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Columbus Courier, 07-05-1918

The Mitchell Co.

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The Columbus Courier

Vol. VIII.

Columbus, Luna County, New Mexico, July 5, 1918

No. 3

POWERS-KID ROSS BOUT DECIDED A DRAW

The fifteen round bout between Frankie Powers, of El Paso, and Clarence Kid Ross of the Twenty-Fourth Infantry, staged here Thursday evening resulted in a draw. Ross led the fight all the way through and the only position in which he was out-boxed was in the clinches.

Ross is no match for Powers in close range fighting, neither is Powers able to combat the 24th fighter at long range. In the opinion of the fans Ross had the bout by a shade, but by so narrow a margin that the decision was very popular. Henry Davis acted as the third man in the ring. He said after the bout that if there was any difference Ross was the better man, though the contest was so close that he could not give him the decision.

This match was staged by Davis as a qualifying trial to select the best man in the south-west to meet the champion—Speed Ball Hayden. In the opinion of the large majority of those who witnessed the bout neither of the men have a chance to win from the champion, but some believe that Ross has a fair chance. Ross will give Hayden a harder scrap than any man he has gone into the ring with for a long time, and there is a possibility of Ross winning on points.

Kid Reyes of El Paso put up one of the hardest scraps against Bob Cabell seen here for many a day. Cabell was given the decision which was very unpopular. The general opinion was that of the ten rounds Reyes had the last five by a wide margin, Bob had the first three rounds and the other three were even. The bout was fast from first to last and a return match will prove a big drawing card.

Sam Chapin and the War Baby put on a three round exhibition bout that was a hummer. Chapin weighed ninety pounds while his opponent weighed one hundred. The lighter boy was given the decision.

Battling Hall was awarded a decision over Big Jip Capera in a slow four round bout. These men fought once before and the last engagement was a disappointment to those who witnessed the other event, which was one of action.

VILLAGE CLERK'S REPORT FOR MONTH OF JUNE

Following is a report submitted to the Board of Trustees at their meeting last Tuesday, by Clerk Edwin G. Dean, which is self explanatory.

Total amount of funds collected during month:

Occupation Tax	\$49.55
Water	283.75
Tapping Mains	42.50
Tapping mains (on hand)	25.00
Village Fines	304.50
Water (on hand)	11.00
Occupation tax (on hand)	6.00
Total	\$722.30

Warrants ordered paid during the month:

Parks, Printing	\$64.71
Parks, Printing	20.60
Judge Cole, rent	17.00
Pow Don, feeding prisoners	25.50
Light Company, pumping	45.00
Ed Mackey, Marshal	120.00
J. H. Cox, Salary	20.90
Bioneman & Co. Disinfect.	15.77
E. G. Dean, Supplies	3.85
A. J. Evans, Supplies	2.50
M. R. Coleman, services	53.45
A. B. Green, feeding pri's	15.00

EXPECT TO RESUME WORK AT OIL WELL MONDAY

Operations will again be under way at the oil well Monday. The driller has been away on a short vacation, and in the meantime a car of coal has arrived and the casing which has been delaying the game is also on the ground.

E. C. Kniffin and A. R. Davis made a trip to Santa Rita this week where they sold a small amount of Valley Oil stock. It has been a much more expensive proposition that could really have been expected, and it becomes necessary quite often to raise more funds. Results are now soon to be expected.

Mrs. Frank Callen has been very ill this week. She was suddenly stricken Wednesday morning and has been confined to her room ever since. The cause is not known unless from the heat.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. and Miss Mary Page, Mrs. R. W. Elliott and her son Roy, and Mrs. Edwin G. Dean, returned last Saturday from a two weeks visit to Paywood Hot Springs.

Food Columbus by restricting for industries.

MRS. MOORE EXCEEDS QUOTA OF W. S. S.

Of the \$3,000 worth of War Savings Stamps the retail merchants of Columbus have agreed to sell, Mrs. Susan Moore is the first to go over the top. Her share was \$240.00. Walker is also over the top with a large margin to spare. His quota was \$100 and his sales to date amount to \$222.

The sales for the week are as follows:

Jas. T. Dean Co.	\$20
W. L. Moody	9
E. A. Means	21
Moore & Moore	53
Meadows Drug Store	5
A. D. Frost	4
Puchi Bros.	2
Reed News Stand	1
H. S. Carter	1
C. H. Johnson	3
W. F. King	3
Sam Fehn	5
B. Lebow	5
L. J. Peach	5
Columbus Drug Company	25
N. B. Hampton	5

WEBB SUCCEEDS HARVEY AS Y. M. C. A. SECRETARY

C. W. Harvey who has been secretary of the Army Y. M. C. A. here for several months was relieved from his duties Thursday when he departed for Deming for a short visit. Mr. Harvey was caught in the last draft and will shortly go to his home in Des Moines, Iowa, where he will join his county's quota.

Prof. Polk C. Webb arrived a few days ago and has taken charge of the Y. M. C. A. Prof. Webb has had a wide experience in this line of work, and comes to this place very highly recommended by the officers commanding the posts in which he has been employed as secretary. He came from Fort Bliss to this place.

M. R. Coleman, Services	18.00
E. A. Means, supplies	5.00
J. R. Blair, Mex. labor	6.00
J. H. Cox, salary	65.00
E. G. Dean, Services	25.00
T. H. Dalony Med. ser.	7.00
M. R. Coleman, services	15.00
Columbus Drug Co. sup.	11.50
Total	\$254.78

WAR SAVINGS STAMP CAMPAIGN

To the Good People of Columbus:

Dear Friends of the Cause:

We are glad to announce that we are over the top again, though the exact figures are not known, and will not be in time for this week's publication. We take this means of thanking the people of Columbus and vicinity for their untiring efforts in reaching the goal.

The standard set and maintained by you might well be adopted by others, and when the whole nation responds with such patriotic zeal and determination to win at any cost as is manifested by the very commendable efforts of the people of our sister town, then, and not till then will this great struggle for Democracy end.

Yours for Victory,
FRANK L. NORDHAUS, Chairman

SUGAR BOWLS GETTING SCARCE AS HEN'S TEETH

Patrons of eating places in New Mexico are soon going to forget what sugar bowls look like. They are getting scarcer every day. New Mexico is saving sugar to preserve democracy—or to can the Kaiser.

The ordinary consumer should remember: Two pounds of sugar to a person at a sale is the limit.

Three pounds per person for thirty days is the limit for ordinary use.

Hotels are expected to make three pounds do for each ninety meals served.

Twenty-five pounds is the limit for one side for canning purposes.

Housewives are asked to give the grocer an estimate at once on their season's need for canning.

Grocers are asked to send in their certificates without delay to A. J. Maloy, head of the grocery division of the food administration at Albuquerque.

Soft drink dealers were cut down July 1st to fifty per cent of their allowance. Hereafter they have been allowed eighty per cent.

For ice cream where served at the same stand with candy and drinks the allowance is fifty per cent.

Where ice cream is sold exclusively seventy-five per cent will be allowed. Ice cream is still regarded as an essential food.

RAIN CAN ALWAYS BE EXPECTED ON JULY 4

If it does not rain on any other day of the year you can expect a down-pour on the Fourth of July. This year it did not last very long, but it was a sure enough rain while it did last. J. H. Cox says he has been in this country eleven Fourth of July and on seven of these it has rained. Dr. Dabney said Friday morning that he had decided to give up hopes of rain if he did not get a shower on the Fourth. According to the percentage it is a reasonably safe bet that it will rain on July Fourth.

Give our boys in the army and navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy War Savings stamps.

HOOK WORM SPECIALISTS MAKING EXAMINATIONS

A party composed of Major Charles A. Kofaid, commanding, formerly professor of science in the University of California, Captain Sergatz, of Oklahoma City, Lieutenant Yocum, Sergeant McCollum, Sergeant Story and Privates First Class Steinhilber, Clark, Meade and Lanne, are here this week for the purpose of examining the soldiers from the southern states for hook worm.

The medicals are traveling in a special car, which was made with three others for the Red Cross some time ago. The cars were used as traveling laboratories in case of new disease occurring in places that there was not sufficient facilities for handling or in cases of wrecks, etc. Two of the cars were turned over to the government, this being one of the two.

They are making all the military camps along the border and are examining all the soldiers from the fifteen southern states for hook worm. On an average of ten per cent of the soldiers from the south are afflicted with the disease. According to a statement made to the Courier it is possible for a person to have the parasites in his system for years without suffering any ill effects, but in case the victim contracts pneumonia or typhoid and numerous other diseases his chance for recovery is not near so good as the man who does not have hook worm.

With only one exception the entire party is from the University of California, where they were either instructors or students. They will remain here for several days.

They came here from Douglas and will go from here to El Paso. There is so small a percentage of the men in Deming that they will not be required to go there. Arrangements have been made to treat any victims of the disease at Deming from here.

JULY DRAFT TAKES 740 MEN FROM STATE

Seven hundred and forty more men are called to the colors under order number 804, received by Governor Lindsey from Provost General Crowder. The men will be assigned to Camp Travis and will move from New Mexico during the five day period beginning July 23d.

Captain R. C. Reid, in charge of the draft in this state, has announced the quotas from the various counties under this last call, as follows:

Bernalillo, 60; Chavez, 80; Colfax, 50; Curry, 20; Eddy, 60; Goodshope, 40; Lincoln, 40; McKinley, 20; Mora, 50; Otero, 25; Rio Arriba, 25; Roosevelt, 20; San Miguel, 50; Santa Fe, 25; Sierra, 10; Socorro, 25; Taos, 25; Torrance, 35; Union, 75.

NIFTY KNITTERS MEET

The Nifty Knitters met with Mesdames Nelson and Anderson Wednesday and perfected plans for knitting. All who can or will are cordially invited to meet with them next Wednesday at 4:30 p. m. We will teach you.

amounts were recovered from those responsible in Mexico, but at this time, possibly, it is not practical to insist upon any claims against that country; and an little as the United States can do, I think, is to provide for

CONSUL HAS RIGHT TO FLY MEXICAN FLAG

A. Landin, the Mexican consul here, hoisted a Mexican flag in front of his office on July Fourth, in honor of the day. It was not generally understood by the people of Columbus that it was proper to hoist a foreign flag in the United States unless our flag was also hoisted. Lee A. Riggs and others explained to the curious that it was proper, and the authority of same is given in the following extract from a letter received by Mayor J. R. Blair from Mr. Landin:

"The place where the flag was hoisted being the Consular Office of Mexico, I have done so in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce that exists between Mexico and the United States as a matter of courtesy to this Country in its Glorious Day, in accordance with Article 29, of the Mexican Consulate's Regulation."

There is not anyone here who objects to the flying of the Mexican flag but it was generally understood that the American flag should float along side of it but in this instance it is not necessary and according to the regulations, and when the matter is understood it puts a different light on the question.

An effort is being made in town to organize a ball team for a game with the officers of the Twenty-Fourth Infantry. Anyone residing in town who can play ball are requested to get in touch with Jack London.

LADIES AID WILL GIVE BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT

The Ladies Aid Society will give an entertainment Wednesday evening, July 10th, at the home of Mrs. George T. Peters. A silver offering will be taken for the benefit of the Belgian orphan adopted by the Aid. An invitation is extended to all—old and young.

TO THE MERCHANTS:

The Food Administration sends out a great amount of publicity matter to the newspapers. Whenever this has news value they use it willingly and generously and without price. It has contributed immeasurably to the success of our work in this state.

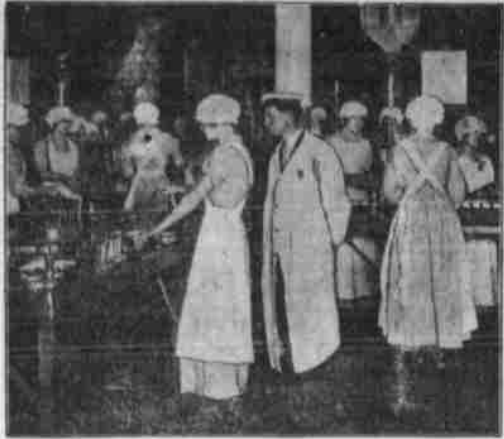
We are requested, however, from time to time to get display advertising which reaches a certain type of readers who cannot be reached by the meager news story. I am therefore anxious to have some of this display advertising used, but I have no appropriation with which to pay for it and I do not feel that it is fair to the newspaper man, who is a vendor of paper and publicity, to ask him to contribute of his advertising space, as well as his news space, to the Food Administration. The Food Administration will greatly appreciate any advertising space which any of its friends may contribute to the cause of conservation. I feel that the weight of the issue of a business man, appearing as the contributor of advertising space, will lend weight to our cause and that his name used in such connection will be invaluable to him in advancing his own business interests.

RALPH C. ELY

its own citizens or their heirs who have met their deaths in this manner."

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
SAFEGUARDING CANNED MEATS



These Meat Products Are Canned Under Unusual War-Time Precautions.

RULES MADE FOR PACKING HOUSES

Summary of What War Has Done for Benefit of Consumers of Animal Products.

DOWNFALL OF SLACKER CAN

Government Has Refused to Tolerate Use of Tin for Canning Air-Poisonous Disinfectants Are Also Forbidden.

While the various governmental agencies have always taken more than ordinary precautions to safeguard consumers against any evils that might result from canned meats, contingencies arising out of the present state of war have resulted in even more perfect protection for soldiers and civilian alike.

An old evil in the canning industry now has been recently called the "slacker can." It was not able to survive the state of war. The partly filled can, like other slackers, had to go. The more bringing of cans up to the low net-weight printed on their labels is no longer all that is required. The can must be filled. The war brought a shortage of tin and the government refused to tolerate the use of tin for canning air.

Poisonous Disinfectants Forbidden.
Extraordinary precautions are being taken also in other particulars. A recent regulatory announcement from the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, forbids the keeping of such odorous poisons as mercuric iodine in packing houses and directs that hot water containing approximately 1 per cent of sal soda (sodium carbonate) shall be used for disinfecting all instruments.

The bureau has supplied all stations with special thermometers for making temperature tests of meat, and inspectors are instructed to closely supervise the handling of all meats and products of a kind prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking and which contain any muscle tissue. The inspectors are instructed also to see that all meats which are not rendered into lard or tallow and which are utilized for food purposes shall be sterilized by heating so that all portions of the meat are brought to a temperature of 170 degrees Fahrenheit and maintained at this temperature for not less than 30 minutes.

Different Cooking Methods.
The bureau of animal industry does not specify the cooking necessary to insure that all parts of the meat are heated to the minimum temperature. That was regarded as impracticable on account of the fact that different methods of cooking are used in different packing establishments for various weights of products. The inspectors are instructed to apply good judgment in each individual case, to make the necessary test, to determine the facts and to be guided accordingly.

Making Meat by Dipping Ticks.
In the campaign to "help the nation's meat and milk supply," a million and a quarter head of cattle in 275 counties of the Southern states are making fortnightly pilgrimages to the dipping vats. There are 25,000 of these vats in active operation—enough, if the Huns were attempting an invasion of America by way of the Gulf, to make a solid concrete barrier from New Orleans to Pensacola. Operating the vats are 1,565 federal, state and county employees—enough to place a guard every 200 feet along that barrier; enough, if armed with machine guns, to hold it against any ordinary attack.

That is the United States army of extermination in tick territory, the army of extermination of the cattle fever tick.

Human Factor in Airplane Accidents

Cadets Say Fliers, Not German Agents, Are Responsible for Most Falls

ALL officers and cadets of the flying fields that are scattered thickly over Texas do not share the belief of Senator Overman and a good many others that Teuton agents in airplane plants are responsible for any of the deaths by accident among them. They say they do not know anything about conditions in airplane factories and therefore do not know whether or not his assertions about the use of Germans employed therein are true, but they are skeptical about the senator's fears and allegations. They think they know a good deal about the causes of the many accidents, both fatal and unimportant, that have occurred during the last six months, says a writer in the New York Times magazine section. And they declare very positively that not one of these accidents has been due to faulty construction or to enemy tampering with the machinery. They say that in every case, thus far, the cause for the accident was to be found in the man himself and not in the machine he was driving.

Among the flyers the conviction is strong that even if the machinery of an airplane were to be weakened by the method indicated by Senator Overman it would probably be discovered in the course of the rigorous examination and tests to which it is subjected before it is sent from the factory. Still, they admit that a machine so damaged might possibly slip through without discovery. But they do not believe that, up to the present time, any such damaged machine has been sent to an American flying field.

And as for the possibility of a German agent doing any "monkey business" with an airplane after it is received by a flying field, they sniff without mercy at the mere suggestion. They do not deny the possibility of spies being present on any or all the flying fields but they do not believe that the most astute and malignant German agent could "put anything over" in the hangars which house their steeds of the air.

In charge of each hangar is an officer whose duty it is to know all about each machine in it, what happens to each one, where it is at any moment, and what its condition is whenever it is in the hangar. Three mechanics are detailed to look after the machine in order and grounded for use whenever it may be needed. The flying men are confident that no sabotage could be successfully attempted under these conditions except by means of an organization so large and so unlikely in flying field forces that its possibility is not worth considering. In addition, no man ever takes a plane up from a flying field without himself first carefully inspecting its machinery. The aviators are so confident that the fault does not lie in the planes that when they are discussing the cause of accidents they do not even mention the planes or their machinery, unless they are questioned by an outsider. They confine their discussions to the human factor involved and speculate upon why his nerves or his muscles, his heart or his brain, failed him at some crucial moment.

The percentage of losses among student aviators is much larger at Canadian than at the American training schools, while the number of fatal accidents at the Canadian field at Fort Worth, Tex., is appalling. That field has suffered more casualties than all the other fields together in Texas. The aviators of the American fields are all of the opinion that the fatalities there are mainly due to haste and carelessness in training.

At the American fields a man must have had from four to nine hours of training in the air with an instructor, the time depending on his quickness in learning control, before he is allowed to take up a machine by himself.

A "tail spin," one of the causes of accidents most commonly cited, is an acrobatic stunt which an aviator must know how to execute with skill and ease. In it he noses his machine downward with its tail whirling in a circle above him, while its nose whirls in a smaller but similar circle beneath him, and he, in the pilot's seat, is the pivot of the two gyrations. To the landsman it sounds a heady sort of a combination, and it is not likely to prove so to the avian unless he has the knowledge and the skill with which to manage it. To throw his machine in and out of tail spins is a part of his daily practice after he begins the acrobatic training, and in a very little while he acquires sufficient knowledge of what to do and instinctive control of the machinery to execute tail spins as easily and safely as he could twirl on his toes or turn on his heel if his feet were on solid ground.

But he may get into a tail spin accidentally in his early flights alone and, although he may know what is the right thing to do to take the machine out of it, he may lose his head at the crucial moment and fall to do what he should, never man, woman, or child who has learned to ride a bicycle or drive an automobile is familiar with that uncanny influence of the mind over the muscles which causes one who has not yet acquired complete command of a machine to drive straight at the object which he wishes and is doing his best to avoid. The aviator has a brief time in his training when he suffers from that same difficulty and at important moments is prone to give the wrong pressure upon his control stick or his elevator. If he does this when his machine goes into a tail spin and his mind does not work quickly enough to recognize his difficulty and do the right thing, a fatal accident is very likely to result.

Dizziness, sudden panic, failure to think quickly, unconscious movement, ignorance of what to do, may cause a fatal accident when a learner



RESULT OF ATTEMPT TO MELT AIR WHEN TOO NEAR THE GROUND

condition which, although they would not even notice it in any other occupation, they regard as dangerous in flying. In one of the Texas fields recently a lieutenant with a reputation as a skilled and careful aviator fell from a considerable height and was killed instantly. His nearest friends were unanimous in the belief that his fall was due to the fact that he had not been getting enough sleep. For a week he had been giving instruction in night flying, working all night, and had not been able to sleep well during the day.

Careful training and plenty of practice seem to bring the student aviator to the point where flying becomes as instinctive with him, in the movement of hand and foot upon the controls of his machine, as the action of his body in walking. For him flying becomes as safe as driving an automobile is for the skilled motorist, so far as the machine and his control of it and the medium through which or upon which he moves are concerned. But the unreliability of the human mechanism most still be reckoned with, and that unreliability seems to be greater in the air than it is upon the ground. It sometimes results in strange and unexpected happenings.

Once in a while a man in the best of health and the pink of condition, who has passed with high success every one of the severe tests to which aviation candidates are subjected, who has never fainted before in his life, will faint while he is in the air. One recent fatal accident at a Texas field is supposed to have been due to that cause.

One pilot fainted and the plane fell to the earth, but neither he nor the student with him was hurt except for a few scratches and cuts. He does not know why he fainted, but all that he knew was that he suddenly lost consciousness, and did not regain it until he was being hauled out of the wrecked airplane. He had never fainted before in his life.

Neither had another young fellow, to whom everything suddenly became a blank as his machine was sailing away through the blue. It was still sailing along easily when presently he came to himself again with the feeling that something had happened to him. Looking down, he could see that he had covered a considerable distance since the moment when he had lost consciousness. He does not know why he fainted any more than he knows why he did not spin downward to probable death during those blank moments.

A British surgeon attached to the navy air service, Dr. H. Graeme Anderson, who has had extensive experience at British flying stations, has recently written some interesting conclusions concerning these somewhat obscure causes of airplane accidents at training schools.

In the opinion of Doctor Anderson, based upon study and comparison of the statements made by him in such cases by a hundred student flyers, there is a brain fatigue not due to previous mental or physical strain that may yet cause serious accidents. He thinks it is induced by the impact of overwhelming sensations upon the mind of the pupil after he is in the air. "The flying pupil who is overcome by this form of fatigue," says Doctor Anderson, "reaches the stage where he has the power neither to reason, decide, nor act. A state of mental inertia supervenes. This is due to repeated stimuli received by his brain in rapid succession in his flight. He feels alone; a succession of errors occurs in the air; he feels he cannot manage to control the airplane; fear does not seize him, but the enormity of the whole thing appalls him; he feels helpless, and a state of brain fatigue occurs in which he, in a stupor, awaits events and takes little part in the airplane's control."

This form of brain fatigue would seem to be largely a result of personal temperament. Doctor Anderson thinks it responsible for "a fair proportion of accidents" among students in the early stages of flying, and he adds that student aviators who have suffered from it, if they escape injury, are likely to give up flying.

There are many, many of the unimportant accidents of which nobody takes heed. But of fatal accidents, notwithstanding the concern over them manifest in some parts of the country, the percentage is no greater than should be expected, is less than in the flying schools of some other countries, and is not higher than it is in almost any extra-hazardous occupation. And when it is remembered that this latter comparison brings together flyers representing men in the training stage with those of skilled workers, it is evident both that flying is a safer game than it has the credit of being, and that it will be a good plan for the country to guard against hysteria over the fatalities that do occur.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

"Baths are scarce in Europe. Frequently you have to order a tub sent in."
"Is that so?"
"Yes, it takes time."
"Um. A fellow might do a good business going around with one of those innocuous with bathtub attached."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.



TWO PLANES THAT COLLIDED IN MIDAIR AND CRASHED TO THE GROUND

gets into a tail spin accidentally. Or he may intentionally take his machine into one, before he has had the usual instruction, out of the spirit of adventure, or even the childish desire to convince himself of his daring or exhibit it to his fellow students. But, whatever the cause, it is the opinion of flying field aviators that getting into a tail spin, purposely or accidentally, without being able to manage it properly, is the cause of a large proportion of fatal accidents at the flying fields.

The same perverse, unconscious influence of the mind over the muscles which forces the bicycle learner straight toward the object he is trying to avoid is responsible for many of the fatal accidents due to collisions. Even the most expert of flyers may be unable to avert a serious accident when he sees approaching him a plane driven by a cadet who is doing his level best to keep his machine out of the other's way. How serious and ever present is this danger in flying fields is proved by Capt. Vernon Castle's death.

In flying there are certain "blind angles" in which collisions are possible through no fault of the driver of either plane. The sections of space covered by the wings of his ship are invisible to the pilot, and if such a section coincides with the space covered from the eyes of another pilot approaching from below or at one side, a sudden crash is likely to be the first that either knows of the other plane. This "blind angle" may be the cause of an occasional serious accident, but aviators do not think that such collisions are of frequent occurrence.

Engine trouble causes many unimportant accidents, but, aviators say, should never offer any serious difficulty to a man who has learned how to manage his plane, if he is in a region where it is possible for him to come down safely. And for engine trouble there are as many possible and legitimate causes as there are reasons for an automobile to balk.

In a few cases a broken propeller has caused a pilot to make a forced landing, with injury to his plane, but, up to the present time, never with serious result to himself. The accompanying picture shows what happened to a pilot when his propeller weakened, cracked and broke over the grounds of a high school in the environs of Houston, Tex. He brought his ship down with some damage to it, but none to himself, and greatly to the delight of the inhabitants of the region.

Various causes may result in the breaking of the propeller. It may have been injured in some previous nose dive to the ground; or a bird may have got entangled in its blades. Cadets are forbidden to chase birds because of the possibility of such a result and the sure smashing of the propeller. Nevertheless, they do it sometimes when the instinct of the chase is strong in their blood. And it would be quite possible for a bird to fly against his propeller, to the undoing of both bird and propeller, and the pilot to be ignorant of what had happened.

The men who by hard work and steady practice have earned the right to the title of "birdmen" believe that with both students and skilled aviators one cause of fatal accidents is the failure of the nervous system to respond immediately and accurately to the command of the brain. Anything which causes nervous fatigue may bring about that physical state—disorganization, nerve strain, physical weariness, lack of sleep. The flyer must be so alert, his grasp upon every situation which may confront him so instant, and his action to meet and control it so prompt that the fraction of a second in the movement of his hand upon the controls of his machine may mean the difference between life and death.

And anything which slows by even so little the action of the brain in an emergency, or the flashing of its commands along the nerves, or the instant obedience of the motor nerves may send him crashing to the earth. The cadets before they have become what they call "instinctive flyers" are especially liable to this danger, although even those who are skilled in the air are not free from its menace. Birding, who are skilled in one, or another, or several forms of athletics say that in no other case have they felt so much the necessity of this instant and complete response of the nerves to the demand upon them.

The cadets quickly discover, so they say, that lack of plenty of sleep soon results in a physical

Certain-tee'd Roofing



Better than metal

Certain-tee'd is best taking the place of metal roofs, not only because of the security and high cost of metal, but because Certain-tee'd is superior in every important quality. Metal easily rusts and deteriorates from atmospheric gases. Certain-tee'd cannot rust and its special lacquer makes it practically immune to any form of corrosion.

Metal absorbs heat and transmits it to the interior of a building. Certain-tee'd insulates against heat and cold, and makes the building cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

Metal must be painted frequently. Certain-tee'd gives years of weatherproof service practically without any upkeep expense.

Metal is noisy in wind or storm. Certain-tee'd completely deadens sound from such sources.

Metal is not and cannot be safely guaranteed. Certain-tee'd is absolutely guaranteed 1, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness, and actually gives longer service than its guarantee.

Metal is a direct drain on military materials. Certain-tee'd is made principally of waste paper and asphalt - materials which have no military use whatever.

Certain-tee'd has proved its efficiency and economy for years kind of roofing - for pavements, walkways, bleachers, base ball fields, etc. Certain-tee'd is more economical and more effective in areas than any other type of roof. Certain-tee'd is the best roof in the world - it costs no more to lay this extraordinary roof covering than to lay any other.

CERTAIN-TEE'D PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Manufacturers of Certain-tee'd Paints - Varnishes - Roofing

Showing Good Pep.

An officer was drilling some recruits who were slow in comprehending his orders. He was trying to teach one boy how to act as sentry, but the boy's "Halt!" "Who goes there?" sounded funny and lacking in force. The officer, trying to arouse some enthusiasm, slapped his hands together and cried sternly: "Halt! Who goes there? Show a little pep!" The recruit braced himself and stamped his hands together just as the officer had done, then said commendably: "Halt! Who goes there? Show a little pep."

Dandruff and itching.

To restore dry, falling hair and get rid of dandruff, rub Cuticura Ointment into scalp. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free sample address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At drugstores and by mail, Soap 5¢, Ointment 25¢ and 50¢-Adv.

Millions of Men.

"Millitarians" said British Delegate Appleton at the recent trade union congress in New York, "millitarians and war" had defeated logically, and the men who tell you that the world couldn't get along without standing armies reminds me of the lecturer who said:

"Ladies and gents, the world could never get along without water, for if we had no water, how could we learn to swim—and if nobody could swim, ladies and gents, just think how many of us would be drowned!"

You Can Now Eat Your Favorite Food Without Any Fear

Kramer Says: "Eatonic" Rids Weak Stomachs of Acids, Gas, Heartburn, Food Repeating and Stomach Miseries

What miserable feelings are caused by an upset stomach! That dull, heavy, "bloated" sensation that follows a full meal, robs good living of half its pleasures. Is there any way out for you sufferers with stomach weaknesses?

Yes! H. L. Kramer, the man who originated Cascazote, has found a sure, quick, relief for indigestion, dyspepsia, "sour stomach," heart-burn, formation of painful gases, "flatting," etc., etc.

He calls his stomach relief EATONIC, and it certainly is making a wonderful record. Countless thousands of people who formerly approached their meals with dread, now eat their fill of their favorite foods without fear of the after-effects.

Mr. Kramer says: "My EATONIC tablets are the solution of the age-old problem of indigestion and all forms of stomach misery."

"EATONIC neutralizes the acids, that form the painful gases, 'secretions' the stomach, and gives the gastric juices a chance to do its work as it should.

"To promote appetite and aid digestion, take EATONIC tablets—one or two after each meal. They are perfectly harmless. Eat them just like candy.

"For distress after eating; sour, 'gassy,' acid stomach, vertigo, nausea and belching, and that wretched, 'pudding' feeling, after over-eating; there is nothing to compare with EATONIC Tablets."

All druggists sell EATONIC—do for a large box. Watch out for imitations. The genuine bears the name EATONIC on each tablet—guaranteed to do all that is claimed; or if your druggist don't carry EATONIC—send to Eatonic Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy



A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

Back Home With Abe

By C. B. LEWIS

In the country, where a young man and a young woman are courting, it is referred to as "settling up together."

Abe Wright and Polly Andrews had "settled up" a hundred nights in her father's farmhouse kitchen before they became engaged.

The son or daughter of a farmer is not apt to rush into love and matrimony as a young man settling in a town. There may not be so much formality between them, but they look upon matrimony more seriously.

There are a score of object lessons daily before their eyes. A farmer, to succeed, must be ever rising early and tilling late. His horses and his oxen get more rest than he does. He can know very little of the comforts and pleasures of life and see to his acres as well.

And if he works long hours his wife works longer ones. Her work must be done on time as well as his. She may live within five miles of a village and yet not enter it once a year. He may be a subscriber to a county paper, and yet she cannot spare the time to read its contents.

The two young folks saw and experienced all this and much more, and yet the instincts and sentiments of humanity brought them together. They would marry, as thousands of others in their situation had done, and hope that their future might work out better.

Miss Polly said "yes" to the proposal of marriage, but the very next day she admitted to her mother that sometimes she thought she loved Abe and sometimes she thought she didn't. She had never been ten miles away from home. The only man she had ever come in contact with had been of her class, or equals or peddler. She knew there was a big world outside of here, but she had never peeped at it. She had a bit of romance about her, and sometimes she longed to see the brave men and fair women that she looked into her books.

Abe Wright was going to marry and acquire a farm of his own. Therefore, he whistled as he went about his work.

He had heard that a girl sometimes went back on her pledge, but he was as sure of Polly Andrews as he was of the sun.

One day the girl ran over to Farmer Waldron's on an errand. She found a strange young man there, who was introduced to her as Brian Montgomery. Even if he hadn't been good-looking and had taking ways with him, his name would have won her favor.

How did the name of Abe Wright compare with that of Brian Montgomery?

The one belonged to the drudger of the soil—the other to a gentleman of the world, who had good filling in his teeth—who wore creases in his trousers—who disdained paper collars; and socks at ten cents a pair were not for him.

Mr. Brian Montgomery, from New York, Chicago and Boston, as he announced, must surely be one of those brave and gallant men she had read about in her books.

When Miss Polly had departed for home, Mrs. Waldron said to the constable: "Now, Brian, you must not set out to turn that girl's head. She is engaged to a steady young farmer, and you mustn't be the cause of a quarrel between them."

"Oh, it will be a mild—very mild flirtation," he laughed in reply. "How can I put in a month here and not flirt with the only girl for a mile around!"

And a day or two later the young man came over to the house of Farmer Andrews and introduced himself and made himself very much at home.

"Do you like him, mother?" someone what anxiously queried Polly, after their caller had departed.

"Isn't he what they call fresh?" was taken in reply.

"Why, how can you say that? It is simply that he has self-confidence."

"One would think that he had known us for a year."

"But he was trying to put us at our ease."

"Well, I donno how Abe will take it."

"But I don't see where he can find any fault? He might talk with a dozen girls and I shouldn't raise a row with him about it."

Abe heard that there was a young man visiting the Waldrons, but he hadn't seen him. Neither had he heard that the said young man was making himself very much at home at the Andrews farmhouse. The mother had said to Polly:

"I don't believe that Abe knows that Mr. Montgomery is hanging around here, and you'd better mention it."

"Why do you call it hanging around?" was demanded.

"Because it looks like it to me. Mrs. Waldron must have told him you were engaged to Abe."

"Mr. Montgomery comes here to help pass the time away. He is an interesting talker, and has traveled all over the world, and I am glad to listen to him. Yes, I suppose he knows that I am engaged, and that will prevent him from taking any nonsense to me."

"But if you don't tell Abe he'll think there is something wrong about it."

"If I've got to be afraid of Abe Wright I'll break the engagement."

Two days later Abe was working in

a field along the highway, when a sewing machine agent that he had known for a year or two halted his outfit and came to the fence and said:

"Abe, it's not my play to meddle with what does not concern me, but if you would take a hint from me and not get mad I would give it to you."

"Oh, I won't get mad," was the reply.

"You know how news flies around here in the country?"

"Gosh, yes!"

"Well, I've heard that you and Polly Andrews were engaged."

"Yes, we are."

"And I've heard that a young feller—a cousin to Waldron—is there a-visitin'."

"Yes."

"Is he a-visitin' the Waldrons or the Andrews? It seems that he divides his time between the two houses. Better look out, Abe. The feller don't look good to me." And with that he drove on and Abe looked after him in a dazed way and whispered:

"He means that the feller is trying to win Polly away from me. I thought she had been arthur rather queer 'l late. I must look into this thing a bit."

When he made his appearance that evening, Polly had a feeling that he had been there, and intended to "beat the law down to her." This feeling had quickly bred another—that of defiance—and she was ready for the quarrel. To her surprise, no quarrel came. Abe was a bit more serious than usual, but he was clear of manner, as he asked:

"Is that young man Montgomery a nice feller?"

"Very nice," was the reply.

"He has been around the world a good bit, I suppose?"

"He has been everywhere, and it's very interesting to hear him talk of what he has seen."

"Yes, it must be."

"He has been in London and Paris, and he was a captain in a Canadian regiment in the first of the war. He has killed a dozen Germans. He has helped lynch a murderer. He was once captured by brigands. He is going to be elected to congress next year."

"O-o-o," drawled Abe.

"And he can sing and dance and play the piano," continued the foolish girl. "Yes, and he can play golf and cricket and ride horseback. And he owns an auto that cost five thousand dollars. And after he is elected to congress we are to live in Washington."

In her excitement and enthusiasm she had said "we." Her exuberance over it was intense for a moment, and then relief came as she saw that Abe hadn't noticed it. Hadn't he, thought! But there were no criticisms—no quarrelling—the same kindly "Good-night," as Abe left for home.

"There will be an engagement," he said to himself as he walked along.

Half an hour later, as he lay in bed staring at the darkness, he added:

"That is, there will be an attempted engagement."

Perhaps it was Polly's mother that gave him the date, the hour and the starting point. You must agree that it would be her duty if she knew these things. There was no school at the district schoolhouse a mile away. It was an excellent meeting place. Abe had been there an hour when Mr. Brian Montgomery drove up with a horse and buggy from the nearest village. He was there half an hour later when Mr. Polly Andrews and her bundle appeared.

"Thank heaven!" whispered Mr. Montgomery, as he jumped down and extended his hand. Abe, as he suddenly appeared and got a secure hold of the man's coat collar.

"What is the meaning of this?"

"It means this—and some more," answered Abe, as he buttoned the fellow between the eyes and shook him about until his teeth rattled. "Mr. Montgomery, have you been in Yurup?"

"N-o-o."

"Then here's another one for lying to Polly! Have you been to war?"

"No, but don't hit me!"

"Right on the nose for lying to Polly! Have you killed Germans?"

"Let me go!"

"Another lie to Polly, and this one on the jaw to pay for it! Gosh! to congress next year?"

"No! No! No!"

"Better go, and take this stone with you! Now, then, have you been captured by brigands?"

"No."

"Abe turned the coward around and lifted him to the ground, and then said to the sobbing girl:

"Take a seal in the buggy, Polly, dear, and I'll drive you back home!"

And all she could reply was: "Abe—oh, Abe!"

The "War Chauffeur."

Many enthusiastic reports have come from the other side about the excellent work that women are doing as drivers of motorcars, but that there is another side to the picture is suggested by an advertisement of a British automobile manufacturer. This testimonial is from a doctor, who is something more than the typical British humorist when he says of the car in question: "Anything which will stand up to the efforts of my late chauffeur for seven days each week for months on end must be passably good stuff."

Suggestion.

"I have named my new car 'The Loan'."

"Why have you given it such a name as that?"

"Because nobody can blame you then for speeding it up."

Libby's

Tempting veal loaf

WHAT is more tempting for a summer luncheon than Libby's savory Veal Loaf? Finely garnished it makes a dainty yet substantial dish—and one all ready to put on the table!

Order Libby's Veal Loaf today. You will want it always on your shelves—for quick lunches—for unexpected guests.



Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Baker's Act of Bravery.

In these days of unending warfare, when the hero is often struck without warning, a new danger is added to the already hazardous tasks of the ship's steward. Speed is an essential in beating the U-boat, and this requires constant work. Recently the bottom blow valve of a boiler was carried away on a vessel of the United States navy. One of the crew was Aloysius Fawcett, a German, first class. With two others he made his way through a steam-filled fire room and fought a passage through a hot cloud in the engine room. Here he helped haul the fire at a critical moment. The nerve and quickness of the act saved the boiler and the vessel from serious accident. Fawcett enlisted in the navy in 1912 at Cincinnati.

Ten smiles for a nickel.

Always buy Red Cross Big Size, have beautiful, clean white clothes. Adv.

A Life-Saver.

Gutzon Borglum, apostrophe of his report on the deficiencies of the government's social program, said at a luncheon in New York:

"To get results we must use originality—must show initiative—like the dogboy's dad, you know."

"My father," said a dogboy, looking up from a hot camp dinner with a grumous—my father was a very brave man."

"Was he?" said the camp chief.

"Yes," said the dogboy. "Two weeks after he enlisted he saved his whole regiment."

"How did he do it?"

"That's the cook."

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Kase, the scientific powder to be shaken into the shoes and applied to the feet. It relieves itching, swollen, aching feet and takes the sting out of burns and blisters. Sold by the American Boot and Shoe Traders Association, Inc., 123 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Allen's Foot-Kase is a certain relief for tired, aching feet. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Katherine was playing in her yard, where a little calf was grazing. A woman who was passing remarked, "Why, Katherine, what a cute little calf you have!"

"Yes," answered Katherine. "We've got the cow to it in the barn."

Kittily,

Daughter—"He is saving fifteen per week from his salary, papa." Father—"But how long can he live on credit?"

Arrive Simultaneously.

"Don't you find it difficult to make both ends meet?" "That the end of my money and the end of the week."

Keep Kids Kleen

The most practical, healthful clothes for your children... LEVI STRAUSS & CO. San Francisco

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Kase, the scientific powder to be shaken into the shoes and applied to the feet. It relieves itching, swollen, aching feet and takes the sting out of burns and blisters. Sold by the American Boot and Shoe Traders Association, Inc., 123 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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Scenes of Prosperity

Are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by beautiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$20 per acre—get 23 a bushel for wheat and raise 30 to 40 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a **HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE** and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 30 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of oats, barley, and flax. Mixed Farming is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches, railway connections, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway fares to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

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G. E. Parks Editor

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THE AMERICAN CREED

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; A democracy in a republic; A sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon the principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.—William Tyler Page.

MEN OF THE DRAFT

One of the impressions that remains longest in the mind after watching a contingent of drafted men leaving for an army training camp is the eagerness with which they set out. In taking their first step on the road that leads at last to the inferno of battle, there is no sign from any of them that they would wish it otherwise.

They are not only willing to go but joyous at the prospect of going. In shouts, laughter and singing is expressed a feeling of confidence and satisfaction that they are started on the big adventure. To some, those who will not return, it is life's greatest experience.

As Montaigne or some one before him said, life is nothing more than a preparation for death. He dies best who has lived best.

But in the minds of the draft men there are no philosophical calculations concerning death. It doesn't interest them. It is better that it does not. Unconsciously however, during the months of learning how to fight, they are absorbing the bigger things of learning how to face death unflinchingly.

The only sombre note in the leave taking is the grief of the mothers left behind. They realize fully the hazed their sons are going out to meet. It occupies a big place in their hearts.

The men making light of their undertaking in their efforts to reassure their mothers helps, in a degree, at least, to ease the burdens of those remaining at home.—Albuquerque Morning Journal.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

At bargain prices. We have on hand some second hand machines good as new will sell for the unpaid part. Don't miss this opportunity to get a Singer. Call and ask about the terms. W. C. MILLER, Agent.

W. S. S.

When you buy War Savings Stamps you do not give your money you loan it at four per cent compounded quarterly. You help your government but you help yourself even more.

THE COLUMBUS STEAM LAUNDRY
(Under New Management)

We have bought the Columbus Laundry and intend making it up-to-date and to do work equal to any up-to-date laundry

We have hired experienced and competent laundrymen and will employ only competent help
We solicit Army, Civilian and Family business

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THE COURIER

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Large supply on hand always. Once tried always used
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WE DON'T KEEP GROCERIES, WE SELL THEM

By Cable From
the War Zone

El Paso Morning Times—The Southwest's One Big Newspaper. By arrangement with the New York Times and the Chicago Tribune the Morning Times is enabled to present to its readers the greatest war service ever offered by an American newspaper. Articles from the leading war correspondents of the world, men of international reputation, will appear in the Southwest exclusively in the Morning Times. Matter which within the sound of the thundering guns—even in the very first line reaches—will come by cable and by land wire direct to the Morning Times office and will be served to Times readers within a very few hours of the actual happenings on the bloody fields of Europe.

This new arrangement brings to the El Paso Times readers the cable dispatches from 22 noted correspondents stationed throughout the war zone and in every important foreign center and this service is in addition to the Times individual correspondents and regular seven-day Associated Press reports. The Morning Times is the only seven-day newspaper in this territory.

Special Offer

To introduce the paper we will give \$10.00 worth of El Paso Morning Times for a short time only for \$3.00

Mail your subscription to us give it to the Times authorized agent.

This exceptional offer is open a short time only.

LONDON HAS TROUBLE
WITH FOOD ADMINIS.

Jack London is in bad with the State Food Administration. He is the proprietor of the Columbus Bakery when Mrs. London is at home. Among other things he does is to make a weekly report to the Division of Baking of the Food Administration regarding the amount of wheat flour, corn, sawdust, etc he uses in baking bread.

Recently one of these reports was returned him and a letter received from Mrs. H. L. Patton stating that during the week he had not used one pound of substitutes in his bread, also telling him that he should have used 516 pounds of substitutes during week this report covered, and furthermore, that unless he used this substitute his bakery license would be immediately revoked.

Jack again looked over the report he had sent in and there was the 516 pounds of substitutes recorded just as plain as your nose on your face. How anyone could fail to see it is a mystery, but Mrs Patton evidently did not or she would not have threatened to rescind his license.

LIBERTY LOAN
INTEREST RATES

Secretary McAdoo officially corrects a statement appearing in various newspapers that the Fourth Liberty Loan will bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. He states that no thought has been entertained of issuing the bonds of the fourth loan at a higher rate than 4 per cent.

It is interesting to recall here the Secretary's appeal in his Third Liberty Loan speeches that the rate of interest for government loans be stabilized at 4 per cent. He said that as an intelligent people we should make a stand for the financing of our government during the period of the war at a stabilized rate of interest, naming 4 per cent as the proper figure, so that all business and investments might be adjusted on that basis. In his letter to Majority Leader Kitchin he strongly urges stabilizing the rate at 4 per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury has also asserted he did not think that the patriotism of the American people was measured by the rate of interest on a Government bond, and the support the people gave the Third Liberty Loan seems to have justified his belief.

TESTS FOR AWARDED
MEDALS OF HONOR

These tests are applied to cases recommended for the medal of honor, according to instructions issued as a guide to officers by General Pershing:

Men who have performed in action deeds of most distinguished personal bravery and self-sacrifice above and beyond all call of duty; so conspicuous as clearly to distinguish them for gallantry and intrepidity above their comrades; which involves risk of life or the performance of more than ordinary hazardous service, the omission of which would not justly subject the person to censure for shortcoming or failure in the performance of his duty.

The distinguished - service cross is awarded for gallantry in action to anyone who may distinguish himself in action by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, under circumstances which do not justify the award of the medal of honor.

The distinguished - service medal is awarded for exceptionally meritorious service to the government in connection with operations against an armed enemy.

MEN WHO HAVE LOST
THEIR LIVES FROM N. M.

"On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

Twenty-eight of New Mexico's gallant sons have made the supreme sacrifice and are now sleeping their last sleep, that is so eloquently described in the lines quoted above. Some of them rest upon the fields of France, where they were killed in battle; others died in America, before they had the privilege of going into battle; while there were two who were lost at sea.

Captain Joseph Quisenberry, of Las Cruces, died in France of wounds received in battle.

Captain Edwin P. Webb, of Santa Fe, killed in an aeroplane flight at Indianapolis.

Captain C. E. Thrall, died as a result of an automobile wreck at Camp Merritt, N. J.

First Lieutenant W. A. Fleming Jones, of Los Cruces, buried with military honors in Arlington cemetery.

First Sergeant Leon Chester Beaux of Silver City, with the marine corps, accidentally killed in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Sergeant Robert J. Harvey, of Santa Fe, drowned near Camp Kearney.

Sergeant Ivey Elmer Cox of Hope, died at Fort Sam Houston.

William H. Goolwin of Clovis, killed in battle in France.

Raymond Surtis Bloom of Magdalena, died at Camp Funston.

Paul Brownlee of Las Cruces, died at Camp Funston.

Hugh E. Burr, of Deming, drowned near Camp Kearney.

Walter Beavers of Carona, died at Camp Kearney.

Joseph Bruegger of Raton, died at Camp Kearney.

William Dean Thompson, killed in aeroplane flight at Post Field, Lawton, Oklahoma.

Isaac J. Davis of Albuquerque, died in France.

M. McNamara of Harrison, died in France.

Frank Monicrbyn of Eagle Hill, died in naval hospital.

Albino G. Frietas, of Mesilla, died at Fort Riley.

Farris Heath, of Artesia, died of appendicitis.

William W. McClure of Lakeview, died at Camp Johnston, Florida.

Albert A. Higgs, of Steins, died at Camp Kearney.

Henry C. Sandberry of Clovis, died at Camp Kearney.

Fred L. Tuttle of Roswell, died at Camp Kearney.

Wilfred W. Washell, of Deming, died at St. Joseph's hospital at Albuquerque.

Louis Wehnhoefer of Deming, died at Military Point, Me.

Golding and McKeon—initials of given names not available, who went down with the Cyclops.

This list was compiled by Secretary Lansing Room, of the New Mexico Historical Service Board.

COLUMBUS WILL HAVE
FOOD ADMINISTRATOR

The State Food Administration is giving renewed warning that dealers must comply with its regulations. H. G. Bugh, assistant Food Administrator, who was recently in Deming announced that all regulations must be obeyed or dealers will be punished for violations, by closing the places or otherwise as may be provided for.

For an alleged false declaration regarding sugar, the Nocal Confectionery in the Cody Theatre building, is closed with this notice posted on the door: "Closed by the order of the federal food administration from June 28th to July 4th.—Federal

NEW SCHEDULE FOR ALL
PATRIOT BEEF-SAVERS

The state food administration asks that New Mexican eat beef at only four meals per week, as follows: Monday—One meal, boiled beef. Tuesday—One meal, boiled beef. Thursday—One meal, beefsteak. Saturday—One meal, boiled beef.

Dr. T. H. DABNEY
PHYSICIAN

138th Second Door North, of Columbus Drug Co.

Columbus, New Mexico

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U. S. Commissioner
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Milk,
Cream and
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FRESH EGGS AND POULTRY
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MILK PARLOR

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST—Lavatory and chair. Reward if returned to the Courier Office.

TO TRADE—80 acres of good land 1/2 miles north and east of Columbus for land of equal value in and around San Diego or Los Angeles, California. Direct all inquiries to owner—Mr. George S. Nott, 207 W. 9th Street, Coffeyville, Kan. 60

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Boost Columbus by patronizing our advertisers.

JUST the time to shower bath. Group to install. See Jim. H. Cox.

\$2000 REWARD IN GOLD

I will give Two Hundred Dollars in gold as a reward for the arrest and conviction, upon receipt that party has been confined in the penitentiary, of anyone caught stealing P. O. L. cattle or P. O. L. horses. Cattle branded on left side, horses on left hip—S. S. RICHFIELD, Columbus, New Mexico.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For Treasurer EDGAR HEPP
For Assessor J. T. HUNTER
For Superintendent of Schools MRS. ALICE G. SMITH
For Representative RALPH A. LYND
For Surveyor L. M. GARE

Ford Administration of New Mexico.

Mr. Bush said that county food administrators for New Mexico would soon be named. It has not been definitely settled who will be named for Luna county. Locality administrators will soon be named. This county will probably have only two of the latter, one in Deming and one in Columbus.



We Set Tire Standards

Why is it that United States Tires are setting new records for mileage and serviceability?

Why is it that the sales of these tires are constantly mounting by leaps and bounds?

The answer is found in the factories where United States Tires are made.

Standards of construction for these tires are higher than ever before known in the tire industry.

Makers of tire fabrics tell us that the standards we have given them for United States Tire fabrics are higher than any previously known.

Likewise through every process of construction from crude rubber to finished tires—we have set new and higher standards everywhere.

These standards work out on your car in the practical economy demanded by war-times.

United States Tires will raise any car to higher efficiency.

There is a type to suit every condition of service.

The nearest United States Sales and Service Depot dealer will cheerfully aid in selecting right tires for your requirements.

United States Tires are Good Tires



Puchi Bros. Company

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The Ford Sedan is high-class in appearance and appointments. The seats are restful and deeply upholstered with cloth of high quality. Large doors give convenient entrance on either side; plate glass windows make it a closed car for inclement weather, and give fresh air when open. With high quality in appearance and equipment, there is the simple and safe control to driving. A woman's car—a family car for every day in the year. Ford Sedan 2025 L. is in Detroit.

A. J. EVANS GARAGE

COLUMBUS, N. M.

Grain Hay Wood

I am prepared to furnish you your Oats, Corn, Chops, Wheat, Peruna, Chick Feed, Baby Chick Feed, Feterita, Bran, Maize, Cotton Seed Meal, Alfalfa and Sorghum Hay.—Wood.

N. J. Yarbrough

Keep Cool

The time of year is here when you occasionally need an ice cold drink. Our fountain is at your service.

Clean Sanitary

Give Us Your Order for Any Sort of **ATHLETIC GOODS**

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Columbus Drug Company

R. W. ELLIOTT, Manager.

Foxworth - Galbraith Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Cement, Lime, Plaster, Etc.

COMPOSITION ROOFING A SPECIALTY

Columbus, N. M.

The Subscription price of the Courier is now \$2.00 per year

COLUMBUS THEATRE

The Following Program Will be Presented at the Columbus Theatre for the Week Beginning July 7

Sunday—Five Reels Greater Vitagraph Production
— Allee Joyce
THE BUSINESS OF LIFE

Monday—Five Reels Paramount Production
Benjamin Chapman
THE SON OF DEMOCRACY
FATTY ARBUCKLE COMEDY

Tuesday—Six Reels Metro Production
Mme. Petrova
THE SILENCE SELLERS

Wednesday—Five Reels Greater Vitagraph Production
Gladys Leslie and Frank Glendon
THE WOOING OF PRINCESS PAT

Thursday—Five Reels William Fox Production
Jewel Carmen
KINGDOM OF LOVE

Friday—Five Reels World Film
All Star Cast
THE PRICE OF PRIDE

Saturday—Four Reels All-Comedy Program
DOMESTIC HAUND
Krystone Comedy
HIS UNCLE DUDLEY
Bantling Comedy

PROGRAM SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



WE HANDLE THE BEST

by every test. Choice meats that are dressed with an eye to appetizing effects. Our store is a most inviting establishment. Come and see for yourself. Prompt deliveries. Every consideration taken.

PALACE MARKET
JOHNSON BROTHERS, Props.



The dawn of the Fourth—the old annual story—
The nervous man's dread and the small boy's glory,
The east is yet gray when all the land rumbles,
And the small cannon pops and the big cannon grumbles,
And the torrid sun creeps through a blue haze of powder,
And the torpedoes snap and the cannons boom louder—
On the Fourth of July—
The old-fashioned Fourth of July.

EDITOR OF HEADLIGHT MADE R. R. DIRECTOR

E. R. Valandigham, editor of the Deming Headlight, has received notice of his election as one of the directors of the Arizona & Eastern Railroad company, part of the Southern Pacific System in this state and Arizona. The notice came from Colonel Epes Randolph, head of the company named.

Under the charter of the company it is required that at least one of the directors be a resident of this state. Farris Bush of the Lordsburg Liberal held the position until his death, and Mr. Valandigham has been chosen to succeed him as a director.

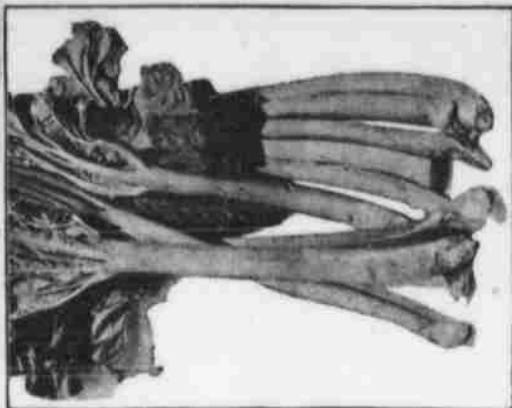
LAST OF THE RAIDERS RELEASED HERE

The last of the Villistas who attacked Columbus on the morning of March 9, 1916, was released from the county jail last Saturday and brought to Columbus last Saturday by Sheriff W. C. Simpson and turned over to the Mexican consul. This man was captured by the Perahing expedition along with many others. The others captured have been tried and hung or sent to the penitentiary, and the reason given for releasing this man was that the witnesses against him were now in France.

Do not forget that War Savings Stamps are not for children only. Most of the squandering is done by the grown-ups.
Boost Columbus by patronizing her industries.
Buy a Thrift Stamp Every Day.

The Housewife and the War

Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
RHUBARB—MAKE THE MOST OF IT



Rhubarb Fresh From the Garden. Ready for Use in Any One of Half a Dozen Attractive Ways.

RHUBARB IS ONE OF BEST PLANTS

Advance Guard of Many Good Things in Way of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

YOUNG LEAVES ARE TENDER

Expert of Department of Agriculture Relates Her Experience in Making Delicious Dishes—Some Recipes Are Given.

I always hail with delight the first tender stalks of rhubarb that grow in my garden. They are the advance guard of so many good things in the way of fresh fruits and vegetables that the spring and summer bring to us.

Even the back yard or city garden can have its clump of rhubarb. I find it one of the most useful plants in my garden. By cutting out the bloom stalk before it matures and pulling the stalks often I have good rhubarb all summer. If neglected too long the leaf stalks become woody, but the young leaves in the center of the crown will be tender and suitable all summer. The leaf area should not be reduced too much by harvesting, as it will weaken the root and reduce the harvest the following year. Even when fruits come I do not forget the rhubarb, and in preserving time it repays me for my care by saving me money.

Making Preserves.

Strawberries and raspberries are usually expensive to buy by the crate for preserving, but I make preserves, using from one-third to one-half by weight of rhubarb. Both raspberries and strawberries have a decided flavor, so that the rhubarb is not noticeable. I allow the rhubarb to cook down until fairly concentrated before adding the berries. The result is a delicious jam or preserve.

From time to time I cut the rhubarb and, if it is not wanted for immediate use, put up a few cans for winter. I have kept some very successfully by cutting into half-inch pieces, packing in jars and filling to overflowing with cold water, then sealing the jars as usual.

Later in the summer I make a few jars of rhubarb conserve, cooking the rhubarb with sugar until concentrated, then adding nuts and raisins.

When rhubarb made its appearance this spring I resolved to find a way to use it without using more than my share of sugar. I have found that by using extra string I can make rhubarb sauce successfully.

Rhubarb Sauce.

Wash the rhubarb and cut in half-inch pieces. Put three cupsful of the cut rhubarb in a saucepan with two tablespoonfuls of water and cook for five minutes. Add one and one-half cupsful of corn syrup and cook together until the rhubarb is tender.

If you desire a sweeter sauce, a tablespoonful of oil of sugar will help. One of my favorite desserts is rhubarb tapioca.

Rhubarb Tapioca.

Soak a half cupful of pearl tapioca in two cupsful of water until soft. Put in double boiler and cook until clear, adding more water if necessary. Add a half teaspoonful of salt and stir in two cupsful of rhubarb sauce. When cool add a teaspoonful of vanilla. Chill and serve with cream.

Another favorite of mine is rhubarb scallop. I save all left-over stuffing or biscuits made from the wheat substitute and grind them into crumbs. These I use as a basis for scalloped dishes.

Rhubarb Scallops.

Wash rhubarb stalks and cut into pieces about an inch long. For each cupful of crumbs use a cupful and a half of the cut rhubarb. If the crumbs are very dry, moisten slightly

with water. Butter a baking dish and put a layer of crumbs sprinkled with cinnamon or nutmeg, then a layer of rhubarb and three or four tablespoonfuls of corn syrup. Dot with butter. Repeat until dish is full, covering the top with buttered crumbs. Bake for 20 minutes and brown on top. This may be served hot with or without sauce.

RHUBARB—HOW TO USE IT

One of the food specialists employed by the United States department of agriculture is an enthusiastic on rhubarb. Not only does she demonstrate it in the departmental kitchens and elsewhere, not only does she commend its good qualities to women everywhere, but she grows it in her own garden and prepares it in her own kitchen for use by her own family. Her statement of some of the excellent uses she finds for it.

Breadless Meals Save Wheat.

How are you saving wheat? One way is to serve breadless meals now and then. Have you ever tried them? Breadless meals need planning ahead. You can't take just any menu and take the bread out and expect the family to like it. Bread has several functions in the meal, and fully deserves the high opinion which we have of it. It is one of our best foods for fuel, furnishing carbohydrate in the form of starch and also body-building protein and mineral substances. But if the meal contains enough other food to furnish the starch and the protein needed why not save the bread?

Try planning your meals so that these wheat-saving dishes take the place of the bread. Potatoes, sweet potatoes or dashiens—mashed, baked, boiled or rice—rice, oven-dried cornmeal mush, hominy grits, large hominy, baked beans, lima beans, split peas—all are good served as vegetables, with meat and gravy. It is not necessary to serve more than one of these starchy foods at a meal, but serving two of them, for instance, well-browned, crusty croquettes or fried mush (and these can be cooked in the oven instead of in the fat kettle) in addition to potatoes or sweet potatoes, makes the meal more tasty for many of us and is an easy way of securing variety. Aside from the question of economy and convenience the important thing in such a case is not the number of cereal foods served, but the character of the meal as a whole, which must be truly varied and not made up almost entirely of any single type of food. We must have other kinds of food in our diet in abundance as well as starchy foods.

Therefore, in planning your breadless meals make sure that you serve an abundance of fresh vegetables, such as green cabbage, kale, turnip tops, onions, onion tops, dandelions and other greens, asparagus, green peas, tomatoes, spinach, carrots and so on, choosing those which are in season and abundant in your garden or your market. With a varied meal planned in the usual way, except that the servings of the starchy foods and the vegetables are larger than usual to make up for the bread, you can have a breakfast, dinner or supper which will be pleasing to the taste and which will meet the body needs.

There are other food combinations and dishes which you can take advantage of in planning the meals with bread. For instance, you may prefer to replace part of your usual allowance of bread with a wheat-saving dessert. These desserts, which use the same food materials as bread, but in a different form: Rice pudding, lumpy pudding, Indian pudding, tapioca cream or fruit tapioca, cornstarch pudding, baked bananas (use bananas which are underripe, because they are richer in starch than the ripe ones), or gingerbread made from the wheat substitute.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

LABOR WAKING UP TO THE ADVANTAGES OF PROHIBITION.

Speaking of the marked benefits that have come to wage earners from statewide prohibition, Mr. Chas. G. Houston, editor of the Denver Labor Bulletin says:

"Since the saloons were closed the money which went to the brewing and liquor interests, now goes to the families. The saloon, which was once heralded as 'the poor man's club' is now known to have been his worst enemy. I do not believe that 15 per cent of the wage-earners of Colorado would ever again vote to re-establish the saloon. In fact, a census which I caused to be made of three building trades unions, one each in Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, shows that when the beer amendment was up for adoption in 1915, only about 5 per cent in these three communities voted for it.

"If the wage-earners throughout the nation can be made to realize what a drain upon their incomes is removed by the closing of the saloons and how their own self-respect and the respect of others is enhanced thereby, they will not only assist in the elimination of the saloon from the various states yet licensing the liquor traffic, but will give support to the national prohibition amendment."

SALOONKEEPER NOT TREATED FAIRLY

A farmer told me that soon after he moved from the country into a little town a man came to him and wanted him to sign a petition for a saloon in his town, and he said, "No I won't sign it," and the man said, "Why?" He said, "Because they don't treat the saloonkeeper fairly." Now this applicant for a license had had many objections made to signing a petition, but never had one of this kind been made before, and so he said, "What do you mean by that?" Here is the explanation: "You think that your saloon will help the town, don't you?" "Yes, sir." "You think that it will bring business and improved trade?" "Yes, sir." "Well, now, if that saloon will do what you say it will, do it. It will bring trade and improve business, and help the town, you ought to give him a bounty for starting that saloon to help the town and not make you pay a big tax for helping the town with the saloon." Can you answer the logic of that man's argument?—William Jennings Bryan.

"FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR"

When the senate's committee on agriculture was investigating the subject of foodstuffs, the liquor men denied that they consumed as much as the prohibitionists said they did. They declared that they used only one per cent of the grain.

All right, let's take them at their word. One per cent of the grain will feed one per cent of the people. This means 1,000,000 people, because there are 100,000,000 of us in this country. We shall probably send 1,000,000 soldiers to France.

This means that the liquor men will have been wasting enormous foodstuffs to feed every last man who goes to the trenches!

If food will win the war— Hoover says—then the liquor men have a fearful responsibility resting upon them when they deliberately waste the food which would give life and strength to our soldiers.

But what about the man whose vote gives the liquor men the right to do this? Every vote for the dry will help save the soldiers at the front.—"Strengthen America" Campaign Committee.

DR. IRVING FISHER ON MODERATE DRINKING.

"The present movement for prohibition is making it clear that moderate drinking is a fallacy. Alcohol is always a narcotic. It paralyzes the brain on the heart beat. The judgment made incapable of detecting the amounting. It has been scientifically shown that the typewriter who takes one glass of beer, in that extent, one-glass-of-beer drunk. . . . The men and women who advocate moderation are responsible for much heavy drinking. The stamp of approval in the drawing-room makes alcohol a desirable commodity among the working class. . . . Alcohol consumes 54 per cent of the total food values of the United States and 12 per cent of our breadstuffs. It constricts food, transportation—the little neck of the bottle—and man-power. . . . If prohibition is good for wartime, it is better for peace, for that is a longer time. There is then time to establish for the nation the good habits formed in time of war."

MUST HAVE BOYS OR CLOSE UP.

What is your war material, soldier? American boys, say I would not give one boy for all the saloons this side of hell. And they have to have 2,000,000 boys every generation. And then you tell me you are a man when you will vote for an institution like that. What do you want to do, pay taxes in money or in boys?—Billy Sunday.

"There is something more in patriotism than that which is measured by a court. That sort of patriotism is not worth having."—W. J. Bryan.

New City of Old World



Harbor of Odessa.

ODESSA, the Russian seaport, captured by the Germans not long ago, has been widely known as an important center of shipping and commerce, but its interest does not lie so much in the great docked harbor, its fine churches and public buildings, its factories or its size—it had half a million people at the beginning of the war—in in the fact that a century and a quarter ago there was none of these in existence.

New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia are cities almost ancient in comparison with Odessa. Odessa is a sort of Chicago or Kansas City of Europe—a "new town," in the language of the West. Just as there were Indian trading posts where Chicago and Kansas City had their beginnings, so there was a wretched little Turkish village on the future site of Odessa in the time of Catherine the Great of Russia. Russia saw the possibilities of a port on the Black sea and reached out and took it, with little or no protest, for Hajji Bey, as the Turkish village was called, was not worth quarreling about. Catherine founded Odessa by rescript in 1794 and the "booming" of the new city began.

Grain Built the City.

The Russian "pioneers" built their town on the plateau which forms a terrace from 100 to 120 feet above the water front. Today a great staircase, which is one of the wonders of Odessa, leads up in broken flights from the harbor to the city proper. Located at the northwest angle of the Black sea, midway between the estuaries of the great Dnieper and Danube rivers, Odessa was the natural commercial outlet for the vast stretches of grain-producing valleys beyond and its growth was like that of the Western trade centers in America. The English ships found their way there to their holds with grain, and exporting, as the years went by, grew steadily



Scenes on One of the Odessa Quays.

CAMPING PLACE OF NATION

That Seems to Be the Manifest Destiny of the Sequoia National Park.

Analysis shows that the very large increase in visitors to the Sequoia National park last summer amounting to nearly 60 per cent over the record attendance of the summer before, a fact which strongly emphasizes what has been called the "manifest destiny of the Greater Sequoia as the future summer camping place of the nation.

The report of the director of the national park service says:

"It was a most pleasing sight to stand in the midst of the Giant Forest during the summer and gaze upon the attractively situated and tastefully decorated camps nestled each at the base of an enormous sequoia. It was a peaceful scene and a beautiful one. There was nothing to do in the forest but rest, breathe the health-restoring air, drink the clear, cold water, and contemplate the dignity and beauty of the biggest and oldest living things. Fishermen came and went, and the hikers and horseback riders took the trails and returned from the higher altitudes of the park, but the peacefulness and quietude of the forest was never disturbed. Camping in the Giant Forest is all that anybody has written about it and more. It is a glorious experience.

THIS WEEK, NERVOUS MOTHER

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I was very weak, always tired, my back ached, and I felt sick most of the time. I went to a doctor and he said I had nervous indigestion, which assured me more serious ailments. I could not get well. I heard somewhere about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I looked it up and found a little booklet. I kept it up for three months, and I feel fine and can eat anything now without distress or nervousness."—Mrs. J. WOODRUFF, 2342 North Taylor St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Your Best Asset

—A Clear Skin— Cared for By—

Cuticura Soap

C. J. Mustion Wool Commission Co.

10th & Liberty Sts., Book Yard Station KANSAS CITY, MO.

DAISY FLY KILLER

WORLDWIDE, 125 B. W. R. BLDG., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Oxford Hotel

DENVER, COLO.

The Platte River Cattle Co.

715 E. C. Bldg., Denver, Colo. PURE BRED HERFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Kodaks DEVELOPING and PRINTING

Finishing Price List. The Super Photo Kodak Co., Success Kodak Co., 323 1/2 St. Denver, Colorado.

WHEN YOU THINK FLAG

Think Factory Price. Save prices as low as the world.

SAW POINT OF RESEMBLANCE

Youngster's Comment, However, Could Hardly Be Called a Complimentary One.

"A final article was left to amuse her small niece and nephew while their mother went shopping. James became deeply interested in his toy engine and tiny hat was absorbed in watching another cut out beautiful paper dolls. One of these appealed to her particularly and she would scarcely wait for sunrise to finish.

"Oh, auntie, isn't she pretty? She's nice."
"Yes, she is lovely. And you want a fairy dress the box on. Look at her long train."
The last word might seriously-mind ed James' attention.

"Auntie, show me the train."
Auntie pointed to the deep furrow which was set on with large plumes which was long enough to reach the end of a year or two before all quite a sweater. James took it in his hands and examined it closely and took long before the height of the newly for a few moments. Handling season; also that the streams of the park, unless carefully stocked each year, would be fished out before the summer would be half gone. Antie-s."

"I suppose you could call it a train. It looks something like a cowcatcher."

The path that leads to happiness often crosses a bridgeless stream of tears.

Do You Know The Fine Flavor of POST TOASTIES

* IS FOUND IN NO OTHER CORN FLAKES



"Bobby"

WHAT CAN WE DO?

We can face another year of work with immense confidence, in the light of the report of the American Red Cross on its expenditures in Europe and America. This report is a revelation and an inspiration. It is more than a matter of duty now to be a busy member of this wonderful, wholly modern and efficient organization. If this report gives no pride of country in the heart of the woman who reads it she may be sure her soul is about dead—or held a fascinating prisoner by her self-centered mind.

To be in the midst of a world of good deeds and to take no part in them—when the way is always open—can you imagine it?

What happens to your dollar when you send it forth on its errand of mercy through the medium of the American Red Cross was explained in a statement issued as a prelude to the opening of the campaign for another \$100,000,000 war fund. The magnitude of the work which the Red Cross is doing on all battle fronts and for American prisoners in Germany is disclosed by the figures:

Relief work in France.....\$2,000,133
 Relief work in Belgium.....2,096,121
 Relief work in Italy.....4,589,823
 Relief work in Russia.....1,200,909
 Relief work in Roumania.....2,674,398
 Relief work in Serbia.....694,590
 Relief work in Great Britain.....3,260,250
 Other foreign relief work.....4,479,930
 For U. S. prisoners in Germany.....941,094
 For Red Cross personnel sent abroad.....201,300
 Relief work in U. S.....8,723,523
 Army and navy base hospitals.....111,000

There are two things the Red Cross can always use. It seems; they are money and knitted wool socks. Almost every woman can furnish one or both

of these in some measure. Sincerely the Red Cross ladies in a Kentucky town held a car-slacking bee for a grain merchant who found it difficult to get laborers. They worked to the merry tune of \$75, which cash they turned in to the Red Cross, thereby making themselves justly famous as an enterprising chapter. They are proud and we are all proud of them.

Fashion Points of Interest.
 There are four things in fashion that are often discussed today: The severe uncollared neck line, the short sleeves, the cape hock and the lack of chignon blouses. A dressmaker drew a patron's attention to the absence of the latter garment because of the prevalence of one-piece frocks, and told how the skirt waist people were depending upon wash blouses to continue their business. Sleeve collars are not smart. High collars that roll upward at the back and down in the front are not attached to coats. The collars that go on bodies of one-piece frocks and before they reach the collarbone, and the rest of the decolletage is untouched by any line of white.

New Blouses.
 The only sleeve eccentricities of the present time are very mild ones. Evening gowns, from having no sleeves at all, have taken to having long angel clouds of tulle that flow downward from the shoulder and, it would seem, help to fight the coal shortage by keeping their wearers warm by a mere shadow of fabric. Anyway, it is suddenly becoming and very much of a relief after too many bare arms. The simple line of chiffon or tulle confers a softening effect on arms that are too thin, as well as those that are too fat—both of which have fared but ill during the reign of the sleeveless evening frock.

The KITCHEN CABINET

It is almost always when things are all blacked up and impossible that a happening comes. If you are sure that you are looking, and ready, that is all you need— God is turning the world around all the time.—Whitney.

REASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

Try these fish balls: Put a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan; add the same quantity of flour, and when smooth, stir in a half-cupful of sour cream; remove from the fire and add a beaten egg, salt and pepper to taste, and a cupful of fish that has been pounded to a paste. Cook in shape like balls; dip in egg and crumbs and brown in hot fat. Serve with sauce made from the bones simmered in water to cover, strain and thicken with flour and butter cooked together.

Lemon Catsup.—Mix a tablespoonful of grated horseradish with the grated rinds of four lemons; add three tablespoonfuls of salt, the juice of the lemons, and two tablespoonfuls each of mustard and celery seed, four slices of mustard and a dash of red pepper. Boil 30 minutes and put away six weeks. This is fine to serve with fish.

Curry Mint Sauce.—Cut in small pieces two-thirds of a pint of curried jelly; add one and a half tablespoonfuls of finely chopped mint, and the grated rind of a quarter of an orange. Serve with mutton.

Harborage Ham.—Wipe a thick slice of ham and remove the rind, salt, which may be fried out and saved for various uses. Cover the ham with lukewarm water and let stand an hour. Drain, wipe and put into a hot pan to brown well on both sides. Remove the ham, and in the fat in the pan, add three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, mixed with one teaspoonful of mustard, one-half teaspoonful of sugar and a few dashes of paprika, moist liquor over the ham. When well heated pour over the ham.

Barley Flour Hamlets.—Take a half-cupful of shortening, three tablespoonfuls of milk, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon, a cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of barley flour, a teaspoonful of salisip, a half-teaspoonful of salt, and a cupful of chopped dates. Roll and cut or drop from a teaspoon.

A bit of lemon jelly left over from a previous meal, if combined with a few stewed prunes and a bit of cream, will make a most dainty dessert.

Old bed spreads may be cut into small-sized cloths for lunch tables, the smaller size used for wash cloths.

See leaves should be saved for sweeping days. Squeezed dry and placed in a cool place they may be stored when ready to use.

WESTERN CANADA'S CROPS

Get an Excellent Start. Big Yields Now Assured.

Never in the history of Western Canada did the seed enter the ground under more favorable conditions. The weather during the month of April was perfect for sowing operations, and from early morning until late at night the seeders were at work, and every acre that could be profitably sown was placed under cultivation. Farmers entered heart and soul into the campaign of greater production. There was the time and the opportunity for careful preparation, and as a consequence with favorable weather from now on there will be a vastly increased yield. They realized it was a duty they owed to humanity to produce all that they could on the land, not only this year but next as well. In addition to the patriotic aspect, they are aware that the more they produce the greater will be their own return in dollars and cents.

In many districts wheat sowing was completed by the 1st of May. The white date oats and barley on large acreages than usual were planted.

As has been said, favorable weather conditions made possible excellent seed-bed preparation, and the seed has gone into the ground in unusually good shape. The available moisture in the soil has not been so heavy, however, as to interfere long with the working in the fields. The grain is germinating readily, and so many fields the young green blades of the cereal are already showing.

POULTRY

TO RAISE INCUBATOR CHICKS

How to induce Old Hen to Take Place of Artificial Brooder—Transfer at Night.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hens are often used to raise broiler-hatched chicks and to take the place of the artificial brooder, a practice that is in operation on many poultry farms. A few eggs are put under the hen four or five days before the incubator is to hatch. In the evening following the hatch of the incubator, after the chickens are thoroughly dry, one or two are put under the hen, and if she is found to mother them properly, the next evening as many more are added as she can brood or care for properly. Hens will successfully brood 10 to 15 chickens early in the breeding season, and 18 to 23 in warm weather, depending upon the state of the hen. This method of handling chickens down away with the artificial brooder, and where one has only a small number of chickens to raise, it is a very easy manner in which to handle them, and also a good method when it is desired to raise separately special lots of chicks. It should be borne in mind, in adding chickens to a hen which already has some to brood, that it is best to add those of the same color and age as the ones already with her, as the hen will often peck the latter chicks if they are of a color different from the ones she is already brooding. As a rule this transferring should take place at night, although with a quite docile hen it can be done in the morning.

COOPS FOR HENS AND CHICKS

Loss is Large Where Unrestricted Range is Allowed—Guard Against Cats and Rats.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If the mother hen is allowed to range unrestrictedly with her chicks she frequently takes her brood through wet grass and as a result some are chilled and die especially the weaker ones which are likely to be left behind. Where this careless system of management is practiced the loss of young chicks is large. When a coop is provided for the hen such losses are largely prevented. Any style of coop which is dry, ventilated and can be closed at night to protect the brood against cats, rats and other such animals and which while confining the hen will allow the chicks to pass in and out freely after they are a few days old, will be satisfactory. The hen should be confined until the chicks are waned, though a small yard may be attached to the coop, if desired, to allow the hen to exercise. The fence can be raised from the ground far enough to allow the chicks to go in or out, but not high enough for the hen to escape. By using a coop the chicks can find shelter and warmth under the hen at any time, and the workings after a few days may develop into strong, healthy chicks.

The brood coop should be cleaned at least once a week and kept free from mites. If mites are found in the coop, it should be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with kerosene oil or crude petroleum. From 1 to 2 inches of sand or dry dirt or a thin layer of straw or fine hay should be spread on the floor of the coop. Brood coops should be moved weekly to fresh ground, preferably where there is new grass. Shade is very essential in rearing chickens, especially during warm weather; therefore, the coop should be placed in the shade whenever possible. A cerebellum makes fine range for young chickens, as owing to cultivation of the ground, they get many bugs and worms and have fresh soil to run on most of the time and enjoy abundant shade.



Coops Used on Government Poultry Farm.

Just drop a little Freestone on that touchy corn; instantly it stops eating then you lift that corn right off. No pain at all! Costs only a few cents.

Get a tiny bottle of Freestone for a few cents from any drug store. Keep it always handy to remove hard corns, soft corns, or corns between the toes, and the callouses, without soreness or irritation. You just try it!

Freestone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius.—Adv.

POULTRY RAISING IS A DUTY

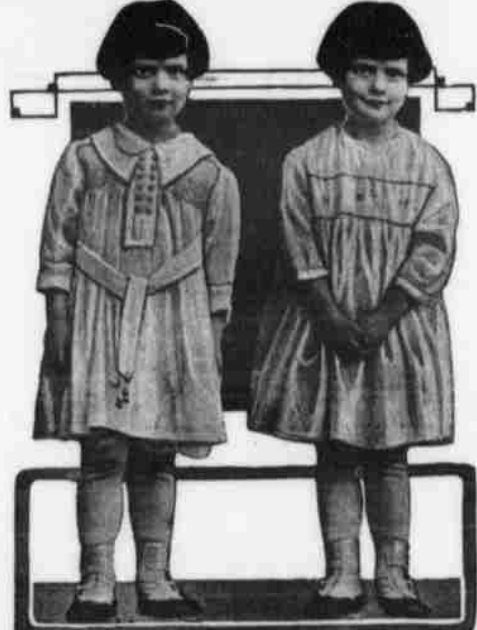
Farmers and People in Cities Should Keep Enough Hens to Supply Table With Eggs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If poultry is to play the part that it should play in feeding the nation and winning the war, not only will the deficiency created during the past year have to be made good, but there will have to be added something to the average as it stood before the 1917 depletion began. The duty and the opportunity falls upon general farmers and upon families in cities and towns who have enough backyard space—and that means much less space than may be ordinarily considered necessary—to keep enough hens to supply their own tables with eggs.

Egg Production.
 Egg production is largely a question of handling.

DRESS-UP FROCKS FOR LITTLE MAIDS



In displays of midsummer frocks for little maids, three fashions and trustworthy materials appear to fill all the requirements of designers. They are voile, dotted Swiss and organdie, and they are dainty enough and at the same time strong enough for the smallest girls' dress-up frocks. Voile has come to be a great favorite on account of its wonderful wearing qualities, which make it worth while to put careful needlework on it. Dotted Swiss is liked because it is crisp and fresh looking, and organdie is chosen for the neat of all dresses made for the youngest wearers of sheer frocks.

In the picture the little dress at the left is of white voile with a smocked yoke in which heavy blue embroidery silk is used for the ornamental stitches. It has a narrow panel set on at the front, making place for two rows of tiny round crocheted buttons and a narrow sash of the voile finished with two of the same buttons suspended on the silk thread from the ends. The designer did not overlook opportunities for those little dangling buttons at the point of the collar, or forget to introduce a band of smocking and fancy stitching on the cuffs. Altogether this little frock is elaborated with considerable needlework.

The dress at the right is much simpler. It is made of dotted Swiss, very plain and dainty as to design, and very crisp and sprightly in effect.

A band of the Swiss set between the gathered yoke and skirt is outlined with fancy stitching in colored embroidery silk and clusters of three little forget-me-nots are embroidered on it—in three groups at the front and two at the back.

These are the kind of dresses that the little girl needs now that summertime makes life one perpetual round of joys, with excursions to the park and to the movies and everything.

Julia Bostandy

Gingham Waistcoats.
 The gingham waistcoat made a tentative start for popularity, but was soon running down the track at full speed. All the younger set are wearing these waistcoats, the shops show them at different prices, and they make an alluring grouping of color in the windows. They have started the fashion for a great variety of skeleton waistcoats that are worn instead of collars. Many are high-necked, others have long, slipping, double-breasted covers. They are less trouble to adjust in a blouse or coat than a collar, for they have their own fastenings and are kept down at the waist by an elastic band.

Fique has come back into fashion for these waistcoats, but checked gingham and plaid remain lead.

Timely Tips.
 This is the season of the year when looking over old treasures and trussed but still useful articles, to pass them on. To somebody who has little, they would be just useful and acceptable.

Housewife.
 These days do not, unless obliged by decorators or painters, tear up the whole house so that there is no place for the weary man to lay his head or read the evening paper. The housewife of today cleans and settles a room at a time and when his help is not needed, the man of the house is not aware that housecleaning is in progress. The household upheavals of former days are now of trifling, for which we are thankful.

When possible save the old curtains so that they may be hung each time while the new curtains are being laundered or dry cleaned. It takes but a few moments to hang them and it means much to the attractiveness of the room.

Book paint brushes in kerosene then wash in hot suds and they will become fluffier again.

A never-failing remedy for a tender skin which might become a hot sore is to rather it freshly with castile soap, letting it dry on.

Beds applied to a burn either from the fire or sun will relieve the pain. Moisture the sores and continue to add moisture as it dries.

Mint-juice and honey make a fine cough syrup and one which the little people will not refuse.

If a dab here or any sharp substance is swallowed, swallow the white of an egg immediately; this coats over the sharp edges and protects the stomach and intestines.

A hot raton with a grain or two of red pepper wrapped in it is good for a toothache or an earache.

Put a little lemon or orange juice in the spoon before filling with castor oil. It will go down with less protest.

Use popped corn instead of croutons with the tomato soup, thus saving wheat and giving your family a treat at the same time.

A little vinegar put on the hands will soften them when roughened by work or wind.

The air is rich with sweet perfume. For the apple trees are all in bloom, and the birds are singing songs. The whole day long.

SERVING BEEF HEARTS.

The price of beef hearts varies in different sections and it is never safe to say that certain kinds of meat are low in price.

In heart there is little waste, and when the cost is reasonable it makes a fairly economical dish. If the heart is to be cooked whole it should be carefully washed to remove all blood, then the forcible portion and the arteries are removed and it is ready to stuff or cook in any way desired.

When stuffing, cut through the right and left sections as there is but one cavity to fill. A stuffing of sausage meat, to which an onion or two finely chopped is mixed, makes a most savory dish. Sage with a little onion for flavor is another combination with bread crumbs which is well liked. Egg, butter and salt and pepper are all needed to make a savory stuffing. A heart, already stewed until tender, thus sliced cold makes a good fish. The seasoning should be added to the sauce while cooking so that the meat will be seasoned all through.

Beef heart stuffed and served sliced cold with any desired meat sauce is another way of serving this dish.

Calf's Heart on Casserole.—Wash the heart and stuff with any desired stuffing. Arrange a half-cupful of onions and carrots in a casserole, then lay in the heart. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and paprika; dredge with flour and bake for two hours. Remove from the dish and make a brown gravy, using four tablespoonfuls of the fat with three of flour, adding two cupfuls of boiling water. Serve with the gravy and vegetable around the heart. Corn or barley flour should be used for the thickening.

Heart a la Provencale.—Take a half-cupful of bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped suet, a teaspoonful of minced parsley, some sweet herbs, salt and pepper, and an egg for binding. Stuff the heart with this and fasten well with a string. Rub the heart over with melted fat and fold in a buttered paper or a paper bag used for cooking. Roast for three and a half hours. Serve garnished with spinach and brown sauce. Tomatoes and vegetables may accompany this dish.

Nellie Maxwell

MAGIC! HAVE IT ON THE DRESSER

CORNS STOP HURTING THEN LIFT OFF WITH FINGERS.



Get a tiny bottle of Freestone for a few cents from any drug store. Keep it always handy to remove hard corns, soft corns, or corns between the toes, and the callouses, without soreness or irritation. You just try it!

Freestone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius.—Adv.

Among the Survivors.

A little story a friend of mine told me of a happening at one of the army camps when the first colored troops arrived. The officer in charge of the receiving of the colored boys was asking one of them the many questions necessary. About the last question to be asked was, "Where do you wish to have your remains sent?" The colored trooper replied: "I'll tell you, boss, I was kind of figurin' on lettin' them around myself."—Chicago Tribune.

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Locust Eggs as Fertilizer.
 Locust eggs, treated with sulphuric acid, and lime, are used as fertilizers in Mediterranean countries when the insects are numerous.

Nearly all women are victims of the house-cleaning mania.




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Columbus, New Mexico

THE PRUSSIAN ALPHABET
—W. S. S.—
A stands for Anger. How dare the world fight Against our triumphant and beautiful Might.
B stands for Bountifulness, in which we excel. We'll own not merely earth, but heaven and hell.
C stands for Carnage. Blood-drench ev'ry rod Of our enemies' soil and onward with God.
D for Destruction, our chief occupation When invading the land of an enemy nation.
E stands for Envy, our national trait, And brother in arms of Anger and Hate.
F stands for Frightfulness, needful we find To make the world honor the great German mind.
G stands for Greed. Had we owned what we sought, This war for our aims need not have been fought.
H for the Hate we have instilled in the breast Of our gullible people, and you know the rest.
I stands for Infamy, our prime stock in trade, Without it such progress we could not have made.
J stands for Junkers, sans conscience and heart, And thus well equipped to play their great part.
K stands for Kultur, the world's crying need, Tho' thought by the ingrates a poisonous weed.
L for our Lust; more beautiful far Than all the vast treasures of geniuses are.
M for our Madness—the loveliest thing, New horrors each day to our eyes it can bring.
N is for Noxiousness. We symbolize this In a war of extinction we can't be remiss.
O for Oppression. It's success is so sure, Just see what our subjects are made to endure.
P is for Prussianism; our hope for the earth, In Belgium, see! the proof of its worth.
Q for the Quarrels we try to incite Among friendly nations to get them to fight.
R is for Rape, the partner of lust, Our policy; quite undeniably just.
S for the Sneers, which daily we've hurled To show our contempt for the civilized world.
T is for Terrorism, loosed at top-speed, But our blockheaded enemies fail to take heed.
U for our U-boats, sublime in their might, To sink all they can in their absolute right.
V stands for Vulture, our national bird, As an emblem of frightfulness, the very last word.
W for our Wilhelm, in crime without peer, Only Satan from Hell could compete with him here.
Epilogue, by Humanity
X for the exit, by fire and steel, Tho' dear Potadam gang will soon keenly feel.
—Jane O'Ryan—
—W. S. S.—
Can you refuse to loan your savings when other men are giving their lives? Buy War savings stamps.

HIS BABY
—W. S. S.—
"She is my mother," said the young man, "but I call her my baby. She is eighty years old. Old people are very like babies, and we ought to love them, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven. I have an idea life events up things."
"When I was young and helpless she took care of me; now I take care of her. I am paying my debt."
"She never left me alone when I was an infant. Now I do not leave her alone."
"She was patient with me then; now I am patient with her."
"She fed me; now I feed her, clothe and keep her."
"She sacrificed her young life for me; I am glad of every chance I have to sacrifice for her."
"She loved me when I was ignorant, awkward, needing constant care, and all because I was hers, born of her body and part of her soul. Now every feebleness and trait of childishness in her endears her to me, for no reason except that she is my mother."
"By so much as she is a tax on my time, attention and money, I love her."
"She shall not triumph over me on the Day of Judgment; for my tenderness shall equal hers. She watched with me until I grew up; I shall watch with her till she steps into Heaven."
—Dr. Frank Crane.

GRANDMOTHER OF ASH WILL VOTE IN TEXAS
—W. S. S.—
The El Paso Herald, in speaking of the registration of women who will vote in the primary in Texas on the 27th of this month says:
"The oldest woman to register in Coke county is Mrs. E. S. Kemp (or Grandma Kemp as she is known). She is 87 years of age but at this advanced age she is as alert as a much younger person, and has not lost interest in her surroundings, as her desire to help elect state and county officers shows."
Mrs. Kemp is the grandmother of A. C. Ash, of this city. Mr. Ash admits that he is 47 years of age.

CROWDS SEE THE KAISER AT THE THEATRE
—W. S. S.—
The Fourth of July passed off very quietly in Columbus. In the military camp there was no action. The Twenty-Fourth Infantry had a field meet and two ball games. The principal attraction in town was the "Kaiser" at the Columbus Theatre, and the fights at the Crystal in the evening.
There were few people in town or camp who did not see the big show at the Columbus. The character of the "Beast of Berlin" was portrayed very forcefully. The Kaiser is now very unpopular in Columbus.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
—W. S. S.—
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, Las Cruces, N. M. June 17, 1918.
—W. S. S.—
Notice is hereby given that James H. Roberson, of Hachita, New Mexico, who on August 20, 1913, made homestead entry No. 08696, for SE 1/4 Section 34, township 31 S, range 16 W, N. M. P. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before George Edmonds, U. S. Commissioner, at Hachita, New Mexico, on the 12th day of August, 1918.
Claimant names as witnesses: John O. Bargett, Frank J. Kerton, Don Phillips, and Creed McFarland, all of Walnut Wells, N. Mexico.
John L. Burnside, Register.
7-5 8-3

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