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## The Reserve Advocate, 01-06-1923

A. H. Carter

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A.P. Chavez

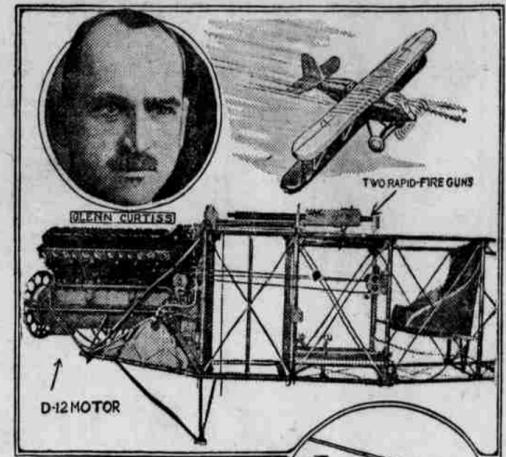
SMILE AND THE WORLD SMILES WITH YOU NO NEED OF WEEPING

# RESERVE ADVOCATE

IF BUSINESS IS DULL START AN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

VOLUME II. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR RESERVE, CATRON COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1923. NUMBER 37.

## Fastest Pursuit Plane in World Gives America War Mastery of Sky



Skeleton View of New Curtiss Pursuit Plane, Showing Metal Construction.

The test performance of a new Curtiss Pursuit Plane has caused a sensation in the Army and Navy services. Ever since the Pulitzer Race at Detroit, in which a new all-American motor finished in the first four places, it has been expected that military planes of a super-type would make their appearance at almost any time. The actual performance of the first pursuit ship of a series surpasses expectation.

In many respects, this aeroplane is a departure from precedent. It uses the same Curtiss motor used in the racing ships at Detroit. It is equipped with wing radiators, the most radical advance in the art of cooling a motor since 1917, and which reduces the resistance of the air almost to zero. These features were expected. The construction, however, is said to possess, also, a new feature, in that the entire machine can be stored for a period of twenty years, if necessary,

Engine Water is Cooled by Wing Radiation—Diagram Indicates How Water is Pumped Through Tiny Grooves in Wing Surface.

and taken out of storage, ready to assemble and fly on twenty-four hours' notice. This machine is also stated to be the first real fighting ship of all-American construction and design. While tests are not completed, expert opinion is that it is not only the fastest, but also the most powerful fighting ship in existence in any nation today.

### A STURDY OLD PATROIT

The visit of M. Clemenceau to the United States was at large a personal triumph. Whether or not he persuaded Americans by the way he presented the French point of view, they found the venerable Frenchman a commanding and fascinating person. Everything that he said or did carried the note of simplicity and sincerity. Behind his words there was the unmistakable force of character and conviction. Round his head played still the light of heroism focused there during those great days of the war. He was the Tiger, the Father of Victory, the dauntless, tireless leader of a bruised and staggering people; and he was at the same time one of the sanest, most cheerful and least conceited visitors that ever stepped upon a New York pier. He won the admiration of America years ago; he has now firmly established himself in its affections.

America listened to M. Clemenceau the more willingly because he did not come as an official representative, acting under instruction, distributing propaganda and speaking in the language of diplomacy. He came as a patriotic Frenchman, pained and alarmed at the growing misunderstanding between France and the United States, and eager to interpret to the people on this side of the water the mind and the emotions of his own nation. He came also with the hope—though it must have been a desperate hope—that something he should say might lead American opinion back over the road it has traveled since the Treaty of Versailles was signed; back to a willingness to take a definite part of the settlement of European questions either as a member of the League of Nations or as an open ally of France.

M. Clemenceau's audiences listened sympathetically to his defense of France against the charge of militarism and patiently to his frank criticism of this country for withdrawing from the concert of nations that made the treaty; and they cheered him loudly. He is not to blame for the recent course of French diplomacy, and when we remember that the old statesman's policy wrecked by the refusal of the United States to ratify the engagements made by President Wilson at Paris it is easy to forgive him for scolding us. A man who has fallen overboard and sees the life preserver that he is about to grasp jerked suddenly out of his reach is not likely to think that everything is for the best in the best of all possible worlds.

Probably M. Clemenceau accomplished little toward the feeling in the United States about the wisdom of our becoming definitely entangled in the political and diplomatic troubles

of the Old World; but he did present to us the interesting and engaging spectacle of an indomitable patriot, full of hope and hopefulness in his ninth decade; a sturdy, humorous, straight-forward old Gaul, whom we salute with respect and affection.

### COLORADO UNIVERSITIES WILL STUDY UTILITIES

Electricity, gas and the telephone and street railway are going to collide—not figuratively, but literally. In recognition of the every-day importance of the industry which furnishes these three vital things, every university and college in Colorado will take up their study from an economic standpoint.

Beginning immediately after the first of the year the students of the University of Colorado, Boulder; State Agricultural College, Fort Collins; State Teachers College, Greeley; School of Mines, Golden; Colorado College, Colorado Springs, and Denver University will take up the study of the economic phases of the electric light and power, telephone, gas and street railway business. Colorado, long recognized as one of the most progressive states in the union with respect to its institutions of higher education thus takes another advanced step.

The idea of making public service a university study originated with one of the state's leaders in educational matters. In keeping with their avowed desire to make an open book of their affairs, public service companies of the state readily adopted the suggestion. These organizations, through a centralized agency, on request of the institutions, will provide a part of the data to be utilized in the instruction of classes and seminars. Some of the chief executives of the larger utility organizations of the state, as well as department heads, engineers and other specialists in their particular line, will render direct assistance in the class rooms, when called upon to do so.

The public utility companies' relation to the prosperity and general well-being of every individual in the community it serves; the vital part public service organizations are taking to help restore prosperity; problems of regulation, rate-making and kindred subjects in which everybody is interested will receive careful study in all of the institutions.

Not only will these studies afford the students a more accurate perspective of the public service business as it relates to their future home and business affairs but, in addition, the knowledge thus gained will help to equip them for taking up some phase of activity in this vitally important industry.

### GOVERNOR JAMES F. HINKLE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS GIVEN AT SANTA FE JANUARY FIRST

Duties must be performed and service given in efficient and economic manner in the administration of public business.

This is the message Governor James F. Hinkle voiced in his inaugural address Monday morning. In a talk characteristic of the new chief executive, the governor pledged the administration to act for the public good. Governor Hinkle spoke less than ten minutes, his talk carrying the force of brevity and sincerity.

The new governor served notice on the state that all laws, "whether good or bad," must be observed so long as they are laws. He also uttered a warning to the Legislature that disregard of the trend of times toward retrenchment would not receive his sanction.

The text of the governor's inaugural address, probably the shortest heard in Santa Fe, follows:

"We have met here today to commemorate an event that has taken place in this ancient city at stated intervals for three hundred years and more, and we are enacting a scene that has occurred here in many ways and forms.

"Many nations and languages have been represented here in this ceremony, and several kinds and forms of government, from the traditions and unwritten tribal laws, through the mandates of kings and emperors to a government for and by the people, and such is our form of government today.

"Three quarters of a century have passed since the flag that now waves overhead was unfurled in this place, then proclaiming liberty and a just and righteous government to all this country.

"Many stirring events have transpired since that time. We have passed through a great Civil War and foreign wars, and just recently a world war, that tried the civilization of all mankind, and today that flag not only stands for a just and righteous government, but as an emblem of liberty to all nations of the earth.

"It has always been the tendency of our government to carry out the wishes of the people, to ascertain their desires as expressed at the polls, and put this into action. This is the progressive idea of the day as is evidenced by new laws and change of laws, not only by the Congress but by the states of the Union.

"This in the past few years has led to many laws along ideas of great variance. In many instances these laws came in the nature of experiments, and this great multiplicity of new and untried laws has led to lax enforcement and a lessening of respect for law and order. Those entrusted with law enforcement and public officials have become extravagant and careless as to public service.

"During an era of prosperity, while the world war was on, and since we have all become extravagant and wasteful in private as well as in public matters. This has been followed by reversal during the last two years, and especially so during the last year. This has been accentuated locally on account of drouth and bad seasons in our state.

"So we have been compelled to economize all along the line in our private affairs, and this has served to draw attention to state and governmental conditions more than ever before.

"With this condition prevailing, all signs point to a slacking up, a change of ideas and policies in the entire nation. Those in public office should see and heed this. Legislative bodies should take notice and realize that the pendulum is swinging the other way and that a reckoning must be had in public affairs as well as in private.

"While public office is just a public trust, it also is a duty, and I hold this the stronger of the two. No one should accept a trust unless the trust is fulfilled by performance of the duty. "Laws whether good or bad, are made to be obeyed and should be enforced, and so far as it is in the power of this administration this shall be done. It shall be the policy of this administration to see that duties are performed and service rendered in an efficient and economic manner.

"Government is just what the people make it. It is their good wishes and desires carried out. When they think and act along the lines of good government, in the end that will be the result.

"But I hold it as a fact that no man can govern well unless he thinks and acts along similar lines, and he has in his heart a love of humanity, and of justice and of equal rights to all. "And now as your representative I come before you today to carry out your wishes and your desires; how

### BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY

In speaking of a persons faults Pray don't forget your own; Remember those with homes of glass Should never throw a stone.

If we had nothing else to do Than to talk of those who sin, 'Tis better we commence at home, And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man, Until he is fairly tried; Should we not like his company, We know the world is wide.

Some may have faults And who has not? The old as well as young; Perhaps we may, for aught we know Have fifty to their one.

Then let us all when we begin To slander friend or foe, Think of the harm one word may do To those we little know.

Remember, curses sometimes, like Our chickens roost at home. Don't speak of others faults Until you have none of your own. —Anonymous.

### MOTOR-BUS SPEAKING TUBE IS AID TO DRIVER

One of the recent models of motor buses has, along with numerous other conveniences, a speaking tube which extends from the outside rear of the machine to a point inside, at the front near the driver, who is thus enabled to hear the signals of cars approaching from behind that desire to pass.—From the January Popular Mechanics Magazine.

### GLENWOOD

We have enjoyed most beautiful weather down here for the holidays and it is sunny yet but is slightly colder now.

Our schools are to open again this morning for the last half of the school and both children and teachers will be ready for business.

Miss Ethel Johnson went to Silver City last week and had her eyes tested for glasses.

Miss Ruth Gromo spent her holidays in Silver City but is back ready to begin work in the school now this morning.

Mr. Bates and Albert Powell visited friends in Silver City last week.

Miss Clara Jones gave a party to her many young friends Friday night which was one of the most enjoyable features of the season.

Louis Jones is fitting up another business house on Main street and has rented it to Pat Higgins, of Reserve, to be used as a Pool Hall.

Mart and Bessie Hudson gave a tacky party Friday night which was enjoyed by all. Light refreshments were served.

Donald Winn, of Mogollon, returned yesterday to Pleasanton Valley to resume his school work after visiting his parents during the Yuletide season.

Johnny Porter, of Reserve, returned to his home after visiting relatives at Pleasanton Valley a few days.

successfully will depend upon your love, your sympathy and your assistance."

### HAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS

TALK BOUT LOCKIN' FOLKS UP IN JAIL FUH WORKIN' ON ER-SUNDAY--EF DEY EVUH KETCH ME AT DAT KIN' O' FOOLSHNESS DEY BETTUH LOCK ME IN DE CRAZY-HOUSE!!!!



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### THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

The appointment of John W. Armstrong as assistant attorney general brings to that office one of the veteran legal minds of the state.

The Carlsbad lawyer's appointment has been announced by Attorney General-elect Milton J. Helmick and Mr. Armstrong will take office January 2nd. He is considered one of the strongest men at the New Mexico bar. Mr. Armstrong is aged fifty one years and has a large family.

After graduating from the University of Missouri, Mr. Armstrong edited the Columbia (Mo) Statesman, the oldest paper in Missouri. From the Statesman he went to the Hickory County Democrat, another Missouri paper of high standing. Leaving the editorial room for the class room, Mr. Armstrong taught for several years in Missouri and was in several sessions of the Missouri Legislature.

Since coming to New Mexico, the new assistant attorney general has been superintendent of the Eddy County schools and later was probate judge of Eddy County. Mr. Armstrong has served as mayor of Carlsbad.

### DEATH OF CORNELIUS SULLIVAN

Cornelius Sullivan, prominent cattle man of Sierra county, died at his home near Montecello Wednesday.

Mr. Sullivan was born in New York state and has relatives living there now. He had lived in New Mexico for over 30 years.

He is survived by a son, Ira, who has been associated with him in the cattle business, and a daughter who makes her home with an Aunt in New York state.

### LUNA

The holidays are passing nicely and everyone seems to be having a good time. The weather has been lovely, Christmas day was as warm as summer time.

The primary association gave a Christmas play Dec. 23 which was a great success. Most of the characters were children and they played their parts exceptionally well, they were trained by Mrs. Zech Farr and every one who attended the entertainment enjoyed it very much.

Dec. 27th was the Masquerade ball and it was a good one. Most everyone was masked and there were some very well represented characters, among the best were J. S. McFate who was dressed as a hobo, Merle McFate who dressed as an old lady and Nettie Adair who was dressed as a tramp. All the characters were good and took their parts well.

A. V. Reynolds and Floyd Brown are spending part of the holidays at Springerville, Ariz.

Misses Effie and Arvilla Hamblin, of Alpine, were here for the Masquerade dance.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Reynolds were made the happy parents of a fine baby girl, born Dec. 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hooser and Mr. Evans, the school teacher, were over from Spur Lake to spend Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Zech Farr have gone to their home at St. Johns, Ariz., to spend the holidays.

Miss Gladys Riley and sister, Elizabeth, are spending the holidays at Clovis, N. M. They are expected back to start school Jan. 2nd.

A. V. Reynolds and Miss Effie Hamblin are to be married at the bride's home at Alpine, Ariz., Dec. 29th at 2 p. m. They will leave immediately after the wedding for Luna and the big wedding dance will take place here at Luna Dec. 29th. Curt Maxwell and daughters will furnish the music. A large crowd is expected and also a jolly good time. The bride and groom will leave as soon as the holidays are over and go down on the Alma road where A. V. intends to work the remainder of the winter. Their friends all join in wishing them a very happy married life.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Snider, who have been visiting over the past week, have returned to their home at Alpine.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Laney, of Grants, are spending the holidays here with home folks.

Miss Imogene Adair, who has been away for the past three months, has returned home.

### SPRINGVILLE, ARIZONA

Santa Claus called on all the little folks as well as most of the grown ups in this community Christmas Eve, making everybody happy. The weather was beautiful with no snow, so he had to come in his automobile. A number of homes had Christmas trees ready for his expected visit. There was a Christmas pageant on Sunday evening held in the Presbyterian church by the Sunday school, in which was represented the birth of Christ and the coming of the three wise men. A large crowd was present. Dancing has been the order of the week among the young folks.

Geo. E. Crosby, a prominent young man from Greer, and Miss Florence L. Greer, of St. Johns, were married on Wednesday, Dec. 27th at the home of the brides parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Greer, of St. Johns, by Pree Levi S. Udall. Both are spoken very highly of and well known here. They will make their home in Greer.

Miss Effie Hamblin, of Alpine, and Acel B. Reynolds, of Luna, were in town Wednesday on their way to St. Johns to secure a marriage license. They were married Friday and gave a big dance that evening.

Another holiday wedding was that of Miss Lena Hall and Lloyd R. Overson, who were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Overson, of St. Johns, parents of the groom, on Thursday, Dec. 28th, by Pree Levi S. Udall. Miss Hall is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hall, prominent residents of Eggar, where she was born and raised, being a very charming and talented young lady. She has been employed as operator at the local telephone exchange the past few months. Mr. Overson was born and raised in St. Johns and is held in high esteem by all his friends there. They will make their home in St. Johns where the best wishes of this community go with them for a long and happy married life.

The Radio concert given by the R. V. High School in Eggar Friday evening was a great success, numbers could be heard quite plain from Los Angeles, Denver and Fort Worth. Prof. Rodgers, of the St. Johns High school, owner, operated the machine, and all present enjoyed the treat as it was the first Radio to be heard here.

A. W. Voigt, deputy forest supervisor, returned Wednesday from a six weeks visit over the forest, including Clifton and Baseline.

Misses Maude and Ethel Lund went to Holbrook Friday to visit relatives a few days.

Andrew Maxwell, live stock inspector, went to St. Johns Saturday on business.

Geo. L. Haynes, forest ranger at Greer, was in town the first of the week.

Dr. John R. Walls went to St. Johns Saturday on professional business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sizer, supervisor of the Apache National Forest, are visiting relatives in Chandler this week.

Mrs. S. B. Boothe returned Wednesday from Holbrook, where she spent Christmas with her husband.

Pratt Udall returned from Phoenix for the holidays with home folks.

Mrs. Martha Hamblin and daughter, Miss Arvilla, were down from Alpine Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thompson, Mrs. Ada Rose and Karl Thompson went to Albuquerque, N. M., to spend the holidays.

Geo. H. Crosby Jr., prominent lawyer of Flagstaff, and his twin daughters, Misses Lucile and Laprole, are visiting Mrs. S. H. Crosby this week.

G. P. Small, of Holbrook, was up this week preparing to install his moving picture machine in the Baca hall.

Dad Greer prominent attorney from St. Johns, was in town Friday on business.

Miss Ruth Murray, teacher in the St. Johns school, spent her holiday vacation with her mother, Mrs. Nanette Murray. She has as her guest Miss Florence Quisenberry.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones spent Christmas day in St. Johns the guest of his parents.

### GREENS GAP

We had a lovely Christmas in this part of the country this year.

There was a Christmas tree and a dance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Owens on the 23rd. Everyone reported a lovely time and Santa remembered all.

Henry Donald and Jack Mathers went to San Marcial Friday. They returned Saturday bringing the two Misses Copelands to the dance at the Owens home. They remained over for the Biggers dance given on the 26th.

Quite a number of the people of Greens Gap attended a Christmas dinner at the Mathers home.

The remainder of the Greens Gap crowd attended a Christmas dinner at the Lawrence home.

Miss Eileen Lawrence, of Datil, spent Christmas night with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kelsey.

Mrs. F. D. Pullen, of Clyde, N. M., spent the Christmas holidays here.

Miss Williams, of El Paso, was the guest of Miss Eugenia Pullen for the past week. They left for Socorro Sunday where Miss Williams will return to El Paso and Miss Pullen to high school in Socorro.

M. M. and G. C. Green spent the afternoon of the 29th at the Pullen home.

Mrs. Mary Lawrence, Glenn and Eileen spent the Christmas holidays here. Mrs. Lawrence and Glenn returned to Datil the 30th. Eileen is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Roy J. Bray.

Henry Donald and Jack Mathers went to San Marcial to attend a dance at the Copeland home. Mr. Mathers will go from there to Wichita, Kan., where he intends to take a mechanical course.

Messrs Biggers and Moore of this community are over at Mangas trapping.

There was a New Years dance given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Moore. Everyone reported a good time.

P. F. Strickland and Tolen Scott were Greens Gap visitors the past week.

L. H. Creamer, of Socorro, was in Greens Gap the 31st buying furs.

Mrs. Wilmeth and little son, J. B., spent Monday afternoon at the Lawrence home.

Walter Dyer, who has been away for some time, returned to spend Christmas with Uncle Joe Beatty.

Jewel Wyche passed through this community Friday on his way to the TUT ranch after spending Christmas with home folks who live near the Saw Tooth mountains.

Louis Mathers, of this community, returned from Magdalena on New Years day with a load of freight for Lawrence and Kelsey.

Miss Ida Johnson, teacher in the Eggar district school, spent her vacation at home in St. Johns.

Alexander Kay left the first of the week for Montana to make his future home. He has a position awaiting him there.

B. B. Crosby returned Tuesday from Phoenix, where he went on business.

B. L. Wahl returned to his home in Flagstaff Tuesday after a visit with his mother.

Mrs. M. H. Lewis came down from the Diamond Rock Lodge Tuesday to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Reucher.

M. J. Norton, cashier of the Merchants and Stockgrowers Bank of St. Johns, was a business visitor Saturday.

Father Derichmont, of St. Johns, is here this week attending to church duties.

Karl Davis, of St. Johns, spent the week end here.

Miss Iva Sharp returned Saturday from Nutroso, where she spent the holidays.

G. Becker was a business visitor in Magdalena during the past week.

# The Case and The Girl

By Randall Parrish

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## "PLAY IT OUT!"

**SYNOPSIS**—Answering an advertisement calling for a young man willing to engage in service of danger, Matthew West, ex-service man just returned from France, where he had been captain of engineers, meets Natalie Coolidge, writer of the advertisement, and without being instructed as to his probable duties, is engaged by her, and that same evening introduced to her friends as her fiancé. That night, in the Coolidge home, West is startled by the appearance in his room of a young woman, whom he takes to be Natalie, but who escapes before he can be sure.

## CHAPTER II—Continued.

"Only what my father left him, which was a considerable sum, and a limited interest in the business. He was very much dissatisfied with his share. Before I was born he had confidently expected to inherit everything."

"The estate then is not settled?"

"Not until I am twenty-five; within a few days now."

"And your mother?"

"She died at my birth."

West leaned forward eagerly. "It is the estate then that troubles you?"

he asked swiftly. "You imagine it has vanished?"

"No, not at all. They tell me it has increased in value. Percival Coolidge is a good business man, but something strange is going on behind the scenes. I seem to be fighting against a ghost."

"A ghost?"

"Yes; now don't laugh at me! Do you suppose I would ever have done anything as reckless as advertising for help if I had not been actually desperate? Can you imagine a respectable girl performing so ridiculous an act, as putting her whole trust in a stranger, inviting him to her home, introducing him as her promised husband to her relatives and friends? Why, it almost proves me crazed, and, in a measure, I think I must be. But it is because I have exhausted all ordinary methods. I do not seem to be opposing anything of flesh and blood; I am fighting against shadows. I cannot even explain my predicament to another."

"You must try," he insisted firmly, affected by her evident distress. "I must be told everything if I am to be of any value. A half way confidence can accomplish nothing."

"But it sounds so foolish; I am being haunted! I know that, yet that is all I do know."

"Haunted, in what way?"

"I do not even know that; but by a woman, I think—a woman who must strangely resemble me. She pretends to be me—to my friends, to my servants at my bank. I never see the creature, but I hear of her from others. She has actually drawn checks in my name, imitating my signature, and having them cashed by clerks who

know me well. I am constantly reported as being seen at restaurants and hotels where I have not been, and with parties I do not know. This has been going on for a month now. I have endeavored to discuss the situation with a few people, but they only laugh at the strange idea. No one will listen to me seriously."

"And you conceived the thought that perhaps a total stranger might prove more sympathetic?"

"Yes," she admitted, "if he was young and adventurous; provided I interested him at all. It would seem

to offer me a chance; and then, if unknown to the party impersonating me, such a one might learn the truth unsuspected. Do you believe me, Captain?"

"I have no reason to doubt what you say. I mean to do my very best to uncover the mystery. You have these fraudulent checks?"

"Yes; one was returned to me only yesterday."

"I shall want them, together with one you drew yourself. You do not mind if I ask you one or two rather direct personal questions?"

"Assuredly not."

"What caused you to announce our engagement?"

She laughed, but from sadder embarrassment.

"It was silly, wasn't it! Really I do not exactly know; a sudden impulse, and the words were spoken. It occurred to me that our intimacy could be accounted for in no other way."

"So I supposed. Well, there is no harm done, but now, you understand, we must play out the game."

"Play it out?"

"Surely; act natural, permit no suspicion to be aroused. Even if I should feel impelled by duty, to kiss you, it is my privilege."

"Why—why, you cannot mean that!"

"Oh, but I do. This is no threat that I shall insist on carrying the matter to such an extreme, yet I must insist on the right if it becomes necessary."

Her eyes fell, the breath pulsing between her lips.

"I am not afraid," she said rather proudly. "Yes, I will play the game."

"Good! I knew you would. And now for the second question; why did you come to my room last night?"

She stared at him incredulously.

"Your room! I come to your room! Assuredly not; what can you mean?"

"Then it must be that I have already encountered the ghost," he declared smilingly. "For the very counterpart of you certainly visited me. I had a clear view of her. I would have sworn she was you."

"A woman?"

"Absolutely a woman; flesh and blood, no doubt as to that."

"When was this?"

"After midnight."

"It was not I, Captain West; please believe that—but hush; there comes Percival Coolidge!"

## CHAPTER III

### West Wins the First Hand.

The newcomer stood at the edge of the front steps, and paused long enough to light a cigarette before descending. His features were as clear cut as though done in marble, and about as expressive. For the first time, in the glare of the bright morning light, West took stock of the fellow, and realized his true nature. Instantly he felt that here was the particular antagonist he was to be pitted against. His companion must have sensed the same fact, for she swiftly drew back beneath the shadow of the vines.

"You meet him," she whispered.

"alone. I would rather he did not find us together."

She had vanished before he could interpose, slipping away so noiselessly, he was scarcely aware of her swift action. Coolidge strolled on, the blue smoke of the cigarette marking his progress. West stepped carelessly forth from the concealment of the vines, watchful for any change of expression on the face of the other. There was none, not even a look of surprise, or a tightening of the lip.

"Ah! Captain," he said easily, tossing his stub aside, and drawing forth his case for another. "Glorious air this morning; the advantage of early rising; you indulge, I presume?"

"An army habit. I mean to do away with later. Thanks. I suppose breakfast is not ready?"

"Hardly yet," glancing about inquiringly. "My niece is usually out here at this hour, which accounts for my venturing forth. She is not here?"

"Not now, although there are evidences that she has been," indicating the gloves and pruning shears visible beside the walk. "We must have arrived too late."

"So it seems. You are aware of who I am, I presume? the position I hold relative to her property?"

"Certainly; you are her uncle and guardian. Under the terms of the will you remain in full control until she is twenty-five, now almost at hand, except for an annual income, payable to her monthly. Is not that the situation?"

"You have apparently made very careful inquiry," he commented with a

perceptible sneer. "No doubt this was a matter of deep interest to you."

"Of some interest, I confess," acknowledged West, controlling his temper. "Although my information has not come from inquiry. Miss Natalie was kind enough to talk to me about her affairs, presupposing my interest in them. My family is far from poverty stricken, and I have a very good profession. It is quite right you should know this."

"What profession, may I ask?"

"Civil engineer."

"But not established, I imagine?"

"I had very good connections before the war. Since returning from France, I have made no effort to renew these, or seek others. I, of course, expect to do so later, and shall be in no way dependent upon Miss Coolidge's fortune."

"Although quite willing to share it, I presume?"

"I think you have insinuated that often enough," returned West, fully aroused by the insolent words and manner of the other. "Perhaps it may be well for us to have a plain understanding without further delay. Mr. Percival Coolidge. As I understand matters, you are her guardian under the special provisions of your brother's will?"

"You are perfectly right, sir, and I should have been consulted previous to offering you this."

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# MRS. G. W. HALL SICK FOR YEARS

Wants Women to Know How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lima, Ohio.—"Indeed, your medicine is all you say it is. I had very severe troubles such as women often have, and could do no heavy work. I was sick for several years, and from reading your ads, I finally decided to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am now doing my own washing, which I haven't done for several years, and can walk long distances without those dragging pains and weak feelings. The Vegetable Compound is fine, and I never forget to say a good word for it to other women when they say they need something."



Mrs. G. W. HALL, 639 Hazel Avenue, Lima, Ohio.

There are many women who find their household duties almost unbearable owing to some weakness or derangement. The trouble may be slight, yet cause such annoying symptoms as dragging pains, weakness and a run-down feeling.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a splendid medicine for such conditions. It has in many cases relieved those symptoms by removing the cause of them. Mrs. Hall's experience is but one of many.



**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
Removes Dandruff—Stops Itchy Scalp—Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair—Keeps Hair Soft and Silky—Sells Everywhere—50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

**HINDERCORNS** Remove Corns, Calluses, etc. from all parts of the feet, making walking easy. 25c. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists. Hines Chemical Works, Paducah, Ky.

No Danger.  
Little Billy, too young to know anything about patriotism, was musing his small American flag, and his mother who saw him through the window said, "What do you suppose the President would say if he saw you dragging that flag in the dirt?" "Aw, he never turns down his alley," replied the youngster unabashed. —Boston Transcript.

## WOMEN NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it. Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store. However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

All Pirates.  
Scribe—I'm sick of this business. Every time I write an original story some peevy, weak-minded sap of a would-be author steals it.

Litero—But those stories of yours were stolen years before you were born.

## Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION



**BELL'S INDIGESTION BALM**  
6 BELL'S Hot water Sure Relief  
**BELL-ANS**  
25c AND 75c PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

**Made-to-Order Suit \$18**  
YOUR CHOICE of blue serge or silk-mixed worsted. Money back guarantee with every suit. FREE SUIT to one man in every community who will wear and show our suits. Send for FREE CLOTH SAMPLES and full particulars at once.

AMERICAN WOOLLEN MILLS CO., Dept. 1907, Chicago, Ill.  
W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 1-1923.

## CONSTIPATION

Take a good dose of **Carter's Little Liver Pills**—then take 2 or 3 for a few nights after. They cleanse your system of all waste matter and **Regulate Your Bowels**. Mild—as easy to take as sugar. *Genuine bear signature—Don't Wood.* Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

## USE THE BEST FAULTLESS STARCH FOR LAUNDRY WORK

FOR SHIRTS COLLARS CUFFS AND FINE LINEN

## SHE DYED A SWEATER, SKIRT AND CHILD'S COAT WITH "DIAMOND DYES"

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint her worn, shabby dresses, skirts, waists, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, draperies, hangings, everything, even if she has never dyed before. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is sure because Diamond Dyes are guaranteed not to spot, fade, streak, or run. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.—Advertisement.

### Not Milk Enough for the Hogs.

Dr. Allen, of the Indiana state board of health, was holding a clinic at Scipio, examining children of school age. One youngster, age six, was underweight. The doctor began to make inquiries as to his diet, and the following dialogue took place:  
"You don't drink milk?"  
"Nope."  
"Live on a farm and don't drink milk at all?"  
"Nope, we ain't got hardly enough milk for the hogs."

**Don't Forget Cuticura Talcum**  
When adding to your toilet requisites. An exquisite face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume, rendering other perfumes superfluous. You may rely on it because one of the Cuticura Trio (Soap, Ointment and Talcum), 25c each everywhere.—Advertisement.

**Cherished Associations.**  
"Our defeated colleague will at least have the pleasure of being home again among old friends."  
"It'll be no pleasure," replied Senator Sorghum. "I can think of nothing I'd enjoy less than not coming to Washington to be among my old enemies."

## Aspirin

Say "Bayer" and Insist!



**Genuine**

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache  
Toothache Lumbago  
Earache Rheumatism  
Neuralgia Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetone-diesters of Salicylic acid.—Advertisement.

**Lost Motion.**  
The chairman of the board of directors was close. He came in late as a ballot was being taken, thought they were trying to put something over on him, and yelled: "I don't know what you're balloting on, but I'm against it."  
"You've got plenty of company," said a quiet old director.  
"Hey?"  
"The vote was on a motion I made to buy you a gold watch."

**Important to Mothers**  
Examine carefully every bottle of **CASTORIA**, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

**Hard at It.**  
Daughter—The young man sticks to his purpose so, mother.  
Mother—Always proposing, dear?  
Daughter—No, he's so doggedly determined not to do it.  
To change your mind is one thing; to turn on those who have followed your advice is another.

## Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

### YOUR TOMORROW

AS YOU go about your duties today, acquiring a larger knowledge of your obligations to others and a better understanding of your work, you are paving your way to a better tomorrow.

If you are careful, conscientious, even-tempered and loyal today, determined to make every stroke tell, you will not be lacking in these excellent qualities tomorrow.

By holding steadily to such a course, there will come to you gradually a new-born strength which will ease your burdens and inspire a new confidence in your ability.

Power is not given to ordinary mortals to go at one stride to the top. The summit of hope can be reached only by repeated steps, sometimes hard and painful, calling for patience and an extraordinary control of the heart, the hand and the tongue.

If you succeed in mastering yourself today, it is likely that tomorrow will be less imperious in its demands upon you, and yield a little in its inclination to get you in trouble.

Upon the other hand, if you are indifferent, careless and indolent to make the best of opportunities today, tomorrow will hold these shortcomings against you, and begin at the breakfast table to make you unhappy.

It will follow you as you go to work, snapping at your heels like a surly dog. And when you confront your task you will feel the sweep of contrary cross-currents and inconstant squalls, ready at the first drop of an

ugly word to make you thoroughly miserable.

It is too late now for regrets. You have lost a day and are slipping down hill, while the "still small voice" is calling in your ears to be steady, dutious and thoughtful of your future.

Thousands of light-headed, variable young men and women have missed their goal through their unconcern of tomorrow.

Instead of looking forward, sharpening their wits, keeping their vision unclouded, and giving each hour the best that is in them, they play fast and loose with today, and thereby misstep with the progressive and fall behind.

Though they rail against the Fates, which they feel will bring them the frown of tomorrow, they shun helpful faith and courage, forget their prayers and slip hopelessly down and down to the yawning abyss of despair, too weak to rise or turn their faces toward the still smiling countenance of Hope.

There is no denying that for most people the fight for existence is pretty tough.

But it isn't tougher for you than it is for anybody else.

And all around you men are getting into better positions, earning more money, accomplishing important things.

And most of them started with exactly the same chance that you have.

Don't complain of your luck; hard luck isn't a complaint, it is necessary discipline. It comes to everybody, and unless you can succeed in spite of it, you don't deserve to succeed.

Path of Unwisdom.  
We too often lose what is certain while we are seeking what is uncertain.

## EASY

By WILL M. MAUPIN

I BOUGHT my wife a meerschaurm pipe  
And kept it hid away;  
Until I could hand it to her  
Upon last Christmas day.

For me she bought a collarette—  
A seaskin beauty, too.  
She hung it on the Christmas tree  
And said: "Dear, it's for you."

That evening, when 'twas time to dine  
We both sat down to sup,  
She with the pipe, I with the fur—  
And traded, even up.

(Copyright by Will M. Maupin.)

## Has Anyone Laughed At You Because —

By STEPHEN R. FEYSER

You lend money? Haven't people said to you, "You'll get stung!" "Can't you see you'll never get it back!" Never mind; you think it is better to hit it right sometimes than never to lend. Lending if not in excess is all right. It helps the lender to lend—it eases some good folk to borrow and you like to ease folks and you think the good shouldn't suffer for the dishonest.

SO  
Your Get-away here is:  
To lend as well with your mind as your heart—then let them laugh. If you have done some good it has paid you well—by your knowing you have made the borrower and the lender happier.

(Copyright by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

## SCHOOL DAYS



WHY THE GOSH BLAME ME, ARE THEY DOIN'?  
MY, THEY'RE SMELLIN' FRANK KIRK'S ASPIRIN!  
SACK — MINE'S WORSE THAN WISH. WANNA SMELL OF IT?  
LEMMIE SMELL IT, FRANK — WILL YOU? I GIMME JUST A LITTLE WHIFF.

THE ASAFETIDA BAG, FOR ALL WINTER COMPLAINTS

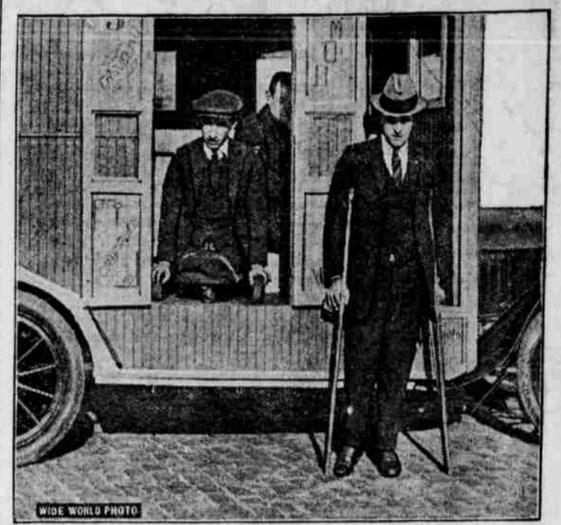
and bring to a boiling point, stirring constantly; season. Cut cold boiled potatoes in half-inch dice, dice the ham. Put all in a casserole and bake twenty minutes. When serving, add parsley.

**Mother's Cook Book**  
It is a great office to make life pleasant, to make it worth living. So far as it is done, it is done chiefly by women, but not by women whose motto is "Women for women," or "Every woman for herself."—Edward Sanford Martin.

**FOOD FOR THE FAMILY**  
**WE TIRE** of the sameness of food, no matter how well prepared and served. "Variety is the spice of life." Let us remember this and vary the menus.

**Detroit Salad Dressing.**  
Take one-fourth of a cupful of mayonnaise, one-fourth cupful of heavy cream beaten stiff, one hard-cooked egg chopped, two teaspoonfuls of chives, one green onion or shallot, both chopped, one tablespoonful of powdered sugar, two teaspoonfuls of cooked chopped beets, the same of parsley, and red pepper, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of caviar, two teaspoonfuls of chili sauce, one-fourth teaspoonful of paprika and one tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar. Mix thoroughly and al-

## CRIPPLES ON TRANSCONTINENTAL TRIP IN TINY "HOME ON WHEELS"



Complying with their physicians' orders, and at the same time escaping the cold and frosty atmosphere of New York, these two cripples have started on a transcontinental trip in their automobile home, which they designed and constructed themselves. To avoid begging, which they detest, they will earn their living en route by selling picture postcards, and playing music. Photo shows: Harold Blumberg (legless), sitting next to the chauffeur, Mr. Schillman, who will accompany them, and Reuben Rosenberg, on crutches, beside the "traveling home."

## START MOTOR IN SEVERE WEATHER

Brief Instructions Given to Inexperienced Drivers to Simplify Operation.

### QUICK RESULTS GUARANTEED

In First Place Release Emergency Brake Lever as Far as It Will Go — Heat Intake Manifold by Pouring on Hot Water.

To inexperienced drivers, starting a cold motor after it has been standing in extreme cold is quite a problem, but the following brief instructions will simplify the operation and guarantee quick results. The most important consideration to cold weather starting is to relieve the starting motor and storage battery of undue strain. In low temperatures the oil becomes congealed and carburetion is not so efficient—to overcome these difficulties by merely grinding away at the starter is not at all practical.

In the first place, during very cold weather, when the car is left in an unheated garage for the night or is standing on the street for any considerable length of time, release the emergency brake lever as far as it will go after the motor is shut off. This engages the clutch, bringing the clutch plates together and excluding oil which would otherwise flow between the plates and congeal. Then, just before starting the motor, by pulling the emergency lever the plates are separated and can turn freely without the heavy drag of stiff oil between them.

To start the motor, pull out the choke and turn the motor over four or five times with the starter before turning on the ignition switch. After this has been done, turn on the ignition, release the choke and the motor will start readily. Thus the battery is relieved of the heavy duty of turning the motor over and over again before it fires.

In case the weather is so cold that the above method does not succeed, the intake manifold should be heated by pouring boiling hot water over it. It is best to have an assistant pour the water on the manifold while you are in the driver's seat in order that the starter may be used as soon as the manifold is heated—otherwise the manifold may become cold again by the time you have reached the driver's seat and are in a position to use the starter. It is not very often that this method will be required, but it is a sure-fire program when actually necessary.

In all cases, retard the spark lever all the way when starting the motor. With the spark advanced, the motor is very liable to "kick".

### HOW TO PLAY IT SAFE

To be careful may save a life. Remember the A B C of motoring—ALWAYS BE CAREFUL. Inspect your brakes at least once a month. Slow down at street intersections. Never pass to the left of a street car. Never pass a street car when it is stopping for passengers, unless you can do so and clear the running board six feet, and then go slow. Always signal with hand when slowing down, turning or stopping. Sound horn three times when backing. Observe the traffic rules carefully; they are made for your safety.

### NON-FREEZING MIXTURES

Ninety per cent water, 10 per cent alcohol, freezes at about 25 degrees Fahrenheit.  
Eighty per cent water, 20 per cent alcohol freezes at about 10 degrees Fahrenheit.  
Seventy per cent water, 30 per cent alcohol, freezes at about 5 degrees Fahrenheit.  
Sixty per cent water, 40 per cent alcohol, freezes at about 20 degrees Fahrenheit.  
A little lubrication prevents a lot of overhauling.

## DRIVERS LOOK BOTH WAYS AT CROSSINGS

Many Accidents Happen Because of Carelessness.

There is No Virtue in Being Careful Just Once—Get the Safety Habit and It Will Stick—Trains Run at All Times.

Tests made at railway crossings show that less than 10 per cent of motor drivers look both ways before crossing railroad tracks. Many accidents have happened on double track railways, because the man at the steering wheel, after waiting to allow a train to pass, failed to see a train coming from the opposite direction and drove onto the tracks just in time to get caught by it. Such a driver does not make good use of his eyes, and so pays the penalty for his inattention.

It is not a difficult matter to drive safely across the tracks every time. There is no virtue in being careful just once in a while. Get the safety habit, which, when once acquired, will stick like a burr.

If you live in the vicinity of a single track railroad, where only a few trains are run, do not allow the thought to enter your head that no train is due at that time. Sometimes a train runs late, and don't forget that an occasional extra is run over the track.

The driver who sees a train coming, near enough to raise any doubt about his ability to cross ahead of it, will, if he remembers that his life is worth a billion times more than his farm, or bank account, shut off, set the brakes, and stop right there. Better to shut off the gas than to run the risk of having your breath shut off.

Often a driver has a sudden whim to try to beat his way across. If he reaches the far side in safety, he waits there to see the train whiz past him. Out of 5,000 men, women and children killed or injured at railroad crossings last year, there were scores upon scores of innocent passengers, helpless to do a thing, merely depending upon drivers who failed in the duty so plainly resting upon them.

### Alignment Tester



When the car is still new a couple of metal templates may be cut to fit the axle and wheel joints at front and rear for testing in the future. They are convenient permanent checks on the alignment of the steering knuckles and axles.

NEWS TO DATE IN PARAGRAPHS

CAUGHT FROM THE NETWORK OF WIRES ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD.

DURING THE PAST WEEK

RECORD OF IMPORTANT EVENTS CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

WESTERN

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the large hall housing a moving picture theater and confectionery at Grandview, Idaho, forty miles south of Boise.

William E. Dixon liked Long Beach. He often said he hated to die and leave it and he made funeral plans accordingly. In compliance with his request, his ashes were taken in an airplane 2,000 feet above the business district and cast into the air.

The automobile of John Danz, who operates several Seattle motion picture houses, was wrecked by a bomb that was thrown in it while it was standing empty in front of his home. Danz attributed the explosion to labor controversies he has had recently.

Discovery of "a cabin in a lonely canyon near Los Angeles," where Mrs. Clara Phillips, "hammer murderer," who escaped from the Los Angeles county jail Dec. 5, "concealed herself for at least four days," after the jail break, was announced at the sheriff's office recently.

Rejection of his advances toward Helen Engel, 16 years old and pretty, last spring, is believed to have so crazed Emil Neurtner, 40, a ferryboat proprietor, that he entered her home in Seattle and turned Christmas joy into tragedy by killing her two sisters and one of her brothers and then ending his own life.

Sheriff Larry Dugan has offered a reward of \$200 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of who-ever placed dynamite on a window sill at Hibernia hall, Butte, Mont., while a New Year eve dance was in progress, the fumes of the burning fuse giving warning so the bomb was hurled from the building before explosion.

A report was received by the sheriff's office at Marshfield, Ore., that Mrs. L. A. Perrie, 40, was choked to death at her home near Myrtle Point, Ore., by her husband, a rancher, who then killed James Culver, a neighbor, who had attempted to interfere in Mrs. Perrie's behalf. Perrie, said to have been crazed by liquor, is reported to have fought off another neighbor who sought to overpower him, killed three dogs and fled from the ranch.

WASHINGTON

Appointment of Francis R. Wadleigh as federal fuel distributor to succeed Conrad E. Spens, who retired Jan. 1, was announced at the White House.

The nomination of Walter L. Cohen, New Orleans negro, to be comptroller of the port of New Orleans, which has been opposed by Senators Ransdell and Housassard of Louisiana was considered briefly by the Senate commerce committee. No action was taken.

Senate warfare over the Borah proposal for a world economic conference reached a dramatic turning point recently when President Harding threw the full force of the administration against Senator Borah's plan as contained in an amendment to the naval appropriations bill and, in a letter read in the Senate, virtually asked for its defeat.

In the course of debate in the Senate, Senator Lodge announced to the Senate that he was "authorized to say" on behalf of President Harding that the administration is staunchly opposed to any cancellation of war debts.

The first blow to reach the capital of alleged bootleggers was struck by Senator Curtis, Republican, Kansas, chairman of the Senate rules committee, when he ordered a negro waiter discharged from the Senate restaurant. The waiter, Curtis said, had dropped a bottle of strong smelling hooch on the floor of the restaurant.

A challenge to opponents of Henry Ford's proposal to take over the Muscle Shoals project to put forward a better offer was made by Representative McKenzie, Republican, Illinois, acting chairman of the military affairs committee, which considered the plan in an extension of remarks inserted in the Congressional Record. Mr. McKenzie insisted that the Ford offer would produce fertilizer for the farmer, and denied that acceptance would mean that only one-tenth of the power developed at Muscle Shoals would be used for manufacturing fertilizer products.

Former Premier Clemenceau's American visit added \$20,000 to the American field service fund fellowships, Stephen Bonsal, who managed the tour, announces. The amount is the surplus of money received from lectures and newspaper articles by the Tiger after defraying the expenses of his trip.

The nomination of Earl E. Ewing to be postmaster at Colorado Springs was sent to the Senate by the President. Other nominations are those of William D. Ashbury to be postmaster at Montrose, and Ira R. Wood at Ranch, Colo.

FOREIGN

Death at the hands of a firing squad will be meted out soon in Warsaw to Niewadomski, the assassin of President Narutowicz.

The Nippon Kinyu Sha, Ltd., a savings bank of Vancouver, which closed owing depositors \$264,000, had \$500 capital. It was disclosed in court proceedings. It was stated that assets were about \$200,000.

Nine men were killed when a fort near Trent, Italy, blew up a few days ago. The accident was caused by the accidental explosion of a shell which set off the other ammunition. Debris from the demolished fort was scattered for miles around.

A great roving band of hungry timber wolves has devoured three men, according to meager reports sifting in from the snow-covered trails of the Sturgeon river country in Ontario. These reports told of a losing battle fought by two Indians after a white trapper had been downed and killed.

A dispatch to the Central News at London from Rome reports sanguinary encounters at various places during the Christmas holidays between Fascist and Communists. At Piana, near Venice, Communists destroyed Fascist manifestos. During the disturbance two persons were killed and many wounded.

Sarah Bernhardt's condition continues to improve, it has been announced. Coincident with the improvement in the actress' condition, her aged butler, Arthur, who has been with her for forty-five years, has become seriously ill. He was stricken with pneumonia as a result of his long night vigils to attend Madame Bernhardt's needs.

The newspapers of Mexico City treat as highly important the concession granted in lands to a group of Los Angeles manufacturers, bankers and oil operators. It is declared to be a wise move on the part of the department of commerce and industry. The newspapers say it is expected that exploration of the conceded lands will begin immediately.

Death sentences of eleven noncommissioned officers of the Philippine constabulary were commuted to life imprisonment and life sentences of sixty-six privates were commuted to seventeen years' imprisonment by Leonard Wood, governor general of the Philippines. The sentences grew out of the riots of Dec. 15, 1920, between the Philippine constabulary and the native police, during which four Americans and seven Filipinos were killed.

The thirtieth Congress expired recently in Mexico City in a turbulent session in which pistols were drawn and challenges to duels were made. Violent invectives were employed and physical encounters were barely averted. The feud between the Co-operativistas and the Partido Liberal Constitucionalista broke out and the opposite sides of the chamber exchanged personalities. No one seemed to be concerned with several important bills, which failed to pass. George Prieto Laurens, youthful leader of the Co-operativistas, and Israel Del Castillo, deputy from Caxuca, became extremely personal and had their pistols unlimbered for action when friends intervened.

GENERAL

Atha Carter, a prohibition officer who was wounded in a fight with alleged moonshiners near Pallasades, Nev., died at Reno.

Col. Rufus H. Lane was nominated by President Harding to be adjutant and inspector of marine corps, with the rank of brigadier general.

The appointment of Edward E. Koek as regional coal representative for the northwest region of the Pennsylvania railroad system was announced in Chicago by Vice President J. G. Rodgers.

After shooting his wife and then himself, Louis Watkins of Springfield, Ill., overcame by remorse at sight of her prostrate body, bound up her shattered arm and stopped bleeding artery, thereby saving her life. Both will live.

A robber held up Mrs. Katherine Donovan, head bookkeeper of the Palmer House, Chicago, famous old hostelry of World's Fair days, knocked her unconscious and escaped with from \$5,000 to \$10,000 of the hotel's funds.

Witnesses of the holdup of the Drovers National Bank messengers at Kansas City recently, in which \$97,000 was obtained, identified James Caverly, George Williams and Fred McClure as members of the bandit gang. Caverly and Williams were arrested in New Orleans.

Two gifts of \$1,125,000 each to the College of Medicine, University of Iowa, one from the general education board and the other from the Rockefeller Foundation, have been announced by President W. A. Jessup of the university, through W. R. Boyd, chairman of the finance committee of the State Board of Education. The money will be used to build a hospital and laboratory and to equip them, it was announced. The next session of the Iowa Legislature will be asked to appropriate \$450,000 annually for the next five years to make the entire amount for the hospital \$4,500,000.

Payment of \$1 a day to all men and women who have reached the age of 70 without having accumulated enough to provide for themselves was advocated by Frank E. Hering, chairman of the old age pension commission of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

The second arrest in connection with the Morehouse kidnaping of last August, occurred a few days ago when Dr. B. M. McKola, until a few months ago mayor of Mer Rouge, La., was taken into custody at Baltimore on instructions of Governor Parker, who charged him with murder.

Southwest News From All Over New Mexico and Arizona

Alva E. Smith was found guilty of a charge of embezzlement of \$6,000 of the funds of the Valley bank of Park, Ariz., by a jury in Superior Court at Yuma.

The Mountain States Telephone Company is planning to build a toll line to Gallup, N. M., during the coming year. A total of over \$200,000 will be spent in the state.

La Fonda hotel at Santa Fe, N. M., is almost ready to open. The rooms upstairs are carpeted and many of them furnished. The curtains are up and lighting fixtures installed.

The two new engines which were purchased for the local electric plant of Artesia, N. M., have been installed and the city now boasts of having one of the finest plants of the kind in the state.

One of the first train loads of registered Hereford stock to be shipped from the eastern part of New Mexico left recently when T. E. Mitchell and Son of Roy shipped 530 head to breeders in Iowa.

The city of Springer, N. M., is "all lit up," the new street lighting system having been placed in operation. The lights are of the ornamental design and are a big improvement to the appearance of the city.

The general offices of the Phelps Dodge Corporation will shortly be moved to Douglas, Ariz., from Bisbee. Work is to start at once on Sacramento Hill and the new flotation plant will be started by May.

Business men of the San Juan valley are boosting for a highway to Gallup and it is believed that the road will be built by the government. It is estimated that the total cost of the road would be nearly one million dollars, or about \$10,000 per mile.

The jury in the damage case of Yutich vs. Saxby in the Superior Court at Tombstone, Ariz., brought in a verdict in favor of the defendant. The suit was brought by Yutich for the sum of \$10,000 for alleged injuries sustained by one of the Yutich children when hit by an auto driven by Fred Saxby.

The case of the Tom Reed Gold Mining Company, Outman, Ariz., against the United Eastern Mining Company, which has attracted a great deal of attention in mining circles, has been dismissed by the Supreme Court. The decision of the lower court was in favor of the United Eastern, the defendants in the action.

Several prominent mining men of Denver arrived at Lordsburg, N. M., recently for a visit to the Last Chance mine, and all report that the work is progressing rapidly. The outlook at the mine is the best in years and there is every indication that this will soon be one of the best paying propositions in this part of the state.

The New Dominion Copper Company, Globe, Ariz., plans extensive development work immediately, according to E. W. Mitchell, president, who states that William Porri, mining engineer, has been secured to have entire charge of the work. It is expected that approximately \$250,000 will be spent in development work.

The Louis D'Or Mining Company, Miami, Ariz., will resume operations January 1st and plans are under way for the sinking of another shaft as well as the erection of a new test mill, according to General Manager C. E. Hart. This property has attracted a great deal of attention, due to the size of the mineralized area which has been partially proven by diamond drilling.

Howard Chapman of Clovis reports that he raised over two bales of cotton on five acres north of Clovis this year. It is believed that a large acreage will be planted in the county next season and that cotton growing will soon be more than an experimental proposition.

Discovery of a sulphide ore body on the 800-foot level of the Verde Central—a body which is certainly large and may be of vast proportions—has sent the stock skyrocketing and given Jerome, Ariz., a taste of the thrills that followed the United Verde Extension strike. It is now confidently predicted that the district stands on the threshold of an era of mining development sure to surpass that of 1916-17.

C. A. Payton of Douglas, Ariz., awarded first place and W. V. Knoll of Monrovia, Calif., took second place in the contest conducted by a Douglas firm for the best slogan. "Copper-everylasting, ornamental and economical" was the winning slogan. "Ages come and ages go, but copper serves forever" was the second prize awarded. The first prize was a large loving cup made of pure copper and the second was a cash prize.

Specially steel constructed railroad gondola cars recently passed through Nogales, Ariz., on their way to Los Mochis, Sonora, where they will be used in the transportation of sugar from various plantations of the United Sugar Company to the shipping base at Los Mochis.

The Arizona Industrial Congress held its annual two-day convention at Phoenix recently, with a program including addresses by speakers of national prominence and special sessions devoted to the discussion of plans for upbuilding industries of the state.

GEM BANDITS GET \$500,000

WOMAN IS CHLOROFORMED FOLLOWING NEW YEAR PARTY; ARTIST HOST ARRESTED.

RECOGNIZES ASSAILANT

HALF MILLION IN JEWELRY STOLEN FROM WIFE OF MANUFACTURER.

New York.—Frank Carman, an artist, was placed under arrest charged with grand larceny in "having acted in concert with two others not yet apprehended," in the theft of \$500,000 in jewels and cash from Mrs. Charles P. Hugo Schoellkopf, wife of a wealthy Buffalo broker, during a New Year party in Carman's apartment off Fifth avenue. Mrs. Schoellkopf was chloroformed and robbed of \$500,000 in jewels and money after a New Year party in an apartment on Fifty-second street, just off Fifth avenue, police revealed. The value of the missing gems, first given as \$100,000, amounting to \$150,000, then \$400,000, and finally to \$500,000, when the victim submitted to the authorities a list of the loot she claims her assailants got.

The gems, all of which Mrs. Schoellkopf told the police she wore when she was attacked, included: A necklace of 201 pearls; another of ninety-nine pearls and a diamond ring of eight karats.

Frank Carman, her host, is in custody. He is said to have admitted sub-leasing the apartment where Mrs. Schoellkopf, after being chloroformed, was beaten, bound, gagged and robbed. That the robbery had taken place was not disclosed by the police until Charles P. Hugo Schoellkopf, husband of the victim, arrived to aid authorities in apprehending the perpetrators.

J. S. Hirsch, an insurance broker, to whom Mr. Schoellkopf referred all inquiries concerning the robbery, said that Mrs. Schoellkopf had recognized one of her three assailants as a man with whom she played cards during the party in the Carman apartment.

Mrs. Schoellkopf came to New York to spend the holidays and had rooms at the Ritz-Carlton. She had accepted an invitation to celebrate the New Year at the home of a friend on West End avenue. Carman, whom Hirsch said the Schoellkopfs had known for several years, was to have been a guest at this party. When illness suddenly developed in the family of the friend Carman is said to have suggested the party be given in his apartment.

The party consisted of five couples, including Mrs. Schoellkopf and her host. She arrived at the apartment on the fifth floor shortly before 10 o'clock.

About 10 o'clock a man knocked at the door and announced he was alone downstairs and had a bottle he would like to share, according to Hirsch's version, presumed to have been told him by Mrs. Schoellkopf. Invited to join the Carman party, he disappeared, returning with a bottle of champagne and eleven glasses.

At 12:45 a. m. the stranger left the Carman apartment at once, saying he lived downstairs.

Mrs. Schoellkopf left next, saying she would wait in the lobby downstairs for the others to escort her to her hotel.

As she descended the staircase between the fifth and fourth floors she saw a man standing in the hall before partly opened door, Hirsch related. The man sprang at her and pressed a handkerchief saturated with chloroform to her nose.

Two men rushed through the party opened door and carried Mrs. Schoellkopf into an apartment. She recalled being beaten in the face, bound with rope and gagged, while two men stripped off her jewels, as a third covered her with a pistol.

Clothing Workers Locked Out. New York.—A lockout which is expected to affect 6,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was created by the closing of more than 300 children's clothing shops by contractors seeking a lower wage agreement with the union. The employers declared they were no longer able to compete in the children's clothing market under the burden of present production costs.

Chicago Pays \$81,000 for Race Riots. Chicago.—Payment of eighteen death claims arising from the race riots of 1919 at \$4,500 each, a total of \$81,000, was ordered by the City Council. The council stipulated that the lawyer handling the cases should not receive more than \$20,250, 25 per cent of the total award.

More Troops to Back Probe. Bastrop, La.—Louisiana's crack cavalry troop of Jennings has reached Bastrop to reinforce the three companies of state troops now on duty at Bastrop and Mer Rouge in connection with the state's investigation into the deaths of two men, victims of a robed and masked mob. While the order to entrain came suddenly, the movement was not a surprise as it had been known for some time that orders had been prepared for the calling out of additional units.

CANOEIST KNIVES ENRAGED MOOSE

Butts in While Animals Are Engaged in Fight and Then Has to Battle for Own Life.

Uno Park, Ontario.—The story of a canoeist's desperate fight in the water with an infuriated bull moose comes from the north. Dave Duke, a prospector known the length and breadth of the mining country, is the hero.

Duke was engaged with comrades in developing some claims and had occasion to paddle down the lake on which the party was camped. Rounding a point he came in sight of two bull



Plunged the Knife into the Animal.

moose engaged in combat. He was able to paddle quite close to the scene of battle without arousing attention, and then he sounded the coughing grunt of a moose to see what the effect would be. Both forgot their private fight and charged through the shallow water for the canoe.

Being unarmed, Duke started for open water with all speed. One of the bulls gave up the chase, but the other came driving on, bent on the destruction of the intruder. He was rapidly overtaking the canoe when Duke turned his canoe suddenly, evaded the oncoming animal, and as it surged past seized it by the long hair over the rear quarters. With the moose plunging violently to free itself Duke held fast with one hand while with the other he drew his clasp knife. He opened the blade with his teeth and plunged the full length of the blade into the animal's back several times, severing the spine. Then he righted his canoe and paddled back for help to obtain the meat.

KILLS DOG WITH KICK; JAILED

New York Man Is Sentenced to Prison Ten Days for Cruelty to Animal.

New York.—John Pawlok of 342 West Forty-ninth street kicked a little yellow dog to death a few days ago.

Magistrate Jean Norris in Jefferson Market court fined Pawlok \$25 or gave him the alternative of ten days in the workhouse. He chose the workhouse.

The complainant was Mrs. Rose Maulonok of 348 West Forty-ninth street. She said she had the dog out walking and met Pawlok, who kicked the animal. The dog died two days later, she said.

EGG FOILS TWO HOLDUP MEN

Girl's Quick Throw Routs Pair of Yeggs, Who Left Dollar on Counter.

Spokane, Wash.—One uncooked egg routed two hard-boiled ones when a holdup was attempted in a small grocery store on the outskirts of this city. Miss Esther Olson, sixteen years old, hurled the egg which won the day.

Two men entered the little store, placed a dollar bill on the counter, and asked for a half dozen eggs. When the girl turned around, with an egg in each hand, she looked into the muzzle of a pistol. She hurried one of the eggs, and the robbers fled, leaving the dollar on the counter.

Undertaker on Way to Bury Girl Kills Her Baby Brother

Watertown, Mass.—An undertaker called to the home of George F. Breen to make arrangements for the burial of Lillian Breen, eight, drove his automobile past his destination and struck and fatally injured the dead girl's baby brother, George, two and one-half years old.

The undertaker was not blamed by either the police or the family for the accident.

STORIES From Here and There

Now It's "Ethics of Gland Grafting"



CHICAGO.—The "ethics of gland grafting" split the Chicago Medical Society at its meeting.

The process of sex restoration is "biological futility," Prof. A. J. Carlson of the University of Chicago charged, adding: "It is in the same general class as bootlegging." He asked the surgeons to submit to their consciences whether it should not be discontinued.

This brought another surgeon to his feet with the declaration:

"It adds to the sum of human happiness, and anything that can be done so that purpose ought to be done; that is the ennobling aim of medicine."

Applause that greeted the ensuing pro and con discussion seemed to favor further development of the science.

Through it all, seemingly without embarrassment, sat an example of the gland grafter's art, introduced by Dr. Charles Morgan McKenna. This man, Doctor McKenna explained, was rendered glandless by an accident at the age of seventeen and so lived for nearly ten years.

"I then performed a transplantation and within 31 hours the effect was apparent," said the surgeon. "Within a few days he claimed to feel as he had before the accident."

"But, unfortunately, this improvement was only temporary. After 21 months the effect of the transplantation wore off. He again became listless. I grafted again and he was again restored. If necessary I shall repeat this."

Professor Carlson, opening his attack on the practice, said:

"Twenty-one months! What a biological futility. We all know the normal powers cannot be restored by this process."

After his criticism had been voiced Doctor McKenna declared his patient "presented as a clinical case only," was a man of intelligence and was entitled to consideration, adding he felt all right about his work and would continue it.

Two Wives, Affinity and Love Glossary

NEW YORK.—The heart affairs of Eugene Brewster, movie magazine publisher, and Corliss Palmer, his screen pupil and beauty contest winner, have reached the stage of "perfidious publicity."

While Brewster and his protegee are continuing their love affair openly and in defiance of lawsuits brought by Brewster's second and present wife, the first wife has also been thrust into the picture, together with the four Brewster children—three by wife No. 1 and one by wife No. 2.

Wife No. 1, now known as Mrs. Emily C. Brewster, has come out in the public prints with the statement that she hopes Miss Palmer becomes wife No. 3, and brings actual happiness to the movie publisher. Wife No. 1 allows that wife No. 2 will be getting her just deserts if she loses her husband.

But wife No. 2 does not propose to give up without a battle, and is suing for separate maintenance and a big money settlement. She says her husband's wealth far exceeds \$1,000,000. And the present wife—wife No. 2 of the publicity pages—has aided along the airing of the affairs of Gene and Corliss by giving out a unique "love glossary" which she says her husband kept handy for picking out passionate and endearing terms to apply to Miss



Palmer. Some of the terms listed in the glossary follow:

- Enveloper. Crimzon blush.
- Entrancer. Glittering tear.
- Guiding star. Thralldom's captive.
- Prince of hearts. Rapture's embrace.
- Heaven's darling. Joyous gush.
- My heart's companion. Morning's fair sun beam.
- Love of my heart. Limpid wave.
- My nightingale. Absorbing fire.
- My morning sun. Moisture and warmth.
- Transport of ecstasy. Mellow velvety lips.
- Stent tear. Languishing with love.
- Wild billow sea. Make me thy captive.
- My sun. Magnetic darling.
- My mother. Heaven's master piece.
- Beauteous dove. My mother pearl.
- Jewel rare. My empress.
- Rainbow blend. My soul shadow.
- My cherry blossom.

And hundreds more from the canonery.

"Murder" Case With a Strange Ending

HUNTINGTON, L. I.—The shooting here of Rose Sandriss, by her fiance, John J. Letch, and the killing of Letch, had a strange denouement.

Edgar Scudder, Miss Sandriss's host, who had fired at Letch with a shotgun because he believed Letch was trying to kill Mrs. Scudder, was in jail, believing himself a slayer and bewailing his unhappy connection with the tragedy. Then an autopsy developed that Letch had killed himself with the same pistol with which he mortally wounded the girl.

Daylight and skillful surgery disclosed that, while scattered shot from Scudder's gun had inflicted minor injuries on Letch as he sat in his automobile, there was a hole through

Letch's head, torn by a .45-caliber steel-nosed pistol bullet precisely like the one which wounded Miss Sandriss.

Two features contributed to the belief, held for hours by Scudder himself and by every one concerned, that he had slain the young man. One of these was that when Letch, after fleeing the Scudder home where he shot the girl and leaping into his automobile, fired a second time. Both Scudder and his wife believed the shot was aimed at Mrs. Scudder. Neither dreamed that Letch was putting fins to his unhappy love affair by killing himself.

The second queer circumstance was that, although Letch must have died instantly, the car with a dead man slumped over the wheel kept on traveling. It was that motion which led Scudder to believe Letch was still alive and that he was making a hostile attack on the family.

So Scudder, in reality, shot at a dead man.

When Sheriff Amos Biggs informed Scudder he was innocent, Scudder at first could not be made to believe his ears, and when the cell doors opened for him he was a happy man.

Girl Outdoes the Thrillingest Movie

DETROIT.—Outdoing the heroine of the most thrilling movie serial, Miss Helen Sauerman joined a band of run-runners, participated in their escapades, and finally gained the information which has secured her brother's release from a life sentence imposed on a false charge of murder.

In addition to freeing her brother, the girl has barred to the authorities the existence of an alleged \$1,000,000 booze ring, which has for many months completely baffled both federal and state officials. Besides two men actually charged with the murder, four other alleged run-runners have been arrested as a result of her story, and five more men are being sought.

Leo Sauerman, the brother, was arrested last January following the murder of Alex Dombrowski, farmer, at Gibraltar, Mich. A jury decided that Leo was guilty and a judge sentenced him to life imprisonment, but the prisoner claimed he was innocent and Helen believed him. After he was sent to prison she set out to prove that the jury was wrong.

Donning a set of her brother's old clothes and clipping her hair, Helen



penetrated the bootlegging district comprising Gibraltar, Ecorse and other towns down the river. Soon she had identified herself with a desperate gang of lawbreakers. For weeks the girl participated in some of the most daring escapades of the run-runners.

Eventually she returned to Detroit and turned over to Sheriff Coffin the "tips" she had gleaned. Homer Noel and Melvin Brown confessed to Coffin that they were members of the gang which killed Dombrowski. Judge Moynihan, who sentenced Sauerman, announced that immediate steps would be taken for his release.

## BIG-TYPE HOGS ARE FAVORITES

Department of Agriculture Gives Brief History and Origin of Various Breeds.

### LARGER ANIMALS FIND FAVOR

Owing to Increasing Demand for Cured Hams and Bacon of High Quality Size of Hog Becomes Matter of Importance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There is no "best" breed of swine, but within the different breeds the "big-type" hog is now finding most favor in nearly all parts of the country, says the United States Department of Agriculture in a recent Farmers' Bulletin, 1233, "Breed of Swine," by E. Z. Russell. The bulletin, which is well illustrated with photographs of specimens of all the leading breeds and of some minor ones, gives a brief history of the origin of all the breeds now found in the United States, descriptions of their characteristics, and names of the record associations, with names and addresses of the secretaries.

**Lard and Bacon Types.** The usual classification under lard and bacon types is given. The breeds included under the first are the Duroc-Jersey, Poland China, Chester



Omaha Bob, First Prize Poland China Boar.

White, Berkshire, Hampshire and Spotted Poland China. The Tamworth and the Yorkshire are the only breeds of the bacon type grown to any extent in this country and are the only ones included. The minor breeds given a place in the bulletin are the Mule-foot, Large Black, Kentucky Red Berkshire, Cheshire, Essex and Victoria.

**Most Profitable Hog.** The big-type animals, says the author, are found in all breeds, but are more numerous in some breeds than in others. Owing to an increasing demand for cured hams and bacon of high quality, the type of hog becomes a matter of much importance. Hams weighing from 12 to 16 pounds are more likely to cure with high quality and flavor than lighter or heavier pieces. Neither hams nor bacon should carry excessive quantities of fat, but should be "well marbled." The opportunity for producing meat of this character is greater in the quickly grown big-type hog than in the distinctly small type. The most profitable hog is the one that can be grown to the required market weight in the shortest time. Well-bred and well-fed animals of the right type will make the market weight in from seven to ten months. The best market weight is generally from 175 to 225 pounds.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained free by addressing the department at Washington, D. C.

### SILAGE CART IS CONVENIENT

Considerable Time and Labor Saved by Use of Homemade Device, Says Iowa State College.

Building of a home-made silage cart to be used in distributing silage in the feed lot will save considerable time and labor.

Some men at Iowa State college have planned a cart which can be made from an old pair of cultivator wheels fitted on a gas pipe axle on which a heavy packing box has been mounted. By measuring your silage chute the cart can be made to run under the chute and filled directly from the silo.

Grain can also be distributed by means of the same cart and considerable lifting of heavy materials can be avoided in the feeding operations through its use.

### LEGUMES QUITE BENEFICIAL

Furnish Rich Feed, Improve Soil and Are Drought Resisting—Alfalfa is Leader.

The leguminous plants are among the most important of field crops, for they furnish rich feed, enrich soil and are, at least some of them, the best drought-tolerating plants known. The best-known legumes are alfalfa, clovers, beans, cowpeas, soy beans, peanuts, lespedezas, lupine, medic, melilotus, sanfoin, serradella, spurry, velvet beans, vetch, berseem, beggar weed.

## PEAT HAS LOW VALUE AS SOIL FERTILIZER

Not to Be Compared With Stable Manure or Minerals.

Many Investigations of Subject Have Been Made by Department of Agriculture—Shows a Decided Lack of Uniformity.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Peat, in recent years widely advertised as a fertilizer is not to be compared with stable manure or with mineral fertilizers as a means of increasing crop production. This is the essence of a statement that has just been made by the United States Department of Agriculture as a result of many investigations on the subject.

Special processes, such as the "bacterization" of peat, occasionally are alleged to give it unusual fertilizing powers but tests have not substantiated these claims. An English investigator a few years ago reported good results with the use of "bacterized" peat, but experience in this country has not supported his theory. No laboratory process for the "bacterization" of peat has been discovered which materially improves it for fertilizer.

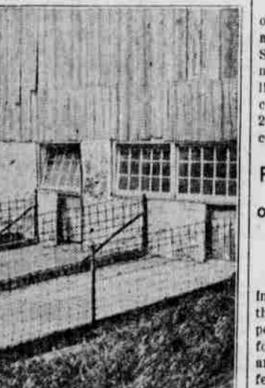
The peat or "humus" that has been marketed in this country as a fertilizer or plant stimulant has shown a decided lack of uniformity, but this is to be expected when it is known that peat deposits are the slow accumulation of layers of plant material of different kinds. The rather high percentage of nitrogen occasionally found in peat and muck is due not to the presence of available nitrogen, but the accumulation of nitrogenous material that is not available for the use of plants, the more soluble substances having been lost.

Some kinds of peat are very useful for stable litter and for composting. While peat is too bulky and too poor in available plant food to serve as a substitute for manure or mineral fertilizers, certain kinds of peat appear to be suitable in the growing of specialized crops or as potting soil in greenhouses. In the manufacture of mixed fertilizers the use of peat as a conditioner, as well as a filler, appears to have been satisfactory to the mixer. Several varieties of peat and muck soil are farmed, frequently showing high productivity for many kinds of truck crops or as grass land. Many peat deposits, however, are agriculturally unsatisfactory and some peats contain substances distinctly injurious to plants.

### HOG HOUSE FROM OLD BARN

Necessary Sunlight Admitted by Ingenious Arrangement of Large Windows in Walls.

Ordinarily it is not considered good practice to house swine in a barn, because of the difficulty of getting the large amount of light which is necessary for the welfare of the animals. An ingenious arrangement which overcomes this difficulty is shown in the illustration. The barn is of the basement type with masonry walls. A section of ten feet wide along the south side of the basement is set off by partition and divided up into pens. Large windows are in-



Sunlight Admitted to Hog Pens.

serted at intervals in the upper half of the exterior walls, to admit sunlight. They are hinged at the bottom so that they can be opened to provide ventilation also. Doors three feet square are cut in the lower part of the wall to provide access to the runways outside, which are paved with concrete, making it a simple matter to clean them thoroughly with a hose.

### TELLS OF GOOD RAT POISON

Department of Agriculture Recommends 20 Per Cent Mixture With Food as Bait.

Studies of barium carbonate as a rat poison made by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that a 20 per cent mixture with food makes a satisfactory bait. With this percentage rats ordinarily need to eat only about one-third to three-eighths of a meal to get a fatal dose.

Experiments by various persons as to the deadliness of barium carbonate to other animals shows untrue the common belief that this material is poisonous only to rats and indicates that a bait which will be fatal to rats is more or less dangerous to small domestic animals also.

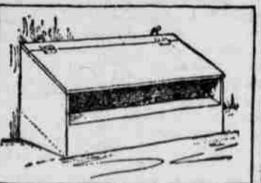
## LIVE STOCK

EASY TO MAKE SELF-FEEDERS

Devices May Be Constructed of Any Size Desired and With Any Number of Compartments.

In response to requests for instructions for making self-feeders for hogs W. H. Underwood, in Farm and Ranch, gives the following directions, the illustration giving a general idea of what the feeder looks like:

The illustration shows a hinged lid made of 1 by 8-inch boards, one lid being on each side of the top of the feeder. The dotted lines show the four compartments, three of the compartments being used for feed and the other for a mineral mixture. The outside of the feeder is covered with common siding such as is used in house building, the siding being nailed on the outside of the frame and the end boards nailed on the inside. The frame is made of 2 by 4-inch material. One by 8-inch boards hinged at ends swing free from about 1 1/2 inches from the bottom of the trough. The hogs root these boards when the feed is not coming fast enough or when feed is lodged on the side of the feeder. The troughs are



Home-Made Self-Feeder for Hogs.

made of heavy boards. A trough is on each side with a partition in the center. The platform is made of 2 by 4 pieces and heavy plank. The feeder is 12 feet long, 5 feet high and 3 feet wide at the top of the compartments.

One farmer wants to know if the feeder should be made on a concrete foundation. No, that is not necessary. But build it on a good, solid, firm wood foundation, and then when you want to move it from one place to another you can easily do so with a horse or mule. About 18 average size hogs can eat at the same time at the feeder shown in the accompanying sketch. Of course feeders may be made any size desired and with any number of compartments. When you have finished making a feeder give it a good coat of paint. It pays to keep such things around the farm well painted.

### DEVELOPING HIGHWAYS SLOW

For Many Years Only Paved Roads Were in Cities—Government Finally Took Hold.

County and state governments took years to get momentum. For years the only paved highways were in the cities. Then ribbons of concrete and brick were extended through rural districts to other centers.

County and state governments took up the cause and then the nation got back of the movement with energy and funds.

In 1921 approximately 5,000 miles of concrete highways were completed and put into service in the United States. Pennsylvania alone built 640 miles; New York state 530 miles; Illinois 450 miles; Michigan and Wisconsin each about 340 miles; Ohio 290 miles, and other states have accomplished almost as much.

### PROTEIN FOR YOUNG ANIMALS

One of Three Elements Necessary in Order That They May Thrive—Proportion Varies.

Protein is one of the three elements in feeds that are necessary in order that animals may thrive. The proportion of protein in feeds necessary for best results varies with the age and character of the animal being fed. For young and growing animals, and those bearing young or producing milk, an average of one pound of protein to five or six pounds of other constituents is about right.

### SHEEP ARE EASY TO DOCTOR

Hundreds Die Each Year That Might Have Been Saved if Owner Had Taken Little Pains.

Sheep are easiest doctored of all our domestic animals. Hundreds of sheep die each year that might easily have been saved if the owner had gone to a little trouble. A sheep is very easy to dress. Why lose one? However, the best of all medicines is that given for prevention.

### Burn the Garden Trash.

Troublesome garden diseases and insects may be partly controlled by burning or removing remains of crops after the harvest season.

### Money Combination.

The sow and the cow is a money-making combination. Add corn and alfalfa and the mixture is well-nigh invincible.

### More and Better Products.

It is good farm economics to grow more and better products at least cost.

## POOR AT FIGURES SO HE LEFT HER

Julius Berman Wanted Wife Who Could Juggle Mathematics With Euclidianlike Precision.

### PROBLEM UP TO JUDGE

Man Needed an Adding Machine So He Got Married and Then Found His Spouse Was Nothing but Housekeeper.

New York—And now it's the mathematical marriage in which a wife is pictured as the least common denominator, with emphasis on the least.

The fractions consisted of a husband and six children, or 1-6 and alimony which at present is 0-2,000.

Mixing in a little algebra, X, at usual, being the unknown quantity there is the following equation:

A plus B equals C minus X. Considering that A is husband, B wife and C, money, Justice Kapper has to solve the marital problem, not by multiplying the means and the extremes, but by resorting to trigonometry and calculus if he is to make X equal happiness.

### Wanted Figuring Wife.

It seems that Julius Berman, a widower, with six children and real estate married to get a mate who could figure up first and second mortgages with Euclidianlike precision—that his wife told him she was on speaking terms with Q. E. D., and most certainly intimate with addition and subtraction.

Berman, in effect, said he wanted an adding machine, so he got married. He told the court:

"My wife falsely and fraudulently represented that she was a fit person to manage financial matters and so we were married. As a matter of fact, she is not. She cannot be trusted even with a half dollar, because she does not know how much to pay the huckster and how much change, if any, she should receive. As soon as I found out she was unfit to disburse funds, I refused to live with her and refused to take her into my household."

Mrs. Berman, who is fighting proceedings to have the marriage annulled



"I Must Have Time to Think This Over," Said the Judge.

said that, while not an expert mathematician, she knew that a log table had nothing to do with wood. She added:

### Found Better Bookkeeper.

"He left me, I think, because he found a woman who knows more arithmetic than I do. All the mathematics required for the wife of a man of his type is to know how to buy the necessities of life. I want alimony and counsel fees pending trial of the suit, in which I stand ready to prove I know more about the three Rs than my husband."

### MAN IS SILENT SEVEN MONTHS

Alleged Murderer Even Refuses to Recognize His Wife and Children.

New York—After spending seven months in jail, refusing to speak a word to anyone or to recognize even his own family, Salvatore Longo, mute, alleged murderer, will be sent to a prison farm somewhere, according to a court order, in the hope that he will regain his tongue and be able to defend himself. He has refused to recognize even his wife and five children.

Edward J. Reilly, attorney for Longo, said his client went mute the day he was arrested and has since refused to speak to him, jail attendants or anybody else. Under the circumstances, Reilly said, it had been impossible for him to prepare the man's case for trial.

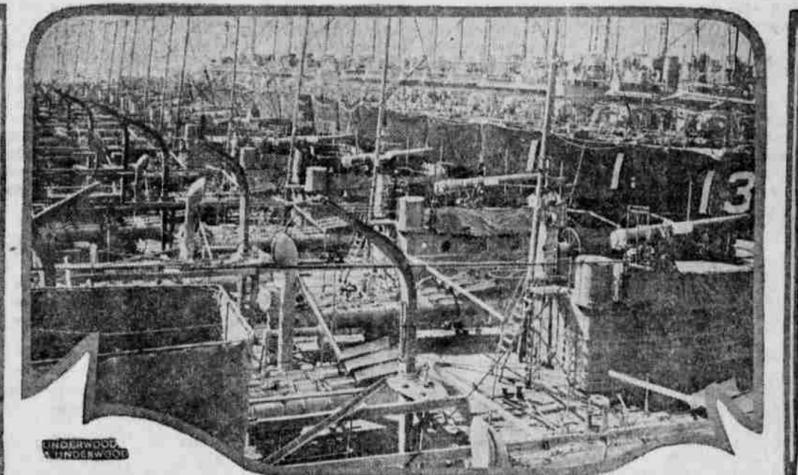
Longo several times has been taken to court, but each time it has been impossible to try him, because every question put to him has been met by a stony stare.

## Washington's Memorial Bridge Is Located



Col. C. O. Sherrill, officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, pointing out the site to President Harding where the new \$8,000,000 memorial bridge from Washington to Virginia will be built. After a personal inspection by the commission of which the President is chairman, it was decided to build the bridge from the Lincoln memorial. A drawbridge will be required. With the President in the picture are Vice President Coolidge and Speaker Gillette. Inserted is a view of the site from the Lincoln memorial.

## Big Fleet of Destroyers in Their Graveyard



This is the first authorized photograph of the "floating graveyard" for destroyers of the Pacific fleet at San Diego, Cal., where 69 have been decommissioned and 15 more will soon be added to the roster, leaving only 37 on active duty. The great number of warships lashed together in idleness is an imposing sight.

### BETH IS NOT CHILLY



Not many of us are taking dips in the ocean these wintry days, but Beth Allen, movie actress, doesn't find the Atlantic too chilly at Miami, Fla., judging from this photograph just received.

### HER LOVE ALIENATED?



Filing suit against Benjamin Rappaport, wealthy New York cloak manufacturer, and Mrs. Rappaport, James M. Graf, broker, alleges alienation of the affections of his wife Florence (above with baby) by her parents.

### S. A. Chiefs Starting for India



Gen. Bramwell Booth and Mrs. Booth leaving London for a tour of India and Ceylon to extend the usefulness of the Salvation Army in the remote parts of the British empire.

### Celebrating Diamond Wedding



This shows Malch Fischer, ninety-two years old, and his wife Gussie, ninety-four, as they appeared the other day on their seventy-fifth wedding anniversary at their home, 317 East One Hundred and Second street, New York city. The old couple are as "happy as newlyweds," in their own words, and both are in the best of health. They have seven children, thirty-three grandchildren and fourteen great grandchildren.

HOW THE WORLD FARED IN 1922

Prosperity, Discontent and Two Big Strikes Among Notable Developments in America.

REVERSE FOR REPUBLICANS

Europe Still Is in Economic and Financial Turmoil—Downfall of Lloyd George—Turks Defeat Greeks and Recover Lost Territory—Fascists Gain Control of Italy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Momentous events and developments marked the year 1922, both at home and abroad. In America these included the great strikes of coal miners and railroad shopmen; the passage by congress of a new tariff bill, and the general defeat of the Republican party in the November elections. Among the most noteworthy events elsewhere were the establishment of the Irish Free State; the election of a new pope; the rout of the Greeks in Asia Minor and the regeneration of the Turkish state, followed by the Near East peace conference at Lausanne; the downfall of Prime Minister Lloyd George, and the triumph of the Fascists in Italy.

Although the people of the United States enjoyed a fair amount of prosperity throughout the year, they were discontented and dissatisfied, and showed it when they went to the polls in November. Seemingly they did not like the new tariff law, and the big strikes and the matter of prohibition enforcement also had their effect. Economic and financial conditions in some of the European countries showed little or no improvement, due in part to the continued state of unrest concerning the German reparations and to the renewed turmoil in the Near East. Other countries, notably Italy and Czechoslovakia, moved definitely toward stabilization and prosperity. Communism and socialism suffered a tremendous setback in Italy when the Fascists rebelled against those doctrines and took over the control of the government.

As in 1921, December was marked by an international conference in Washington, for President Harding had invited the Central American republics to send delegates there to discuss limitation of armaments and other questions. They met on December 4.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

January found the great powers still engaged in formulating treaties and agreements in the Washington conference on armaments and Pacific ocean problems, and on February 1 the delegates, in plenary session, adopted the five-power naval limitation treaty with an agreement on Pacific fortifications; passed resolutions declaring the open door in China, and approved a treaty for the restriction of the use of poison gas and submarine warfare. At the same time, Mr. Balfour announced that Great Britain would restore Weihaiwei to China. Three days later the conference approved a number of treaties designed to restore to China some of her lost liberties and passed a resolution for the creation of an international commission to revise the rules of warfare. On February 8 the delegates signed all the treaties and the conference adjourned sine die, and in four days President Harding submitted the treaties to the senate.

By the end of March the senate had ratified all these treaties, as well as one with Japan, by which the troublesome question of American rights on the island of Yap was settled. Great Britain and Japan also, in the course of time, ratified the conference acts, and like the United States, took steps toward putting into effect the terms of the treaty on naval limitation. But France, more interested in her own troubles connected with the German reparations and with the developments in the Near East, delayed action, and her example was followed by several smaller nations. Thus the full effect of some of the treaties was lost for the time being.

Rehabilitation of Europe, economic and financial, was the great problem that confronted the world, and of course, its solution depended to a considerable extent on a settlement of the German reparations matter. This had not been reached when the year came to a close. The allied commission, an international bankers' committee and various individuals struggled with the question throughout the twelve months, but it would be tedious to tell in detail of their efforts. The Germans steadily maintained that complete enforcement of the treaty of Versailles would ruin Germany and be disastrous for the rest of Europe, although Doctor Wirth, the chancellor, held that Germany must and would ultimately pay the reparations bill. Berlin insisted that a long moratorium be granted on all the payments and that an international loan to Germany be arranged. France, depending on the reparations money for reconstruction and continually on the verge of bankruptcy, would not listen to propositions for the reduction of the war bill, and from time to time made preparations to put into effect sanctions against Germany, such as occupying the Ruhr district and the national forests in the Rhineland. Always Great Britain objected to this until late in the year, when Bonar Law

had succeeded Lloyd George as prime minister. Then, at a conference of the allied premiers in London, Bonar Law gave the French to understand that, though Britain could not approve of military measures against Germany, she would not actively oppose them if the Germans defaulted in the reparations payments due in January. The conference adjourned to meet in Paris on January 2 and Premier Poincare intimated that he might be satisfied with milder measures. About this time it was stated in Washington that the United States was looking for a way to help out Europe without entangling herself in alliances, but nothing definite was suggested and Europe was skeptical.

On April 10 an economic and financial conference, called by the allied supreme council, opened in Genoa. Germany and Russia were invited to participate, under certain restrictions, but soon after the sessions began the delegates of those two nations concluded a treaty canceling their war debts and the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and establishing full diplomatic relations. Surprised and angered, the great powers, despite the protests of the neutrals, barred the Germans from further participation in the discussion of Russian affairs, which was the most important subject before the conference then. The allied nations offered to give financial aid to Russia under certain conditions, but Belgium refused to agree to this and a day or two later the French withdrew their assent, charging that Lloyd George was practicing trickery to gain control of the Russian oil fields. Meanwhile the soviet delegates were making such excessive demands that the uselessness of further negotiations became evident and the conference adjourned after adopting an eight months' truce with Russia.

Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Turkish nationalists, who had disavowed all the doings of the Turkish government at Constantinople, spent the summer in secretly preparing for a great offensive against the Greeks in Anatolia. They opened the attack on August 23 and took the enemy completely by surprise. Within one week the Greek armies had been routed and driven back to Smyrna and other coast positions and Athens was asking for an armistice and agreeing to get out of Asia Minor. Kemal occupied Smyrna on September 9 and five days later a large part of the city was destroyed by flames. At first the Turkish troops were blamed for this, but later developments indicated the conflagration was started by the fleeing Greeks and by looters. Great Britain, which had been sponsor for the Greek venture in Asia Minor, was alarmed by the expressed intention of the nationalists to take possession of Constantinople and the rest of the old Turkish empire, and she called on her dominions and France, Italy, Serbia, Rumania and Greece to join her in the defense of the Dardanelles. France, which had been giving aid and comfort to the Turks, and Italy objected to military operations against the Kemalists, and some of the British dominions were noticeably cool. However, Britain hurried reinforcements to her land and naval forces in the Near East and let the Turk and the world know that she would act alone if necessary. The allies on September 23 invited the nationalists to a peace conference, agreeing to return to them Constantinople, Adrianople and eastern Thrace in return for the guaranteed freedom of the straits. Kemal insisted that Russia must be included, and the allies agreed that the soviet government should participate in settlement of the question of the Dardanelles. After several trying days, when war seemed almost unavoidable, the allies and nationalists met at Mudania on October 3 to arrange an armistice. A week later a protocol was signed providing for the evacuation of eastern Thrace by Greece within 15 days, and its delivery to Turkey within 45 days, and, yielding to the Kemalists the civil control of Constantinople pending a peace conference. This conference opened in Lausanne, Switzerland, November 20, with the prospect of being long in session. The United States declined full participation, but sent Ambassador Child, Minister Grew and Admiral Bristol to guard the interests of America and Americans, these being especially in connection with the oil fields of Mosul. The conference had to deal with the frontiers of the Turkish state, both in Europe and in Mesopotamia, where the oil fields are located, and with the control of the straits and the safeguarding of the Christian minorities in Turkey. By the middle of December the conferees were well on the way to agreement, Turkey had promised to join the League of Nations as soon as peace was signed, and the treaty was in process of being drafted.

On May 15 the conference to settle the old Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru opened in Washington, and in due time came to a successful conclusion, adopting a compromise plan suggested by Secretary Hughes. Colombia and Venezuela settled their boundary dispute on April 9. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Albania were recognized by the United States as sovereign states on July 27.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

With Michael Collins as its head, the provisional government of the Irish Free State was established in January, after Dail Eireann had accepted the treaty with England and De Valera had refused to accede. Immediately the republicans, now rebels, started a warfare that lasted throughout the year and was marked by innumerable assassinations and other outrages. The Free State forces gradually gained possession of most of the territory where the rebels were strong and the fighting degenerated into bushwhack-

ing. On August 22 President Collins was killed in an ambush and William Cosgrave was elected to succeed him. He offered amnesty to the rebels, but they decided to "fight to the death." Erskine Childers, chief aid of De Valera, was captured and executed, as were other republican leaders. The Irish Free State formally came into being on December 6, with Timothy Healy as governor general.

Prime Minister Lloyd George held power through all the vicissitudes of the year until October 19. On that day the conservatives in parliament decided to abandon the coalition and act in future as a separate party. The premier was thus deprived of his majority and promptly resigned, with his cabinet. A Bonar Law, chosen leader of the conservatives, succeeded him, formed a new ministry and called an election for November 15. At the polls he won control of parliament. The laborites made great gains and became the "opposition party."

Under the leadership of Benito Mussolini, the Fascists of Italy, organized primarily to protect the country against the communists, fought a long and successful battle. Gaining steadily in strength, notably by the accession of many thousands of working men, they saved the industries of Italy from the Reds, and finally, dissatisfied with the weak policies of Premier Facta, compelled his resignation on October 26. Mussolini was made premier and at once set to work to restore the prosperity of the country. The king and chamber of deputies gave him full power to put into effect his contemplated reforms and economic measures, and as he had the support of most of the people, the prospects for Italy were bright.

Greece's disaster in Asia Minor resulted in the second abdication of King Constantine on September 26, in the face of a revolt by the returning troops. Next day the crown prince, George, was sworn in as king and a new government installed. The revolutionists in control caused the arrest of various former cabinet officers and generals on the charge of high treason in connection with the debacle in Anatolia, and six of them, including three former premiers, were condemned to death. Great Britain tried vainly to prevent the execution and then broke off relations with Greece, probably glad to get rid of an embarrassing alliance. Prince Andrew, uncle of the king, also was tried and condemned, but escaped with exile.

M. Briand resigned as premier of France on January 12 because his policies at the Cannes conference were opposed. He was succeeded by M. Poincare, whose policies included strict enforcement of the treaty of Versailles.

Pope Benedict XV died on January 22, and on February 2 the Sacred College met in Rome to choose his successor. Four days later Cardinal Achille Ratti, archbishop of Milan, was elected, and on February 12 he was crowned pope as Pius XI.

To the account of affairs in Turkey related above is to be added the downfall of the sultan. Considered by the Ankara government to be a tool of the British, and consequently a traitor, he was deposed on November 1. The sovereignty of the nation was declared to be in the hands of the people and the name changed from Ottoman empire to State of Turkey. The deposed ruler took refuge on Malta. On November 18 his nephew, Abdul Medjid Effendi, was elected caliph of the Moslem church.

Germany devoted herself through the year largely to efforts to evade the payment of reparations, to determined work to regain her foreign trade, and to the printing of innumerable billions of paper marks. The value of the mark fluctuated widely, reaching a low level of more than eight thousand for a dollar. On June 24 Dr. Walter Rathenau, foreign minister, was assassinated in Berlin by reactionaries. Chancellor Wirth and his cabinet were forced out of office November 14 and Wilhelm Cuno became chancellor with a ministry in which the socialists and communists were not included.

On December 9 Gabriel Narutowicz was elected president of Poland to succeed General Pilsudski. He was duly inaugurated, amid scenes of great disorder and on December 16 was assassinated by an artist.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

As has been said above, the people of the United States, despite the fact that they were relatively prosperous, were not contented. Taxes, rentals and the prices of the necessities of life remained too high, and the farmer especially complained because he did not receive enough for the products of his soil. As usual, the unrest expressed itself at the polls. What many considered the conservatism of the Harding administration was blamed, with or without reason. As the primary elections in various states came along, the voters saw and seized their chance, and frequently the more conservative candidates were beaten by so-called progressives. Albert J. Beveridge defeated Senator New in Indiana; Lynn J. Frazier defeated Senator McComb in North Dakota; and Senators Johnson of California and La Follette of Wisconsin were triumphantly renominated—and there were many other such instances. It was generally predicted that the Democrats would win big victories in the election on November 7, and the results justified the forecast. In both house and senate the Republican majority was tremendously reduced. Such well known figures as DuPont, Kellogg, Townsend, Calder, Pomeroy and Polk were retired. A feature of the election was the immense majority rolled up for Al Smith, Democratic candidate for the governorship of New York.

Efforts to enforce the prohibition law and violations of it absorbed a vast amount of time and money, and it may be the difficulties encountered by the government in this strengthened the cause of the organizations formed to bring about the "liberalization" of the enforcement act so as to permit the manufacture and use of beers and light wines, and ultimately the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment itself. On October 8 Attorney General Daugherty ruled liquor off all American ships throughout the world and declared foreign ships could not enter American ports if they carried liquor, sealed or unsealed. Great commotion ensued, but the ruling was upheld by Federal Judge Hand in New York. The cases initiated in behalf of various steamship companies were carried to higher courts, and enforcement of the ruling against foreign vessels was temporarily held up.

The Supreme court on February 27 ruled that the woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution was constitutional, and on May 1 it upheld the packers' control act. June 5 it handed down an important opinion to the effect that labor organizations can be sued for violations of the Sherman anti-trust law. By a decision announced on November 13 Japanese are not eligible to naturalization. Associate Justice John A. Clarke resigned September 4, to devote himself to promotion of United States membership in the League of Nations, and former Senator George H. Sutherland of Utah was appointed to succeed him. On October 24 Associate Justice Day also resigned, having been made umpire on the American-German claims commission. President Harding selected Pierce Butler, an eminent lawyer of St. Paul, Minn., to fill the vacancy.

Associate Justice Pitney resigned December 16 on account of ill health. Kenesaw M. Landis, the able and spectacular federal district judge of Chicago, left the bench on March 1 to take the position of high commissioner of organized baseball. His place was not filled until July 11, when James H. Wilkerson was appointed.

One man left the President's cabinet—Postmaster Will Hays, who quit to become supreme head of the moving picture industry. Dr. Hubert Work succeeded him. Gen. Charles M. Daves retired from the position of director of the budget July 1, General Lord taking the post.

One of the most shocking events of the year took place in Illinois on June 22. Strikebreakers and guards at a coal mine at Herrin, Williamson county, after being attacked by striking miners, surrendered and 19 of them were at once brutally massacred. The community and some of its officials seemed largely in sympathy with the murderers and for a long time it was doubtful whether they would be brought to justice. The state law officers took charge and in September many of the members of the mob were indicted.

Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, whose right to a seat in the senate was upheld by that body on January 12, grew weary of the continual fight made to unseat him and resigned on November 18. Governor Groesbeck appointed Mayor James Couzens of Detroit to fill out the term.

For the first time in history the United States senate had a woman senator. When Tom Watson of Georgia died Governor Hardwick appointed Mrs. W. H. Felton, a veteran suffragist, to the vacancy, pending an election. W. F. George was elected to the place, but when congress met in extra session he withheld his credentials long enough for Mrs. Felton to be sworn in and serve one day.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

One of the first acts of congress in the year was the passage of the foreign debt refunding bill, with a limit for payment set at 25 years. The house in January also passed the Dyer anti-lynching bill, but it got no further until December, when the Democrats in the senate filibustered it to death. The co-operative marketing bill was enacted in February. On March 23 the house passed the soldiers' bonus bill and, after a long and bitter fight, it went through the senate on August 31. President Harding had warned congress the measure was entirely unacceptable to him, chiefly because it provided no means of raising the money to pay the bonus, and on September 19 he vetoed it. The house overrode the veto, but the senate sustained it. The agitation for such legislation was incessant, however, and new bills were introduced before the year closed.

Appropriation bills for the army and navy, providing for 133,000 and 89,000 enlisted men, respectively, were passed; and \$17,000,000 was appropriated for soldiers' hospitals.

The tariff revision bill of course took a long time in the making. It finally was completed and was signed by the President on September 21. One notable feature is a provision giving the President power to lower or raise certain rates when he thinks conditions of foreign trade warrant.

Congress adjourned on September 22, and as it had failed to take any action on a ship subsidy measure, the President called an extra session to meet on November 20, mainly to consider such a bill. The house passed it on November 20. The extra session merged into the regular session on December 4.

In his message to congress President Harding called for strict enforcement of the prohibition law, a thoroughgoing agricultural credit system, improvement of transportation and outlawing of railroad strikes and provision for drafting in war all national resources. The ship subsidy bill ran up against a determined opposition in the senate. The house on December

18 passed the naval appropriation bill carrying \$325,000,000.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL

Bulking large in the affairs of America were the two big strikes, of the railway shopmen and the coal miners. In effect at the same time, they seriously threatened the national well-being by disrupting traffic and causing a country-wide shortage of fuel.

Unable to reach an agreement with the mine operators on the wage scale, the miners, both anthracite and bituminous, went on strike April 1. June and July President Harding conferred with representatives of both sides, and proposed that the men return to work at the old wages and that the new scale be arbitrated. His plan being rejected, he told the operators to reopen their mines under protection of federal troops and the flag. In only a few cases was this done. There were numerous local conflicts and some killings, and the price of coal threatened to become extortionate. To prevent profiteering the government adopted a plan for the supervision of production and distribution of coal on July 24. Operators and miners of the bituminous fields met at Cincinnati and on August 15 signed an agreement ending the strike, the men winning virtually all their demands. A similar settlement of the anthracite strike was made on September 2. It was admitted that the root of the trouble had not been reached and that another strike in the spring of 1923 was almost a certainty. Since there was still a great shortage of coal, Conrad E. Spens was appointed federal fuel director on September 22.

The railway strike followed an order of the federal railway labor board, issued June 6, reducing the wages of the shopmen about \$60,000,000 a year. Other rail employees had their pay cut proportionately, but the shopmen were chosen to make the fight. They quit work on July 1, and two days later were "outlawed" by the board. On July 14 they were reinforced by the stationary engineers, firemen and oilers. From the beginning the administration strove to bring about a settlement, but both sides were stubborn, the restoration of seniority rights being the main stumbling block. President Harding warned the strikers against interference with mails or interstate transportation, and the agencies of the government were active in enforcing his orders. Finding they could not tie up traffic, the strikers in many regions resorted to extreme violence, and even to murder. In the Far West some of the Brotherhood of Trainmen members co-operated with them until called off by their chiefs. Several trains loaded with passengers were abandoned in the deserts. Finally the government struck a vital blow at the strike. Attorney General Daugherty, on September 1, obtained from Judge Wilkerson in Chicago a sweeping order restraining the shop carriers from interfering in any way with the operation of the railways. Two weeks later the strike was broken when many railroads negotiated separate agreements with the shopmen.

DISASTERS

Many thousands of lives were lost in disasters in 1922, and vast property losses sustained. In January a Greek destroyer was blown up, 50 men perishing; and in Washington 97 persons were killed and 133 injured when a theater roof collapsed under weight of snow. In February 25 men died in a mine explosion at Gates, Pa., and 34 were killed by the fall and explosion of the army dirigible Roma, which had been bought in Italy. On March 15 a great fire in the Chicago business district did damage amounting to \$8,000,000; on March 23 a British submarine sank with 22 men, and on March 29 the famous Church of St. Anne de Beaupre, near Quebec, was burned. April was marked by fatal and destructive floods and tornadoes in the Mississippi river valley and in Texas, and by a severe earthquake in Japan. On April 18 400 carloads of war munitions exploded in Monastir, Serbia, killing hundreds and destroying the center of the city. On May 19 the P. & O. liner Egypt was sunk in collision, 98 lives being lost; and on June 4 67 perished when a Paraguayan excursion steamer blew up. New York city had one of the worst storms of recent years on June 11, about 50 persons being killed. Forty lives were lost in the wreck of a pilgrims' train near Lourdes, France, on August 1; 50,000 Chinese perished in a typhoon at Swatow August 2; 87 were killed in a railway wreck at Sulphur Springs, Mo., on Aug. 5. Great forest fires in Minnesota in August destroyed several small towns. The Japanese cruiser Nitaka went down during a typhoon August 26, with a loss of 800 lives, and three days later 316 perished when a Chilean ship sank near Coquimbo. On August 28, 48 men were entombed in a burning gold mine shaft at Jackson, Cal., and 22 days later all were found dead. Falconara fort, Italy, was destroyed on September 25 by exploding ammunition stores, 174 soldiers being killed. On November 6 a gas explosion in a mine near Spangler, Pa., killed 80 miners, and on November 22 a dust explosion in a mine near Birmingham, Ala., killed 84.

On December 8 a conflagration destroyed the center and much of the residence section of Astoria, Ore., the loss being \$15,000,000.

NECROLOGY

Every month of the year has its list of notable persons taken by death. In January these included: Sir Ernest Shackleton, British explorer; in February: Marquis Okuma, Japanese

statesman; Prince Kalaninole, Hawaiian delegate in congress; Joseph Oliver, grand sire of Odd Fellows; for mer United States Senator J. H. Miller of Nebraska; John T. Kelly, veteran comedian; George B. Selden, inventor of gasoline-driven vehicles; Archbishop Gauthier of Ottawa, Can.; Pope Benedict XV; John Kendrick Bangs, author; Viscount James Bryce; Arthur Nikisch, orchestral conductor; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Seaman (Nellie Bly), and Richard Westcott, United States vice consul in London.

In February: Prince Yamagata, Japanese statesman; E. H. Shaughnessy, second assistant postmaster general; Gen. Christian De Wet, Boer commander in 1899; duke of Leinster; John S. Miller, leading Chicago lawyer; former Senator J. F. Shaforth of Colorado; Viscount Harcourt.

In March: Henry Bataille, French dramatist; Col. John Lambert, steel magnate; Sir John Eaton, Canadian merchant prince; Charles Pope, "glucose king."

In April: Charles, ex-emperor of Austria; Dr. Cyrus Northrup, president emeritus of University of Minnesota; Frederick Villiers, famous war correspondent; Gen. von Falkenhayn, former chief of staff of German army; Henry M. Shady, American sculptor; Sir Ross Smith, Australian aviator; Adrian C. Anson, veteran of baseball; Henry V. Esmond, English playwright; John Ford, editor Asia magazine; E. S. Muller, Chilean statesman; Lord Leopole Mountbatten, cousin of King George; Frederick Van Rensselaer Dey, writer of Nick Carter stories; Paul Deschanel, former president of France; Richard Croker, former chief of Tammany Hall.

In May: John Vance Cheney, poet and essayist; Ada Jones, musical comedy star; former Senator A. J. Gronna of North Dakota; Henry P. Davison, New York financier; J. H. Patterson, head of National Cash Register company; Federal Judge Beverly Evans of Georgia; A. C. Bartlett, prominent Chicagoan.

In June: Mrs. Mary V. Terhune (Marion Harland); W. T. Abbott, Chicago financier; Lillian Russell (Mrs. A. P. Moore), famous stage beauty; R. A. Ballinger, former secretary of the interior; George Carmack, discoverer of Klondike gold fields; Henry T. Oxnard, sugar magnate; Horace E. Hooper, publisher of Encyclopedia Britannica; G. W. Aldrege, collector of the port of New York; F. C. Penfield, former ambassador to Austria; Take Jonsescu, Rumanian statesman; Wu Ting-fang, Chinese diplomat; William Rockefeller, capitalist; S. C. Goas, inventor of printing press.

In July: E. W. Barrett, editor Birmingham Age-Herald; Dr. E. J. Wheelwright, editor Current Opinion; Rev. Dr. J. F. Goucher, educator; Alice Miriam, grand opera star; Col. R. W. Gutrie, oil magnate; Miss Mary N. Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock).

In August: Glenn E. Plumb, noted labor attorney; Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone; United States Senator W. E. Crow of Pennsylvania; former Congressman Lemuel Padgett of Tennessee; Enver Pasha, ex-war minister of Turkey; Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U. S. N.; Arthur Griffith, president of Dail Eireann; John G. Woolley, noted prohibitionist; Lord Northcliffe, English publisher; Levy Mayer, prominent Chicago lawyer; Rollin D. Salisbury, geologist; Genevieve Ward, American tragedienne; Rev. Dr. Henry Couden, chaplain of house of representatives for 25 years; Delavan Smith, publisher Indianapolis News; Dr. Stephen Smith, founder of American Public Health association; F. S. Peabody, Chicago millionaire; Arthur Dawson, American artist; Mrs. Nellie Grant Jones, daughter of Gen. U. S. Grant; W. H. Hudson, British naturalist and author.

In September: Theodore A. Bell, prominent lawyer and politician of San Francisco; Bishop Samuel Fallows of Reformed Episcopal church; Emmet O'Neal, former governor of Alabama; Leon Bonnat, French artist; Enos Mills, American naturalist and author; United States Senator Thomas Watson of Georgia.

In October: Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N.; Walker Hill, banker of St. Louis; Marie Lloyd, English comedienne; Jorge Montt, former president of Chile; Isaac Guggenheim, copper magnate; Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of Outlook; Father Bernard Vaughan, famous Jesuit preacher of London.

In November: Thomas Nelson Page, author and former ambassador to Italy; Alfred Cuyler, prominent railroad man; Jacob Gimbel, merchant prince of New York, Philadelphia and Milwaukee; J. A. L. Gutierrez, Honduran minister to Washington; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, founder of D. A. R.; Bellamy Storer, former diplomat; Richard K. Fox, publisher of Police Gazette; Gen. Luke E. Wright, former secretary of war and governor general of the Philippines; W. G. Sharp, former ambassador to France; Frank Bacon, American actor; George Bronson Howard, playwright and author; Baron Sidney Sonnino, Italian statesman; Henry N. Cary, prominent newspaper man of Chicago; F. C. Nedringhaus, former congressman from Missouri; G. H. Seidmore, United States consul general at Tokyo; Congressman James R. Mann of Illinois.

In December: Dr. W. E. Quine, leading Chicago physician; Cardinal Ignace of Spain; L. B. Prince, former governor of New Mexico; John Wanamaker, famous merchant of Philadelphia and New York; Alexander Robertson, Chicago banker; Jesse M. Overton, capitalist of Nashville, Tenn.; James O. Davidson, former governor of Wisconsin; Lord Marcus Beresford, British horseman; Col. A. E. Bradley, former chief surgeon of the A. E. F.

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Report on State Schools.

Denver.—The total amount paid out for school purposes in the state of Colorado for the year ending June 30, 1922, was \$19,579,543.46, according to the annual report submitted by Miss Katherine L. Craig, state superintendent of public instruction, to Governor Shoup. This sum exceeds the amount paid out the previous year by \$2,417,185.02, and is more than triple the amount paid out in 1910.

The number of children enrolled in the schools in 1922 was 272,633. This is an increase over the number enrolled in 1921 of 3,898, and an increase of 50,710 over the number in 1910. The report also states that the cost of educating the children of the state, per capita amounts to approximately \$72.

The report shows that at present there are 1,922 school districts in the state and these districts are served by a total of 8,977 teachers.

Doctor "Picks Up" Honolulu.

Mobile, Ala.—Dr. F. Marion Ingle of Mobile reported that he had "picked up" Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, very plainly on his radio set.

Col. Humphreys Undergoes Operation.

Col. A. E. Humphreys, wealthy oil man, is ill at his home, 770 Pennsylvania street, as a result of a minor operation he underwent recently. He has been ill for some time, and when his condition was unimproved he decided to undergo the operation. His condition is not serious and members of his family declare that possibly he would be able to return to his office in a couple of weeks.

Banks to Continue Operation.

Vladivostok.—The soviet government of Vladivostok has issued special permits to the larger banks to continue in operation. This order modifies that of a few days ago when all foreign and Russian banks were ordered closed.

Jury Completes Probe.

Washington.—The special District of Columbia grand jury, before which the Department of Justice has presented charges of criminal irregularities in connection with the government's war time contracts, has completed its work and is expected to make a report soon.

Gret Wilson on Birthday.

Washington.—Woodrow Wilson spent the greater part of his sixty-sixth birthday on Dec. 28 quietly in his street home.

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation, it was announced, sent a delegation to the residence of the former President to extend birthday greetings and inform him of progress in its efforts to raise a \$1,000,000 fund to advance ideas enunciated by him while President.

# To Finger-Print Everyone in U.S.

National System of Identification Is Being Urged for This Country by Experts.

TO TAKE ALL OVER FIVE YEARS

Pointed Out It Would Result in Returning to Their Families the Thousands of Unidentified Buried Yearly in Pottery Fields.

What do you think of this scheme to take the finger prints of every man, woman and child in the United States?

Washington, D. C.—A national system of identification is being urged by finger print experts. According to the proposed plan three sets of the prints of each person in this country over five years of age would be taken. One set would be filed at a national bureau of identification at Washington. The second copy would go to a bureau at the capital of the state in which the individual lived. And the third copy would be filed with local officials of his city or county.

With this system, it is claimed, puzzles of identity would be reduced to a minimum. Finger prints can now be so completely classified and filed that when a pattern is presented for identification, file experts can quickly ascertain whether or not the same print is in their collection.

Thus, suppose a man suffering from aphasia were found wandering about the streets of a southern city. People are singularly careless about carrying marks of identification and it might easily happen that a Chicago shop label in a hat would be the only clue to his identity.

The man's finger prints would be taken and compared with prints of the same type in the local city file. If he were not found there, the Chicago bureau of identification would be asked to compare his prints with similar exhibits in their file. If he were not among the residents of Chicago, the national bureau would search its records. Once the man was identified, his next of kin, as named on his finger print card, would be notified.

**Identify the Dead.**  
By a similar process, the majority of unidentified dead could be returned to their families, we are told. Detectives say that every year 40,000 unidentified dead are buried in the pottery fields in this country. More than 100,000 women are reported missing each year while kidnapped and lost children and missing men constitute a serious problem for every community.

An identification bureau, of course, will not make it much easier to locate a person who has disappeared out of his normal environment, leaving no trace. But every such person who turns up unidentified at a police headquarters or hospital or morgue can be almost surely traced through a national finger print system.

Even in cases of drowning and death caused by burns, where a body is most difficult to identify, finger prints can often be of great assistance. Persons who are overtaken by violent death are apt to clench the hands, and the skin of the finger tips is thus protected.

According to H. W. Bennett, print expert of this city, every citizen should realize that a complete national finger printing system would be a valuable protection to him.

Unfortunately only a few classes of people—detectives, bankers, insurance men and police officials, principally—appreciate the importance of conclusive identification. It is not easy to

stir up enthusiasm among the public. Mr. Bennett says, because the average citizen is not personally interested until he has a specific need for identification.

Mr. Bennett explains that the idea of a national system of finger printing is not new. France, like the United States, has been considering the plan, and Argentina already has a working system, though not quite so complete as that proposed for this country.

To start the system, finger prints would have to be taken just as the census is. After that, each year children attaining six years of age could be finger-printed on a fixed date.

**Patterns Never Change.**  
Mr. Bennett says that this age limit is not set because of any change in prints due to growth. An individual's finger print patterns do not change from birth to death, except to become larger. A baby four weeks old can be finger-printed, Mr. Bennett explains, though it is difficult to keep the fingers uncurled sufficiently to make a clear print, and the ridges are so fine that

## Tidal Wave Not Feared at Hilo

Because of Location, Hawaiian City Is in Favorable Position to Observe Disturbances.

PRETTIEST CITY OF ISLANDS

Two Tidal Waves, Following Recent Chilean Earthquakes, Sweep Harbor Without Causing Damage or Uneasiness.

Washington.—Hilo, second city of the Hawaiian Islands, into the harbor of which tidal waves swept on two occasions following the recent Chilean earthquakes, is the subject of the following bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"Situating on land which rises toward a wonderful background formed by the highest island mountains in the world," says the bulletin, "Hilo is in little danger from ten or twelve-foot tidal waves such as those which recently bathed its shores. But, because of its location on the southernmost island of the chain, facing eastward, it was in a most favorable position to observe the results of this mighty phenomenon which raised the level of the earth's greatest ocean seemingly as easily as a carelessly bathed man can splash water from his tub.

**City in Beautiful Setting.**  
"Hiloans claim that their city is the most beautiful in the islands; and it would be difficult to find a more ideal setting. The shores of a broad bay sweep away on both sides of the town like the lines of a hyperbola. In the foreground, as one approaches from the sea, is an idyllic tropical islet that its discoverer might have been forgiven for naming 'Enchanted Isle,' but which, in matter-of-fact English, is called 'Coconut Island.' Back of the city and its bay, fringed with tropical verdure, rise the highlands of the interior to their apex in Mauna Kea, often snow-capped, the highest of island peaks. To the right, numerous streams rush to the sea.

"One reason why Hiloans refused to become alarmed because of an unusual phenomenon of the sea is that they live next door to two of the world's greatest land wonders—the active volcanoes Kilauea and Mauna Loa—and not only have not suffered from their nearness, but have profited greatly because their city is the gateway through which thousands of visitors pass to view these 'tame volcanoes.' An excellent automobile highway leads from Hilo through a majestic forest of tree ferns to a hotel on the brink of Kilauea, about thirty miles away; and a supplemental road actually descends into the huge crater, so that motorists may be driven to the very brink of the bubbling lake of molten lava in the smaller, interior crater.

**Beneficiary of Hawaiian "Magic."**  
"The highway continues on to Mauna, from which have come the great lava flows of prehistoric and historic times that have built up Hilo, youngest of the islands of the Hawaiian group, and make it still an island 'in process of manufacture.' The latest of these lava flows occurred in 1919, when a river of molten stone rushed down the mountain on the opposite side of the island from Hilo and plunged hissing into the sea. For many days the water bubbled, while steam clouds rose. Fish, boiled to a turn, floated nearby and could be picked up by those venturesome enough to row into the hot waters near the fiery cataract.

"In 1880, when Hilo was still largely a native town, its existence was threatened by one of the greatest flows Mauna Loa has ever sent forth. Slowly the white-hot steam advanced straight for the town, until it was less than two miles away. The people were panic-stricken and, as a last resort, appealed to the only surviving princess and priestess of their greatest royal line. She took her stand a mile from the town and declared the flow would stop there. It did. There are Hawaiians who maintain still that Hilo was saved from destruction only because Pele, goddess of the volcano, stopped her fires when her daughter interceded."

**Depth Bombs Used to Destroy Liquor.**  
Tacoma, Wash.—Federal prohibition agents exploded dynamite depth bombs in Puget sound, near here, to foil an attempt to recover from the water a quantity of liquor that had been dumped overboard during the pursuit of a liquor smuggler's boat.

they are not easy to analyze. For a permanent record, therefore, it is considered advisable to wait until the sixth year.

Each print record placed on file in national, state, and local bureaus, would show the name and address and next of kin of the individual. If he changed his address or if the next of kin died or left the country, the local bureau would expect to be notified of changes to be made on the three records. The efficiency of the system would thus depend to some extent on the co-operation of the public in keeping the record correct.—Frederic J. Haskin in the Chicago Daily News.

### Machine Ends Problem for Doubtful Lovers

No longer need the doubtful lover remain doubtful. An apparatus being perfected by Dr. Albert Abrams, physician, of San Francisco, Cal., will mechanically answer the question of whether love exists in an individual, and if so, how much. The machine measures love by recording the vibration felt by the "patient" when he concentrates his thoughts on the girls of his acquaintance.

## GOOD HIGHWAYS

MONEY FOR IMPROVED ROADS

West Virginia Votes Favorably on Proposition to Raise \$60,000,000 for Improvements.

Sixty million dollars for a system of state-wide highways.

Last year the taxpayers of West Virginia authorized by an overwhelming popular referendum, the sale of bonds to raise this huge sum in order that the vast natural resources of their mountains might find an open route to market. During 1922 the state legislature authorized the appropriation of \$15,000,000 for construction of new concrete roads through the worst of



Concrete Road Along Tug River With 9-Foot Slab at Center of Roadway.

the rock counties and it is probable that in 1923 the assembly will vote to spend at least \$20,000,000 additional for new construction of hard surface highways.

Rich in coal, oil, natural gas and attendant industries such as glass manufacturing and foundries, West Virginia has never been in a position to gain the best results from its stored wealth through its lack of good roads system and the virtual isolation of many of its richest counties from the outside world save through industrial rail connection.

Travelers in the hills often were forced to ride twenty and thirty miles from one town to another on horse back, while some communities were able to buy clothing and provisions only once or twice a year. The rock strewn mud bottom roads in the central section of the state were impassable during the winter and early spring and many tragic deaths have been charged against their treacherous footing.

The first step was taken along the Tug river, near the Kentucky line, where the greatest coal producing mines are in operation. At Welch and in other McDowell county towns, the scenes of many of West Virginia's bitterest mine battles, the first all concrete link was laid. Engineers faced terrific problems of construction and in the service of supplies, but the first year's program was put through on schedule despite handicaps. The pits of McDowell county now have an easy means of access to the low country and production at the mines is increasing every month since the new system was placed in operation.

It is planned to make the roads in terlock at points not served by regular freight and passenger trains at first and to follow up this original net work with a complete system of trade routes in succeeding years. Work will be concentrated on the central and western end of the state at first.

### CONSTRUCT 18-FOOT BRIDGES

Some of 12 and 16 Feet Have Been Built to Economize, but Proven Short-Sighted.

Few highway bridges with a width of roadway less than 18 feet are now being constructed on improved roads, according to engineers of the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. In the past some of 12 feet and a good many of 16-foot width have been constructed in an effort to economize, but it has proved short-sighted economy. Only one line of traffic can pass over a 12-foot roadway and 16 feet of width will not accommodate two lines in safety. Many of the states such as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and Massachusetts have found it advisable in replacing old bridges on important roads to make them wide enough to accommodate three and four lines of traffic.

### FALL FRESHENING IN FAVOR

Cows Not Only Lead in Production of Milk and Butterfat, but Also Produce More.

Cows that freshen in the fall not only lead in production of milk and butterfat, but also produce more income over cost of feed than cows freshening at any other time of the year, according to Horace M. Jones, extension dairy specialist at South Dakota state college.



## Is Winter Time Your Backache Time? Does Your Back Foretell Every Change of the Weather? Do You Feel Old and Stiff and Suffer Sharp, Rheumatic Pains? Then Look to Your Kidneys!

ARE winter months your backache months? Does every cold, chill or attack of grip leave you lame, aching and all worn out? Does your back throb and ache until it seems you just can't keep going another day?

Then look to your kidneys! Grip, colds and chills throw a heavy strain on the kidneys. They overload the blood with poisons and impurities that the kidneys have to filter off. The kidneys weaken under this rush of new work; become congested and inflamed.

It's little wonder, then, that every cold finds you suffering with torturing backache, rheumatic pains, headaches, dizziness and annoying bladder irregularities.

Don't wait! Delay may lead to serious or chronic kidney sickness. Realize that your kidneys have weakened in fighting the cold-created poisons and give them the help they need. Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills today. Doan's have helped thousands at such times and should help you. Ask your neighbor!

### "Use Doan's," Say These Good Folks:

MRS. J. P. MONDRAGON, Virginia Ave., Gunnison, Colo., says: "I caught a severe cold and it settled in my back and kidneys. My back was so sore I could hardly bend. When I tried to lift anything, or do any sweeping, it almost killed me. I had such dizzy headaches, I could hardly see. I went to a doctor and the pills he gave me didn't help. A friend told me about Doan's Kidney Pills, so I purchased a box. They made my kidneys well and the cure they brought has been a sure one."

ROBERT JONES, 442 E. Meyers Ave., Cripple Creek, Colo., says: "Heavy lifting and catching cold while working out in storms put my kidneys in bad condition. My back began to weaken and hurt me. I never felt well and every once in a while I was taken suddenly by sharp piercing pains and could not move for a minute. My eyes blurred and when I put my arms above my head I felt an ache between my shoulders. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they cured me of this attack."

# Doan's Kidney Pills

At all dealers, 60c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chemists, Buffalo, N. Y.

## 10 Cents Insures Fresh Charm to Old Shawls

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES—dyes or tints as you wish

**A Born Salesman.**  
A small boy was complaining to a sympathetic neighbor of his father's suddenly acquired penuriousness. He wasn't giving his offspring money for ice cream and soda water as before and the latter was greatly stirred over the change in his parent's nature. "Papa's saving his money, but I tell him it's foolish," he observed. "Saving, eh?" commented the neighbor. "Yes. Papa says he's saving to buy a baby, but I think I'll be able to talk him out of it."—American Legion Weekly.

**His Mother's Kisses.**  
One of the community chest workers was making out her report and her small son was standing at her side. When he saw her making crosses alongside some of the names, he said: "Why, mother, are you making so many kisses?"—Indianapolis News.

**Cause for Worry.**  
"She must be terribly worried." "Rather! In two years she has aged fully six months."—Brace Bits.

### CAME TO HIM NATURALLY

**Absent-Minded Man's Ingenious Reason for Making Use of Profane Combination for Safe.**

E. Fernier d'Albe is the inventor of the optophone, a machine which, by transforming print into light rays and thence into musical sounds, permits the blind to read.

Professor d'Albe said, modestly in an interview in New York:

"Yes, my optophone is rather ingenious. It is almost as ingenious as your American business man who used for the combination of his safe the queer words, 'Oh, hell!'"

"A lady asked him why he used such a queer combination as that. He answered:

"I have a very poor memory, and so, you see, ma'am, whenever I forget the combination it comes to me."

One way to keep your credit good is to pay your debts promptly.

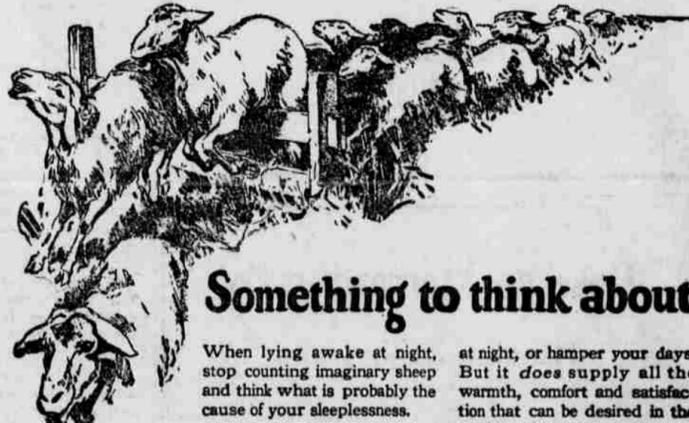
Nothing is done in which there yet remains something to be done.

**Carfare.**  
For hours they had been together on her front porch. The moon cast its tender gleam down on the young and handsome couple who sat strangely far apart. He sighed. She sighed. Finally:  
"I wish I had money, dear," he said. "I'd travel."  
"Impulsively, she slipped her hand into his; then, rising swiftly, she sped in the house. Agast, he looked at his hand. In his palm lay a nickel."—Harvard Lampoon.

**Smart Stuff.**  
Smith—My word! They're sending animals through the mails!  
Brown—Don't be silly. They can't do that.  
Smith—There's a seal on this letter!  
—Wheeler's Magazine.

**Time Drags.**  
"Mother will be here this afternoon for a few days." Husband—"That's the way it always seems."

It doesn't follow that, if you have a good opinion of yourself, you should have a poor one of others.



## Something to think about

When lying awake at night, stop counting imaginary sheep and think what is probably the cause of your sleeplessness.

at night, or hamper your days. But it *does* supply all the warmth, comfort and satisfaction that can be desired in the mealtime beverage.

Both coffee and tea contain a drug element that irritates a sensitive nervous system, often causing restless nights and drowsy, irritable days.

Your grocer sells Postum in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) prepared instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages) for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared; made by boiling fully 20 minutes.

A delicious, hot cup of Postum contains nothing that can deprive you of restful sleep



## Postum FOR HEALTH

"There's a Reason"

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Incorporated Battle Creek, Michigan



## Medal Awarded Heroine of Flood



Announcement has just been made of the awarding of the Vall medal for heroism to ten employees of the American Bell Telephone company. Among those thus recognized is Mrs. Josephine Pryor, chief operator of the Mountain States Telephone company at Pueblo, Col., for the "courage, devotion to duty and resourcefulness in time of danger" she displayed during the terrible flood of June, 1921. Mrs. Pryor also receives \$250.

# THE RESERVE ADVOCATE

Entered as second-class matter at the post-office at Reserve, New Mexico, under set of Congress of March 2, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year in Advance.....\$2.00

## Local News

Miss Deatron Campbell returned Monday after a pleasant week in Luna.

Miss Jesse Hale returned from Denver Sunday, and reports a very enjoyable trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith and Maurice Bloom made a very pleasant trip to Luna Sunday.

Miss Gladys Riley returned from Clovis Sunday, looking very lonesome for her sister Elizabeth would not come back with her.

Miss Ruby Servis who spent the past week with the Smith's returned home Monday.

Mrs. Pearl B. Grady came home Monday after a weeks visit with her son in Albuquerque.

J. R. Gaunt left for Los Angeles Saturday evening.

Abb Alexander and family are moving to town this week.

Mrs. J. B. Gaunt who spent Christmas in El Paso returned home Monday.

Neal Smith made a business trip to Socorro Saturday.

FOR SALE.—Pure bred Rhode Island Red cockrels, 10 months old—good strain, rich in color, price \$5 each postpaid to any point in Catron or Socorro Counties. Address P. O. Box 300 Reserve N. M.

### FIRE AT FAIRVIEW

Fire destroyed the entire stock of goods belonging to Frank H. Winston, merchant at Fairview, on Friday night. He has re-opened business in the old Blun store building.

The Roy Graves baby is reported quite ill.

Young McNeil left Thursday morning for Red Lake.

Chas. Cooney, of Rosedale, was a business visitor here Tuesday.

The Bryson family have moved into the Clemens property south of town.

Mrs. Adolfo Torres left Thursday morning for Socorro where she will visit her sisters.

The Lawrence Medley family spent several days in town this week, returning to the ranch Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt Barndollar returned Friday night from El Paso, where they spent the Christmas holidays.

Ted Coker, of Savoya Canyon north of Datil, is spending a few days in town this week looking after business interests.

Charles Chadwick, livestock buyer of Albuquerque, was in Magdalena Friday and Saturday and shipped out 5,000 sheep.

Adolfo Torres, merchant, and son Juan, who has been elected county Assessor, left Friday for Santa Fe where they will attend the inauguration.

Mrs. H. E. Peckenpaugh and daughter, Jean, have returned to Magdalena after spending the holidays with Mr. Peckenpaugh, at the Tulerosa Ranger Station.

Mrs. Roy Joplin and son and her sisters Irma, Fern and Fay Thurman, returned from Albuquerque where they spent Christmas with their sister, Mrs. Oscar Becker.

Mrs. Juan A. Garcia Jr., and son Donald, left Tuesday for Gallup, New Mexico, where they will reside. Berle and Clarita are attending school at the Convent in Socorro.

Mrs. Will Baum and daughters, Fay and Oleta, have returned to Magdalena after spending a week visiting her brother, Mr. MacDonald and family on their ranch east of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Reynolds and son came in from Datil Tuesday. They will remain here for a few days attending to business interests.

Miss Clara Armijo left Monday, for Socorro where she is attending school at the convent, after spending the holidays here with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Suite left Tuesday for Olney, Texas, where they will visit for about six months. Johnny Waller accompanied them as far as Wichita Falls.

Mrs. Baas is discontinuing her hemstitching shop in the north end of town for the next few months. She will move her hemstitching machine to her home where she will fill all orders.

Miss Velma Dickens returned to Albuquerque Wednesday after spending the Christmas vacation here visiting her mother, Mrs. Ed. Dickens. Miss Velma is attending the Albuquerque High School.

Miss Elizabeth Pender, who is teaching school in Santa Fe county left Sunday to resume her duties, after spending a most delightful vacation here, a guest in the Dr. McCreary home.

Ed. Dickens, who is spending the winter with his sons on their ranch west of Datil, was in town for a few days getting supplies and spent New Years with his family. He left for the ranch Wednesday morning.

J. G. Stuppi returned from Albuquerque Sunday night, where he was called by the serious illness of his daughter, Gladys, who underwent an operation at the Presbyterian hospital last week. Her condition is greatly improved and she will soon be out of danger.

Miss Charlotte Lowenstein has returned to her home in Socorro after spending the past two weeks here, a guest in the R. H. Hoffman home. Miss Alta B. Hoffman accompanied her home and spent several days visiting in Socorro, returning home Wednesday morning.

Otis Watson, of Horse Springs, is a business visitor here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Perry, of Fairview, are spending a few days in town.

Frank Davis, Jack Bidwell, Ernest Bowers, Mr. Burkhardt and Henselich Hall left Thursday morning for the Republic Mine.

Dewey Dismukes and Paxton Whitmore were business visitors here Tuesday.

Sid Martin, who has been visiting at Clebourne Texas for the past few months, returned to Magdalena Monday. He left for his homestead near the Point of Rocks on Wednesday.

## STORIES OF GREAT INDIANS

By Elmo Scott Watson

### STANDING BEAR WINS LIBERTY BY HABEAS CORPUS WRIT

ONCE upon a time a writ of habeas corpus was invoked in behalf of an Indian and the decision in his case marked a new epoch in the conduct of our Indian affairs. That man was Standing Bear (Mon-chu-non-zhin), chief of the Poncas.

In 1877 the government decided to remove Standing Bear's people from their ancestral homes in Nebraska to Indian Territory. In spite of his opposition, he and nine other chiefs were taken south to choose a reservation. They would not select a place, whereupon the agent refused them transportation home.

At night they slept in haystacks, shivering with the cold. Their only food was raw corn which they found in the fields. Their moccasins wore out. After 50 days they reached the Otoe reservation in Nebraska and as they walked into the agent's office they left bloody footprints on the floor. Ten days later they rode wearily into their home camp on ponies which the Otoes had given them.

In their absence an official of the Indian department arrived to remove the Poncas by force. Accepting the inevitable, Standing Bear prepared to retrace his steps. After a terrible journey, during which two of Standing Bear's children died, the discouraged Poncas settled in their new homes. Within a year a third of the tribe perished. Then Standing Bear's favorite son died. In January, 1879, he took the bones of his sons, and started once more to Nebraska.

Two months later they arrived destitute at the Omaha reservation. They borrowed land and seed from the Omahas and were preparing to put in a crop when soldiers appeared to arrest and return them to Indian Territory. Then public sentiment intervened. Two white lawyers offered to defend the Poncas and sued out a writ of habeas corpus.

Although attorneys for the Indian department contended that Indians were "not persons within the meaning of the law," Judge Dundy ruled against them and ordered the prisoners released. "Once I avenged my wrongs with the tomahawk," said Standing Bear, "but the white man's way is better. I lay the tomahawk down forever."

By this time Standing Bear's case had attracted national attention and a senate investigation of the Ponca removal resulted in restoring them to their old homes. Here September 8, 1908, Standing Bear died at the age of eighty years.

### "LAYS IT TO THE TARIFF

Said the big red rooster  
To the little brown hen:  
"This egg shell's too thin.  
Don't do it again."  
Said the little brown hen:  
"I've got to go slow;  
Lime's so expensive—  
The Tariff, you know."

### MORE DRILLERS FOR OIL FIELDS

Four more drillers, in the employ of the Texas-Magdalena Company, have arrived here. They have gone out to the drilling site at Red Lake. They are accompanied by their families.

Harold, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hudson, who has been quite ill for several days is now convalescent.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Hillard have moved from the Clemens ranch, south of town and are now occupying rooms at the Hall Hotel.

E. E. Jack, teacher of Science and Mathematics at the High School, has returned home after spending his vacation in Albuquerque.

Mrs. Frank Knoblock Sr. who has been on the sick list is improving nicely.

Mrs. Fred Martin, of west of Datil, was doing some shopping in town Tuesday.

Miss Alma Paulsen, teacher of the sixth grade, returned to Magdalena, after spending her Christmas vacation in Las Vegas visiting home folks.

Thomas Wells Howard returned to his home in Fort Worth, Friday after remaining in Magdalena since September. While here he made final proof on his homestead located twenty two miles west of town.

W. T. McClure was called home from Roswell Monday night on account of the illness of his son, Hubert. Mr. McClure made the trip in seven hours and fifteen minutes, only stopping the engine long enough to eat supper. Hubert's condition is much improved at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Laney, Miss Annie Laney and W. S. Laney passed through Magdalena, Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Laney were returning to their home at Grants, N. M. after spending the holidays with relatives at Luna Valley. W. S. Laney was en route to Albuquerque on business.

### ADVANCE IN RUBBER

There is reason to believe that rubber, which has been very plentiful and cheap of late, will soon advance in price. Too much rubber has been raised in the East, particularly in the Malay Peninsula, where a great many large rubber plantations were started when the rise of the automobile business promised to increase greatly the demand for rubber. For some time crude rubber has been selling for about fourteen cents a pound, which is considerably less than it costs to produce it. The British colonial office has now come to relief of the distressed planters with a scheme for forcing a reduction in the crop. It will put an export tax of seven cents a pound on rubber exported in excess of sixty per cent of the normal crop. If that does not produce the desired effect the tax will be applied to a still larger share of the amount produced, and so on until the price of crude rubber approximates twenty-five cents a pound. Henceforth we must expect to pay more for our overshoes and automobile tires.

### DEATH OF LEANDRO BACA

Leandro Baca, son of Steve Baca, died in Magdalena Monday afternoon after a prolonged illness. He was a grandson of Leandro Baca, of Quemado who was the first sheriff of Catron county.

The funeral was held from the Catholic church on Tuesday afternoon. His wife survives him.

### WORK AT REPUBLIC MINE

The new concentrating mill at the Republic Mine started operations Monday, New Years day. All concentrates will be brought here, the nearest railroad point, or shipped by motor truck to El Paso. They have a two foot vein of good ore on the south drift on the 100 foot level.

All supplies will be furnished from this point.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, December 21, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that John McDow, of Greens Gap, New Mexico, who, on January 15, 1918, made Homestead Entry No. 013585, for W 1/2 NW 1/4; NE 1/4 NW 1/4; N 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec. 12; S 1/2 SW 1/4; SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 1; and on September 20, 1921, made Add'l Homestead Entry No. 021950, for SE 1/4 SE 1/4; N 1/2 S 1/2; S 1/2 NW 1/4; SW 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 1, Township 3 S., Range 13 W., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the United States Commissioner, at Magdalena, New Mexico, on the 8th day of February, 1923.

Claimant names as witnesses: Roy Moore, Roy Owens, L. B. Moore, and Jack Mathers, all of Greens Gap New Mexico.

Nemecla Ascarate, Register. 12-30.-1-27.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, December 21, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. Mary Lawrence, for herself and other heirs of Daniel M. Faulk, deceased, of Greens Gap, New Mexico, who, on December 17, 1917, made Homestead Entry No. 017238, for W 1/2 NW 1/4 Sec. 21, and on May 26, 1922, made Add'l Homestead Entry No. 022048, for SE 1/4 SW 1/4; SE 1/4 S 1/2 NE 1/4; E 1/2 NW 1/4, Sec. 21; and on October 19, 1922, made Add'l Homestead Entry No. 023983, for N 1/2 SW 1/4; SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 21; NW 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 28, Township 2 S., Range 12 W., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the United States Commissioner, at Magdalena, New Mexico, on the 10th day of February, 1923.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charles A. Kelsey, Frank Pullen, Jas. W. Cowart, and R. L. Owens, all of Greens Gap, New Mexico.

Nemecla Ascarate, Register. 12-30.-1-27.

### IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF CATRON, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mahalah Graham, deceased.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1922 appointed executor of the estate of Mahalah Ann Graham, deceased, by Hon. Florentino Jiron, Probate Judge of Catron County, New Mexico.

Therefore all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same in the manner provided by law, within one year from date of said appointment or the same will be barred.

ABB ALEXANDER, Executor. 12-16-1-6.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, December 1, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that David Jiron, of Reserve, New Mexico, who, on December 30, 1921, made homestead entry No. 023172, for S 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 24; S 1/2 S 1/2, NE 1/4 SW 1/4; SE 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 28, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before T. C. Turk, United States Commissioner, at Reserve, New Mexico, on the 20th day of January, 1923.

Claimant names as witnesses: Florentino Jiron, Fidel M. Aragon, Julian Jiron and Benilado Aragon all of Quemado, New Mexico.

Nemecla Ascarate, Register. 12-7-1-4.

# YOUR PROTECTION

YOU NOT ONLY PROTECT YOUR savings, but you get paid for doing so when you have a savings account at this bank.

Money that's idle means money wasted. Put your saving to work and watch the interest grow. We watch both the principal and interest for you and believe you of all the banking worries.

SAFETY—HONESTY—COURTESY—SERVICE

## THE RESERVE STATE BANK

## When in Need

Of anything in the line of

## General Merchandise

GIVE US A TRIAL

## T. C. TURK, Reserve, N.M.

## MAGDALENA MERCANTILE COMPANY

The Cash Store

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, FARM IMPLEMENTS

## MEAT MARKET

GASOLINE FILLING STATION

Mail Orders Solicited and Promptly Filled

MAGDALENA, NEW MEXICO

## The Reserve Garage

General Repairing, Lathe Work  
Oxy-Acetylene Welding

Gas, Oils, Accessories and Supplies  
Compare our prices with others

EVERY JOB GUARANTEED

Phone No. 3.

A. G. HILL, Manager

# The Socorro State Bank

Socorro, N. M.

The Bank of Personal Service

RESOURCES OVER \$500,000.

## Reserve Mercantile Co.

Hamilton Brown Shoes

New Stock Ladies' Oxfords

Endicott-Johnson shoes	Creamery butter
Silk and wool hose	Fresh cheese
Outing flannels	Honeydew mellons
Sweaters	and
Winter clothing	Other perishable goods

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION