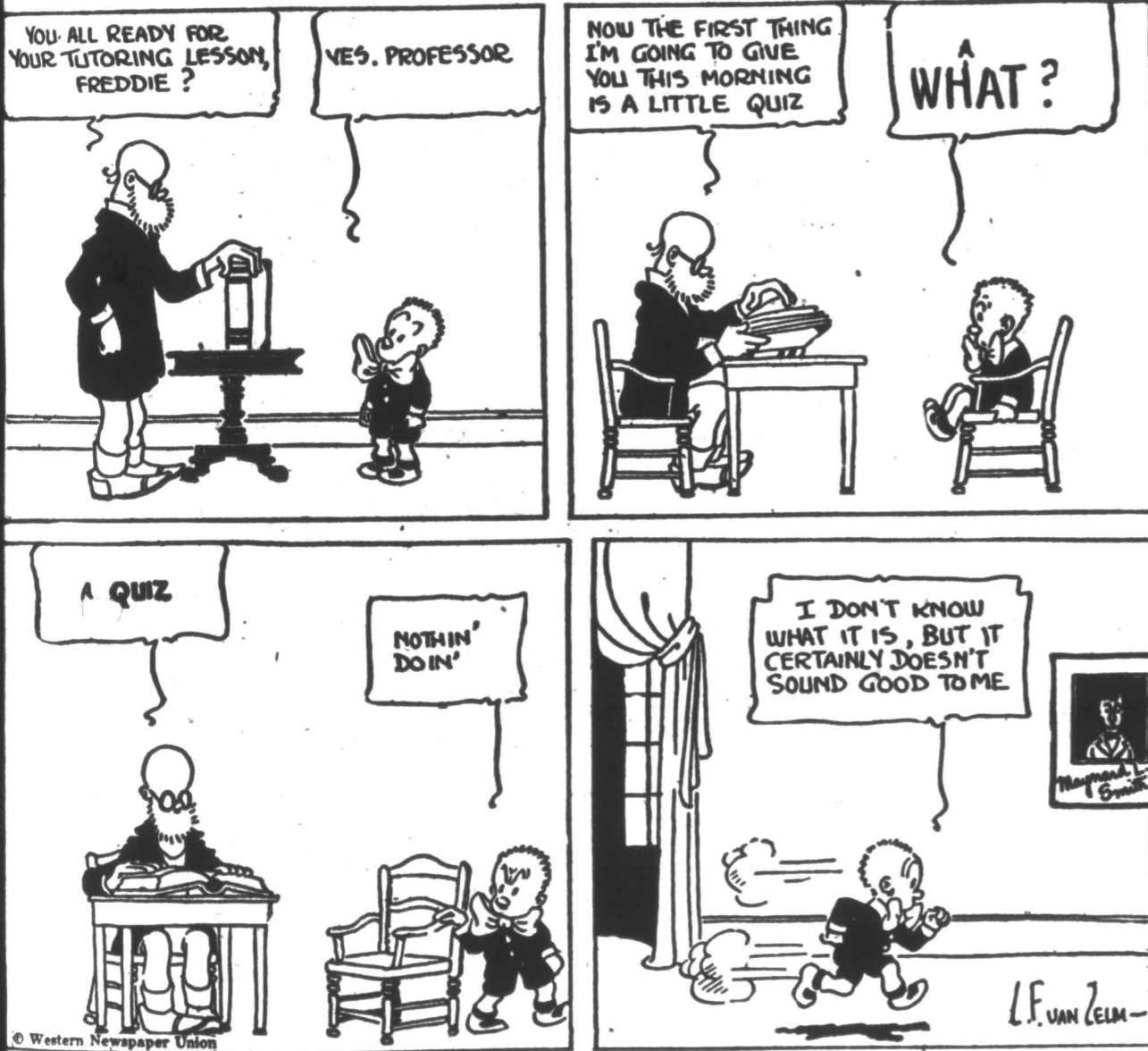
Bath Out—Calling.
Ho—Where were you last night? She—Out. I called on a new friend. Where were you?
Ho—I was out, too. I called on a pair of sinners.

OUR COMIC SECTION

Buzzin' Around



Freddie Wouldn't Even Take a Chance



No Satisfying This Boy!



Romance Ends in a Grand Row

Jack Sanborn and His Bride Part and Skeletons Rattle in Family Closets.

KIN INVOLVED IN CHARGES

Young Wife Says Husband, Knee on Her Chest, Forced Her to Sign Paper Accusing Her Aged Guardian Uncle of Abuse.

New York.—Staid citizens of Boston as well as of this fair village, debs and subdebs, are getting thrill after thrill as the bones in a dozen family closets are rattling loudly and ominously.

The long buried family skeletons started on their rampage about the time the five-months' romance of young Jack Sanborn and his bride, Eleanor Montgomery Sanborn, blew up with a bang that was heard from Cape Cod to Sandy Hook.

Sanborn is a son of Oren Sanborn, of coffee fame, and his bride was the ward of W. Robert Montgomery, former president of the Hamilton National bank here.

Marriage Made to Order.
Their marriage was made to order. The Sanborns were desirous of marrying off their son, according to reports, and Montgomery, his past unknown, was anxious to see the girl married.

The eighteen-year-old bride charges that Sanborn deserted her after five months of wedded life.

Then came more scandal. In possession of the Sanborn lawyers is a letter signed by Eleanor in which she charges that her aged guardian uncle abused her before her marriage.

But says she: "I signed that paper because Jack held me by the throat, put his knee on my chest and threatened to kill me unless I would write what he told me. He wanted to get \$100,000 out of my uncle."

When Uncle Robert heard about the letter and the charges it contained he threw them both out on their own resources. Up to that time he had been supporting them.

Now Eleanor is living in a hotel here with girl friends.

Uncle Refuses to Forgive.
She has tearfully begged her uncle to accept her version of the charges and forgive her but he has shown no sign of relenting.

"I'd heard of lounge lizards around the lobster palaces of New York, but I never heard of such a thing in Boston until I discovered that Jack was hired out as a dancing partner, on a taxi meter basis at the Colonial hotel."

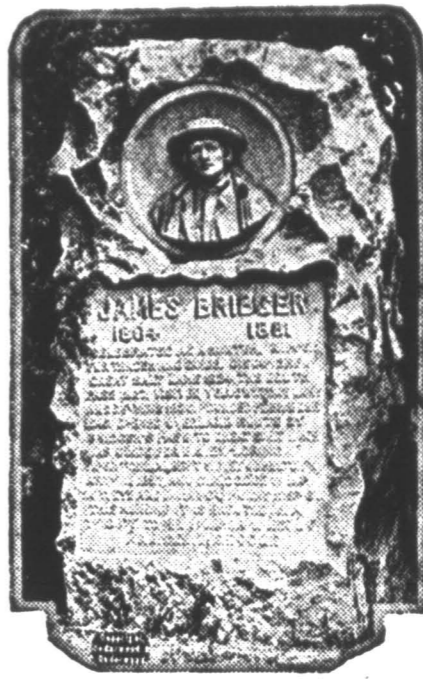
More skeletons. Eleanor's parents.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward Montgomery are divorced. So are the Sanborns, Sr. Uncle Robert was convicted of grand larceny ten years ago while president of the Hamilton National bank and now the Sanborn lawyer is deciding on what action to take with the letter of charges placed in his hands.

And Mrs. Eleanor Sanborn, who four months ago was a principal in one of the most brilliant weddings of the season in Boston, is now deserted by her husband, cast off by her parents, spurned by her guardian uncle and compelled to seek shelter with friends.

Missing 42 Years, Returns, Rich.
Allentown, Pa.—Charles Kressley had no use for a stranger who called and offered him a fancy price for his fine home. The stranger next begged Kressley to allow him to tell his fortune, and grudgingly he consented. The fortune teller revealed such remarkable facts about his past life that Kressley was amazed. Then a great truth dawned on him. The visitor was his brother, Elias, who left for the West in 1880. Since that time he has made a stake mining gold in Colorado and is rich.

JIM BRIDGER'S GRAVE



Here is the tablet on the grave of Jim Bridger, famous old frontier scout and Indian fighter, in Kansas City, Mo. When Jim first told the "outside world" of the wonders he had discovered as the first white man to enter what is now Yellowstone National park, the world promptly called him a liar. But the wonders were there—are there—and the great national playground has just celebrated its golden anniversary.

Ancient Arrow Factory Found

Ruins of an Indian Munitions Plant Is Discovered in a Kentucky Cave.

UNEARTHED BY PROF. MILLER

Geologists Gathered Many Fine Flints and Also Explored Two Rock Houses That Are Promising Grounds for Work of Archeologists.

Lexington, Ky.—Ruins of what once was a flourishing "munitions factory" are sheltered in a cave 14 miles east of Mill Springs, in Wayne county, Kentucky, in the opinion of Prof. A. M. Miller, head of the department of geology at the University of Kentucky.

This factory, according to the belief of Professor Miller, produced arrow heads to tip the shafts of Indian bows to whom what is now Kentucky was no-man's land in the days before the squirrel rifle supplanted the bow and the broad ax the tomahawk.

Professor Miller returned recently

from a trip to Wayne county, where in addition to re-examining interesting invertebrate fossil-collecting horizons visited 25 years ago in company with an Ohio geologist, Prof. August Foerste of Dayton, he said he prospected the region for caves, rock houses and old Indian village sites, favorable ground for archeological exploration and the finding of extinct mammalian remains.

Finds Many Arrow Heads.

"Two rock houses and one cave were examined," he said. "One of the rock houses was in the coal measure conglomerate at Denny's Gay, about 14 miles east of Mills Springs. Numerous arrow heads in various stages of completion, together with flint-flakes scattered at a shallow depth over the floor of an overhanging conglomerate, constituting the rockhouse at this point, furnished abundant evidence that this shelter formerly was inhabited by aborigines and that they had established there an arrow-head workshop."

The other rock house, opening widely to the south, was near the Mill Springs camp, in the Mammoth cave limestone. This house, according to Professor Miller, is a most promising spot for both archeological and mammalian paleontological exploration. Half an hour's prospecting with geological hammers and a hand pick showed that every shovelful of deposit on the floor of this shelter was "pay dirt," he said.

Wealth of Fragments.

A wealth of bone and pottery and flint fragments were unearthed, as much as persons could carry away.

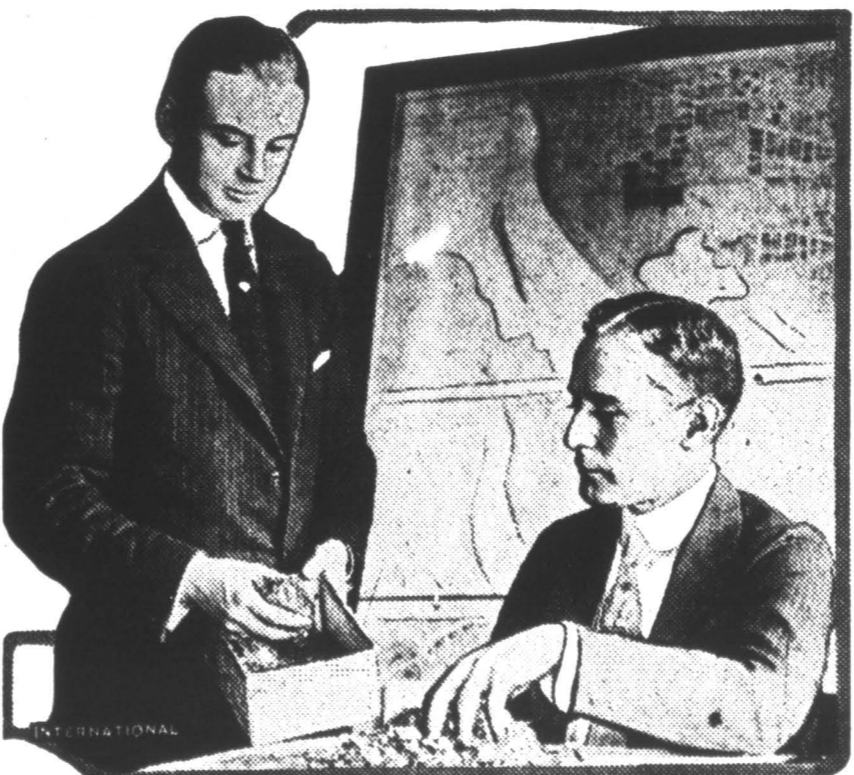
The large amount of fine material on the floor of this shelter, which could not have been washed in from the outside, filled everywhere with charcoal, ashes, fragments of pottery, arrow points, flint flakes, bone fragments and teeth, prove that it was a popular resort for the aborigines for a very great period—perhaps extending back to the Pleistocene times, Professor Miller declared. No human bone fragments were found here, tending to prove that the shelter was never used as a place of burial.

The third natural grotto visited—a true cave—was near the mouth of a small stream flowing into the Cumberland river at Ford's Island, about four miles above Mills Springs. This cave had been an Indian burial place, as was proved by the finding of a number of human bones, mostly on the rock ledges along the walls.

Eagles Menace Fox Industry.

The chief enemy of the fox raisers of Alaska is the eagle which swoops down on the pups as they sport about in the open.

Washington Gets Tree Seeds From Indiana



Maj. D. L. Weart, at the left, and Lieut. Col. C. O. Sherrill, with seeds of trees that will be planted in Washington. The seeds were sent from Indiana, and are from historic trees.

LIQUID OF THE PAST STRONG STUFF

Ancient Booze Found in Earthen Jar in Kentucky Cave.

More Potent Than Modern Whisky, It May Be an Elixir That Was Manufactured by the Mound Builders.

Middlesboro, Ky.—Were the mound builders of old the first real distillers in what has become America?

This question is asked following the story brought here by two young men from the Mollus section of Bell county mountains.

They say they were exploring the dense parts of the hill country when they saw the entrance to a cave, whose existence never had been suspected. The youths entered its labyrinths, and far back in the interior discovered an earthen vessel. They opened it carefully and they are quoted as saying

there came forth a most delicious aroma. Investigation proved the existence of a liquid in the vessel, which the explorers tasted.

Both declare, it is said, that they were familiar with the taste and potency of corn whisky, but this liquid in the long-buried vessel surpassed "Kentucky liquor" in strength. They said that after a few minutes their senses became dulled and visions of celestial delight burst upon them. Finally they recovered and carried the vessel away with them. They are quoted as asserting that there was an inscription on the vessel which no one they have seen can decipher. It is understood the vessel will be sent to experts in ancient languages in the hope that the letters can be made out.

If the mound builders left the jar and its unusual beverage it is believed unlikely that the words can be deciphered, as it is said the writing of the mound builders never has been translated. The youths who found the

vessel declare a single drop of the elixir they found possesses the strength of a quart of corn liquor and that dilution with water is all that is necessary to obtain a "real drink."

Just what the attitude of prohibition authorities would be toward this find in the cave has not been made known, nor has it been sought so far. The mound builders, from strange relics, mounds and other marks, long have been thought by some historians to have made their last stand in the Ohio valley. In Kentucky and Tennessee there are numerous traces of a strange people, the secret of whose origin or disappearance has not been learned.

Willis Courteous "Newsie" \$100.

Boston.—"Jimmie" Caswell, Lynn's sixty-eight-year-old newsboy, will receive \$100 for his unflinching courtesy under the will of the late Dennis F. Reardon, Lynn grocer. "Jimmy" left papers at the Reardon home for 15 years until his health made it impossible for him to deliver papers on a regular "route." But his pleasant smile and courtesy were remembered by the late grocer.

"The Soul of America"



MARINES GOING "OVER THERE"

"ON TO PARIS!"

THOMAS D. SCHALL

NETY blind veterans of the World war were guided into the gallery of the national house of representatives one day this summer. From there they went to the senate, then to a garden party at the White House. These veterans—from the navy and from every European battlefield where Americans fought—are being rehabilitated in the Evergreen School for the Blind in Baltimore. They want congress to grant them an incorporation for an association which shall keep them together and "enshrine their common sacrifices."

It is Representative Thomas D. Schall of Minnesota who has introduced the incorporation bill. Calling the attention of the house to the visitors in the gallery, he made an eloquent speech that stirred even the blasé house and brought forth many bursts of applause. Probably one reason the speech was eloquent was because the speaker knew what he was talking about. For he had been under fire with the boys on the firing line. He was on the American transport Mount Vernon when she was torpedoed off Brest September 5, with a loss of 37 killed. He was in France during July and August of 1918 and followed the Americans in the Chateau-Thierry drive. As he said in his speech:

"I was with Major Fuchs in Cohan, where white-hot fragments of shell lay smoking in the street, the town being shelled every 15 minutes. I experienced creeping upon hands and knees for about half a mile to avoid exposure to the enemy. I savored the heavy white dust, the flies, the heat, and the stinkiness of water; the smell of decaying flesh, where the human dominated the animal. I heard the mighty uproar of night attacks, where like heat lightning the barrage played along the sky; the boom of artillery and the burst of shell; the heavy rumble of trucks bringing troops, munitions and supplies to the front; and ambulances setting out with the wounded.

"From actual contact with soldiers in action, in field and camp, I know something of what our boys suffered and what they accomplished over there. I dined with them at mess and communed with them in bivouac in the night, at a time when men's tongues are loosed and they talk. Today they narrowly missed death. Perhaps it would be their turn tomorrow, and so on the verge of eternity they spoke their hearts and told the plain truth without fear or favor. No whiners among them. No boosters. Just matter-of-fact, pure stuff, the dross burned away in actual fellowship with death, leaving their souls vibrant instruments of truth. If I had but one word with which to describe the American soldier, I would describe him with the word 'courage.' No nation in all the annals of war has produced average individuals with such predominant courage, such unheard-of heroism, such will to 'suffering of life.'

But Mr. Schall's speech was eloquent for another reason also: He himself is a blind man—"lost sight through electric shock," says the Congressional Directory. Said he, in his introduction:

"No doubt every one of these boys has cried out in his hour of trial, 'O Lord, if possible, take this cup from me,' and would have chosen to have remained upon the battlefield, with no wakening, to bear, day after day, the heavy cross of silent waiting. The constantly recurring thought in the early days of blindness is, 'Is not death to be preferred?' for they then reason with the mind of the seeing. I can remember upon losing my sight, acquaintances meeting me after a lapse of time would say, 'Schall, I heard you were dead.' I replied, 'Not dead, just blind!' But I could readily interpret what they thought. When they heard that I had lost my sight, they said to themselves, 'I would rather be dead.' And so, having said it, they concluded that I was dead. But I am not dead. [Applause.] And I am quite sure that the blind soldiers who are here in the gallery today will prove that they are not dead. [Applause.]

"These men are making good under their trials.

There is one young lad up there, deaf in one ear, both hands gone, blind, yet he is studying law. He has learned the typewriter, and he writes as fine a letter as any one of you can do with your sight [Applause.] They are all very much alive. They have refused to be downed. They have tackled their handicap with the same spirit and go and dash that they bucked the stalemate of the trenches, and with a yell, 'Come on, boys, do you want to live forever?' sent the American spirit up and down the allied lines to win the victory for the world." [Applause.]

Here are some of the good things in the eloquent speech of this blind legislator speaking for the blind ex-service men:

"We have been accustomed to believe the European propaganda that everything overseas is far, far better than our home product; that to produce a soldier up to European grade, they must be drilled year after year. But here were these raw American boys performing deeds of judgment, decision and valor that forced from their war-trained allies and opponents the admission that they had never seen or heard the like.

"A heroic soul here and there would have been within the bounds of expectation, but the constant grade of the whole product of the nation, drafted and volunteers, with whom you came in contact there on the death fields could not but give you pause and force the thinking mind to ask why a nation had produced such universal phenomena.

"In touch with these wonderful men day after day, in whom heroism was as common as the dirt under foot, comparing them with the other soldier, I was impelled to ask myself what made this vast gap in the fortitude, courage, judgment, between human individuals of the same civilization, and the answer was driven in upon me that the difference lay in their greater soul power, because at last God had reared a government under which the soul, that thing akin to Him, could grow; a government whose aim was the development and fostering of initiative of the individual, where they had freedom to choose between right and wrong; where any citizen could aspire to the highest office in the land; where religion was unhampered, their thoughts unrestrained, where they dared to think and feel out loud; where equal opportunity was their birthright, and no high wall of 'Verboten' is endured; where each stands upon his own resources, for what he is and what he can do, and every man is the equal of his neighbor; where the Stars and Stripes from the towers of our public schools speak the spirit of America and beckon her children to a heart of understanding that can discern between right and wrong.

"It is true the allies furnished the guns, but America furnished the soul that won the war. [Applause.] Until that soul was loosed in combat upon the battle fields defeat of the allies was inevitable. Paris had been ordered evacuated. Big Bertha shells were bursting everywhere in the streets. Consternation prevailed. Lines of refugees were streaming from the city. A German army, headed by the Prussian Guard and commanded by the crown prince, was advancing with the steady precision of clockwork at the rate of four to five miles a day. German patrols had been captured within six miles of Paris. The terrible bombardment and onslaught of the shock troops had forced the French back and back until the Germans, gaining possession of the heights about Belleau Wood, had cleared the roads for eight miles in advance.

"With their march unresisted for several miles ahead, the Prussian Guard was ordered to put on their dress uniforms with spiked helmets. The officers decked themselves in dress regalia with starched bosom shirts. The Germans had no other thought but that they were going triumphantly into Paris. The French believed it, the English believed it, the Belgians believed it, the Italians believed it, all the world believed it. But the boys of four American regiments did not believe it. The Fifth and Sixth marines, the Ninth and Twentieth Infantry of the Second division, being the nearest at hand, were crowded into trucks as close as they could stand and hurried in the night to

striking distance of the enemy. As they passed the retreating French they were met with cries of, "You're zigzag; you're crazy. Sure death ahead. There is no hope; go back." But these eager, smooth-faced Americans, who had never smelled the smoke of battle were not made of the stuff that goes back when the enemy is in front. Unperturbed, they landed in the mud, and under cover of the woods formed their lines and calmly waited for the dawn, when about 15,000 Americans met and held and stopped five German divisions. [Applause.] So fierce and unflinching was the attack that the enemy took it for granted that there were unlimited reserves in the rear.

"The miracle was performed, the march on Paris stopped, the oncoming hordes turned back, the Chateau-Thierry drive began, the destiny of civilization changed. [Applause.]

"The soul of America had won because it had broken the cocksure spirit of the enemy, had rekindled in the breasts of the drooping allies a morale that ran from one end of the lines to the other. For the supersoldier of the world, with tremendous advantage of numbers, had been outperformed by a few simple, modest, untrained Americans; and these same Americans were here in great numbers, and they were coming by the thousands. The war could end in but one way. At the height of the Chateau-Thierry drive, when the pall of that terrible certain daily advance, when the shelling of Paris and the nightmare of air raids was too recent to be forgotten, not a soul could be found in the ranks of any army or in any walk in life so base but he was free to admit that it was the American soldier who won the war, turned the tide, saved them when they had their backs to the wall. Yet now, when it is all safely over, there are those who ungratefully say, 'We would have won, anyway.' They would, like h—l. [Applause.]

"Our boys were far from their homes. It put shame into the hearts of men who were fighting for their very hearth sides and families to see such daring and spirit in lads who needed no spur. It began June 6 at Belleau Wood and continued through the Aisne-Marne drive, the Somme campaign, St. Mihiel, Ypres-Lys, through the Meuse-Argonne, clear up to November 11. Six months and the job was done.

"Reared on American soil, imbibing her principles of freedom, the American soldier did not need years of intense training. He was used to thinking and deciding. In a place, every man was an officer. The intelligence of the American equipped him to understand the war game quickly. Heroes every one, they dared to move apart twenty, thirty, fifty, sixty feet; they dared to fight alone and die alone. The average run of the European soldier has not the private initiative to fight alone and die alone. He fights best in mass where he sees the form of his companion ahead, feels the rub of the elbow of his pal at his side, hears the tread of his comrade in the rear. He must have a crowd to give spirit and soul to do and die. The American soldier, because of his individual development has soul power that dares stand alone. The European must group this soul power to produce the necessary courage. The American soldier is a lion who dares forage alone. Wolves hunt in packs. The American soldier is an eagle who dares soar aloft in the awful solitudes. Swallows hover in thousands. The American soldier dares to die right now. The European soldier tomorrow. Ask the German soldier or officer who won the war, and he will tell you that it was the Americans. That it was the Americans who advanced into no man's land without hesitation, and came on with that dogged determination that sharp-shooter, machine-gun nest, ambush, hand grenades, rifles, concealed mines, gas shells, curtains of fire, small and big artillery, the blasts of hell itself could not stop. [Applause.]

"It is the soul in the breasts of these boys up here in the gallery that is going to count. It is the soul that measures the size of the man, whether on the battlefield or in the conflict of life, and our blind friends in the gallery have been tried and found not wanting."

IMPROVED ROADS

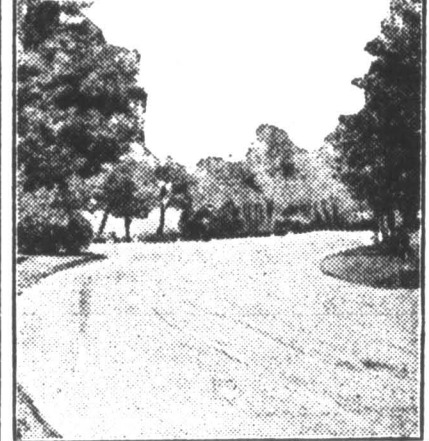
GREAT SYSTEM OF HIGHWAYS

Scheme Being Worked Out by Federal and State Authorities to Surpass Other Countries.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A system of highways that will serve the whole country and will be far superior to any other in the world is being mapped out by federal and state engineers. It is estimated that the system will comprise 180,000 miles of road. The federal highway act recently enacted specifically requires that all federal aid be spent on a connected system of highways consisting of not more than 7 per cent of the road mileage in each state, and that this system shall consist of interstate or primary roads and intercounty or secondary roads.

Proposed systems have been received by the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture from all but eight states. They are plotted on a large map of the United States and carefully examined



An Improved Michigan Highway.

as to co-ordination with the roads of adjacent states and service to all sections of the country. Where co-ordination is not satisfactory conferences are held with all interested state highway officials and routes adjusted.

Many states have already adjusted difficult problems with their neighbors. As an example the system sent in by Nebraska showed a big gap in an important road along the northern boundary. It was learned, however, that South Dakota would follow with a system that would fit like pictures on toy blocks. Since the federal highway act of last November became a law, only roads certain to be on the system have been approved for construction.

MUCH LOWER BIDS ARE MADE

According to Reports to Bureau of Public Roads Prices Will Be Greatly Reduced.

Early bids for the construction of federal-aid roads indicate that prices during the coming season will be materially lower than last season, according to reports received by the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. While bids have not been received on any large volume of work, there is, however, enough to indicate a lower level of prices.

Grading has been bid at 20, 23 1/2 and 30 cents a cubic yard in Missouri, Arkansas and Minnesota, respectively, as compared with an average of 35 cents for the section in which these states are located in 1921.

Prices of reinforcing steel in place range around 6 cents as compared with the 1921 price of 8 or 9 cents, and bridge steel at 4 1/2 cents against 7 to 8 cents.

A few bids, for the best grade of concrete, of about \$17 a cubic yard have been received in sections where the 1921 price was about \$25 a cubic yard.

Prices bid for the construction of concrete roads per square yard are as follows: Ohio, \$1.52; Colorado, \$2.27, and Georgia, \$1.38, as compared with an average for the whole country during the period 1916-1920 of \$2.57 a square yard.

FEDERAL-AID ROAD PROJECTS

Total Mileage Under Construction in May Amounted to Nearly 15,000 Miles.

Federal-aid road projects totaling 663 miles in length were completed and 641 miles went under construction during May, bringing the total under construction to nearly 15,000 miles and the mileage in completed projects to 17,088, according to reports of the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture. These figures indicate that the federal-aid system grew at a rate of more than 20 miles per day on each working day of the month. Allotments of funds to definite projects amounted to \$7,828,000 during the month.

Mark Set for 1922.

Three hundred and fifty thousand miles of improved highways, extending through every state in the Union, is the mark set for the summer of 1922.

Kicks Would Pave Roads.

If we could cash in the kicks we make on poor roads, we would soon have them all paved.

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Tuberculosis in poultry causes greater loss than among cattle.

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Requests Provisions in Swing Bill.

Washington.—Arizona's request for specific provision in the Swing bill for the participation of that state in the benefits expected to follow federal improvements for the control of the Colorado river will be presented to the House Arid lands irrigation committee when it resumes its sessions, Representative Hayden of Arizona, ranking Democratic member of the committee, has stated. A delegation from Arizona will appear before the committee, Hayden said, with a recommendation that the flood-protection section of the bill, contemplating the construction of a dam at Boulder cañon, contain definite appointment to Arizona of electric power and of storage water for irrigation purposes.

Reports on Grain Trading Bill.

Washington.—The Senate agricultural committee, informally reporting the Capper-Tincher futures trading bill, declared that the fluctuations in prices since the original futures trading act was held unconstitutional, had done much to "confirm the belief of the farmers that prices were being manipulated to his distinct disadvantage." Grain exchanges contend, according to the statement, that the fall in prices was due to unusually heavy holdings, added, the belief persisted that the drop resulted from "short selling by professional speculators."

Vienna Unemployed Storm Capital.

Vienna.—Several thousand unemployed persons dissatisfied because the government had rejected or delayed its answer in their demands, hinged the doors of the parliament building and entered, wrecking the furniture.

We have helped thousands. Let us help you. Write for catalogue.

Boyle's Business School
Colfax and Corona, Denver, Colo.

International Farm Congress Move Home from Kansas City to Denver.

Denver.—Sites were considered, new directors were added to those already elected, and plans were made for the furthering of the plan for a gigantic Colorado Industrial exposition and meeting held recently in the parlors of the Gentlemen's Driving and Riding Club, 1625 Curtis street.

The idea of a great exposition and annual fair and permanent exhibition come into being at a meeting held in the club rooms a few weeks ago.

A. J. Simonson, one of the members of the board of directors, read a letter recently received from the International Farm Congress at Kansas City, in which it was said that Denver was being favorably considered for the permanent headquarters of the association. This, according to Simonson, would mean the bringing to Denver of a large number of persons engaged in the work of the association, and probably of the establishment of the permanent fair or exhibits of the association in Denver.

Rail Factions Stand Pat.

New York.—"We are like bats; we can't see the way out"—thus did the chief of one of the big five railroad brotherhoods describe the position which the running trades found themselves after their latest efforts to settle the shopmen's strike, now near the end of its eighth week. Peace negotiations centered on conferences between the brotherhood chiefs, east and west, and the executives of more than a score of roads.

Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

INEVITABLE EBB

WHEN the ebb tide comes, apparently determined to sweep off your feet and carry you down the waiting sea; or when the storm clouds darken the serene sky and oblige you to summon all your courage and strength to reach the nearest friendly shore, a man naturally thinks it will go on with him if the tide turns and against him. Long accustomed to good fortune, he is not prepared for the sudden onset of opposition at its first manifestation of energy appals him. For years he has been making rapid progress, avoiding the reefs upon which many of his intimates have been wrecked. When they sank beneath the growling waters he smiled complacently and congratulated himself on his superior skill. His craft was seaworthy, his vision clear and his hand unerringly sure. But now, as the ebb froths in anger, he realizes that his boasted cleverness was largely a matter of condition with which his ability had nothing to do. He has fallen back so long on the thought that he was a superman, possessed of extraordinary prowess, the danger alarms him.

KIDDIES SIX

By Will M. Maupin

RELICS

LITTLE box with tear-stained lid
Beneath which many things lie hid.
And often when the twilight's gloom
Paints memory faces o'er the room,
Leave the world of toll and care,
And seated in the old armchair,
Open the lid and fondly gaze
Upon the things of other days.

LITTLE box with tear-stained lid
Beneath which sacred things are hid.
Little shoe out at the toe—
A baby boy, I love you so—
A tiny cap with upturned brim
That eloquently speaks of him—
These are the treasures laid away
To gaze upon at close of day.

LITTLE box with tear-stained lid
Beneath which treasured things are hid.
Broken top, a toy, a whip,
A crippled ox from Noah's ship;
A tiny stocking—all the wealth
That men secure by work, or stealth,
Would not suffice to buy from me
The thing I open the lid to see.

LITTLE box with tear-stained lid
Beneath which love-worn things are hid.
As long as Death's angel roams
To lay a blight on happy homes,
All many a box will hide away
The relics of a happier day;
And when the evening's echoes call
Upon their lids hot tears will fall.
(Copyright by Will M. Maupin.)

The inevitable ebb fills his soul with inexpressible terror. Though he shuts his mouth hard and says nothing to his suspecting wife, he cannot quell the sickening fear.

Danger lurks in the waves and in the wind—in the very breath of idle gossip.

The shoals are marked by fretting foam leaping high in the air, but the night is dark. His nerve is undone. His once keen perception fails him.

And yet, if he is a true man, or a man in the making, this is the one time in his life when he will show his mettle, grip the wheel with a firmer hold, bend his back and resolutely face the snarling gale panting in its effort to hurl his ship upon the rocks.

In every life there is a shipwreck somewhere buried in the sands of forgotten years.

It tells the tale of a day that is done, of fond hopes, that were swept to sea and sucked under the waters of the inevitable ebb, from which no man can always steer clear, but against which every brave man will battle until he makes port.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Mother's Cook Book

If you want a thing will it, don't merely wish it. The Chinese say "great souls have wills, feeble ones have only wishes."

SOMETHING TO EAT

SPONGE CAKE.—Take four eggs, one and one-half cups of sugar, the same of flour, one-half cup of

cold water and flavoring to taste. Beat the yolks until thick, add cold water and beat again until thick; sift the sugar several times, add it to the yolks, then the flour alternately with the whites, the flour having been sifted four times. three times after it is measured. Bake very slowly at first. Use a tube pan. The cake should, when properly made and baked, be the size of an eleven-egg angel food.

Corn California Style.

Take two cups of corn, one cup of milk, one cup of bread crumbs, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of green pepper, three slices of bacon, two tablespoonfuls of fat and three of flour. Cut the bacon in half-inch pieces, cook until beginning to color. Add flour to the bacon, stir in milk and cook until thick, seasoning with salt and pepper, mix corn (fresh may be used), crumbs, pepper and sauce. Put in a baking dish, sprinkle bacon over the top and bake in a moderate oven until the bacon is crisp and brown.

Vassar's Delight.

Soak one-fourth of a pound of prunes over night in cold water, cook until tender and cut the flesh in small pieces, discarding the stones. Add half as much coconut per measure as prunes, a little of the coconut milk, and one or two tablespoonfuls of orange marmalade. Boil and stir in three-fourths of a cupful of sugar. Beat two tablespoonfuls of butter to a cream, add two egg yolks, one after another and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt; stir and cook in the hot prune mixture until the egg is set. Have ready flaky crust baked over small fluted tins. Fill the shells with the pastry mixture and cover with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs piped over the filling. Dredge with sugar and bake ten minutes to brown the meringue. Sprinkle with chopped browned almonds or coconut shreds.

Nellie Maxwell
(©. 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

SCHOOL DAYS



Uncommon Sense . . .

By JOHN BLAKE

ACCURACY FIRST

FIFTY years ago a mathematical marvel mystified audiences in small towns in the United States. He would walk up to a blackboard and ask people in the house to give him two long numbers. Given such numbers as 3,796,402, 97 and 72,875,295,839 he would write one below the other, announce that he would multiply them, and write beneath them the answer. No one understood how he could do it. The people who beheld him gasped in amazement at his powers. And he went from town to town for several weeks exciting wonder and admiration. All some skeptic in the audience took the trouble to write down the numbers and multiply them himself. Then it was discovered that the lightning calculator never made a multiplication at all, but merely wrote an answer in the proper number of digits, which of course, was invariably wrong. A telegram to the next town and prompt action by the local authorities put an end to the calculator's career. It is easy to work rapidly if you do not work accurately, but it is of little more use than were the labors of the baker in the story. In this world of progress men must work both accurately and rapidly to get ahead, but they must cultivate accuracy first. Millions are lost in industry every year through mistakes and carelessness of people who try to work faster than they can with care. In every business accuracy is the



THE FRIENDLY PATH

By WALTER I. ROBINSON.

DON'T be afraid to laugh. A hearty laugh is as good as medicine. It aids digestion. It shoves cares aside and brings happiness to those who are sad. Thackeray declared that "a good laugh is sunshine in the house."

The world may be wild over jazzing; it may think too much about pleasure and show. But it is sorely in need of more whole-hearted laughter. When people really laugh out loud, their glee relaxes their nerves. They can feel the exhilarating tingle clear down to their toes.

A man needs rest from everyday cares. He needs to forget temporarily vexations and sorrows which burden his mind. He gets partial rest when asleep; but after sleeping he sometimes awakes more tired in mind and body than when he lay down, because mischievous troubles—usually imagined—have kept creeping through his mind. But when a man laughs from pure joy or because he sees something or hears something which actually appeals to his sense of humor, he gives his mind a more complete rest than at any other time during day or night.

It pays in happiness; it pays in everyday accomplishments to see the sunny side of life.

The long-faced, dreamy mortal seldom has many friends. He finds more troubles than he actually has and exaggerates those which are real.

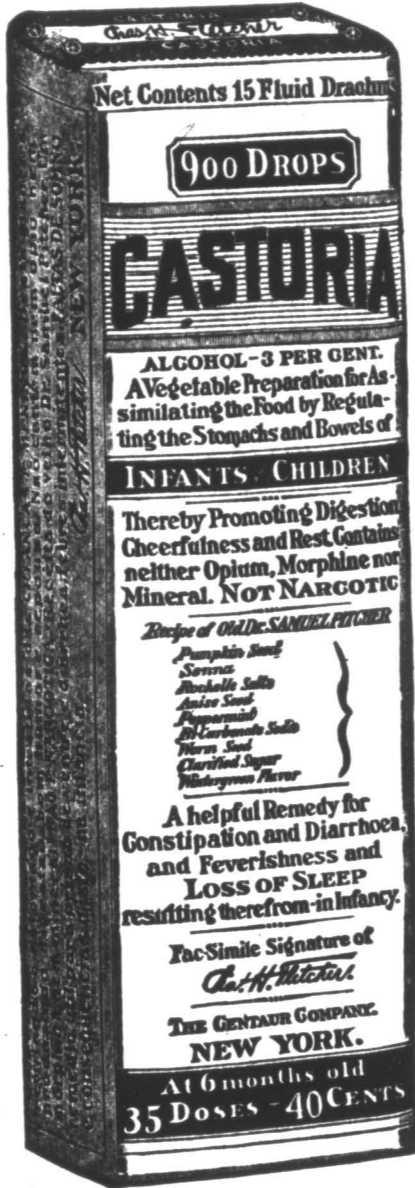
In our pathways of work and our pathways of rest we should seek real causes for mirth. (© by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

Shame on Them.

PERHAPS there are a few mothers who do not know the virtues of Fletcher's Castoria. Perhaps there are a few who know that there are imitations on the market, and knowing this demand Fletcher's. It is to ALL motherhood, then, that we call attention to the numerous imitations and counterfeits that may be set before them.

It is to all motherhood everywhere that we ring out the warning to beware of the "Just-as-good". For over thirty years Fletcher's Castoria has been an aid in the upbuilding of our population; an aid in the saving of babies.

And yet there are those who would ask you to try something new. Try this. Try that. Even try the same remedy for the tiny, scarcely breathing, babe that you in all your robust womanhood would use for yourself. Shame on them.



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The history of all medicines carries with it the story of battles against popular beliefs; fights against prejudice; even differences of opinion among scientists and men devoting their lives to research work; laboring always for the betterment of mankind. This information is at the hand of all physicians. He is with you at a moment's call be the trouble trifling or great. He is your friend, your household counselor. He is the one to whom you can always look for advice even though it might not be a case of sickness. He is not just a doctor. He is a student to his last and final call. His patients are his family and to lose one is little less than losing one of his own flesh and blood.

Believe him when he tells you—as he will—that Fletcher's Castoria has never harmed the slightest babe, and that it is a good thing to keep in the house. He knows.

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A Difference. Collect and congregate are synonymous, yet the church often finds that there is a vast disparity between the collection and the congregation.—Omaha World-Herald.

A few people read the Declaration of Independence and tell the rest what's in it.

A life of loafing is less criticised away from home.

A man often feels the loss of his first wife most after securing a second.

What becomes of a man's respectability after death?

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