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NEW MEXICO STATE RECORD

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SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1921

NUMBER 332

TWO HOUSE BILLS TO CREATE THREE MORE COUNTIES

Two house bills introduced this week propose county divisions that will affect the counties of Colfax, Mora, Socorro and Union.

The first one is the bill for the division of Socorro county, mentioned last week. This bill proposes to cut from the present county of Socorro, west end, the county of Frisco. Rumors abound as to the effect that the bill likely will be amended to change the name Frisco to that of a New Mexican who has had much to do with the affairs of the territory and state of New Mexico for a long string of years. The county seat will be at Reserve, the assessed valuation will be approximately \$6,000,000 while the population will be between 5,000 and 6,000.

The other bill proposes to abolish the present county of Mora, creating instead the county of Aguilar from the western part of the present county of Mora, and the county of Dawson from the eastern part of the present county of Mora. The county seat is to be removed from Mora to Wagon Mound. The former, very old settlement, is inland, 30 miles from Las Vegas; the latter is on the main line of the Santa Fe railroad, 45 miles from Las Vegas. It is said unofficially that as a consolation to the city of Mora it is proposed to keep the county high school at that point. The proposed county takes its name from J. R. Aguilar, of Wagon Mound, for some years a member of the state legislature.

The second feature of the bill is the proposal to convert the east end of old Mora into the county of Harding, with the addition of some \$3,500,000 of property from Union county. The county seat is to be Mesquero, on the Dawson line in the El Paso and Southern Railway system. The town is located about 81 miles east of Dawson, 51 miles west of Tucuman.

As to property value, the new county of Aguilar will remain about the same as the old county of Mora, while the county of Union, if Harding will leave Union about \$18,000,000 in assessed valuation. The cut from Colfax will leave that county something more than \$3,000,000, not including output of the mines.

CAVLE LOSS DUE TO OVERSTOCKING RANGES

Experiments being conducted on the Jornada Range, in New Mexico by the United States Forest Service indicate that the number of animals for the permanent breeding herd in that region should be only about 50 per cent of the carrying capacity of the range in good years. This takes into account the reduction in forage and carrying capacity in times of drought and allows a range of safety for emergencies.

Cattle raising on the open ranges of the Southwest in the past has been full of vicissitudes and it was for the purpose of developing some plan of management that would stabilize livestock industry and help stock owners to more trying conditions that the Jornada Range Reserve, near Las Cruces was established in 1912.

The studies carried on at the Jornada Reserve show that overstocking the range at any time, and especially during the drought as a poor practice, that light grazing during the main growing season is necessary to maintain the range grass, that a steady improvement in the grade of the range cattle can be being, and that careful handling and breeding of breeding cows in thrifty condition will increase the number of calves raised on the range 25 to 50 per cent.

Reducing the number of animals prior to drought, reserving grama grass range for poor stock and giving supplemental feed, weaning of calves early, properly distributing the watering places and vaccinating for blackleg have kept the average annual stock loss on the reserve for five years, including a period of drought, down to 19 per cent. The average annual loss on the open range in Southern New Mexico during the same period estimated at 16.7 per cent with a maximum loss of 35 per cent in 1918.

FARM HOMES WITH MODERN CONVENIENCES

The time was when the greatest stretch of immigration could not associate the term farm home with modern conveniences, especially in the sparsely settled regions of the dry farming areas. During the past year the Curry County Farming Bureau and the Clovis Chamber of Commerce have done much to overcome the isolation of the country life of that county by bringing the rural telephone within reach of practically all farm homes.

A campaign starting last winter and continuing up into the summer resulted in the raising of \$23,000 and in the construction of 118 miles of main trunk lines with seven exchanges. Slow delivery has held up the completion of the system but it will now soon be in operation.

FIRST NATIONAL OF ALBUQUERQUE GETS HIGH COURT DECREE

The supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the district court in Bernalillo county in the case of the First National bank of Albuquerque, appellee, versus William L. Staley and William L. Staley and company, appellants. There were two cases disposed of in one opinion, concerning suits to recover on promissory notes. The opinion is by Chief Justice Roberts, Justice Parker and District Judge Reed Holloman, of Santa Fe, concurring.

STATE BANKS HAVE CARRIED HEAVY LOAD — ARE IN GOOD SHAPE

(By Guthrie Smith)

In spite of unfavorable business conditions, New Mexico state banks have continued to make gains in deposits and total resources through the calendar year of 1920. This is one of the encouraging features shown in the sixth annual report of the state banking department. The report has just been filed with Gov. Merritt C. Mechem by James B. Read, state bank examiner. The report shows that on account of the general trade stagnation, practically no new money has been coming into the state. This has resulted in a condition extremely unfavorable for the state banks, but this condition has been dealt with in a creditable manner by the banks.

Only two of the state banks suspended business during the year, while charters were issued to 10 new banks and eight became members of the federal reserve system.

When the department was created, in 1915, there were 47 state banks, having resources of \$19,823,000. There are now 78 state banks, and on Nov. 17, 1920, under call of the comptroller of the currency, the resources had reached a total of \$27,265,395.

Ten New Charters

Charters were issued to the following new institutions: The Bank of Commerce, Roswell; the First State Bank, Grenville; the Loving State Bank, Lovington; the Farmers State Bank, Clovis; the Bank of Roy, Roy; the Las Vegas State Bank, Las Vegas; the Farmers and Stockmen Bank, Clayton; the Citizens State Bank, Mountainair; the Farmers State Bank, Moriarty; the Home State Bank, Mt. Dora.

The following state banks have become members of the federal reserve system: The Citizens Bank, Aztec; the Capital City Bank, Santa Fe; the State Trust and Savings Bank, Albuquerque; the Stockmen State Bank, Corona; the First Territorial Bank, Lovington; the Mountain State Bank, Mountainair; the Security State Bank, Portales; the First State Bank, Clenduff.

The Bank of Springer, at Springer, has become the First National bank of Springer.

With reference to changes in the several banks, the report says:

Other Reserve Applications

There have been filed several applications of state banks to become members of the federal reserve system, but no final action has been taken as yet by the federal reserve authorities. State banks whose capital stock was under \$25,000, on January 1, 1920, have increased their capital stock to at least \$25,000 in compliance with section 8 of the New Mexico banking act, as amended.

The Roy Trust and Savings Bank, Roy, increased its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

The Farmers and Stockmen Bank, of Estancia, amended its articles of incorporation, increasing its capital stock to \$50,000.

The Farmers Bank and Trust Company, Maxwell, amended its articles of incorporation, changing its name to the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Maxwell.

The Las Vegas Savings Bank, Las Vegas, amended its articles of incorporation to do a commercial banking business. Originally, under its charter, the business of the bank was limited to savings accounts.

Only Two Suspensions

On Nov. 4, 1920, the Columbus State Bank, Columbus, closed its doors, and is at the present time in the hands of a receiver. Mr. A. I. World, special deputy state bank examiner. At this writing it has not yet been determined whether the bank will be able to reopen or whether it shall be required to liquidate.

On Dec. 16, 1920, the Mountain State Bank, Mountainair, closed its doors and the affairs of the bank are in the hands of a special deputy state bank examiner. I believe that within a short time this bank will be able to straighten out its affairs and reopen.

During the year the state banks showed an increase of \$4,994,769 in 10 items of resources. There is an offset of \$301,333 in decreases in three other items. The principal items of decreases was in liberty bonds, and amounts to \$186,153.

These banks had on deposit almost \$2,000,000 of U. S. Liberty Bonds; demand deposits, \$13,305,993; time deposits \$6,565,758. The increase in deposits was approximately \$2,250,000.

BANKS IN COUNTIES

Union county leads in number, with seven state banks. Torrance is next with six, Colfax, Mora and Socorro with five, while Dona Ana, Lincoln, Otero and San Miguel have four each. Sandoval, Taos and Valencia have none. Sandoval has no bank of any kind, nor a newspaper.

As to general business and financial conditions the report says: "The banks of the state have during the year faced many difficult problems and it is to the credit of management that these problems have been so well met. During the war the banks gave liberally of their time and money in making the various war drives for funds to buy and support the production of foodstuffs. At the same time the state experienced a very severe season of drought and unusual winter conditions which crippled the livestock growers most disastrously in many instances. The year 1920 has been most favorable to growers; and their stock, and various crops bill for to bring good returns later on which could be used to relieve the banks which had stood behind them during unfavorable seasons.

Products Not Moving

The present distributed market conditions make it impossible for them to realize on their holdings as anticipated. The result has been that practically no new money has come into the state in return for its usually marketable products. In turn, banks have been compelled to supply the funds to cover incoming com-

modities necessary to the continuing of business, thus requiring banks to rediscunt heavily. As a consequence, banks have been hard pressed to keep up and maintain legal reserves. It is to be hoped that the near future will see a satisfactory movement of our wool, cotton, cattle, sheep and other products of the state, thus avoiding the serious financial condition threatened. It is during such times that the banking department can be of the utmost service, if not cramped in the operation of its work."

CANNONBALL MOTOR PROMOTER RECEIVES TEN YEARS IN PRISON

C. A. Roberson, former head of the Cannon Ball Motor company, has been sentenced to ten years in the state penitentiary for the federal prison at Leavenworth, and to pay the costs of the trial, amounting to almost \$8,000. Roberson was convicted nearly three weeks ago of two charges, viz., obtaining money under false pretenses, from New Mexico, Colorado and Texas. Judge Nebbett fixed the amount of the appeal bond at \$5,000.

ORTIZ IS VICTOR IN CONTEST CASE

After several days' testimony Marcelino A. Ortiz has won his contest suit for the office of Assessor of Santa Fe County, without Prejudice. The findings on the recount gave Ortiz enough votes to wipe out the plurality of Jose Ignacio Madrid who ran on the Fusion ticket. Attempts by counsel for the defense to bring in witnesses to testify as to how they voted was objected to by Counsel for Ortiz and sustained by Judge Leahy, who is presiding in the place of District Judge Reed Holloman.

The judge said, "Under our statutes, if the voters are permitted to come into court and impeach the validity of the ballot by testifying each for himself as to how he voted at a certain election, it would be throwing wide the doors to fraud and an incentive to bribery and perjury."

FOUR PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM THE PENITENTIARY

Just about dark last Friday evening four prisoners made a sensational escape from the penitentiary here. Knocking out the man on duty at the dynamo, they then put the switchboard out of commission, which left all the penitentiary in darkness. They then contrived to scale the wall and get away. Three managed to make good on their plans to quit the prison, but one was caught near here on Saturday afternoon.

The senate committee on public affairs, the house committee on the penitentiary and the board of penitentiary commissioners jointly made an investigation. They reported that the incident was unavoidable, finding that certain should attach to no effect of employ for lack of foresight of the board.

The committee, joined in the recommendation to the legislature to build a high tower on top of the main penitentiary building, to be manned with guards and equipped with a powerful searchlight and a machine gun. It was further recommended that current for the searchlight ought to be supplied from an independent plant, so that any accident to the general power plant would not leave the place in total darkness.

GAME COMMISSION BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

House Bill No. 92, to create a game and fish commission, and to provide better protection for the game and fish, was passed late last Friday afternoon after the longest and hardest fight of the session.

The bill provides for the appointment by the governor of a commission of three members, to exercise general supervision over game and fish matters. The bill differs from the one recommended by other sources, in that authority to appoint the game warden is given to the governor. The salary of the warden is increased from \$2,400 to \$3,000 a year, with a chief deputy and an office clerk to receive \$1,800 each.

Ortega, of Taos, made a vigorous attack on the bill, along the line that to increase any law, after having preached economy throughout the campaign, would be to lay the Republican organization open to criticism as to sincerity of purpose. He offered an amendment to reduce the pay of the warden to \$1,800 and of the chief deputy and office clerk to \$800 a year, each. He spoke in Spanish.

Sandoval, of Guadalupe, also speaking in Spanish, made even a more spirited, not to say bitter, attack upon the bill. Referring, presumably, to the fact that the county road superintendents, the mounted police and the insurance commissioner, Sandoval declared the offices held by poor men were being abolished, while one held by a wealthy man was having the salary increased.

The passage of the bill was by one vote less than a two-thirds majority, which served to kill the emergency clause. There was a good deal of talk the following day to the effect that the vote by which the bill was passed might be reconsidered, but Saturday afternoon the house adjourned to Tuesday afternoon with out having taken any action.

During this week there have been conferences between the several interested factions, including representatives of the state game protective association, and differences have been reconciled. Some amendments will do this, it is believed.

NEWS REVIEW

BERNALILLO

Charges of involuntary manslaughter were filed against Miss Mary Holt of Albuquerque, 17 year old girl, in connection with the death of Cesario Romero, who died Wednesday as a result of an accident in which he was knocked from his bicycle by the automobile driven by Miss Holt Monday morning.

Represented by John Simms, Miss Holt waived hearing and was held for action of the grand jury. Her bond was set at \$1,000 and this furnished without delay.

The suit of "Billie" Landrum against Fred Harvey over the loss of rings and other jewelry valued at approximately \$300 and decided here last fall in favor of the defendant has been appealed to the Supreme Court, Judge M. E. Healy having granted the appeal. Miss Landrum charged that the jewelry disappeared from beneath her pillow while she was a guest at the Alvarado Hotel.

CHAVES

The special session of court called at Roswell for the trial of Ben C. Davidson, former county treasurer, charged with embezzlement after preliminary and hearing of motions, a change of venue was made, and granted. The case was transferred to Curry county and set for 10 o'clock the morning of March 21.

The motion made to quash the indictment was overruled by Judge Sam G. Bratton, who has been holding this session of court, in the absence of Judge Chas. R. Brice.

The Roswell Chamber of Commerce has started something new. It is a community calendar on which coming events of all kinds will be listed. This listing will include social affairs, church affairs and business meetings. The idea is to avoid conflicts. So often three or four events are held in the same evening that many people are disappointed and in many cases these conflicts can be avoided thru this community calendar.

Much interest is being shown in the manner of the coming bridge election to erect bridges at Lovington and within a short time, replace the one at Lake Arthur. The engineers estimate that it will cost \$26,500 to replace the Hagerman bridge at the old site, which is north of Roswell and connection with the highway roads running out to Lovington. To replace the Lake Arthur bridge will cost perhaps as much more, but the latter connects with good country over which to build roads.

COLFAX

Hot lunch clubs are being formed by many of the rural school children over the state and at least one hot dish is being served by the children of these clubs. The plan because of its success is gaining favor with parents and teachers. A number of county school boards expect to institute a contract with the children of the rural schools.—Raton Reporter.

Swift & Co., has opened a creamery station in Springer, occupying quarters at the Springer Trading Co.'s store. J. M. Arnold recently coming here from Oklahoma is the manager of the new business. Mr. Arnold is an experienced producer, man and mechanic and is backed by one of the largest and most reliable companies in the United States.

All Tuesday afternoon the street of Springer very much resembled the thoroughfares of Juarez, Mexico, so far as the people were concerned. The Santa Fe railroad paid between 400 and 500 citizens of Mexico here at noon, men employed lay down their checks and cashed and then to the stores to make purchases. The hundreds kept the clerks in every establishment busy and it was five hours of a nice cash business. Everyone of them bought something.

This extra gang will probably be in the neighborhood for two months yet.—Springer Stockman.

At a recent meeting held by Gate City Lodge No. 11 and the Raton Masonic Corporation a decision was reached to proceed vigorously with the construction of the new Masonic temple. The former officers of the Masonic Corporation were elected to succeed themselves and a new finance committee was chosen to undertake the work of raising the necessary funds. From now forward there will be no let up in the activities looking to the beginning of construction work within the next few weeks.

The band who are alleged to have recently rifled the Wardrobe cleaning establishment, and who were captured in Vegas and brought to Raton, appeared before justice of the peace C. M. Bayne and were each bound over to the grand jury under \$2,000 bail. If the men and women in this case plead guilty they will be brought to a speedy trial; otherwise their case may not be heard until the May term of court.—Raton Range.

The Dawson News is the most recent candidate for public favor in the county newspaper field. This paper is being issued at Dawson for the advancement of the big coal city's community interests and in support of the work of the welfare department which his now in process

of expansion by the Phelps Dodge Corporation under the direction of Jay T. Conway.

CURRY

J. Z. Isler, the old Democratic war horse of Cameron stated that in all the years that he has lived in this section he has never before seen so much new ground being put into cultivation as there is being now.

The fine season we have had this winter for wheat has induced the farmers to put all their old ground in this crop and they are now turning under seed for their new crops. Mr. Isler estimates there is nearly half as much more wheat planted in Curry county this season as there ever was before, and all of it is in fine shape. He states that one more good rain at the right time will give Curry county the biggest yield ever harvested in the county.—Clovis Journal.

Dean Bowlin's store on upper 4th street was badly damaged by fire early Wednesday morning. The blaze was discovered about 3:30 o'clock and was extinguished by a bucket brigade after a hard fight. The stock and fixtures were mostly destroyed or badly damaged. The store will be in the neighborhood of \$4,000 covered by insurance.—Fort Sumner Review.

DONA ANA

W. O. Whitney has been sentenced by U. S. District Judge Colin Nebbett to serve two years in the penitentiary at Ft. Leavenworth for embezzlement of U. S. postal funds at Rincon. He entered a plea of guilty and through his attorney E. D. Wade, Jr. of El Paso and formerly of Santa Fe, he asked the court for 90 days time to straighten up his business affairs as he said his wife is very ill and he thought it necessary to provide for her while he was away. The court granted the request, requiring Whitney to give bond in the sum of \$4,000.

The government has charged Whitney with embezzling money orders totaling nearly \$4,000.

At a recent largely attended meeting in the Armory the Las Cruces Chamber of Commerce was organized for the ensuing year. George W. Frenger, Fred S. Hess, Gus Manasse, M. B. Stevens, C. F. Knight, Chas. Hill, Sam Magase, W. H. Broddus, N. C. Frenger, David Bronson, Francis F. Lester, B. F. Weisenborn, Dr. F. F. Wilson, Henry Steihs, and Colonel Waterman.

The budget as reported was adopted, as well as a constitution and bylaws. About \$7,000 has already been subscribed for the budget for 1921 and it is hoped soon to raise this amount to \$10,000.

EDDY

A shell and equipment was taken to the Boyd place three miles west and one fourth mile north of town last Sunday and a deep test well will be sunk in that locality as soon as necessary preliminaries are completed. A water well will be sunk first and after that the other well will be spudded in. Preparations are making to go to the depth of 2,000 feet if necessary. The well is under the control of the time parties as are drilling the "Bishop, No. 1" below town.—Carlsbad Current.

A petition is being circulated among taxpayers asking the county commissioners to intervene for them in the payment of the 1920 tax. The petition recites the reasons for asking the tax commission and the court may be able to give, among them being the fact that cattlemen and farmers are unable to meet the lately increased taxes by reason of low prices and poor markets, while the average taxpayer is unable to meet the payments because of the existing conditions among the first named citizens upon whom the people generally largely depend. The petition does not recite just what relief can be given but suggests a delay in the enforcement of penalties which accrue after March first.—Carlsbad Argus.

Shipments of cotton to New Orleans have continued during the past week from the gins at Otis and Carlsbad. The season is almost over however, and the gins will clean up during the present month.

GRANT

A small frame house just built on the homestead of Sam W. Agee near Whiteater was completely destroyed by fire last Friday causing a loss estimated at \$850. There was no insurance. Mr. Agee at the time of the fire was engaged in painting the roof of the house. Because of the cold he found it necessary to build a hot fire in the stove in the kitchen and the heat set up the paint, and in some manner the roof caught fire, probably from a defective flue. There being no water available, the flames gained headway rapidly and within a short time the house was in ruins.—Silver City Independent.

A motion made by Alvan N. White and K. K. Scott attorneys for George Bailey now under sentence of death for the murder of James M. Bedore at Vanadium for a rehearing before the supreme court has been granted and the date set for the execution of the condemned man who had been sentenced to hang on Friday Feb. 11. The court has set Feb. 14 as the date for oral argument in the case and this will be made by K. K. Scott who is now a resident of Breckenridge, Texas. It is expected that an appeal to

the governor will be made to have Bailey's sentence commuted to life imprisonment should the court reaffirm its former decision after rehearing. The ground for this plea is the age of the condemned man and the fact that he is in frail health.—Silver City Enterprise.

GUADALUPE

The Santa Rosa citizens held a meeting at the court house Saturday to take the preliminary steps to petition the state legislature for an establishment of an industrial school for boys in this city.

LINCOLN

Fred Heiter was down from the Nogal mining district and stated that many new claims have been staked this year and that prospectors in the district anticipate some activity this spring. The Helen Rae mill he believes will start up within thirty days and on the result of the first run much will depend for the district. The Helen Rae he believes is a real mine with thousands of tons of pay ore in sight.

Ely Perry of the Railroad who is drilling a well for W. J. Lovelace about four miles west of the main point, reported that a small amount of water was tapped at 100 feet, which has been cased off. He expects to strike a good vein of water between 550 and 600 feet.—Carrizozo News.

LUNA

R. E. Thomson, manager of the Denning Ice and Electric Co., is in receipt of a royalty check covering the past season's production of an indicator which he perfected and patented and which has been put on the market by one of the leading manufacturers of such appliances in the country. These people write encouragingly of the sales possibilities of this appliance and are apparently convinced that future sales of this indicator will prove a source of substantial revenue to Mr. Thomson. The promised success of his invention may in days to come shed glory on Denning as the birthplace of the idea. Some of the older inhabitants will remember that Mergeton had perfected his line type here in Denning, and invention which has revolutionized the newspaper business.

The county commissioners at their last meeting rescinded the resolution that had been adopted at a previous meeting relating to the making of a contract with the law firm of Vaught and Watson as special counsel to represent Luna county in the effort to get reimbursement on certain "railroad bonds" of which that firm had in the year 1916. The present board considered that the district attorney was fully capable of taking care of the case and also that the saving to the county would probably be around \$1,000 should the case be adjusted.

The new board is moving very cautiously regarding its work and proposes to save to the county all revenue that is possible. An investigation is now being made of the county hospital and it is proposed to make that institution self sustaining or as near so as can be done without neglecting the necessary care of the patients that are placed there for treatment.—Denning Herald.

MCKINLEY

Two Navajo Indians were brought before Judge Thurston on charges of burglary. The plea guilty in breaking into the store of Harold F. Peavey at Baca. They got away with about \$50 worth of merchandise. By one of the Indians wearing a peculiar head shoe it was an easy matter to track them. They were bound over to wait the verdict of the grand jury and in default of which they are now in jail.

A shooting took place at Gibson early Sunday morning last that stirred the thriving little city to its center and drew a large throng of dance from which Miss Jean Davidson and her mother in company with a gentleman escort were going home they were approached and attacked and Miss Davidson received a pistol shot that entered just above her heart and struck her body. Officers were notified and W. A. Porter and R. L. Roberts answered the call and Walter Olive of Gallup was placed under arrest. He was brought to Gallup and placed in jail and later a charge of "Assault with a deadly weapon with intent to murder" was filed against him. The prisoner is old and very feeble.

The trial has been set for hearing on February 19. Oliver was released on a \$2,000 bond.—Gallup Herald.

MORA

Something worth while is being planned in the way of a farmers short course for the farmers of Mora county by Mr. Trumbull and County Agent Kromb. Usually if a farmer is to attend a short course, it is necessary for him to make a rather long and expensive trip to the State Agricultural College but the above named workers for our agricultural interests conceived the idea of bringing the short course right to the farmer in his own community. It has been arranged to obtain several experts together with local men and start a course beginning at Mora on March 16th and ending at Solano on March 23rd.

It is planned to hold one day meetings at the following places, Mora, Watrous, Optima, Wagon Mound, Leve, Mills, Roy, Pleasant View and Solano.—Wagon Mound Post-Graphic.

Mr. Sullivan from Texas, who some time ago purchased the (Continued on page four.)

THREE OPINIONS BY SUPREME COURT IN GARDNER ESTATE

The supreme court on Monday decided three cases appealed from the district court of Bernalillo county, all growing out of handling of the estate of Madame Aline Mathilde Julia Bouvard, who died in Albuquerque in the fall of 1918, and Joseph R. Wilson, the attorney who was named as executor. Major E. P. Bajac, of Carlsbad and Roswell, was plaintiff in two of the cases, Major Bajac had another suit in the U. S. District court against the estate and Madame Bertha Fauchet, daughter and heir of Madame Gardner, praying for some \$25,000 for professional services rendered by himself and associate counsel, which included Francis Wood, of Albuquerque, and Judge C. R. Brice, of Roswell, formerly a law partner of Major Bajac. Jury verdict against the estate was \$25,000. Judge Nebbett's decision gave Bajac and associates about fifty per cent of their claim. Disbarment proceedings in the supreme court are now pending against Wilson as a result of his handling of the Gardner and Fauchet estates.

In the case of E. P. Bajac, plaintiff in error, versus Joseph R. Wilson, defendant in error, the judgment of the district court is affirmed.

In the case of E. P. Bajac, et al., appellants, versus Joseph R. Wilson, defendant in error, the motion to dismiss the appeal is granted.

In the case of Morgan J. O'Brien, appellant, versus Joseph R. Wilson, executor, et al., appellee, the judgment of the district court is reversed.

All three opinions are by Justice Parker, Chief Justice Roberts and Justice Raymond concurring.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE PRESENT WEEK

Governor's First Pardon

The first prisoner to be the recipient of Gov. Mechem's clemency was Leo Luna, sentenced from Bernalillo county in 1919 to serve six to seven years in the penitentiary. The pardon was issued on recommendation of the board of penitentiary commissioners, which reported that on account of the young prisoner's physical condition the best interests of all concerned would be best served by the granting of a pardon.

Another executive order by Gov. Mechem restores to citizenship the following who had served their terms: Manuel Rojas, Lincoln; Pedro de la O, Grant; Antonio Sainz, Dona Ana; Hipolito Montoya, Mora; Estanislado Balleza, Guadalupe; Juan Molino y Martinez, Valencia; Julio Romero, Grant; Tranquillino Arroyo, Sierra; Bert Shipman, Quay; L. R. Squires, Grant; Maximiliano Coca, Taos; Cipriano Serna, Dona Ana; Juan Cordova, Grant.

Stage Company Dissolves

Notice of dissolution of the corporation consisting of the same filed with the state corporation commission by the White Line Stage company, with principal office in Roswell. The company maintained a daily automobile service between Roswell and Carrizozo.

Cattle Company Organized

The South Plains Cattle company, with principal office in Lovington, Lea county, has been incorporated in \$10,000, all of which is subscribed. The incorporators are: Walker Ellis, M. M. Hooper, R. K. Jeters and Ernest Best, all of Lovington.

Murder Case Affirmed

The supreme court has affirmed the judgment and sentence of the district court in Grant county in the case of Jesse D. McDaniels and one of the co-defendants, who were convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of Alfonso Cordova. McDaniels was sentenced for 99 years, Talon for 75 years.

The opinion is by Justice Raymond, Chief Justice Roberts and Justice Parker concurring.

Four More Pardons

In carrying out the recommendations of the board of penitentiary commissioners, Gov. Mechem on Thursday issued four pardons to prisoners in the penitentiary. The pardons were as follows: Florentino Gutierrez, sentenced from Chaves county in May, 1915, to serve a life term for rape. The executive order recites that new evidence tends to show a serious doubt upon the guilt of Gutierrez. The principal prosecutor who testified in this case is now doubtful of the prisoner's guilt, and the pardon is recommended by Judge G. A. Richardson, who tried the case.

Samuel Whittener, sentenced from De Baca county in November, 1918, to serve five to ten years. The prisoner is old and very feeble.

John S. Butkovich, sentenced from Colfax county in July, 1920, to serve one year to 18 months. Term nearly expired.

James E. Fallon, sentenced from Chaves county in April, 1920, to serve 18 months to two years. Has wife and five children in destitute circumstances. The board of associated charities in El Paso has investigated the condition of the family and recommended that the pardon be issued. Judge Sam G. Bratton who tried the case has agreed to assume full responsibility for the conduct of Fallon.

CONTRACT LET FOR SANTA FE POST OFFICE

Santa Fe's much needed post office and federal building, long awaited and prayed for, is about to become a reality. The contract was awarded on Tuesday, so Senator A. A. Jones telegraphed Arthur Seligman, chairman of the democratic principal committee, that the successful bidder is J. D. Wise of Omaha, the contract price \$200,800. The building is to be completed within 14 months from the date of signing of the contract. The structure will be after the old-new Santa Fe type of architecture.

OFFICE HUNTERS CLING TO HARDING

FLEEING TO FLORIDA OR ELSE WHERE WILL NOT RELIEVE HIM OF THE HORDE.

MANY JOBS TO BE GIVEN OUT

Senate Majority, Saving These for Republicans, Holds Up Nearly All the Appointments Made Recently by President Wilson.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Go where he will in Florida, or out of Florida, President-elect Harding cannot get rid of his burden of troubles over appointments to office. Cut the cabinet out, and still with him will be the thousands of petitions from the representatives of the faithful asking for office.

It was the same story in 1913 when the party boat was, so to speak, on the other foot. The Republicans had been in power for years and the Democrats were just coming in to look on the leaves and the fishes, and to reach out their hands for the proper share of the provender. Woodrow Wilson had the burden which Warren G. Harding is bearing today.

Every Republican senator, every Republican representative, every Republican who is of high political place in his home state, every big financier Republican, and some other kinds of Republicans apparently want something for somebody in the next administration.

The "big party man" who does not want anything, either for himself or somebody else, is today a man who can get all the fame for himself that the world can accord if only he will let the fact of his ineffectuality, his disinterestedness and his self-denial be known publicly. It is seldom that such a man is to be found to open his mouth.

How Harding Avoids the Worry.

When President-elect Harding took his trip southward not long after the election he showed a sense of the means necessary to get rid of some of his mental worry. Among his troubles was the problem of our international relations; what form they should take on, and whether or not he was to yield to the importunities of those who wanted the League of Nations scrapped, or to those who wanted to take it with a coat of reservations. Mr. Harding, at that time, chose for his traveling companions, men who were not known as particularly active on either side of the League of Nations controversy.

In his present southern trip Mr. Harding apparently wishes to get away, not only from the cabinet and league troubles, but from the importunities of the spokesmen of the office seekers.

The leaves and the fishes once upon a time were given a miraculous multiplication. This cannot be done in this day and generation, but nevertheless a great many basketsful of the provender will be ready for distribution in the March days which, no matter what the meteorological conditions will be, are genial to Republicans and dark to Democrats.

The Republican majority in the senate today is engaged in the same work of negotiation which the Democratic majority engaged in eight years ago. The majority senators, in their party wisdom, are refusing the rite of confirmation to those presented at the altar of the chief authority in the "church of state." The old dispensation prevails today and for the Democratic lambs, as for the Republican lambs in 1913, the altar of sacrifice has been set up.

Only Ex-Senators Favored.

The chief of the problems of a president-elect, after the cabinet appointments are out of the way, is that of the job seekers. There never was a job seeker who did not have some friend or other who "is close to the president-elect." If he did not have such a friend, or did not think that he had him, he probably would not be a job seeker, or at least an active one.

There will be thousands of jobs to be given out when "the great change" comes on March 4. In the senate today, waiting confirmation which is not to be given, are many hundreds of names sent over by the president as those of men for whom he seeks confirmation for this office or for that office. Out of the hundreds only one or two have been or will be sanctioned for place. The senate always is kind to its own, irrespective of the party to which its own belongs. The president has named for office, two Democratic senators, who will lose their seats on the Fourth of March next, and the senate kindly disposed to its colleagues, past and present, unanimously has confirmed them for the positions which the president has conferred.

Problems for New War Secretary.

The man who is to be appointed secretary of war by President-elect Harding will be confronted by difficult problems for immediate solution the minute that he takes his seat in the War Department. His studies and his worries of necessity must begin earlier than those of any other of the newly appointed cabinet officials.

Within the last four years the United States has had an army of

nearly 4,000,000 men in the field or ready to go into the field. For the greater part the members of this huge army have passed back into civil life, but the volunteer and draft forces have left problems behind them, while in the regular army there are scores of troubles which need quick allying if harmony is to be restored and injustices remedied.

The chief of the general staff really is the head of the American army. Of course the President is the commander in chief; Pershing is the commanding general, and the secretary of war is next to the President, the court of last resort and final decision; but the secretary of war depends largely on the chief of the general staff for advice, and almost invariably he follows advice, when it is given.

There will be a new chief of staff appointed immediately on the coming into power of the new administration. As soon as the change is made there will be an attempt to find out definitely how much truth there is in the charges of injustices which have been laid at the door of the present army chiefs. The senate of the United States also intends to take a hand in the matter, and with it the house of representatives will take such a hand as it can under the Constitution.

Senate Holds Up Promotions.

At present there are scores of army officers whose names have been sent to the senate for confirmation in advanced grades. The charge freely is made that many of the men who have been named as brigadier generals are not as worthy of promotion as are many of the men over whose heads they were jumped. The senate today is holding up these nominations and will not give consideration until an opportunity is had for a thorough investigation in each salient case.

There are several thousands of younger officers who have been appointed to the army recently, or who have been promoted from one grade to another, and whose names are now before the senate. In these cases the senate probably will not administer confirmation fairly quickly, because in these cases no controversy is involved, and to withhold confirmation would work hardship to the young men, and, moreover, the delay might, through some legal trap, actually invalidate their commissions.

Why Department of Education Is Urged.

When President-elect Harding was merely a candidate for the high office to which he has been chosen, he spoke of government welfare work in such a strain as to make many people believe that it is his intention to recommend that a department of welfare be established with a cabinet officer in charge. The women of the country especially seem to take this affirmative view of the case.

It has been suggested that if a welfare department is established, education shall come within the scope of its supervision and work. There are, however, many educators in the United States who are arguing that a separate department of education, with a cabinet officer at its head, should be established. The matter, of course, is in abeyance and nobody knows what will come of it, but today there are extraordinary efforts being made to get the government to do more for the educational interests of the country than it is doing at present.

Some statements have been made recently in printed form for distribution, which have been vouchered for by high educational authority. These statements, seemingly true such as to support the arguments which were made by nearly every candidate for the Democratic and Republican nominations for the presidency, and by the two nominees themselves when they were on the stump in behalf of their personal causes. Every candidate had something to say about the necessity of better pay and a stronger sentiment of support for the school teachers of the land, and urged further that the school facilities be increased, saying that it made little difference what the cost was, for the end was worth the price.

Some Glaring Faults.

Now the country is told, through a recent leaflet from the National Educational association, these things: Educational authorities "who have studied conditions carefully, estimate that of the 600,000 public school teachers in the United States, 100,000 are under the age of twenty-one; 30,000 have no education beyond the eighth grade; 150,000 have no education beyond the third year in high school; 480,000 (4.5 of the total) have not had two years' special training, the minimum recognized standard in other civilized countries; 40,000 temporary teachers have not even fulfilled their own low educational requirements."

All over the United States today there are schools, lycées, lecture courses and various other means provided for the Americanization of the newly arrived immigrant. Some members of congress say that a great many American citizens of long descent need Americanization just as much as do some of the immigrants. Education, in their opinion, is necessary for a thorough Americanization, not only of the incoming foreigner, but of the children of Americans of long descent.

Joseph H. DeFreese, who is the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said in Washington recently that conditions in our public schools undoubtedly contribute much to the unrest in this country today. He added that the situation had become so serious that it no longer could be looked upon as a matter of purely national interest, but should be treated as a national issue to be solved through the co-operation of state and nation.

New York to See Dutch Tulips.

Brook Park, New York city's botanical garden, is promised a riot of color next spring in an unusually large display of Dutch tulips. The park directors have arranged with the firm of C. G. van Tubbergen to do the planting in co-operation with several other Dutch florists.

Speaking Look, as It Were.

"She looked at me just as if she wanted to swear." "I see, sort of a cursory glance."

GERMAN BURDEN TO BE REDUCED

POWERS WILL DECREASE EXPENSE OF ALLIED OCCUPATION OF RHINE.

CUT RHINE EXPENSE

DEBT OF GERMANY CONSIDERED BY ALLIES TO REDUCTION OF 240,000,000 GOLD MARKS.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Rome, Feb. 8.—Foreign Minister Sforza in the Chamber of Deputies announced that at the meeting of the Supreme Council it was decided to reduce the expense to Germany of the allied occupation of the Rhine to 240,000,000 gold marks.

Count Sforza said that in fixing the amount of the German reparations it was necessary to consider Germany's debt and her capacity to pay.

This was difficult because Germany had failed to supply data.

The conference, he added, wished for payments in proportion to Germany's growing prosperity.

He said that although for obvious reasons, Germany had declined to publish statistics of her economic situation, this could not conceal the phenomenon that daily was becoming apparent, the contrast between the economic and financial condition of Germany.

In economic matters, Germany, he said, was showing a tendency to regain her former flourishing position, but her financial position was growing worse, and there was reason to anticipate a serious crisis.

Alluding to Turkey, Count Sforza said he favored direct negotiations with the Ankara government.

London.—Count Sforza's statement concerning concessions to Germany by reducing the cost of the Rhine-land occupation to about £12,000,000, which is only about one-sixth of the present cost, is the first official announcement in this respect, although it previously had been hinted.

As the treaty provides for fifteen years of occupation, this reduction will make an enormous difference in the German budget.

Germany has given notice that it will reply shortly to the allied invitation to send representatives to the reparations conference in London March 1, it was officially stated.

Because of the preparation necessary it was found that Feb. 28, the date originally fixed, would not permit of a complete formulation of the Anglo-French program, particularly since the allied declaration of willingness to examine into Germany's counter proposals.

It was pointed out that this concession to Germany had necessitated most complete preparations in order that the British and French delegates might be able to meet any move by the Germans intended merely to evade the payment of reparations.

Mexico to Reorganize Railroads.

El Paso, Tex.—Former Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo is in Mexico for the purpose of taking charge of the reorganization and reconstruction of the national railroads of Mexico, according to an announcement by Lie Antonio Campuzano, who represented the Mexican minister of communications at the convention of the Confederated Mexican Chambers of Commerce in its sessions at El Paso.

Refuses to Ban Smoking.

Washington.—The senate has declined to embark on the making of blue laws. By an overwhelming majority it rejected an amendment by Senator Smoot of Utah, banning smoking in the government departments. It adopted a mild substitute offered by Senator Wadsworth of New York, leaving it to the discretion of department heads to forbid smoking wherever it is believed public records were endangered. Spirited debate preceded the rejection of the Smoot amendment.

Child Put on Tracks.

New York.—A charge that her husband, John P. Savage, deliberately tried to kill his 7-year-old daughter, Marjorie, by putting her on the railroad tracks in front of an approaching train, was made in the Brooklyn Supreme Court by Mrs. Mary Savage while contesting her husband's suit for divorce. The alleged attempt upon the child's life, she said, was made at Norwalk, Conn., in 1918, and, according to the mother, Marjorie was saved only through the prompt action of a bystander.

Swiss Refuse to Let Army Pass.

Berne.—The Swiss federal council has refused permission to cross Switzerland to the armed force sent by the League of Nations to Vilna to maintain order during the plebiscite. The federal council said there was no need for the international force to cross Switzerland, there being other ways. In addition, it maintained, the Polish-Lithuanian situation is such that armed conflicts may yet occur and the transit of the League of Nations troops might involve Swiss neutrality.

Blatz Wrecks School.

Lawrenceville, Illinois.—Eight persons are dead and another probably fatally injured as the result of the explosion of a can of nitroglycerin, at the Crossroads school, two miles west of here, shortly after noon Monday. Emmett Bunyan, 30 years old, the teacher, and seven pupils are dead. Several other children received minor injuries in the explosion, which occurred when one of the boys attempted to cut the top from the can with an ax.

INSIST ON RIGHTS TO YAP

TOKIO GOVERNMENT CLAIMS GERMAN INTERESTS IN CABLE

FOREIGN MINISTER TELLS DIET THAT JAPAN IS ENTITLED TO CABLE RIGHTS ON ISLAND.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Tokio, Feb. 3.—The Japanese government has insisted from the start that Japan is entitled to German rights and interests in the island of Yap, and this policy will be followed, said Viscount Uchida, the foreign minister, in the diet in answer to an inquiry by Representative Kotono Mochizuki concerning the outcome of the negotiations between Japan and the United States regarding disposition of the Yap cable, and also the nature of Japan's policy in the premises.

M. Mochizuki asked if the government did not think it advisable to publish the contents of the revised "open door" agreement with the United States. To this Viscount Uchida replied that such publication was undesirable, as no formal agreement had been signed, although the empire had agreed on its honor to restrict emigration to the United States.

Proposals that Japan agree with the other world powers to restrict armaments, which recently were submitted to the Keisei-Kai, or opposition party, by Yukiyo Ozaki, a prominent member of the organization, have been referred to a special committee of eleven members of the party. It is declared by newspapermen here that the proposals threaten to split the Keisei-Kai party, as many members agree with M. Ozaki's theory, but assert it is impracticable for Japan to curtail her military and naval programs.

It is pointed out by the Kokumin Shimbun that Japan's financial position will not permit her successfully to compete with the United States and England. The pending budget sets aside 32 per cent of its total amount to naval expenditures, while 18 per cent would be appropriated to the army, the newspaper declares.

"To devote 50 per cent of the nation's total expenditures to the army and navy," the newspaper says, "is a record breaking example in world history."

M. Ozaki asserts the total armament expense of Japan will eventually reach 75 per cent of her total expenditures, and he argues that more money be given to education, declaring that, even by adopting the "double shift" system, the schools of the country cannot accommodate the children seeking admittance. He has contended that Japanese naval expansion, in spite of denials, has had America and Great Britain as its objective and he has asserted it would ruin the country eventually.

Mrs. Peete Is Guilty.

Los Angeles.—Without a word betraying emotion of any sort but rather as one stunned, Mrs. Louise Peete, accused of the murder of Jacob C. Denton, was back in the county jail, convicted by a jury of murder in the first degree. The jury which found her guilty of the killing of Denton also recommended that her punishment be life imprisonment. After being out five and a half hours the jury filed into the court room and the verdict of "guilty" and the recommendation for a life sentence was read to the defendant. The jury stood for conviction on the first ballot, and reached an agreement on the penalty on the sixth.

Get \$100,000 From Mails.

St. Louis, Mo.—Willis H. Thornhill, a mail messenger, reported to the police that he was held up at St. Charles, twenty miles west of here, by five men, who kidnaped him and stole a registered pouch, said to contain approximately \$100,000, which was to have been put aboard a train for shipment to St. Louis. The postmaster at St. Charles said that the pouch contained shipments of money from the local banks. He said it was impossible to estimate the loss until a check had been made.

Senate to Convene March 4.

Washington.—President Wilson, acting on the recently communicated request of President-elect Harding, has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Senate to convene March 4. The session will act on cabinet and other appointments by Mr. Harding, and probably will last only a short time. This session will convene at noon March 4.

Austria Wants Crown Jewels.

Vienna.—The national assembly has directed the government to begin proceedings to obtain the legal title and possession of the crown jewels which former Emperor Charles sent out of the country before fleeing. The former emperor refuses to acknowledge the republic's right to the jewels.

Court in Near Riot.

Omaha, Neb.—Federal Judge T. C. Munger precipitated a near riot in his court when he imposed the heaviest sentences in the history of the court upon six violators of the narcotic laws. He inflicted penitentiary sentences ranging as high as fifteen months and fined one man \$2,000. Deputy marshals were required to maintain order in the court. One woman went into hysterics and a man, just sentenced, tried to leap from a window.

Many Starving in England.

London.—Eight million men, women and children in Great Britain are on the verge of starvation as the result of unemployment, the Daily Herald, official organ of the British Labor party, declares. The labor ministry announced that the total number of idle workers is now 1,050,000, but the Daily Herald pointed out that fully 1,000,000 unemployed had failed to register, while families and other dependents would bring the aggregate number of sufferers to about eight million.

Germany to Ask for New Basis.

Berlin.—"Germany does not, of course, withdraw from further negotiations, but she must decline to accept the Paris proposals as constituting a basis, or even a starting point, for renewed deliberations," says Dr. Ernst Scholz, minister of economics. "Germany would not sign a pact that could not be fulfilled, and the Versailles treaty prescribed a different procedure for arriving at the amount of indemnity Germany was to pay than that adopted by the supreme council."

Not Torture, Just a Little Dental Work



The willingness with which most persons go to the dentist is being "registered" by Queenie, 900-pound lioness of the Prospect park zoo, Brooklyn. Park Commissioner John Harum, Dr. John F. Gillespie and Keeper John O'Brien, are at work pulling a tooth that had bothered Queenie for several months.

BAVARIA WILL KEEP ITS ARMY

REPARATION CAUSES STORM OF RESENTMENT THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

PROTEST ALLIES TERMS

REFUSE TO LAY DOWN ARMS, AND MINERS GO ON STRIKE.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

London, Feb. 5.—Dr. Von Kahr, the Bavarian premier, has been directed by the Bavarian ministry to proceed to Berlin and advise the government there that the allied orders for disarmament, apart from their reparations demand, are not acceptable to Bavaria, according to a dispatch to London from Berlin. This means, the dispatch asserted, that Bavaria refuses to disarm.

The Bavarian Courier, the dispatch adds, declared that Bavaria will have nothing to do with any declaration jeopardizing the Einwohnerwehr.

Munich.—Thousands of persons marched through the streets of Munich singing "Deutschland über Alles" and carried out a demonstration at the hotel where the members of the entente commission reside in protest against the allied reparations award, which has caused a storm of resentment in Bavaria.

The procession came after a mass meeting held by the National Socialist Workers' party, at which the Berlin government was warned that a general strike would be called unless the demands of the Paris conference were submitted to a referendum or summarily rejected.

The speakers bitterly assailed Matthias Erzberger, former minister of finance, declaring that if he ever set foot on Bavarian soil he would immediately be put in jail.

The Bavarian cabinet has urged the Berlin government to refuse to comply with the allied demands, which, it says, has struck a blow in the heart of the German people. The workmen expect the German Federation of Labor to support them in a movement for a general strike.

London.—A dispatch to the Central News from Berlin reports that workers in the mining districts of Germany are highly incensed against the reparations terms imposed upon Germany.

The dispatch adds that 10,000 copper and silver miners in Mansfield have struck as a protest against the Paris decision. There is great agitation in the Ruhr district for the miners to do the least work possible.

In several mines a six-hour day has been adopted. In Upper Silesia, the miners are refusing to work the overtime ordered by the interallied commission, declining to accept the 50 per cent extra pay allowed them.

Berlin.—The Berliner Tageblatt published a memorandum which Charles Bergmann, head of the German delegation in Paris, has delivered to the allies, pointing out that it is impossible for Germany to continue coal deliveries on the scale provided for in the Spa agreement after Feb. 1.

Passengers Taken from Ship.

San Francisco.—The nineteen passengers who were on the steam schooner Klamath when she went ashore at Del Mar, eighty miles north of San Francisco, were taken to Point Arena. The schooner was on the beach with the tug Sea Lion of San Francisco standing by with a line to the Klamath's prow. The tug Hercules also was standing by. The steam schooner was damaged and the passengers were taken to Point Arena, Calif.

New Engine for Aerial Route.

London.—The successful testing of a 1,000-horsepower aero engine, said to be the most powerful known, has opened up claims by the experts of the possibility of a regular London-New York aerial service and a passage within twenty-four hours either direct or by changing aircraft at the Azores. It is being recalled that Capt. John Alcock, in 1919, flew from Newfoundland to Ireland in less than sixteen hours, using two 375-horsepower engines.

WILL KEEP HANDS OFF RAIL DISPUTE

PRESIDENT IN REPLY TO LABOR REFUSES TO SUBMIT MATTER TO CONGRESS.

WILSON ANSWERS UNION

CONFIDENCE IS EXPRESSED BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE IN RAILROAD LABOR BOARD.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Washington, Feb. 7.—President Wilson has refused the request that he investigate railroad executives' claims before the Railroad Labor Board that the carriers must adjust wages or face bankruptcy.

He also declined to submit the matter to Congress.

Confidence was expressed by the President that all questions dealing with railroad and management might be left safely to the Railroad Labor Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

He accordingly informed the labor and railroad representatives that he was submitting copies of telegrams received from them to these bodies.

The President's telegram said:

"I have considered the telegrams addressed to me dealing with the labor questions and railroad management under consideration by the Railroad Labor Board.

"The transportation act places all questions dealing with finances and rates under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, hence all questions involving the expense of operation, the necessities of the railways and the amount of money necessary to secure the successful operation, now are under the jurisdiction of the commission.

"The act placed all questions of dispute between carriers and their employees and subordinate officials under the jurisdiction of the Railroad Labor Board, sitting in Chicago.

"So far as I am advised, the board may be relied on to give careful and intelligent consideration to all questions within its jurisdiction.

"To seek to influence either body on anything which has been placed within their jurisdiction by Congress would be unwise and open to grave objection.

"It would be manifestly unwise for me, therefore, to take any action which would interfere with the orderly procedure of the Interstate Commerce Commission or of the Railroad Labor Board, and all the matters mentioned in your telegram are within the jurisdiction of one or the other of the bodies, and in their action I think we may repose confidence.

"It does not seem wise to comply with your suggestion that the matter be submitted to Congress, and the only action deemed necessary is to submit copies of the telegrams to the Interstate Commerce Commission and to the Railroad Labor Board; this will be done."

The telegram was addressed to J. F. Anderson, vice president of the International Association of Machinists; Thomas Dewitt Caylor, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, and E. F. Grable, grand president of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance Employees and Railway Shop Laborers.

The reply of the President to two telegrams sent by the railroad labor unions and to one telegram from the Association of Railway Executives is understood to have been based on recommendations of Secretary Payne, who still acts as director general of the railroad administration.

Completes Invention at 70.

Page, Neb.—An attachment for her sewing machine which twists and spins yarn for knitting and thread for sewing was completed by Mrs. S. A. Page of this place on her seventieth birthday. Anyone can operate this invention that can pump a sewing machine, she says.

Bank Robbed of \$119,000.

Washington.—The Commonwealth National Bank at Reedville, Va., a village 100 miles from here, was robbed of cash and securities totaling \$119,000 and then set on fire, according to reports received here by the police department.

Skater 74 Is Drowned.

New York.—The body of Alfred T. White, 74, credited with building the first model tenements in this country, has been recovered from Forest Lake, N. Y., where he was drowned while skating.

Argentine Framing Tariff.

Buenos Aires.—As a measure of retaliation for the Fordney tariff bill now before the United States Senate, Deputy Saecore announced his intention to introduce a bill in the Argentine parliament providing for a levy of duties on all goods imported from countries increasing their import duties so as to affect Argentine exports. Deputy Saecore severely criticized the policy of the Republican party, which he said was behind the Fordney bill.

Harding to Pay Income Tax.

Washington.—W. G. Harding will receive something like \$18,000 less compensation annually than Woodrow Wilson had received. The treasury will pay Mr. Harding the same amount it pays Mr. Wilson—\$75,000—but internal revenue bureau officials say Mr. Harding must return nearly one-fourth in income tax. President Wilson was exempted from the income tax by a Supreme Court ruling because he came into office before enactment of the revenue laws.

BEAUTIFUL TYPE OF FARM HOME

Nine-Room House Supplies Accommodations for Large Family.

DRUGGERY DONE AWAY WITH

Unusually Well Designed and Substantially Built—Has Screened-in Sun Porch and Sleeping Porch—Rooms Are Alsy.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 187 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Building ideas have changed a whole lot in the space of less than ten years. Many old features which were considered absolutely necessary to the comfort of a home have been eliminated entirely and many new ideas which were frowned upon as freaks when first suggested are now the regular thing. We have in mind the sun porch or porch and sleeping porch, now one of the most popular features in city home, apartment or farm home. People have become educated to the appreciation of good fresh air when sleeping. Our grandfathers regarded open windows in the sleeping rooms with a feeling akin to horror. Everything was shut down tight and it seemed to be the notion to prevent a little fresh air as possible from getting into the bedrooms.

But times have changed radically. Today fresh air is recognized as one of the greatest aids to health, and homes are being erected along lines that will provide a maximum of fresh

of the main walk. The front entrance opens into a small reception hall with a handy closet for outside clothes. This room in turn leads through a wide open doorway into the living room on one side. This room is a very comfortable center for the family, 13 by 13 feet 6 inches with a great open fireplace providing a wealth of warmth and cheer on the cold and chilly nights. Plenty of light comes from triple window in front and small side windows.

Another open doorway, the rear brings us into view of the dining room, an equally spacious and cheerful room, 10 by 22 feet, extending to one side in the form of a large bay



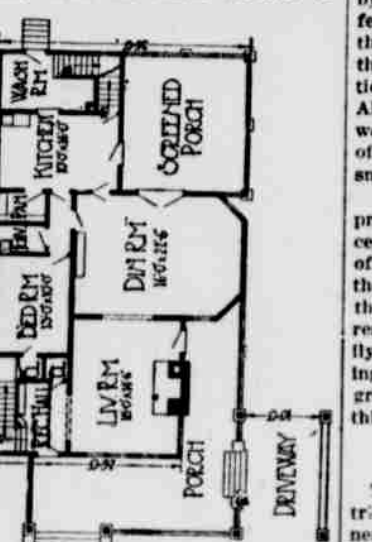
with four windows. It opens at one side into a hall, at the other into the kitchen and screened porch which is at the far corner of the first floor. This screened porch is also connected with the kitchen and can be used very conveniently for breakfast or other meals to save much work for the housewife.

The kitchen is modeled along practical lines, being small, condensed and complete. It is only 10 by 16 feet. Immediately adjacent is the wash-room, a very essential part of the farm home because of the work it



air, of course without discomfort. The number of windows in a dwelling have been greatly increased and the ventilation facilities of the bedrooms vastly improved.

Along the lines of better ventilation has followed the two most important innovations of the last decade, the sun porch and sleeping porch. In the beautiful, large spacious farm home shown here both of these features are prominent. A large screened-in sun porch on the main floor provides a wonderful recreation center for the family when the warm weather be-



comes uncomfortable. In the winter this same porch can be glazed in and made into a very valuable room. A wide attractive driveway leads the way to this charming farm home. It passes under a portico covered by an extension of the roof porch supported by concrete block and wood pillars. The front porch extends the width of the house and is approached by stairs on the drive and at the end

WORLD MENACED BY TYPHUS

Dreaded Fever in Poland and Galicia and It is Feared It Will Spread.

The severe epidemic of typhus fever now raging in Poland and Galicia must be regarded as an international danger, and there can be very little doubt that if it is not checked in the new stricken areas it will spread westward, says the Medical Record. It has been conclusively shown that the infection is carried by lice. The principal carrier is the body louse, which anchors itself in the underclothing next to the skin and feeds twice a day. The only remedy against the parasite is the immediate baking or disinfection of clothing.

Typhus is essentially a winter disease and occurs most frequently in temperate climates, the obvious explanation being that its development is enhanced by overcrowding, bad ventilation and close contact in dwellings. The mortality is almost invariably high among doctors and nurses. Our greatest safeguard is that typhus is now

saves and its general convenience for the men who come in from the field. The kitchen is connected with a small bedroom by a hall which opens into a lavatory. This bedroom is very handy for the men who have to get up very early in the morning and who do not wish to disturb the rest of the family.

The sleeping quarters are located on the second floor and consist of five bedrooms and a large sleeping porch, 15 by 8 feet. The bedrooms vary in size from the smallest, 9 feet 6 inches by 13 feet, to the largest, 16 feet by 16 feet 8 inches. This large room is over the dining room and gets the benefit of the wonderful lighting and ventilation afforded by the large bay window. All of the rooms are exceptionally well lighted and airy, and have plenty of closet space. In one corner is a small sewing room, 10 by 8 feet.

While this home is large and rather pretentious, it is by no means an exception, and is indicative of the type of homes farmers are building for their families. They are demanding the best of comforts because they realize that is the touchstone to family harmony and instrumental in keeping the children on the farm after they grow up and appreciate the good things of home life.

Cumulative Funeral Services.

The custom (in the mountain districts of the South) is to have a funeral preached every two or three years for all the people who have died during that time. Each one is buried at the time of his death, but the preaching is reserved for a later day, when it is convenient for more people and more preachers to get there. Sometimes a man will be married again, and his second wife will be one of the chief mourners at his first wife's funeral preaching. This custom is dying out to some extent. The burying and preaching together are becoming more common.—Irene Hudson in the Atlantic Monthly.

thoroughly understood, while precautions can be applied without difficulty.

Carry Cheer.

Everyone is called upon now and then to visit the sickroom. Conditions surrounding the bedside visitations present a wide variation. There is one rule that holds good under all conditions and that is to carry cheer and sunshine—not a long face, but a smile. If the patients are able, talk to them of what is going on outside. Help them to forget themselves. A man who for over twenty years had been paralyzed, was visited by a friend who was profuse in expressing his sympathy and regret at the sick man's helplessness. As he was about to leave, the afflicted man said, "Come again, won't you, but when you do please forget to tell me that you are sorry for me, as everyone tells me that. I've heard it every day for twenty years. Help me to forget it. Bring me a breath of the outside world." Flowers are always a gracious help in making the sickroom a place of cheer. A book or a magazine also helps.—Thrift Magazine.

The American Legion

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

IN PLEA FOR NEGLECTED MEN

Three Thousand Veterans From Legion Ranks Are Explaining Situation to American People.

Three thousand volunteer speakers from the ranks of the American Legion in every state are now carrying by word-of-mouth to the American people the Legion's story of the "suffering, neglected and unjust" in the government's administration of the nation's debt to the disabled, which was contained in the formal memorial which the Legion presented to President Wilson, President-elect Harding, and to all members of congress. Probably never before in the history of the country has such an army of orators been mobilized to speak at the same time upon a single text.

The Legion aims to present to the people of the United States the facts regarding the disabled in the same language as they were presented to the officials of the government. The Legion's memorial was carried to the President at the White House by John Thomas Taylor, vice chairman of the Legion National Legislative committee. National Commander F. W. Galbraith, Jr. gave it to Senator Harding at Marion, where he had a long and important conference on the disabled situation with the next President.

The Legion denounces the present method of caring for the disabled as a "failure" which only can be remedied by the entire reconstruction of the federal machinery dealing with the problem. The functions of the three agencies, which deal with the problems of the disabled, the bureau of war risk insurance, the federal board for vocational education, and the United States public health service, "must be co-ordinated, their machinery decentralized and all three placed under common control," the memorial states. As an equally essential remedy for existing conditions, the memorial urges the immediate appropriation for the use of the unified organization of a sum ample to build or rent a sufficient number of hospitals to take care of the 16,900 ex-service men who are unable to receive treatment at present because of lack of beds and shelter.

The "failure" of the government to afford justice to the sick and wounded veterans is attributed by the Legion to "an astonishing state of divided responsibility and wasted effort among the government agencies with which the problem rests."

The break in the chain of responsibility occurs, according to the memorial, as a result of the fact that the war risk bureau is under and responsible to an assistant secretary of the treasury, an officer of the executive branch of the government, while the federal board for vocational education is responsible only to congress, and is under none of the executive departments of the government.

The memorial asserts that the United States has been more liberal than any other nation in its provisions for the disabled soldiers, but that it has failed in large measure to make these provisions available in spite of the benefit of the experience of other nations in the recent war and the experience of this nation in previous wars.

"In the re-habilitation of a disabled man there are three needs—medical treatment, vocational training and financial support," the memorial states. "The government has recognized the three needs, but overlooks the fact that they are the simultaneous needs of one man, not of three different men, or of one man at three different times. It makes three problems out of what really is one problem."

"Continuing this faulty conception, it has given the problem over to three agencies. All, by force of circumstances, are exercising functions they were not intended to exercise. This presents an amazing spectacle of administrative chaos, duplication, wasted energy and conflict, which is the key to the present condition."

"The result is the suffering of the disabled veterans. Thousands are waiting and have waited for months for compensation for their injuries. Thousands have waited for months for an opportunity to re-establish themselves as self-sustaining members of society by vocational training. Thousands are in need of hospitalization, and the government has no hospital facilities available for them. Of

countries: Argentine Republic, Belgium, China, Guatemala, Japan, Poland, Samoa, Santo Domingo and Peru.

Doubled in Membership.
The American Legion, in a period of 12 months doubled in membership and gained 2,417 posts, according to returns at National headquarters. More significant, however, is the growth of the Women's auxiliary, which started the year 1920 with 5,000 members and 50 units, and finished with an enrollment of 200,000 and a total of 1,295 units. Substantial gains were registered by all state departments of the Legion, and new posts were formed in the following foreign

the 20,000 now in hospitals, 4,500 are quartered in institutions unsuited to the needs of the men quartered there. New hospital cases are developing at the rate of 1,500 a month in excess of the number discharged. Sixteen thousand beds are needed now. Hundreds of veterans are the object of public and private charity. Afflicted and penniless veterans have been driven to refuge in almshouses and jails. Many have died, and if immediate relief is not forthcoming, more will die destitute, without proper medical care, without compensation with which to obtain it, abandoned by the country they served. All this is attributable directly to the manner in which the government has administered the affairs of the disabled.

"The bureau of war risk insurance is responsible for the payment of compensation and for medical and hospital care of the man. Logically, this would involve establishing contact with the men at the time of their discharge from the military or naval service. It should then determine the existence and degree of disability and compensation on this basis.

"Due to the centralization of the bureau's forces in Washington, it is practically impossible under the present law to establish contact with the man entitled to these benefits. The disabled man is placed in the position of a man injured in industry who must employ the company. He must carry on an involved and technical correspondence. It is usually months after he is dropped from the pay rolls of the army or navy before he is taken upon the pay roll of the bureau, even though his service discharge shows a definite degree of disability. On November 20, 1920, 83,000 cases were pending in the bureau awaiting definite adjustment of compensation. Thousands are suffering and many have died as a result of this neglect.

"The federal board for vocational training will accept the evidence of the bureau's medical files granting compensation as proof that a man is entitled to vocational training. The bureau, however, will not accept the evidence that the board has awarded training as proof that a man is entitled to compensation.

"If the veteran is receiving compensation and waits training, usually he must take another physical examination, administered by the board to determine whether the claimant has a vocational handicap entitling him to training pay, or merely a compensable disability granting him training only. If the veteran is not receiving compensation, due to delay by the bureau, he must be examined by the board, to determine his eligibility for training, as well.

"When a man enters training with training pay, his compensation stops and he is shifted from the pay roll of the bureau to the pay roll of the board. The board, which was created as a training agency only, has become a compensating agency as well. Many men have been kept on the pay roll of the board, not as a training measure solely, but as a measure of financial relief which they were entitled to, but unable to obtain from the bureau.

"When a man is dropped from training he is supposed to be dropped from the pay roll of the board and taken up by the bureau. On both shifts there is delay. The average length of time for a man to be dropped from the bureau pay roll and taken up on the board pay roll is about three weeks. The average time required for the second shift back to the bureau pay roll is two months. No provision is made for the man's maintenance during these intervals. In the majority of cases a man must undergo a new physical examination before the bureau will again pay him compensation. In other words, he must again prove his claim.

"The position of the United States public health service is peculiar. It took its place in the re-habilitation scheme poorly equipped for the work it was to perform, but was apparent-ly the best medical governmental agency then available. It acts as an agent both of the bureau and the board, but is responsible to no authority common to both board and bureau, because there is no such authority.

"In view of this condition the remarkable thing about the present re-habilitation program is that it has accomplished what little it has. Such progress as has been made is a tribute to the sincerity of the men in the bureau, the board and the public health service who generally have made the best of an impossible situation.

"The best of this impossible situation, however, has been insufficiently always. This is particularly true regarding hospitalization.

"Of the 20,000 men now in hospitals, 4,500 are in institutions which are unfit because suitable hospital facilities are not available.

The Legion avers that 10,000 beds are needed at once. Of this number, 1,500 are necessary for transfer of tubercular patients from present unsatisfactory hospitals, and 3,000 for transfer of neuro-psychiatric patients from the inadequate lodgings which they occupy now. The number of tubercular cases in need of immediate hospitalization is estimated to be 6,500 and the neuro-psychiatric cases at 5,000. Beds are also required for about 900 general, medical and surgical cases.

The statistics above are based on statements from the following sources: Public health service, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon of New York, medical director national committee for mental hygiene; bureau of war risk insurance, Dr. T. Victor Stone of Indianapolis, member, American Legion hospitalization committee.

PLOW IS USEFUL TO REMOVE SNOW

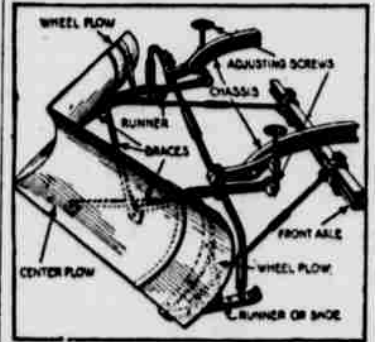
Drawing Given Herewith Clearly Explains Detail of Construction of Device.

EASILY ATTACHED TO AUTO

Wheel Plow is Supplied With Shoes or Runners Which Keep It From Digging Into Roadbed—Quite Handy in Country.

If you live in the country or in the suburbs and do not wish to be marooned by every snowstorm, get a snowplow like that shown in the accompanying illustration, provided, of course, that you are the fortunate possessor of an automobile of some kind to which you can attach the plow. The drawing clearly explains the construction of the plow, which is the invention of Claude C. Hyde of Otisville, N. Y.

The plow consists of two side parts, placed directly in front of the front wheels, and a V-shaped middle part. The wheel plow is supplied with



With this snowplow attached to their car Suburbanites need not Fear a Snow Blockade.

shoes or runners, which keep it from digging into the roadbed and are yieldingly attached with spiral springs so they may pass over rough places or obstacles in the road.

The middle plow may be raised or lowered so as to take as much snow from the road between the wheels as the power of the automobile engine will permit. When the plow is not needed, it may be removed in a few minutes and without the use of special tools.—Popular Science Monthly.

CARE FOR TIRES IN WINTER

They Should Be Partially Deflated if Car is Used Occasionally—Repair Air Cuts.

If an automobile is used occasionally during the winter, it will not be necessary to remove the tires, but they should be partially deflated, according to the department of agricultural engineering of the University of Nebraska. The wheels should be supported by jacks.

Tires should not be left standing on greasy or wet floors. Grease is injurious to the rubber and moisture to the fabric.

If the car is stored for the winter, it should be jacked up and the tires removed. If there are any cuts in the rubber they should be repaired so that the moisture may not enter the fabric.

MUST EXAMINE ENGINE OF HIS CAR



Like all motorists the prince of Wales must examine the engine of his car before starting on a long trip. The picture was made recently as the prince and his party were leaving York house for a week end hunting trip in the country.

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

The price of a quart of oil may save you a \$10 repair bill later.

Los Angeles has an average of one motor vehicle for every five persons.

Passenger automobiles are now selling at prices comparable with the average price of 1916.

ANTI-FREEZE AGENTS FAVORED FOR WINTER

Most Motor Makers Recommend Alcohol and Glycerin.

Three Substances in General Use Which Can Be Prepared by Owner Without Consulting Any Professional Mechanic.

This is the open season for anti-freezing solutions, and car owners will save themselves much annoyance and considerable expense if they will but heed this warning and take ordinary precautions.

There are three substances in general use for making anti-freeze solutions, each of which can be prepared by the owner himself and used without having to consult the professional mechanic. Alcohol is probably the most popular of all anti-freeze agents. Glycerin has proved very effective, but its cost during the war made its use almost prohibitive to the ordinary owner. Calcium chloride is perhaps the most easily prepared solution of all, but for that reason, is widely used, and it is a dangerous solution to use. The commercial product, sold in solid form or in aqueous solutions as an anti-freeze mixture, is highly injurious because of the action on the components of the cooling system. Such alkaline solutions are productive of an electrical action wherever two dissimilar metals are utilized, such as the brass tubing of a radiator and the solder used at the joints, the iron water jackets and the brass or copper plates.

A summary of the opinions of motor car manufacturers as to the value of various anti-freeze solutions shows a decided preference for alcohol and glycerin. Neutral alcohol does not act on metal or on the rubber connections. But the alcohol in the solution will evaporate more rapidly than the water.

CHAIN CLAMP AND TIGHTENER

Invention of Montana Man is Especially Adapted for Securing Non-Skid Chains.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a chain clamp and tightener, the invention of G. J. Weidman and J. H. Hughes of Lewiston, Mont., says:

This invention has for its object to provide a chain clamp and tightener.



A Side View of Clamp Partly Open, and Chain Clamped on Tire.

especially adapted for securing non-skid chains on motor vehicle tires, wherein mechanism is provided for easily and quickly tightening the chain and clamp in place beyond the possibility of accidental opening.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS HANDY

Something Like Life Preservers and in Case of Emergency Are Mighty Valuable.

Fire extinguishers are something like life preservers. Maybe you won't ever need one, but if you do need it, you need it badly. Our advice, says Motor Life, is to find a place on the car to attach one conveniently and keep it there religiously against that emergency we hope will never come.

MARKETS

Furnished by U. S. BUREAU OF MARKETS Washington, D. C.

(Western Newspaper Dates News Service)

Hay and Feed.

Minnesota reports Twin City markets flooded with low grade hay, mostly and unsound stock selling at \$4 to \$4. Chicago hay receipts very light but demand of a hand to mouth character. As buyers appear not to be alarmed about light receipts, receivers are unable to work prices higher. Good No. 1 Timothy would sell at about \$11.50. Demand in general is light; receipts ample. Alfalfa market lower in Cincinnati market where 114 cars are reported in terminals. Quoted No. 2 Timothy \$10.00, No. 1 Timothy \$11.00, No. 2 Timothy \$11.00, No. 1 Alfalfa \$14.50, No. 2 Alfalfa \$12.00, No. 1 Alfalfa \$12.00, No. 2 Alfalfa \$12.00, No. 1 Kansas City No. 2 prairie \$11.50, No. 1 Kansas City No. 2 prairie \$11.50, No. 1 Kansas City No. 2 prairie \$11.50, No. 1 Kansas City No. 2 prairie \$11.50. Demand remains quiet and prices generally lower than last week. Gluten feed reduced another \$5, making \$18 per ton within past two weeks.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Northern round white potatoes declined 2c to 10c per 100 lbs. to \$1.00, reaching \$1.00 per 100 lbs. Chicago market down 10c to 15c at \$1.10 to \$1.15. Stacked round whites 10c to 15c lower at New York shipping points, closing \$1 to \$1.10. New York market down 15c, reaching \$1.50 to \$1.65 bulk.

Baldwin apples from cold storage steady. No. 1, around \$1 per barrel. Baldwin's and Greenings steady, mostly \$4 to \$5 for large lots in city markets. Park Imperial, \$1.50 to \$1.60. Northwestern extra fancy Winesaps steady, f. o. b., at \$1.10 to \$1.25 per bushel. Michigan medium and good beef steers, \$4.90 to \$5.75; butcher cows and heifers, \$4.25 to \$4.35; feeder steers, \$3.45 to \$4.00; medium and light weight veal calves, \$10.00 to \$12.50; fat lambs, \$7.50 to \$10.00; feeding lambs, \$15.00 to \$22.00; mutton, \$10.00 to \$15.00; light pork loins, \$21.00 to \$24.00; heavy loins, \$15.00 to \$20.00.

Dairy Products.

Butter markets have failed to recover strength since the week closed with feeling unsettled and prices averaging 2c lower in eastern markets. But the alcohol in the solution will evaporate more rapidly than the water.

Live Stock and Meats.

Cattle and sheep prices at Chicago declined sharply as compared with a week ago, while hog prices advanced 2c to 3c. Beef steers down about \$1; butcher calves, 25c to 50c per head; fat lambs broke \$1.50 to \$1.75; feeding lambs, 15c to \$1.25. Feeder steers showed a maximum decline of \$1.75; fat ewes, 75c to \$1. Chicago prices: Hogs, bulk of sales, \$13.50 to \$14.50; medium and good beef steers, \$4.90 to \$5.75; butcher cows and heifers, \$4.25 to \$4.35; feeder steers, \$3.45 to \$4.00; medium and light weight veal calves, \$10.00 to \$12.50; fat lambs, \$7.50 to \$10.00; feeding lambs, \$15.00 to \$22.00; mutton, \$10.00 to \$15.00; light pork loins, \$21.00 to \$24.00; heavy loins, \$15.00 to \$20.00.

Grain.

The week opened with advancing wheat prices but reactions set in and prices dropped rapidly. The 65c break in Argentina wheat added to bearishness in American markets. European financial conditions and German attitude toward allied indemnities also causing uneasiness. There was an advance of about 3c from the low point in Buenos Aires wheat and this, in conjunction with disclosure of over-sold condition in all American grains, led to buying. Country offerings lighter; receipts at principal markets decreased. At close of week corn showed strong undertone. Minneapolis receipts slow. Flour demand steady. Wheat demand except for choice, with No. 2 dark cash 10c to 17c over Minneapolis March. For the week Chicago March wheat lost 6c at \$1.55 1/2. May corn, 2 1/2c to 6 1/2c. Kansas City March, 8c at \$1.45 1/2. Winnipeg May, 5c to \$1.65; Chicago May wheat, \$1.45.

DENVER LIVE STOCK.

The bulk of the offering on this market consists of feeders and stockers. Demand for this class of stock has been fair, and the better grades met with a favorable outlet at unchanged prices. Feeder demand manifested a stronger demand for beef and butcher cattle, but only light supplies of fair quality. Feeder demand good. Good kinds of feeding steers were quoted from \$6.25 to \$6.75, with fair stock at \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Sheep stock was somewhat irregular. Quotations on best beef cows and heifers ranged around \$4.75 to \$5.00 and stock at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Pair to medium kinds of cows and heifers were quoted from \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Beef steers showed little change. Best quality beef steers were quoted from \$7.50 to \$7.75 to \$8.25, although offering did not include stock with sufficient quality to bring the latter figure. Good heavy steers were purchased around \$7.

Hogs. Buyers have been on the lookout for good light weight hogs on this market. While fairly liberal supplies of this kind of stock were offered, a large percentage of the run consisted of heavy and mixed hogs. In some instances prices on light weight stock sold at a slightly higher figure, although the general run of light stock held on a steady basis. Heavy hogs were slightly lower.

Bulk of lighter hogs were cleared at \$9 to \$9.42, with heavier stock at \$8.25 to \$8.75.

Pigs were steady under a good demand. Best stocker pigs were quoted from \$5.75 to \$10, with good stock from \$2.25 to \$3.50. Killing weight, unweaned at \$2 to \$3.25 for best grades.

Sheep. Buyers have been on the lookout for desirable light weight fat lambs, but the offering consisted mainly of heavy stock.

Eastern markets were generally unevenly lower, and prices on the Denver market slumped slightly. Fat lambs moved slower at \$7 to \$7.50 for the general run of heavy stock. Choice light weight stock would undoubtedly bring \$8 to \$8.25, and possibly more. Best feeding lambs were quoted up to \$8, with fair to good kinds at \$7 to \$7.50.

Ewes held about steady. Good ewes sold on the market for \$4.25 (fat). Choice stock was quoted up to \$4.50.

DENVER PRODUCE.

Potatoes, per cwt. \$1.25
Onions, per cwt. \$1.00
Pinto beans, (slow movement) \$1.00
Cabbage, cwt. \$1.50

HAY AND GRAIN PRICES.
(Prices f. o. b. Denver.)
Grain.
Corn, No. 2 yellow \$1.10
Corn, No. 2 mixed \$1.05
Wheat, No. 2 \$1.20
Oats, per cwt. \$1.00
Barley, per cwt. \$1.25

Hay.
Timothy, No. 1, ton \$20.00
Timothy, No. 2, ton \$18.50
South Park, No. 1, ton \$18.50
South Park, No. 2, ton \$17.50
Second bottom, No. 1, ton \$15.00
Second bottom, No. 2, ton \$12.50
Alfalfa, ton \$12.50
Straw, ton \$5.00

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FROM BI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER

BONDS OWNED BY THE VARIOUS PERMANENT FUNDS AT THE CLOSE OF THE EIGHTH FISCAL YEAR, NOVEMBER 30th, 1921.

Agricultural College Permanent Fund.		
Clovis School Bonds	\$ 35,000.00	
Liberty Bonds Third Issue	25,000.00	
Liberty Bonds Fourth Issue	9,500.00	
State Highway Debentures	16,000.00	\$ 85,500.00
Blind Asylum Permanent Fund.		
Liberty Bonds Fourth Issue	9,000.00	9,000.00
Common School Permanent Fund.		
School District Bonds	168,500.00	
Municipal Bonds	173,517.70	
Liberty Bonds	273,359.00	
State Highway Debentures	56,000.00	
Institutional Certificate of Indebtedness	46,750.00	
War Savings Certificate	20,000.00	
Hidalgo County Certificate of Indebtedness	20,000.00	700,945.70
Deaf and Dumb Asylum Permanent Fund.		
Liberty Bonds Fourth Issue	7,000.00	7,000.00
Deane Asylum Permanent Fund.		
Liberty Bonds Fourth Issue	11,000.00	11,000.00
Improvement Rio Grande Permanent Fund.		
City of Albuquerque Paving Bonds	6,000.00	
Special Assessment Assignable Certificates	13,748.40	19,748.40
Military Institute Permanent Fund.		
Liberty Bonds Third Issue	10,000.00	
Liberty Bonds Fourth Issue	4,000.00	14,000.00
Miners Hospital Permanent Fund.		
Liberty Bonds Fourth Issue	5,000.00	5,000.00
Normal School Eastern Permanent Fund.		
Liberty Bonds Fourth Issue	3,500.00	3,500.00
Normal School, El Rito, Permanent Fund.		
Liberty Bonds Fourth Issue	7,500.00	7,500.00
Normal School, Las Vegas, Permanent Fund.		
Liberty Bonds Fourth Issue	2,000.00	
Santa Fe School Bonds	2,500.00	4,500.00
Normal School, Silver City, Permanent Fund.		
Liberty Bonds Fourth Issue	2,000.00	
Santa Fe School Bonds	2,500.00	4,500.00
Public Buildings at Capital Permanent Fund.		
Liberty Bonds Fourth Issue	7,500.00	7,500.00
Penitentiary Permanent Fund.		
Liberty Bonds Fourth Issue	5,500.00	5,500.00
Reform School Permanent Fund.		
Liberty Bonds Fourth Issue	1,000.00	1,000.00
School of Mines Permanent Fund.		
Clovis School Bonds	10,000.00	
Liberty Bonds Fourth Issue	5,500.00	15,500.00
Santa Fe and Grant County Railroad Bond Permanent Fund.		
Liberty Bonds, Second Issue	22,300.00	
Clovis School Bonds	30,000.00	
Liberty Bonds Fourth Issue	30,000.00	
Roswell School Bonds	15,000.00	
Santa Fe School Bonds	22,000.00	
New Mexico Certificate of Indebtedness	140,250.00	449,550.00
University of New Mexico Permanent Fund.		
Clovis School Bonds	10,000.00	
Liberty Bonds 2nd, 3rd and 4th Issues	30,000.00	
State Highway Debentures	10,000.00	
		\$2,000.00
Water Reservoirs Permanent Fund.		
Liberty Bonds, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, Issues	81,000.00	81,000.00
TOTAL		\$1,537,744.10

RANCH AND PROPERTY AS OFFERED FOR SALE

Ranch contains 160 acres of patented land, 141 acres subject to cultivation level land, 70 acres of this 141 has been cultivated. This ranch lies wholly in a valley and is bordered on three sides by a National Forest. In addition to the ranch of 160 acres I have an agricultural lease from the Government for 27 acres and in addition thereto, have a pasture 86 acres (this pasture can be made larger). The above land and leased property mentioned is all fenced. I have a water right approved by the State Engineer for one cubic foot per second for irrigation. This project has not been completed as the awarding was only granted to me a short time ago. Two Engineers have tested the quantity of water under this project and it is said there is ample to irrigate at least 40 acres. The soil on this ranch is a good, sandy loam.

Stock: Four head of work horses and mares, one blooded colt, about 100 head of hogs, 20 head of cattle principally Holstein (young and all), about 75 white Leghorn chickens, some turkeys, parrots, pigeons, rabbits and a few angora goats.

Improvements: A three room house, barn 16x24 sheltered or sheds on two sides with a good supply of tools including forge and farming implements, a good 14x24 chicken house, two other small tenant houses on place, a pump-house with engine and pump-jack installed, a 12,000 gal. galvanized iron tank for domestic water purposes, about 5 miles of fencing, a wagon, two good sets of double hand-made harness, about 100 fruit trees and 50 grape vines, all young, some coming into bearing good varieties, some asparagus and strawberry plants.

This ranch is located six miles from Tyrone, (Tyrone is a big mining town) has a population of 4000 last census. Silver City the county seat is 38 miles to the North & East. The altitude is near 5500 feet and in the most healthful climate known, located within the Govt. report immediate, the report shows for this immediate locality, 15" rainfall and 10" snow. Good crops raised here without irrigation and by applying water this could be made a valuable place for truck gardening and is close to a ready market. It is also an ideal location for a Dairy or headquarters for a cattle ranch. In fact, this place has many advantages. My well is 132 feet deep, drilled and has an 8" casing with a 7" pump line in inexhaustible supply of water—99.2 pure. An irrigation project could be installed by pumping at this well. Also have 20' of the Skinner irrigation system installed for gardening.

The owner considers this place a bargain for the price asked. Address all enquiries to State Record which will forward same to owner.

OKLAHOMA FARM BARGAIN

640 Acres All in One Section.

One of the best agricultural and stock farms in Harper County, Oklahoma, in the midst of the great wheat belt. Fourteen miles from railroad but new road now building headed that way. This splendid farm consists of 640 acres, all in one section; 500 acres in cultivation; 340 acres in pasture, hog lots, and building grounds. All good strong ground suitable for growing wheat, corn, alfalfa, cane, broom corn, alfalfa, barley and oats. Beside being a first class agricultural farm this place is an ideal one for a hog and general stock ranch.

IMPROVEMENTS: There is on this farm a new four room house with two porches, finished in an up-to-date manner inside and out, barn, chicken house, two granaries—one steel and one frame—wells, well and windmill, one mile of 3 1/2 inch log wire with double steel gate and large hedge posts. Entire section fenced and cross-fenced.

GOOD WATER: There is an abundant supply of good well water.

A RARE BARGAIN: This farm-ranch is a rare bargain at \$45,000 per acre, as it is located in the Cimarron River valley—the best section of Harper County, Oklahoma, \$28,500.00 will buy the entire 640 acres and improvements. I want \$15,000.00 cash; \$10,000.00 in five years; balance to suit purchaser.

COMMISSION: In order to sell this farm soon I will give any agency, Real Estate Dealer or Individual \$1,500.00 commission who will either buy or sell this farm within six months from Jan. 1, 1921, on above terms. I guarantee all statements made above to be exactly as represented.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY: This is your opportunity to own a fine farm at a nominal price or to make a good piece of money by bringing or sending a buyer. This place rented out pays 10 per cent on \$30,000.00. Do not pass it by.

E. LEE ADAMS,
Buffalo, Okla., Owner.

What Mrs. Brenninger, of New York, Says About Rat Poison.

"Tried preparations that kill rats, but RAT-SNAP is the only one that prevents disagreeable odors after killing. Also like RAT-SNAP because it comes in handy cakes, no mixing with other food. You don't have to dirty your hands. It's the best for household use." Try RAT-SNAP. Three sizes, 35c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by Collins Drug & Stationery Co., and Kaune Grocery Co.

LADY, 45, worth \$100,000 will marry
L—Box 35, League, Toledo, Ohio.

The Scrap Book

BELOIT REALLY IN ILLINOIS?

Old Records Recently Unearthed Seem to Show That the Wisconsin City is Misplaced.

If some day you should see the address written "Chicago, Wis." or "Beloit, Ill.," don't guff loudly and accuse someone of ignorance of geography. Urban A. Lavery, chief draftsman of the Illinois constitutional convention's committee on phraseology and style, unearthed records which almost forced the Chicago politicians to go to Madison instead of Springfield. The records showed that the original southern boundary of Wisconsin was in a line with the southern end of Lake Michigan.

The government in dividing up the Northwest territory in 1787 so stipulated, but one Nathaniel Pope persuaded congress to include the territory including Chicago in the enabling act making Illinois a state, relieving Wisconsin of much in the matter of crime records.

As for Beloit, commonly supposed to be in Wisconsin, it was discovered that the Illinois general assembly in 1831 started out to fix the northern boundary of the state "by celestial observation." Through an error Illinois grabbed off some Wisconsin territory near the lake, and gave away some Illinois territory further west, leaving the business district of Beloit, which is really in Illinois under the old survey, in Wisconsin.

RANKS WITH NATION'S GREAT

Services of John Marshall of Virginia, Famous Jurist, Live in the Pages of History.

John Marshall was one of America's greatest jurists. He was the third chief justice and was an aristocrat by birth and breeding. He kept a retinue of colored servants.

Robin Spindock, Marshall's body servant, wore long, fine stockings of brilliant colors and traveled around with his master. His appearance was so unique that once in Philadelphia, when he was walking along with an air of considerable importance, a mob gathered and threatened him with violence, as a black valet was quite unusual in those parts, it is recorded. He was a faithful servant, however, and a bequest in Marshall's will showed the chief justice's appreciation.

Marshall was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1755. He died July 6, 1835, at Philadelphia. He served in the Revolutionary war; was a member of the Virginia convention to ratify the Constitution in 1788; was a United States envoy to France, 1797-1798; was a member of congress from Virginia, 1799-1800; was secretary of state, 1800-1801, and was chief justice of the United States Supreme court from 1801 to 1835.

PRODUCTION THAT PAYS.

If you make a better mousetrap than your neighbor's...

"The said that though the forest hides your hut, Other men will so appreciate your labors that they'll break a path to find you, and, bejehers, After that they'll work with fountain pens and Fabers To bring wealth and fame upon you. But—

If you raise a better breed of hogs or cattle, Instead of paths they'll build up to your door A railroad track, on which will daily rattle Trains bringing men from Boston and Seattle And half the towns which lie between, to battle For all the stock you have for sale and more.

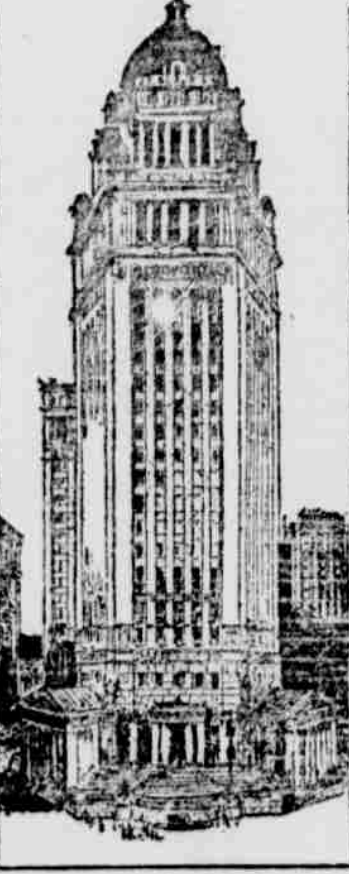
Nor can you hope to dwell on any byway, If you produce a truly better breed Of any good farm product, A great highway Will come to you the most direct and high way, And you'll live easy in the soft-asple way, Because you've got the stuff folks really need."

—L. S. in Reclamation Record.

ODD DESIGN FOR CITY HALL

If Adopted, Detroit Will Have the Most Striking Municipal Building in the United States.

In the 25 years of study on a proposed new city hall for Detroit, many plans have been submitted for approval. This six-sided towerlike structure has been suggested by an architectural firm of the city. It is proposed that this building be erected on the site of the present city hall at the junction of several of the city's most important streets. Here it would form a hub around which the greatest part of the city's traffic would revolve. The building proposed is monumental in type and would tower high above its neighbors. Greek porticos are suggested as entrances.



Of Striking Appearance.

TALKED WITH MONKEY "KING"

Buddhist Disciple Was Positive That the Animal Understood Speech He Addressed to Him.

A third degree disciple of Buddha who hails from the famous Yellow mountains (Huang Shan) says they are the home of tigers, wildcats, wild horses, goats, bears and an animal resembling a panther, with bristly hair and impervious skin—and monkeys.

The monkeys he divided into two classes, one the ordinary brown monkey with a tail, the other white breasted and white faced, with a gray back and but little smaller than a man. He intimated that this type manifested a degree of intelligence when spoken to, very much resembling man, and was taller.

To this second class belongs what he called "The Great White Monkey King," ruler of all the beasts of the mountains, and described as being more than twenty feet tall, with arms ten feet long, four tusks each at least a foot long, a face and eyes proportionately large, and a voice that made the earth tremble whenever it spoke.

He said he had seen this great monkey king twice—once at a distance of half a li, and once when he dropped down from a high cliff and stood within fifteen feet of it. On this occasion the monkey king was attended by five smaller monkeys.

He attempted to address them, whereupon they all sat down and gave respectful hearing, punctuating his remarks with ascending grunts which indicated that the message was being understood. When he had finished his speech the monkey king arose muttering something and started away.

GREED WORSE THAN POVERTY

Former Always Fruitful of Evil, While the Latter is Often Incentive to Virtue.

"The fear of poverty is not in itself a bad thing," writes Dr. Charles Anthony Eaton in *Levee's*. It may become the mother of theft. It acts as a spur to endeavor, and some men, like some horses, do their best under the spur.

Poverty is not always an unmitigated evil. In fact, it has been looked upon as one of the distinctly Christian virtues, although there seems to be rather a feeble desire to practice this particular virtue.

Greedy, on the other hand, is always bad. It is the plumbly underpinning of the log in human nature. It is the fear of poverty run amok. It is illustrated by the drunkard who often had too much but never got enough. Greedy is at the bottom of most of our troubles today and has been equally fruitful of evil in every age and among every class. We can never come to permanent social peace while the fear of poverty embitters one-half the people and greed drives the other half to self-destruction. Nor will it get us anywhere to infect the whole population with the greedy germ and turn so society into a glorified trough.

Japanese Marriage Customs.

Marriages in Japan are generally brought about by other married couples who act as go-betweens. There is a popular saying that everyone should act as a go-between at least three times. The go-between, knowing a young man and woman whom he regards as suitable to each other, proposes the match confidentially to the parents of both. If preliminary reports are mutually satisfactory to the young couple and their parents and relatives, arranged on a neutral ground, any intimation of the real purpose of this meeting is tactfully avoided at the time, though the purpose of it is, of course, fully understood by all concerned. Under this arrangement either family may, without giving offense, drop the matter after the first meeting, but if the results of the preliminary inspection are satisfactory to both sides, the parents meet again and definitely arrange the match, which is made binding by an exchange of presents.

Five Japanese Marry for Love.

The Orient and the Occident are no more far apart than in their views and customs as to the mating of men and women, according to *Just-in-Street* in *McClure's*. In Japan marriages for love rarely occur, though it is said that the tendency of young people to marry to suit themselves is growing. Young Japanese girls often seek with open women of other nations where marriage for love is the custom. Probably they suppose such matches are inevitably happy; that the love is always real love, and that it endures forever. No doubt the Occidental system, viewed from afar, looks as new to a Japanese girl as their system looks appalling to an American girl.

Not in His Calendar.

Little Diedo is an Episcopalian, and therefore accustomed to celebrating many church holidays. The other day he stood looking at the signs in the window of a closed drug store. He was thirsty, very thirsty, and longed for Monday to come when he might invest in something cool. Laboriously he spelled out the sign, "No-Sunday-Drug." His companion assumed a look of disgust.

"Well," he ejaculated, "I've heard of Ash Wednesday, Shrove Tuesday and Good Friday, but to have the drug store closed 'cause it's Not Sunday is a new one on me. There's no collier for that day in the church book."

Meaning of Dream of Liberty.

To a person who dreams he has gained his liberty, loss of health. To dream of taking liberties with another warns you to be cautious or you will be led astray. To lose your liberty denotes change.

Nothing to Do but Talk.
The lord mayor of London is called upon to make an average of nearly a thousand public speeches during his year in office.

Get the Blackest Substance.

Jet is the blackest substance known. It is a species of petrified wood or charcoal and first was produced from pieces of rock and shales washed on the coast near Whitby, England. Now, however, it is obtained almost entirely by mining. The finest quality of jet comes from the Yorkshire coast near Whitby. The industry there furnishes employment for many. Jet is found also in Bavaria, Bohemia, France, Germany and Spain. Some jet is found in the United States, but not much attention has been given to its production.

Friday and "Bad Luck."

The bad luck supposed to attach to Fridays is traceable to the worship of the goddess Freya, who felt herself slighted if any one began a journey on this, her festival. In punishment she was wont to direct misfortune to assail the offender.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS STATE OF NEW MEXICO

- BIDS, MARCH 8, 1921.
- Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Highway Commission, Capital Building, Santa Fe, New Mexico, on March 8, 1921, at the hours as stated below, for the construction of five road projects as follows:
- 9:30 A. M.**
Federal Aid Project No. 1-C, Colfax County. Length of project 13.526 miles. Located near the town of Colfax.
- Approximate Quantities:**
19,938 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Excavation
50 Cu. Yds. Class 2 Excavation
75 Cu. Yds. Class 3 Excavation
3,108 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Borrow
1,620 Sta. Yds. Overhaul
7.31 Miles Graveling and Shaping
21,167 Cu. Yds. One Course Gravel Surfacing
144 Lin. Ft. 18" Diam. 16 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
144 Lin. Ft. 24" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
98 Lin. Ft. 30" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
96 Lin. Ft. 36" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
27.24 Cu. Yds. Concrete Class "A"
199.14 Cu. Yds. Concrete Class "B"
680 Sq. Ft. Expanded Metal Reinforcement
1,646 Lbs. Reinforcing Bars
3 Only Cattle Guard and Gate
- 10:30 A. M.**
Federal Aid Project No. 27, McKinley County. Length of project 2.628 miles. Located between Gallup and Guano.
- Approximate Quantities:**
33,073 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Excavation
1,588 Cu. Yds. Class 2 Excavation
2,301 Cu. Yds. Class 3 Excavation
10,469 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Borrow
5,928 Sta. Yds. Overhaul
11,873 Miles Graveling and Shaping
26,427 Cu. Yds. One Course Surfacing (Gravel or Stone)
3,161 Cu. Yds. Earth Plating
33,688 Cu. Yds. Cement Rubble Masonry
74 Cu. Yds. Rip Rap
792 Lin. Ft. 18" Diam. 16 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
274 Lin. Ft. 24" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
26 Lin. Ft. 30" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
304 Lin. Ft. 36" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
50.29 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete (Headwalls)
136.42 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete (Headwalls)
94.43 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete
239 Sq. Ft. Expanded Metal Reinforcement
1,512 Lbs. Reinforcing Bars
35 Lin. Ft. 2 1/2" W. I. Pipe Railing
341 Lin. Ft. 3-8" Asphalt Expansion Joint
- BRIDGES:**
13.68 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete
408.28 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete
981 Lbs. Reinforcing Bars
702 Lin. Ft. Concrete Piling
3,480 Lbs. Substructure Steel
87,139 M. B. M. Wooden Superstructure
- 1:00 P. M.**
Federal Aid Project No. 29, Eddy County. Length of project 20.408 miles. Located between Artesia and Hope.
- Approximate Quantities:**
76,211 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Excavation
2,536 Cu. Yds. Class 2 Excavation
392 Cu. Yds. Class 3 Excavation
7,283 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Borrow
40 Sta. Yds. Overhaul
12,876 Miles Graveling and Shaping
24,000 Cu. Yds. One Course Gravel Surfacing
86.45 Cu. Yds. Cement Rubble Masonry
144 Lin. Ft. 18" Diam. 16 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
144 Lin. Ft. 24" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
72 Lin. Ft. 30" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
33.64 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete (Box Culv. and Spillway)
46.78 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete (Headwalls)
36.26 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete (Box Culv. and Spillway)
141 Sq. Ft. Expanded Metal Reinforcement
123 Lbs. 1-4" Rd. Reinforcing Bars
84 Lbs. 3/4" Sq. Reinforcing Bars
361 Lin. Ft. 3-8" x 6" Asphalt Expansion Joint
- BRIDGE:**
4,800 M. B. M. Wooden Superstructure (Deck)
- McFIE & EDWARDS**
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
OFFICE
Over Santa Fe Post Office
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Federal Aid Project No. 3, Bernal County. Length of project 35.20 miles. Located near Deming.

- Approximate Quantities:**
16,591 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Excavation
1,090 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Borrow
8,115 Sta. Yds. Overhaul
10,095 Miles Graveling and Shaping
17,976 Cu. Yds. One Course Crushed Stone Surfacing
96 Lin. Ft. 18" Diam. 16 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
64 Lin. Ft. 24" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
63 Lin. Ft. 30" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
5.04 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete (C. M. C. Headwalls)
18.0 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete (C. M. C. Headwalls)
37.0 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete (Box Culverts)
27.20 Sq. Ft. Expanded Metal Reinforcement
217.2 Lbs. Reinforcing Bars
58 Lin. Ft. 2 1/2" W. I. Pipe Railing
34,301 Lin. Ft. Moving Fences

Federal Aid Project No. 51, Socorro County. Length of project 10.22 miles. Located between Socorro and San Antonio.

- Approximate Quantities:**
41,558 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Excavation
3,695 Cu. Yds. Class 2 Excavation
923 Cu. Yds. Class 3 Excavation
4,712 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Borrow
1,500 Sta. Yds. Overhaul
1,168 Miles Graveling and Shaping
10,219 Cu. Yds. One Course Crushed Gravel Surfacing
158.26 Cu. Yds. Cement Rubble Masonry
376 Lin. Ft. 18" Diam. 16 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
422 Lin. Ft. 24" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
360 Lin. Ft. 30" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
266 Lin. Ft. 36" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
174.11 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete
112.57 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete (C. M. C. Headwalls)
316.56 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete
1,245 Sq. Ft. Expanded Metal Reinforcement
2,573.2 Lbs. Reinforcing Bars
2.8 Lin. Ft. 2 1/2" W. I. Pipe Railing
1,620 Lin. Ft. 3-8" Expansion Joint
11,647 Lin. Ft. Moving Fences

BRIDGES:

- 152 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete (Gaps)
41.64 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete (Abutments)
142 Lbs. Reinforcing Bars
66 Lin. Ft. Concrete Piling
237.93 Lbs. Substructure Steel (Bracing)
11,220 M. B. M. Wooden Superstructure

Forms for proposals, instructions to bidders, plans and specifications for Project 1-C, may be examined at the office of the District Engineer, Raton, New Mexico; for Project 27 and 51, at the office of the District Engineer, Los Lunas, New Mexico; for Project 29, at the office of the District Engineer, Roswell, New Mexico; for Project 50, at the office of the District Engineer, Espanola, New Mexico; for any and all projects, at the office of the State Highway Engineer, Santa Fe, New Mexico, or may be procured at the office of the State Highway Engineer, Santa Fe, New Mexico, upon deposit of \$10, for each set of plans desired, which deposit will be returned when plans and specifications are returned in good order.

The State Highway Commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

L. A. GILLET,
State Highway Engineer
Santa Fe, New Mexico, February 19, 1921.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS STATE OF NEW MEXICO

- BIDS, FEBRUARY 21, 1921.
- Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the New Mexico State Highway Commission, Capital Building, Santa Fe, New Mexico, on February 21, 1921, for the construction of New Mexico Federal Aid Project No. 55, Rio Arriba County, which is known as Mexico Valley Bridge spanning the Rio Grande and necessary appurtenant works, located near Espanola, New Mexico.
- Approximate Main Quantities as follows:**
187 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Excavation
187 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Borrow
187 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Gravel Surfacing
187 Cu. Yds. Rip Rap
24 Lin. Ft. 18" Diam. 16 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
24 Lin. Ft. 24" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
511 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete (Head Walls)
511 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete (Abutment)
- BRIDGE:**
187 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Excavation
187 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Borrow
187 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Gravel Surfacing
187 Cu. Yds. Rip Rap
24 Lin. Ft. 18" Diam. 16 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
24 Lin. Ft. 24" Diam. 14 Ga. Corr. Metal Culvert
511 Cu. Yds. Class "A" Concrete (Head Walls)
511 Cu. Yds. Class "B" Concrete (Abutment)

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS STATE OF NEW MEXICO

- BIDS, FEBRUARY 21, 1921.
- Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the New Mexico State Highway Commission, Capital Building, Santa Fe, New Mexico, on February 21, 1921, for the construction of a portion of New Mexico Federal Aid Project No. 41-A, Fernandez County, which includes the reconstructing the Barco Bridge over the Rio Grande and necessary appurtenant works, located near Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- Approximate main quantities as follows:**
219 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Excavation
204 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Borrow
219 Cu. Yds. Class 1 Concrete (Over Head)
- BRIDGE:**
219 Cu. Yds. Class B Concrete (Abutment)
98 Lbs. Reinforcing Bars
14 Spans Paving Steel Superstructure
24 Lin. Ft. Wooden Trest Piling
112 Lin. Ft. Concrete Piling
3663 Lbs. Steel Substructure (Stringers)
24 Spans Moving Span
4,832 M. B. M. Wooden Superstructure (New Decking)
390 Lin. Ft. Wrecking Travels Approach
1,068 M. B. M. Relaying Salvaged Lumber (Deck)
- Forms for proposals, instructions to bidders, plans and specifications may be examined at the office of the District Engineer, Los Lunas, New Mexico, or may be procured at the office of the State Highway Engineer, Santa Fe, New Mexico, upon deposit of \$10, which deposit will be returned when plans and specifications are returned in good order.
- The State Highway Commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.
- L. A. GILLET,
State Highway Engineer
Santa Fe, New Mexico, February 27, 1921.
Last Publication February 28, 1921.

Then try CAPSULES are superior to Tablets of Capsules, Tablets or Tablets. BELIEVED IN BY 94,000,000 the same disease without treatment. Read up on MIDDY.

The Voice of the Pack

By EDISON MARSHALL

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SNOWBIRD SAVES DAN.

Synopsis—Warned by his physician that he had not more than six months to live, Dan Failing sits idly in a park bench, wondering where he should spend those six months. Memories of his grandfather and a deep love for all things of the wild help him in reaching a decision. In a large southern Oregon city he meets people who had known and loved his grandfather, a famous frontiersman. He makes his home with Stella Lemax, a typical westerner. The only other members of the household are Lemax's son, Bill, and daughter, Snowbird. Their mode is in the Tropica divide, and there falling plans to live out the last days of life which he has been told is his. From the first Dan's health shows a marked improvement, and in the companionship of Lemax and his son and daughter he finds the woods life as if he had been born to it. By quick thinking and a remarkable display of nerve he saves Lemax's life and his own when they are attacked by a mad coyote. Lemax declares he is a reincarnation of his grandfather, Dan Failing. A woman named Snowbird is a household word. Dan learns that an organized band of outlaws, of which Bert Cranston is the leader, is setting forest fires. Later by accident, a former member of the band, has been induced to turn state's evidence. Cranston shoots at him and escapes into a wooded area. Snowbird, the mountain lion, attacks on Dan and finishes him, but Dan escapes him, thus acquiring the name for human flesh. Dan discovers Cranston in the act of setting a forest fire.

CHAPTER II—Continued.

Dan felt himself straightening, and the color mounted somewhat higher in his brown cheeks. But he did not try to average the insult—yet, Cranston was still fifteen feet distant, and that was too far. A man may swing a rifle within fifteen feet. The fact that they were in no way physical equals did not even occur to him. When the insult is great enough, such considerations cannot possibly matter. Cranston was hard as steel, one hundred and seventy pounds in weight. Dan did not doubt disease had not yet entirely relinquished its hold upon him.

"I do very well, Cranston," Dan answered in the same tone. "Wouldn't you like another match? I believe your pipe has gone out."

Very little can be said for the wisdom of this remark. It was simply human—the age-old creed to answer blow for blow, the result for insult. Of course the inference was obvious—that Dan was accusing him, by implication, of his late attempt at arson. Cranston glanced up quickly, and it might be true that his fingers itched and tingled about the barrel of his rifle. He knew what Dan meant. He understood perfectly that Dan had guessed his purpose on the mountain side. And the curl at his lips became more pronounced.

"What a smart little boy," he scorned. "Going to be a Sherlock Holmes when he grows up. Then he half turned and the light in his eyes blazed up. He was not leaving now. The mountain men are too intense to play at insult very long. Their inherent savagery comes to the surface, and they want the result for insult upon their fingers. His voice became guttural. "Maybe you're a spy?" he asked. "Maybe you're one of those city rats—to come and watch us, and then run and tell the forest service. There's two things, Failing, that I want you to know."

Dan puffed at his pipe, and his eyes looked curiously bright through the film of smoke. "I'm not interested in hearing them," he said.

"It might pay you," Cranston went on. "One of 'em is that one man's word is good as another's in a court—and it wouldn't do you any good to try to down and tell tales. A man can't fight his pipe on the mountain side without the courts being interested. The second thing is—just that I don't think you'd find it a healthy thing to do."

"I suppose, then, that is a threat?" Dan asked, looking at a single, grim syllable that was the most terrible word he had yet uttered. "It's a fact. Just try it, Failing. Just make one little step to that direction. You couldn't hide behind a girl's skirts, then, why you city sissy, I'll break you to pieces in six hours."

Few men can make a threat without a muscular accompaniment. Its very utterance releases pent-up emotions, part of which can only pour forth in muscular expression. And anger is a primitive thing, going down to the most mysterious depths of a man's nature. As Cranston spoke, his lips curled, his dark fingers clenched on his thick palm, and he half leered forward.

though it was, it was the only chance he had. And his long body leaped like a serpent through the air. Physically superior though he was, Cranston would have repelled the attack with his rifle if he had had a chance. His blood was already at the murder heat—a point always quickly reached in Cranston—and the dark, hot fumes in his brain were simply nothing more nor less than the most poisonous, bitter hatred. No other word exists. If his class of idiosyncratic mountain men had no other accomplishment, they could hate. All their lives they practiced the emotion: hatred of their neighbors, hatred of law, hatred of civilization in all its forms. Besides, this kind of hillman habitually fought his duels with rifles. Hands were not deadly enough.

But Dan was past his guard before he had time to raise his gun. The whole attack was one of the most astounding surprises of Cranston's life. Dan's body struck his, his fists flailed, and he tried to protect himself. Cranston was obliged to drop the rifle. They staggered, as if in some weird dance, on the trail; and their arms clasped in a clinch.

For a long instant they stood straining, seemingly motionless. Cranston's powerful body had stood up well under the shock of Dan's leap. It was a hand-to-hand battle now. The rifle had slid on down the hillside, to be caught in a clump of brush twenty feet below. Dan pulled on every ounce of his strength, because he knew what mercy he might expect if Cranston mastered him. The battles of the mountains were battles to the death.

They flung back and forth, wrenching shoulders, lashing fists, teeth and feet and fingers. There were no Marquis of Queensberry rules in this battle. Again and again Dan sent home his blows; but they all seemed ineffective. By now, Cranston had completely overcome the moment's advantage of his leap. He hurled Dan from the clinch and lashed at him with hard fists.

It is a very common thing to hear of a silent fight. But it is really a more rare occurrence than most people believe. It is true that serpents will often fight in the strangest, most eerie silence; but human beings are

not serpents. They partake more of the qualities of the meat-eaters—the wolves and felines. After the first instant, the noise of the fight aroused the whole hillside. The sound of blows was in itself notable, and besides, both of the men were howling the primordial battle cries of hatred and vengeance.

For two long minutes Dan fought with the strength of desperation, summoning at last all that mysterious reserve force with which all men are born. But he was playing a losing game. The manly with which he had suffered had taken too much of his vigor. Even as he struggled, it seemed to him that the vista about him, the dark pines, the colored leaves of the perennial shrubbery, the yellow path were all obscured in a strange, white mist. A great wind roared in his ears—and his heart was evidently about to shiver to pieces.

But still he fought on, not daring to yield. He could no longer parry Cranston's blows. The latter's arms went around him in one of those deadly holds that wrestlers know; and Dan struggled in vain to free himself. Cranston's face itself seemed hideous and ungodly in the mist that was creeping over him. He did not recognize the curious thumping sound as Cranston's fists on his flesh. And now Cranston had hurled him off his feet. Nothing mattered further. He had fought the best he could. This cruel beast could pounce on him at will and hammer away his life. But still he struggled. Except for the constant play of his muscles, his almost unconscious effort to free himself that kept one of Cranston's arms busy holding him down, that fight on the mountain path might have come to a sudden end. Human bodies can stand a terrific punishment; but Dan's was weakened from the ravages of his disease. Besides, Cranston would soon have both hands and both feet free for the work, and when these four terrible weapons are used at once, the

issue—soon or late—can never be in doubt. But even now, consciousness still lingered. Dan could hear his enemy's curses—and far up the trail, he heard another, stranger sound. It sounded like some one running.

And then he dimly knew that Cranston was climbing from his body. Voices were speaking—quick, commanding voices just over him. Above Cranston's savage curses another voice rang clear, and to Dan's ears, glorious beyond all human utterance.

He opened his tortured eyes. The mist lifted from in front of them, and the whole drama was revealed. It had not been sudden mercy that had driven Cranston from his body, just when his victim's falling unconsciousness would have put him completely in his power. Rather it was something black and ominous that even now was pointed squarely at Cranston's head.

None too soon, a ranger of the hill had heard the sounds of the struggle, and had left the trysting place at the spring to come to Dan's aid. It was Snowbird, very pale but wholly self-sufficient and determined and intent. Her pistol was cocked and ready.

Dan Failing was really not badly hurt. The quick, lashing blows had not done more than severely bruise the flesh of his face; and the mists of unconsciousness that had been falling over him were more nearly the result of his own tremendous physical exertion. Now these mists were rising.

"Go away," the girl was commanding. "I think you've killed him!" Dan opened his eyes to find her kneeling close beside him, but still covering Cranston with her pistol. Her hand was resting on his bruised cheek. He couldn't have believed that a human face could be as white, while life still remained, as hers was then. All the lovely tints that had been such a delight to him, the play of soft reds and browns, had faded as an after-glow fades on the snow.

OLD LOVE TOKENS

Years Ago All Valentines Had a Personal Touch.

Much of the Romance of the Day Has Passed, Though Sentiment Is the Same as Ever.

Three hundred years ago young men and women wrote their own valentines, which consisted then only of love mottoes, or declarations of affection, written in verse from a very full heart and on plain paper. Many of our great-grandmothers saved these old missives.

Perhaps our parents came across such valentines, old and yellow and decaying, packed away in lavender in the bottom of a dusty trunk up in the attic. Yet when these valentines were first penned and put in her hand her grandmother's heart did palpitate and the blushes rise to her cheeks! No matter how halting the sonnet, or anagram or triplet, it was the music of love to her. "Heart," "dart" and "art" did rhyme sweetly!

The machine-made valentines that we buy nowadays have lost this personal touch, though perhaps some of them have gained from an artistic point of view. Today it is only the school children and a few open-hearted interested grown-ups who find the custom of valentine making and valentine giving the fascination that it used to be. Why, even Charles Lamb wrote valentines, and loved to.

Now the modern young man drops in a confectioner's or florist's shop and orders candy or flowers sent to her. He scorns the valentine sonnet—whereby the girls of today are missing a heap of romance.

This was the day when a young man might accuse some young woman he admired of being a coquette without insulting her. In those days "coquette" had just such a naughty meaning as "vamp" has today. It meant a heartless trifter.

If she thereupon sent him a handmade valentine on which were two bleeding hearts made as one, it was her answer to his accusation. It meant that conquering the hearts of other men than he, meant nothing to her; that only his heart and hers in all the world counted, that her heart was bleeding for him just as much as his was suffering for her.

The comic valentine is an outgrowth or burlesque of the super-sentimental valentine and has almost died out. Instead of pointing out the recipient's imperfections and charms it dwells vividly and uncomplimentarily on his mannerisms, clothes and appearance, in colored caricature. Red hair, large nose, blotched complexion, remarkable skinniness or avoirdupois are usually the focal themes. Because valentines are sent anonymously, it is possible with impunity to remark scathingly on the physical characteristics or disposition of one's friends or foes.

NOT AS IN DAYS OF OLD

Valentine Day Missives Somehow Differ From Those of One's Gay and Festive Youth.

When we were yet a youngster small, and sweet-hearts true swapped valentines, what joy was ours! How we recall their mushy lines!

Then when to man's impulse grown, those dreadful comics were our bane; their hits at faults we thought unknown gave us a pain.

But February 14 moves us no more, although the day brings missives still; we get a darning letter, or perchance a bill.

No old time token greets our eye, to make us either gay or mad; both love and malice pass us by—it's very sad.

Valentine Day in Denmark. In Denmark St. Valentine's day from time immemorial has been associated with the snow drop. The Danish lover sends to his sweetheart on this day a bouquet of these blossoms, with a card bearing an appropriate verse. On this card are as many pin pricks as there are letters in his name. Should the recipient of the card be able to guess the name, custom binds her to give the sender some colored eggs at Easter.

Make Sure of Valentine Kiss. If you have no sweetheart to come to kiss you early on St. Valentine's morning, go out and sweep the nearest well with a broom. Once the cobwebs are gone he will come flying.

CUPID'S OWN DAY

Fourteenth of February Belongs to Him Alone.

Anniversary Brightens the Drab Month With Memories of the Past and Joy of the Present.

Brightening the dull, drab month of February and doing their very best to cheer up and bring love into our hearts, the valentines—the valentines smile at us with their lace-and-ferret-weddings—not daintiness from the shop windows.

There are elaborate "millionaire" valentines of celluloid and blue ribbons that come in big lace boxes, like French dolls; there are valentines that when pulled out like an accordion become Cinderella coaches of cardboard, laden with Loves and Venuses and Cupids. Others resolve themselves into airy pink-and-blue palaces—you never know—peopled with delightful goddesses and doves.

But the best and most sincere, perhaps, are the old-fashioned valentines—vistas of foamy paper lace, through which you look upon hearts redder than lovers' lips, in a prospect of violets and forget-me-nots. And hidden away, like a billet doux in a bouquet, a little verse:

This heart, sweet love, I send to you, Together with these violet blue; And if you like this heart of mine, I pray you be my valentine.

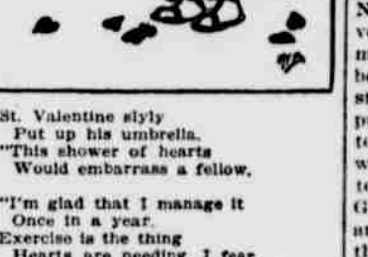
Could anything be more simple or direct to the point? As unerringly as Cupid's darts or a beau's rapier, the verse carries its message home. It may be that the Elizabethan lyrics, the love songs of Herrick and Lovelace and Suckling, survive today only in the valentine.

And, ah, what memories these harbingers of love bring with them! They lead us back along the columbine-bordered road to yesterday, over the asphodel meadows of Youth and First Love and Childhood Fancies, and we meet and kiss our first sweethearts again—alas, they have gone out of our lives these many years.

And so, dear little Valentine, accept these violets and forget-me-nots, and hug this message close to your heart—for surely a sweetheart is the sweeter for a valentine, and, as all wise men know, 'tis love that makes the world go round.

GOOD OLD SAINT IN TROUBLE

Embarrassed by Shower of Hearts, Though It Would Seem He Should Be Used to It.



St. Valentine slyly put up his umbrella. "This shower of hearts would embarrass a fellow."

"I'm glad that I manage it once in a year. Exercise is the thing hearts are needing, I fear."

"While many are beating, they're all out of tune. And cold as December, instead of warm June."

"So I'll mix 'em and change 'em and warm 'em up, too." I wonder if he'll fix your heart up for you?

How to Be Sure of Dreams. If you dream of your sweetheart on this day you will be married before the year comes to an end. An old way of self-mortification that has been used by hardy but superstitious damsels who were determined to dream, is: To boll an egg until it is hard; take out the yolk and fill with salt; eat the egg shell, hard-boiled white, salt, and all; then go to bed without drinking or speaking. Maybe you won't dream!

Valentine Challenge. One form which the observance of Valentine's day took in England was that of a person's valentine being the first young man or woman that person saw on Valentine's day. This developed into the custom of challenging one's valentine by saying, "Good morning, 'tis St. Valentine's day." The one who said it first upon meeting a person of the opposite sex received a gift.

Interesting Valentine Reading. Interesting reading for Valentine's day is Dickens' account of Samivel Weller's laborious writing of a valentine to his housemaid love, signed "Your lovelick Pickwick."

MAN'S BIG BLUFF

Mere Fiction That He Is Incapable of Housework.

Yet Throughout the History of the World, as Writer Points Out, He's Got Away With It.

When Adam delved and Eve spun, the fiction that man is incapable of housework was first established. It would be interesting to figure out just how many foot-pounds of energy men have saved themselves, since the creation of the world, by keeping up the pretense that a special knack is required for washing dishes and for dusting, and that the knack is wholly feminine. The pretense of incapacity is invidious in its audacity, and yet it works. Heywood Brown writes in McCall's Magazine.

Men build bridges and throw railroads across deserts, and yet they content successfully that the job of sewing on a button is beyond them. Accordingly, they don't have to sew buttons.

It might be said, of course, that the safety of suspension bridges is so much more important than that of suspenders that the division of labor is only fair, but there are many of us who have never thrown a railroad in our lives, and yet swag in all the glory of masculine achievement without undertaking any of the drudgery of old jobs.

Probably men alone could never have maintained the fallacy of masculine incapacity without the aid of women. As soon as that rather limited sphere, once known as woman's place, was established, women began to glorify and exaggerate its importance, by the pretense that it was all so special and difficult that no other sex could possibly begin to accomplish the tasks entailed. To this declaration men gave immediate and eager assent and they have kept it up. The most casual examination will reveal the fact that all the jokes about the horrible results of masculine cooking and sewing are written by men. It is all part of a great scheme of sex propaganda.

Naturally there are other factors. Biology has been unscrupulous enough to discriminate markedly against women, and men have seized upon this advantage to press the belief that, since the bearing of children is exclusively the province of women, it must be that all the caring for them belongs properly to the same sex. Yet how ridiculous this is.

Most things which have to be done for children are of the simplest sort. They should tax the intelligence of no one. Men profess a total lack of ability to wash baby's face simply because they believe there's no great fun in the business, at either end of the sponge. Protectively, man must go to the whole distance and pretend that there is not one single thing which he can do for baby. He must even maintain that he doesn't know how to hold one. From this pretense has grown the shockingly transparent fallacy that holding a baby correctly is one of the fine arts; or, perhaps, even more fearsome than that, a wonderful intuition, which has come down after centuries of effort to women only.

Building Model a Wonder. What is claimed to be the most complete piece of model building ever attempted is that of Pershing square, New York, shown at the recent convention of hotel men in that city. The model is a large one and attempts to be a complete miniature. It was constructed from plans furnished by the public service commission and architects, worked on it for two years. The materials used for the miniature of Grand Central terminal are wood pulp and celluloid. The 1500 windows of the skyscraper are shown together with cars, lights, signal devices and other equipment of the subway. After the exposition the model is to be shown in other cities and may be taken abroad.

Consolation in Fatigue Couch. It will be a revelation to many to find how sure an aid electricity has been and still is in troubles small and great, from the neurotic with logorrhea and the woman who is "so ill as to think she is ill when she is not." To the despondent, mutilated, war-spent soldier with increasing paralysis, says the New York Medical Journal in a review of Dr. J. Curtis Wood's "Electrotherapy."

It can soothe and banish all those everyday attacks of headache, dizziness, neuritis, and make all nerves approach the happy condition of the ninth one. Only those who have tested the restfulness of what is sometimes termed the fatigue couch can appreciate its consoling power.

Suspicious Prosperity. "Are there any 'moonshiners' about here?" "I wouldn't make a positive statement as to that," said Squire Witherbee, "but since the eighteenth amendment went into effect a lot of moonshiners in this neighborhood who couldn't support their families before have bought motor cars, phonographs and pianos and flung for their wives and daughters, so I'll just let you draw your own conclusions."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Strange If True. Property Man—This stage is about to be uplifted, Mike. Electrician—How do you get that way? Property Man—This here prop list for that there farce comedy company in the office doesn't call for a bed in any way, shape or form.—Buffalo Express.

Profiteering Approved. "I'm sorry, young man," said the druggist, as he eyed the small boy over the counter, "but I can only give you half as much castor oil for a dime as I used to."

The boy blithely handed him the coin. "I'm not kidding," he remarked. "The stuff's for me."—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

ROAD BUILDING

CAUSE OF DAMAGE TO ROADS

Pernicious Practice of Overloading Small Trucks With Narrow Tires Is Responsible.

With the rapid increase in the number of motortrucks operated over our highways, it has been found that many of what are called "improved" roads have failed to withstand the additional traffic imposed by the new form of local freight transport. This has given rise to new problems of road construction and maintenance, and in some states has led to the enactment of laws prohibiting the use of the large capacity truck, on the assumption that it is the heavy truck that does most of the damage to the road. The first result of this legislation has been to encourage the pernicious practice of overloading, under which trucks designed to carry safely a limited weight are forced to carry a large additional load. The tires of the various sizes of truck are made of a sufficient width to prevent their breaking or cutting the road surface when loaded to their proper full capacity, but when an overload is added the tire width is necessarily too narrow, and the danger of injury to the road becomes manifest. The tire width required for certain loads has been carefully worked out after many years' experience, and most states have laws fixing the weight that is borne by an inch of tire width. In all standard types of truck the width of tire corresponds to the load that can be safely carried, and truck manufacturers warn their customers against carrying a greater weight than that for which each size of truck is designed.

The enactment of a law prohibiting the use of large capacity trucks leaves the same tonnage of freight to be moved, and with the heavy truck barred resort must be had to the smaller sizes. This means in many cases less economical and efficient service, and prompts the manufacturer or merchant to try to make up for loss in load capacity by increasing the size of the load. With this additional load the gross weight on the tire exceeds the factor of safety, and thereby increases the danger of breaking the road surface. It is self-evident that a truck designed to carry two tons with corresponding width of tires,



Overloaded Truck Increases Danger of Cutting Surface of Improved Roads.

must do more damage to the road when it carries a ton or so more of load than its tires were intended for. A striking example of the relation of overloading to impact is given in the preliminary report of the United States bureau of public roads, in which it is stated that a three-ton truck, with a load of five tons, running at a speed of 15 miles per hour over a two-inch rut, had an impact of slightly over 17 tons, while a 5½-ton truck with a load of 5½ tons, under the same conditions had an impact of only 12 tons. The fact that the overloaded truck had a heavier "unsprung" weight, that is, weight not sustained by springs, accounted to some extent for its greater impact, but there can be no question that the overloading was a material factor in causing the greatly increased wheel pressure on the road.

Against this danger truck owners are constantly being warned by truck manufacturers, who strongly advise that no truck should be made to carry a greater load than the weight designed by its classification. Some states have enacted laws imposing fines for truck overloading, but it will probably be found that enlightened self-interest will prove to be the best check on a practice that has been shown to be dangerous both to truck owners and drivers and the general public; and a source of injury to our roads that materially limits the benefits from the motortruck as a new agency for local freight transport.

Market Roads First. "Transcontinental highways fill a useful place in our national life, but the really important road is the one from the farmer's gate to his market town," said President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation recently in addressing the National Association of Vehicle and Implement Manufacturers.

Insist on Permanent Roads. Most upon permanent roads in your county. They are cheaper in the long run.

For Success 9th Stock. Success with 10-7 stock is largely a matter of keeping them healthy. Breeding, feeding and marketing are also important.

Successful Cattle Feeders. The most successful feeders of beef cattle are the ones who have made the most correct interpretation of the laws of nature.

Porker and a runt. A fat little pig is a porker, but a poor little pig is a runt.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.
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LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 13

LESSONS ON CITIZENSHIP. (May
Be Used With Temperance
Applications.)

LESSON TEXT.—Matt. 23:1-22.
GOLDEN TEXT.—Thou shalt love the
Lord thy God with all thy heart, and
with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.
This is the first and greatest commandment.
And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt
love thy neighbor as thyself.—Matt. 22:
37-39.

REFERENCE MATERIAL.—Matt. 23:
1-28; Mark 12:13-17; Luke 20:20-28,
41-44; Rom. 13:1-4; Phil. 2:17-21.
PRIMARY TOPIC.—The Law We Love.
JUNIOR TOPIC.—Our Country.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC.—
Getting Ready for Citizenship.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC.—
Christian Standard of Citizenship.

I. The Tribute Money (vv. 15-22).

The Pharisees and Herodians pur-
posed to entrap Jesus and bring Him
into conflict with the Roman govern-
ment, so they came to Him with the
subtle question, "Is it lawful to give
tribute to Caesar or not?" At this
time the Jews were galling under the
yoke of the Roman government. Some
even denied the right to pay tribute
to the government. To have answered
this question by "yes" or "no" would
have involved difficulties. To have an-
swered "yes" would have conveyed the
impression of endorsement of all that
the Roman government did. To have an-
swered "no" would have at once
brought Him into conflict with the gov-
ernment. It is not an easy matter for
a Christian always to determine his
right relation to civil government. Many
a minister has made a failure of
his work because he tried to solve
the problem. Christ's reply to this
question, properly understood and ap-
plied, is the final word on the sub-
ject. Until the civil authorities de-
mand of us that which is a violation
of God's law, we are bound to render
unto them the things that are Caesar's.
"Render unto Caesar the things that
are Caesar's" means the highest obli-
gation. Since enjoying His protection and care it
is our duty to owe all allegiance to Him,
to yield our lives to Him in service,
worship and praise. Every one who
enjoys the benefits of civil government
is obliged to pay the taxes which are
necessary for the support of that gov-
ernment, and every one who re-
ceives God's favor is placed under a
like obligation unto Him.

II. The Great Commandment in the Law (vv. 34-40).

For the third time in one day the
Lord is tried by hard questions. While
these questioners were actuated by
wrong motives, we may be forever glad
that they put these questions to Him
because of the invaluable truth which
His answers set forth.

1. The first commandment (vv. 34-38).
"Thou shalt love the Lord thy
God with all thy heart, with all thy
soul, and with all thy mind." This
means that supreme and undivided
love to God is the first and great com-
mandment. This at once shows that
man's supreme obligation is to God.
It is wrong to evaluate man's char-
acter on the basis of his morality as
expressed in his relation to his fellow
man. Real righteousness is doing the
right thing with God. The greatest
immorality of which a man can be
guilty is his failure to respond to the
demands of God. The one who does
not supremely and with undivided af-
fection love God is the greatest sinner.
The one outstanding condemning sin
is unbelief in God and refusal to
love and obey Him.

2. The second commandment (vv. 39-40).
The second commandment is
like unto the first in that it centers
in love. It is not said that it is equal
unto the first; that would not be true.
A man may love himself, but not su-
premely. One's love for his neighbor
may be either too much or too little.
The measure set is love for self. We
should love God better than ourselves.
He is worthy of all our affections and
demands all. Love is not mere emo-
tion, but a supreme desire for the wel-
fare of another and a willingness to
do everything possible to secure that
end. The command to love our neighbor
is involved in the command to love
God. To pretend to love God is folly
if we do not love our neighbor. No
one does really love his neighbor who
does not love God. To attempt to
establish a brotherhood among men
without the recognition of the Father-
hood of God is utter nonsense. Men
become children of God by faith in
Jesus Christ. It is true that in the
sense of being God's creatures all men
are God's children, but in the New
Testament sense men are only God's
children as they are in Christ. Beware
of the man who is constantly crying
for the brotherhood of man and is at
the same time rejecting Jesus Christ.
The only real way to bring in the
brotherhood of man is to preach Jesus
Christ unto the race and secure their
acceptance of Him. We thus become
brothers in the real sense of the term,
when we have God as our Father. All
obligations resting upon man are em-
braced in these two commandments.
Those who conform their lives to them
are God's children and are the very
best citizens.

Hand in Hand.

Gladdness and good will go hand
in hand. Luther said: "My soul is too
glad to be at heart the enemy of any
man." This gladness and good-will
was the constant quality of the Mas-
ter's life. There was about Him an
undiminished friendliness which no
one's hostility could spoil.

Deserves Reverence.

High office among men, when legiti-
mately attained, deserves reverence.
High office always and everywhere is
a shadow of the majesty of God. The
commandment to honor an earthly
parent includes in its spirit the duty of
honoring all who have upon them this
certificate of greatness.—H. P. Liddon.

TWO MEASURES TO CHECK LOBBYISTS

BOTH SENATOR KENYON AND
SENATOR OVERMAN INTRO-
DUCE BILLS WITH THAT AIM.

THEY DEMAND FULL REPORTS

Lobbying Among Members of Congress
is Not So Bold and Shameless as
Formerly, But Much of It Still is
Offensive.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Senator Kenyon, Re-
publican, of Iowa, has introduced a bill
to check the activities of lobbyists in
the City of Washington. Senator Over-
man, Democrat, of North Carolina, al-
so has introduced a bill for the same
purpose. The bills are somewhat dif-
ferent but they have the same end in
view.

Both of the measures would require
all lobbyists to register and to give
a report of the amount of pay which
they get for their work and an item-
ized account of all expenditures, to-
gether with the source of the cash.

The Overman bill makes it the duty
of the employer of the lobbyist to
turn in a report on all expenditures,
and makes it unlawful for any person
to seek to influence the action of leg-
islators except by personal appear-
ance before congressional committees
in open session, or by means of ordi-
nary publicity matter or printed argu-
ments or briefs filed with members of
congress.

The Kenyon bill requires that the
reports of expenditures shall be made
by the lobbyist himself. One sharp
feature of this bill is that it specifi-
cally includes former members of con-
gress within its provisions. Both
measures provide fines from \$500 to
\$5,000 for violations of the law.

More Careful but Still Offensive.

Lobbying in Washington is not car-
ried on with all the old time disre-
gard of the conventions of decency.
Lobbyists nowadays are more careful
in their procedure and to some extent
keep themselves well away from the
field of sharp criticism, but neverthe-
less a good deal of lobbying of a dis-
tinctly offensive kind still is going on.
Some senators, however, recently have
stood up in congress to say that they
are not interested in every turn of the
way by importunate ones who want
this thing done or that thing left un-
done.

In the days well within the memory

of present members of congress it
would have been considered highly un-
usual if not unheard of for any con-
gressman to object to lobbying meth-
ods. They were accepted in the elder
days as something which could not
be helped, and by some members they
were accepted as things altogether
right. Lobbying of certain kinds be-
gan to come into disrepute about fif-
teen years ago, when Roosevelt was
president. The public was aroused
over some of the stories of lobbying
which went out and then and once
since then the president of the United
States has had something sharp to
say concerning the matter.

The provision in the Kenyon bill
which says in effect that former mem-
bers of congress shall be subject to
the same rules which govern other
lobbyists is a pointed thing. It can be
said without much fear of contradic-
tion that one or two men who again
are in congress may have felt a bit
uncomfortable when this provision of
the proposed bill was read.

Economy That Would Be Wasteful.

In the fiscal year 1919 a bureau
within the biological survey of the
Department of Agriculture saved
\$18,000,000 worth of property to the
farmers and stock raisers of the coun-
try by its war on destructive rodents
and predatory animals.

This saving of \$18,000,000 to the ag-
ricultural interests was made possible
because under the necessity of war-
time production congress voted a sum
of \$25,000,000 for the work of the bureau
in addition to its ordinary basic ap-
propriation. In other words, the ad-
ditional sum added to the basic sum,
the whole amount being somewhere in
the neighborhood of \$40,000,000 brought
about a saving of nearly \$20,000,000.

Congress today is bent on economy.
As a result the proposal is made to
cut appropriations for the bureau
which wars on noxious animals that
attack the crops and the stock to an
amount that will cripple the work and
probably result in large losses to the
crops and to stock which otherwise
might be averted. This sounds like
an editorial expression of opinion, and
so it is, but it is based on the actual
performances of the past and on
knowledge that since the fiscal year
1919, and with decreased appropri-
ations, the injurious rodents and the
predatory larger animals are increas-
ing in numbers and in the damage that
they are doing to grain and live stock.

A member of congress was told the
other day by a man interested in pre-
venting the losses to the farmers and
the stock raisers that if the govern-
ment officials could prevent the pred-
atory creatures from breeding and in-
creasing, it would be all well enough
to talk of decreased appropriations,
but, he added, "all the talk about
birth control in the United States
does not concern itself with cougars,
coyotes, wolves, field mice and goph-
ers."

Coyotes Kill Michigan Sheep.

Not long ago some of the burned-

You've Got to Hit the Halibut.

The halibut feeds on the bottom of
the sea, and when he is hooked he al-
lows himself to be drawn toward the
top without very much of a protest.
The struggle commences the instant
his nose emerges from the water, and
the possibility of a fight is anticipated
by a hard blow on the head. This
blow must be sure and hard, for if
there is any compassion for the fish
he is as good as gone, for any op-
portunity to struggle means its es-
cape.

over land of Northern Michigan was
declared to be good for the raising
of sheep. So it was that the industry
was started on the northern peninsula.
Today there are demands coming in,
daily from the Wolverine state that
something be done to stop the depred-
ations on the flocks by the coyotes
and the wolves which since the de-
crease of appropriations have in-
creased in great numbers. Last year
one sheep man in Northern Michigan
lost 900 lambs, every one of which
fell a victim to the coyotes.

Dr. A. K. Fisher is the chief of the
bureau of economic investigations of
the biological survey of the De-
partment of Agriculture, and he has
in charge the work of control of the
noxious rodents and the predatory
singer pests. Requests which virtu-
ally are demands have come in not only
from Michigan, but from Missouri, Ar-
kansas and Oklahoma, urging that
the work of extermination of the injurious
animals shall be enlarged, and setting
forth conditions which show that the
lack of money since the fiscal year
1919 has resulted in the checking of
the work and in large consequent
losses.

M. Jusserand Sets a Record.
All records of "ambassadorial hold-
ings" have been broken by the dis-
tinguished ambassador of France to
the United States, Jean Adrien An-
toine Jules Jusserand.

Early in February, 1903, J. J. Jus-
serand (his other initials are ignored
in the diplomatic list) was appointed
ambassador extraordinary and plenip-
otentiary to the United States. He
has held the office continuously ever
since and the time records of all such
service have been broken. Jusserand
in many ways is an ambassador apart.
He has held the affections of the
American people from the hour of his
arrival and coupled with it has been
the high approbation of his own gov-
ernment.

Other men have served for a good
many years in high diplomatic pos-
itions, but so far as service in the
United States is concerned, and with
it probably service in any other coun-
try, Jusserand holds the "palm of
time."

The anniversary of the appointment
of this Frenchman to his American
post gives the grateful opportunity to
write something of the man and of his
service. He is better known to the
American people than any other am-
bassador who ever was accredited to
this country. Next to France he holds
America in affection. He has been a
deep student of the political and
economic developments of the United
States, and a keenly appreciative
friend of its institutions.

Authority on American History.

Jusserand is a scholar as well as a
diplomat. This, of course, is known
to every reading American. Only the
other day he was given the high
American honor of election to the
presidency of the American Historical
society, a place only once before in
history held by a man not native to
the soil. James Bryce, once am-
bassador of Great Britain to the United
States.

It is possibly a curious thing to know
that this Frenchman is considered the
high authority on certain American
historical matters, and just as high in
authority on certain matters pertain-
ing to literature and life in England.
He is the author of "With Americans
of Past and Present Days" and of
dozens of articles and addresses per-
taining to this country. In England
his books, "The English Novel in the
Time of Shakespeare," "Piers Plym-
outh" and "A Literary History of the
English People," are book courts of
last authoritative resort.

During the four years of the great
war Jusserand worked not only with
his muscles, but with his heart and
soul. Even in the darkest days of the
conflict he never lost confidence in the
ultimate triumph of our sister repub-
lic. The fatigue which he and his wife
withstood in their daily and nightly
labors for the French cause it is a
matter which the ambassador and
his wife would not care to have pro-
truded, but it is known in Washington
that in order to help their country
materially in its struggle against Im-
perialistic Germany, they denied them-
selves every luxury and gave of their
substance to every great and small
benevolence which appealed to their
patriotism and his sympathy.

Kept His Gloves On.

Jusserand is a man of a high sense
of humor. He speaks English with
absolute grammatical accuracy albeit
there is almost of necessity a lingual
touch of the land of his nativity in his
speech. Once on a time it was his
weekly custom to take a long tramp
with Theodore Roosevelt, then the
President of the United States. One
tramped with Roosevelt who was not
willing to "take on" almost any-
thing in the way of natural obstacles.
On one of the walks way off from the
haunts of civilization Roosevelt took
off his clothes, held them above his
head, and waded a "neck deep"
stream. Jusserand did likewise, but
kept his gloves on. On arriving on
the "other shore" President Roosevelt
asked the ambassador why he kept his
gloves on.

"It was afraid we might meet some
one," was the answer with an entirely
grave face.

Last summer Ambassador Jusserand
and his wife returned to France for
a glimpse of the homeland and for a
rest. The rest was not forthcoming,
for the perfectly willing ambassador
instantly was sent by his government
on a mission to Warsaw, Poland, then
threatened by the armies of the Bol-
sheviki.

While in France the ambassador
and Madame Jusserand celebrated
their silver wedding.

First Fort Built in Ohio.

Fort Miami, the first fort built in
Ohio, about 1709, was constructed un-
der the direction of Louis de Bunde
de Frontenac, greatest of the govern-
ors of New France, as Canada was
called in his time. The French claims
extended down into the Mississippi
valley, and they were the Yankees
of their time—keen to extend their trad-
ing operations through all that exten-
sive region. The Maumee river was
then called "The Miami of the Lakes,"
hence the name of the fort.

The Kitchen Cabinet

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We sleep, but the loom of life never
stops, and the pattern which is
weaving when the sun went down is
weaving when it comes up tomorrow.—
Becher.

CHOICE RECIPES.

Dishes considered very choice in
some families are not at all appre-
ciated in others, so in every list
of recipes there may be some not
liked, but one is indeed hard to
suit if none can be found.

Chicken, War- meins.

Take one chicken cooked until
tender with two sweetbreads, and a
piece of veal to help out in the bulk.
Cut the chicken as for salad and place
in a double boiler to keep hot; see that
it is well seasoned while cooking,
then it will need no further season-
ing. Cook three bunches of celery
cut in dice with one onion in some of
the chicken stock. Make noodles and
cook them in the stock left from
cooking the celery; drain both noodles
and celery. Serve the noodles on a
hot plate, over them the celery, then
on top the chicken and cover with
small croutons of bread as a garnish.
Serve very hot.

Chicken With Oysters.—Prepare
and disjoint a nice fat chicken, put
it into a saucepan, cover with water,
season highly with salt and pepper
and stew until it begins to get tender.
Line the sides of a deep baking dish
with a crust. Remove the bones from
the largest pieces and place the meat
in pieces of butter; repeat with an-
other layer of chicken. Pour in half
the broth from the chicken and some
oyster liquor. Cover with a top
crust and bake.

Chicken Baked in Milk.—Cut up a
year-old hen in pieces as for frying,
season well, and brown in a little hot
butter or fat; roll in flour and lay in
a baking dish; cover with milk and
bake in a moderate oven until the
chicken is tender and the milk
cooked down thick enough for a gravy
to serve poured over the chicken.

French Onions.—Prepare and cook
green onions in the desired quantity.
Toast rounds of bread, butter liber-
ally, cover with onions which have
been salted and sprinkled with pap-
rika. Grate over them some snappy
cheese, set in the oven to melt the
cheese and just before sending to the
table pour a tablespoonful of hot
cream over each.

Do you ask to be the companion of
nobles? Make yourself noble, and you
shall be. Do you long for the con-
versation of the wise? Learn to un-
derstand it and you shall hear it.—
Ruskin.

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS.

A cake which will keep and is al-
ways good for any occasion is the
pound cake.

Those who have
been forehanded
and packed eggs
for use during the
season of
scarcity will not
find this cake too
extravagant.

Pound Cake.

To make, cream one
and one-half cupfuls of butter, two
cupfuls of sugar, until well mixed and
creamy. If the butter is allowed to
stand in the warm kitchen until soft,
but not melted, it creams very quick-
ly. Separate the yolks and whites of
ten eggs and beat well. To the
creamed butter and sugar add a big
spoonful of flour (measure four cup-
fuls of flour) and a small portion of
the beaten yolk, beating well beyond
each addition, flavor, fold in the whites
and bake in a loaf. Start with a slow
oven and increase the heat. Heat for
one and one-half hours.

Peppermint Cake.—Cut a large, round
sponge cake into five round slices, like
layer cakes. Spread the first slice
with strawberry, the second with plum
and the third with raspberry jam—or
any jam will serve. Lay four of the
slices together in the original form
and press lightly together. Now cut
the center from the cake, leaving two
or three inches in the border. Put
the center of the cake in a bowl and
add fruit syrup from the jam or pre-
serve jars, to thoroughly soak the
cake. Replace in the cavity and place
the last slice over all. Cover the cake
with any good cake icing, tinted pink
or yellow, and decorate with blanched
almonds, candied rose leaves, citron
and angelica.

Cruet.—This is a dairy cake,
nice to serve with tea: Take three
eggs well beaten, add one-third of a
cupful of powdered sugar and three
teaspoonfuls of melted fat. Sift one
cupful of pastry flour with one-half
teaspoonful of salt and one-half
teaspoonful of cinnamon. Add to the first
mixture; roll out, adding more flour.
Cut in slitted oblongs and fry in deep
fat. Roll in powdered sugar when
cold.

Chicken Custard.—Scald together
one cupful of strong chicken stock
and one cupful of cream. Pour it over
the well-beaten yolks of three eggs and
cook in a double boiler until thick.
Salt to taste and serve in custard
cups. This is especially good for an
invalid's dish.

Nellie Maxwell

Lace Tree.

The lace-bark tree provides the
women of Jamaica with ready-made
lace, from which caps, bonnets, and
nets are made. The inner bark of
the tree is soaked in water and di-
vided into separate layers. Each lay-
er is stretched and spread in the sun-
shine. The application of water
bleaches the lace. A tree that flour-
ishes in the South Sea islands pro-
duces fruit which, as a food, resem-
bles very closely a newly baked loaf.
On account of this it is known as
the bread tree.

The KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

Gather the crumbs of happiness and
they will make you a loaf of content-
ment.
"An appli- a day keeps the doctor
away."

SOME APPLE WAYS.

Apples are such wholesome fruit
that all who enjoy them should eat
freely of the fruit. The
following dish may not
be recommended for di-
gestibility, but it can be
for enjoyment:

Fried Apples and On-
ions.—Heat a frying pan
until smoking hot, add
one-third of a cupful of
sweet fat, two pints of
sliced onions and one and one-third
teaspoonfuls of salt. Cook gently
over a slow fire for ten minutes, stir-
ring occasionally. Add three pints of
quartered tart apples and two table-
spoonfuls of sugar; let cook slowly
until browned.

Apple Sandwich.—Chop one large
apple and one-third of a cupful of
raisins together. Spread thin slices
of graham bread with butter, spread
with the fruit mixture, sprinkle with
lemon juice and cover with another
slice of buttered bread.

Baked Apple Salad.—Core six small
uniform tart apples and place in a
baking dish. Fill the centers with
brown sugar and a lump of butter in
each. Bake as usual, basting them
with a little water, then chill. Mix
together one-half cupful of chopped
peanuts and one cupful of cubed
marshmallows with three-fourths of a
cupful of mayonnaise; fill the centers
with the mayonnaise and cubes of jel-
ly. Serve garnished with lettuce
leaves.

Pretty red apples hollowed to form
cups, then the apple chopped and
mixed with celery, nuts and mayon-
naise with a dash of onion, make a
pretty and good tasting salad.

Another good apple pudding is pre-
pared by chopping two cupfuls of ap-
ples. Add one-half cupful of raisins,
place in the center of a thinly rolled
pastry mixture, roll up and pinch the
edges together. Place in a deep bak-
ing dish, add one cupful each of
brown sugar and boiling water and
two tablespoonfuls each of butter.
Bake one hour in a moderate oven.
Add more water if needed and a dash
of vinegar, if the apples are not tart.
Serve with the sauce in which the
pudding was cooked.

My advice is, never do tomorrow
what you can do today. Procrastina-
tion is the thief of time. Collar him!
—David Copperfield.
"The man who has a thousand
friends has not a friend to spare."

SEASONABLE IDEAS.

When oranges are the cheapest then
is the time to make orange marmalade.

For those who do
not care for the
bitter English
product the fol-
lowing will ap-
peal:

Amber Mar-
malade.—Take one
orange, one
grapefruit, one lemon, cut fine, cover
with 12 cupfuls of cold water and let
stand over night. Be sure that all
seeds are removed, but pulp and skin
are all used. Now cook until tender,
slowly for an hour or until the peel is
transparent. Then set away until the
next day, then add ten cupfuls of sugar
and simmer until thick. Pour into
glass jars and seal with paraffin. This
recipe will make about fourteen glasses
of marmalade.

Cheese With Celery.—Take small
stalks of the inner portion of the
bunch of celery and fill with any
cream cheese, seasoned to taste. To
prepare a cream cheese at home use
any good strong cheese grated, adding
it to boiling hot cream, stirring until
smooth. Then cool and it will be
creamy and delicious. One may add
canned pineapples, chopped stuffed
olives, cayenne, paprika, chopped
green pepper and almost any flavor
desired. A half cupful of cheese
grated will thicken a cupful of boiling
cream.

Savory Sandwich Filling.—Blanch
one-half cupful of almonds and brown
them in a frying pan with a table-
spoonful of oil, chop fine, season with
salt and paprika. Add two table-
spoonfuls of chopped pickles, one table-
spoonful of chopped chutney. Spread
either bread or crackers with cream
cheese and sprinkle with the chopped
mixture.

Delicious Filling.—Cream two small
cream cheeses until smooth. Add
gradually two tablespoonfuls of butter
and one-fourth of a cupful of
orange juice. When well mixed add
one-half cupful of chopped pimento,
one cupful of chopped walnut meats,
and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Mix
well and spread between slices of but-
tered oatmeal bread. This will make
25 sandwiches.

Puffed Rice Brittle.—Cook in a
smooth enameled pan one cupful of su-
gar until clear and brown; stir into
the sirup a cupful or more of crisped
puffed rice. Pour on a greased plate
and when cool mark in squares and
break.

Puffed wheat or popped corn may
be used in place of the rice. With
the addition of a few nuts one has a
richer confection.

Nellie Maxwell

Joss Sticks.

Until recently the composition of the
candles known as joss sticks was un-
known to most people. A stem of bam-
boo is rolled in a substance consisting
of fourteen different odorous drugs.
One of these protects the candles from
rats and mice. The camphor used in
the manufacture causes the joss sticks
to burn steadily.

Tacitus.
Tacitus tells a fine story finely;
but he cannot tell a plain story
plainly.—Macaulay.

SUPERB COATS FOR THE SPRING



This spring has a right to be
proud of its coats, for they ap-
pear to have reached the apex of
beauty. To begin with, lovely pile
fabrics, with their velvety surfaces,
are retained, and colors are at their
richest and best in these soft mate-
rials. Some of them are best de-
scribed as "luscious." Dyers and weav-
ers work in harmony to make these
superb clothes and have several sea-
sons' experience behind them. As to
outline, the styles may be broadly de-
scribed as "wrappy" and ripply, re-
sembling mantles and capes. Even
strictly utility coats lines are flowing,
as may be gathered from the model
shown at the right of the two pic-
tures here. There are many sleeve-
less coats with deep capes, and the
new models emphasize that women ad-
mire vague, graceful lines that drape

Ribbon Harmonies



TWO-TONED satin ribbons, aided
and abetted by narrower metal-
lic ribbons, make such irresistible
gadgets as that which lends off in the
array of lovely dress accessories
which is pictured here. These two-
toned ribbons provide many lovely
color harmonies to begin with, and
these are enhanced by metallic weaves
that add the required gleam to the
cheerful and lively modes of the con-
fiding spring and summer. However
bright they are they "have a grace
in being gay" and are far from garish.
A grille is rarely a simple affair in
these days; it is usually ingeniously
made, as revealed by the model pic-
tured, where the ribbon is folded and
finished with two frills at the top.
Little metallic roses made of ribbon
with buds and petals are set along
the length of the grille and a large
rosette, with many hanging loops and
long ends, finished with metallic roses,
takes a generous finish to a bit of

finery which will delight any woman
Below the grille a boudoir cap of
lace and ribbon employs wide and nar-
row ribbons in light colors and is
bordered with a double frill—one of
plaid ribbon, and one of narrow
lace. Little chiffon roses joined by the
thinnest of foilings, make a wreath for
it. Just above are two pairs of net-
ters in which satin ribbon is shirred
over flat elastic. One pair has rosettes
of very narrow ribbon shirred over
thread wire and the other rosettes of
a wider satin ribbon.

Four bags, in as many good designs,
present new ideas in the most popular
of all ribbon dress accessories. Each
of them employs two kinds of ribbon
and a metal mounting, but two of
them have handles.

Small velvet turbans with down,
swooping feathers are favorites
of the mode.

Ostrich Decorations.
Ostrich feather collars and cuffs
made of ostrich tips are featured on
many evening wraps.

an inch or so, and then hem that far,
catching in only the edge of the roll
and taking the smallest possible
stitches.

Small velvet turbans with down,
swooping feathers are favorites
of the mode.

Ostrich Decorations.
Ostrich feather collars and cuffs
made of

