

6-1-1917

## Lovington Leader, 06-01-1917

Wesley McCallister

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# The Lovington Leader

PRIDE, PROGRESS, PROSPERITY

VOL. 9, No. 17.

LOVINGTON, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1917.

CLAS PER

## THE WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS

A BRIEF RECORD OF PASSING EVENTS IN THIS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

## IN LATE DISPATCHES

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS THAT MARK THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

### ABOUT THE WAR

American marines have been ordered to proceed to France.

The Germans used burning liquid in a futile attack northwest of Rheims.

Volunteer now in the regular army or national guard service or be drafted after June 5th.

Italian line to the south now within ten miles of town of Trieste—most important objective in Italy's war.

"Our troops successfully raided the enemies' trenches east of Verdun," says the war-office statement from London.

The British steamship Teta, a vessel of about 7,000 tons, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine May 2nd off the English coast.

A Swedish ship engaged in the work of the Belgian relief commission was sunk May 18th, notwithstanding it held a German permit to sail.

Italians smash Austrian line on ten-mile front. Forts and towns taken from Castagnavizza to gulf of Trieste. More than 9,000 prisoners taken.

From Soissons eastward intense artillery duel is in progress between French and Germans. Since May 1st, French have taken 8,600 prisoners.

The British transport Transylvania was torpedoed on May 4th with the loss of 413 persons. The Transylvania was torpedoed in the Mediterranean.

The Russian provisional government announced that it unconditionally rejects a separate peace but aims at a general peace without annexations or indemnities.

Germans launched offensive on Russians at Mitau but were stopped by heavy gunfire. Russians also drive back Teuton attacks east of Koveln in Rumania.

With the fall of Bullecourt, the capture of the chemical works, the occupation of Roux and the general evening up of the British line, the first phase in the new British offensive in France is over.

At Paris it was officially announced that the French liner Sontay, a vessel of 7,274 tons, bound for Marseilles from Salonika with 344 passengers, was torpedoed on April 16th with a loss of forty-five lives. Captain Magas went down with the ship.

A regiment of veteran United States marines equipped as regular infantry will go to France as part of Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing's command. There will be approximately 2,600 men in the regiment, probably the largest numerically that will be engaged on the western front.

### WESTERN

A strike of 2,500 union miners in the United Verde zone at Jerome, Ariz., called Thursday.

Twelve persons were killed and twenty or more others were wounded in a riot in Monterey.

The plant of the Norfolk, Neb. Packing Company, with a stock of canned beans valued at more than \$100,000, was destroyed by fire.

In Texas, near Fort Worth, an American reaper began to hum the first notes of the world's greatest agricultural symphony—the harvest of the 1917 American wheat crop.

A United States grand jury at Cheyenne, after listening to evidence for nine days, indicted nineteen men in connection with "highgrading" in the Cripple Creek district, Colo.

The Treasury Department announced the allotments of Liberty bonds and the following Western states are counted upon for the following amounts: Wyoming, \$2,500,000; Arizona, \$2,000,000; Colorado, \$14,000,000; New Mexico, \$1,500,000; Montana, \$9,500,000, and South Dakota, \$9,500,000.

Colorado and Wyoming recruits for the United States army have passed the 1,000 mark since April 1st, totaling 1,047 men. Tabulation completed under the direction of Maj. C. N. Barney from April 1st to May 15th, show that in proportion to the assigned quota, Wyoming ranks seventh and Colorado sixteenth of all the states contributing to Uncle Sam's service.

### WASHINGTON

Literacy test raised to allow Mexicans to work on farms.

Crop conditions in United States are reported much improved.

The House passed the war revenue bill raising \$1,800,000,000.

Southern representatives defeated proposed tax on raw cotton.

Socialists of America are denied passports to Stockholm conference.

All the big anti-trust suits before the Supreme Court were ordered reargued next term.

The Senate finance committee began a radical revision of the House bill levying \$1,800,000,000 war taxes.

### FOREIGN

Kaiser's plan for gigantic empire unfolded.

Bavarian scientist advises Germans to eat grasses.

Failure of peace with Russia is felt in dual monarchy.

Chinese premier is dismissed, making war with Germany possible.

Former Queen Ranavalona of Madagascar is dead at her home in Algiers.

Manifestations in which violent incidents occurred are reported from Saragossa.

Ireland to be given opportunity to settle for herself question of form of government.

French seize heights near Moronvillers in Champagne district, seizing many prisoners.

Marshal Joffre and former Premier Viviani arrived at Paris on their return from the United States.

Mexico protests against German submarine activity, and Brazilian congress convenes to take action.

Captain de Laage, commanding the American escadrille, was killed while flying near Ham, on the Somme front.

Several hundred persons attended a service in memory of Joseph H. Choate of New York, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Establishment of a camp for military training of Americans in China has been proposed at Shanghai, according to advices from Tokio.

The American medical unit under command of Maj. Harry L. Gilchrist, which reached England, was received by King George at Buckingham palace.

Advices from what is considered a reliable source in Lisbon state that ten persons were killed and fifty wounded during the recent food riots there.

A German airplane dropped bombs on the railroad station at Kishinev, capital of the province of Bessarabia.

A soldier and two children were killed and five workmen injured.

The Roman Catholic newspaper Tyd says it understands on good authority that in accordance with the wishes of Pope Benedict the Austrian court is initiating a new peace effort.

The first detachments of United States army engineers under command of Major Parsons, arrived in London. The second unit of the American hospital corps has reached Great Britain.

The German consul at Stockholm is reported in news dispatches to have visited the Swedish foreign minister and expressed deepest regret at the sinking of the Swedish steamers Vesterland, Viken and Aspen.

According to the Copenhagen Vossische Zeitung, Count Tarnowski von Tarnow, recalled Austrian ambassador to the United States, and Dr. Friedrich Verdy du Vernois, dismissed German minister to Cuba, arrived in Berlin.

### SPORTING NEWS

Standing of Western League Clubs.

CLUBS	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Omaha	29	10	.695
Lincoln	18	11	.621
Des Moines	17	11	.607
Sioux City	17	12	.588
Denver	13	14	.481
Joplin	19	18	.514
St. Joseph	19	19	.500
Wichita	19	21	.474

Les Darcy, the Australian pugilist, died at a hospital in Memphis, Tenn., from pneumonia. He had been ill more than a month.

Adjutant Raoul Lufberry of New York, premier "ace" in the Lafayette escadrille, was awarded the British military cross by direction of King George of England.

Pitchers convicted of using the "bean ball," a highly dangerous ball thrown directly at a batter's head, will be expelled from organized baseball as a result of a ruling by the national commission.

Frank Mellus of Los Angeles won the California-Nevada trap shooting championship, breaking 99 out of 100 targets at the final shoot of the California-Nevada Trap Shooters' Association at Los Angeles.

### GENERAL

Italian mission arrives safely in United States.

Rockefeller foundation receives endowment of \$25,000,000.

Work of American destroyers praised by Great Britain.

Many reports of submarines off Maine coast are received.

"Don't hide behind petticoats," is warning regarding conscription.

The Leyland liner Colonian was wrecked on the south coast of England.

The Standard Oil Company of New York announced an advance of 2 cents a gallon in the price of gasoline.

Governor Philipp vetoed the Evjue bill for a statewide referendum for the liquor question set for next April in Wisconsin.

Archie Roosevelt, son of Colonel Roosevelt, was sworn in as second lieutenant at the reserve officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Members of British mission abandon proposed visit to Middle West.

Five more Mexicans were arrested near Fabens, Tex., charged with attempting to cross the border into Mexico as a filibustering expedition.

From 10,000 to 15,000 persons are homeless at Atlanta, Ga., as a result of Monday's fire that swept approximately seventy-five blocks of residence property, causing a loss of \$3,500,000, it was estimated. Preparations have been made to feed 5,000 homeless.

## NEW MEXICO STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

### COMING EVENTS.

June 18.—Reunion of Scottish Rite Masons at Santa Fe.

July 4.—Races at Albuquerque Speedway.

July 5.—Annual Reunion of Cowboys' association at Las Vegas.

Aug. 27.—Bar Association meeting at Roswell.

Sept. 25-28.—Seventh Annual Northern New Mexico Fair at Raton.

San José voted "dry," 32 to 2.

Curry county voted dry by a big majority.

A Chinese regiment is drilling at Columbus.

The Maxwell company is to rebuild the Hebron dam.

Colfax county will spend \$15,000 in assisting farmers.

New Mexicans to enter service of nation on Aug. 5th.

Silver City is to hold a patriotic celebration on the 4th of July.

Abram Holliday, aged 87 years, died at his home at East Las Vegas.

New Mexicans are expected to take \$1,500,000 of the Liberty loan bonds.

Corn, cane, beans and potatoes continue to lead in the acreage planted.

The Ramah Reservoir Company has placed the reservoir dam under guard.

It is stated that the delinquent taxes in the state amount to \$1,500,000.

Ray James, a waiter, was found injured near the Santa Fe tracks at Dallas.

Six hundred recruits have been added to the national guard of the Sunshine State.

The prospects of a bumper crop in the Estancia valley are looking better all the time.

Prospects in the Aztec and Farmington sections are for a bumper fruit crop this year.

The state council of the Knights of Columbus chose Gallup, N. M., as its next place of meeting.

The Christian churches of New Mexico and West Texas held their annual meeting in Clovis.

The contract for the plumbing in the new museum building at Santa Fe has been let for \$115.81.

An increase in wages has been granted employees of the mines at Kelly to take effect June 1st.

Boards have been appointed for the registration of men between 21 and 30 for the selective draft on June 5th.

Spanish-speaking residents of Las Vegas to the number of sixty-five have enlisted in the New Mexico National Guard.

Malcolm Trapp of Corona won his fight against serving his sentence for the killing of J. H. McDams at Corona seven years ago.

A new company has been organized for the purpose of developing a group of mining claims in the Steep Rock district in New Mexico.

The Bethlehem Copper Company of Steins has filed papers of incorporation at Santa Fe, giving its authorized capital as \$1,000,000.

William H. Sloan, at one time superintendent of the Las Cruces schools and on the faculty of the State College, died at Leavenworth, Kan.

An appeal was made to young men of Spanish ancestry by Secretary of State Antonio Lucero to volunteer at once for service in the army and navy.

Many of those young men who served with Company H, First New Mexico infantry, on the border for eleven months, who returned home in April, are re-enlisting.

Through the efforts of L. J. Dean, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., a movement for the organization of several companies of boy scouts has been started at Albuquerque.

Forest rangers and supervisors are directing local committees, assisting in the collecting and distributing of seed, and urging the cultivation of land in the mountain communities.

Benjamin M. Read has decided to decline the position of president of the Spanish-American Normal School at El Rito and has so notified the board of trustees of the institution.

Thirty thousand trout and bass were swept down the Tesuque river by a flood that took out the dam of Charles C. Catron at his summer home twelve miles northeast of Santa Fe.

The fourth degree—the patriotic step in the Knights of Columbus—was conferred at Albuquerque upon a class of eighty candidates by a degree team headed by Robert E. Morrison of Prescott, Ariz., master of the fourth degree in the district composed of New Mexico, Arizona and El Paso, Tex.

W. L. Eiser, who for some time has been assistant director of the Extension Department of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, has been appointed secretary of labor. His duties will be to place laborers with those needing them and finding employment for the idle.

To do their share in preventing a potato famine, twelve citizens of Albuquerque and an equal number from Flagstaff—most of them officers of the Forest Service—have rented four acres of potato land near Flagstaff, and are preparing to put in a crop.

## CROP GRAZING LAND

LEASED ACREAGE TO BE FARMED TAKES BIG JUMP.

Corn, Cane, Beans and Potatoes Continue to Lead in the Acreage Planted.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Santa Fe, N. M.—The acreage of state grazing land to be farmed this season under the recent permit of the state land office to farm grazing leases without additional rental, jumped to a total of approximately 18,000 acres, a gain in land listed with the office here of 2,175 acres. The lease farmers now include residents of every county in the state except Bernalillo and Luna. In Bernalillo county none of the state land is adapted to cultivation without irrigation, while in Luna county plans are under way for supplying water for several large tracts of leased land by pumping. The land commissioner's estimate of 25,000 acres as the minimum of the grazing leases which will be farmed has not been changed.

Corn, cane, beans and potatoes continue to lead in the acreage planted, with Union county far in the lead as to total acres farmed. The Union county total reached 2,212 acres. Guadalupe county holds second place, with Curry third and Quay fourth. The largest acreage gained in any one county during the week was in Roosevelt, where more than 500 acres were added, bringing the total for that county to 1,920 acres.

It is not known, as yet, what effect the death of Thomas Lyons of Gila will have on the leased lands farmed in that county. Mr. Lyons had completed plans for the farming of more than 1,200 acres of leased state lands adjacent to his patented lands on the Gila.

Maj. Ruppe's Resignation Accepted. Santa Fe.—Governor Lindsey has accepted the resignation of Maj. Bernard Ruppe of Albuquerque. Maj. Etienne P. Bujac of Carlsbad, on the unassigned list, has been transferred to the active list and assigned to recruiting duty. Clyde Earl Ely of Deming has been promoted from first lieutenant to captain, while Harry E. Bechtel has been appointed first lieutenant. First Lieut. Samuel D. Swope has been assigned to recruiting duty.

Will Combat Plant Diseases. Santa Fe.—Dr. Ellsworth Bethel, employed by the government in the study of plant diseases under the jurisdiction of the forest service, has come to Santa Fe from the San Luis valley. Important results in the eradication of plant pests, especially those afflicting pine and other forest trees, may be expected from the scientific investigations now under way.

To Sell 138,972 Acres at Auctions. Santa Fe.—A total of 194 tracts of state land ranging in area from forty to 46,900 acres and totaling 138,972.83 acres, will be sold at public auction by State Land Commissioner R. P. Ervin during June and July. The lands are in eight counties. Seven of the auctions will be held in June and one in July.

Thomas Lyons Slain in El Paso. Silver City.—Thomas Lyons, Grant county's largest individual land owner and one of its most prominent citizens, was murdered in El Paso. The body, with a crushed skull and many wounds, was discovered in a ravine in the Highland Park section of that city.

Breaks Jail at Lordsburg. Santa Fe.—A jail break is reported from Lordsburg, three Mexicans releasing a fourth.

Roswell Club Buys Twenty Acres. Santa Fe.—Times are so prosperous in Roswell that the Roswell Country Club has just added twenty more acres to its holdings at \$100 an acre, increasing its domain to ninety-four acres, on which the club maintains a fine club house.

Rancher Missing for Two Months. Magdalena.—L. J. Otto, an old-timer of the Quemado country, about 80 miles northwest of Magdalena, has been missing about two months and it is believed that he has lost his life in the hills of that country.

Catch Escaped Convict. Santa Fe.—An escaped convict, Anastacio Barela, who made his getaway from a road camp near Albuquerque, has been brought back to the penitentiary by a Grant county deputy sheriff.

Muster Roll Has Fifty Names. Silver City.—The local national guard recruiting office continues to enroll volunteers each day and those who have signed the muster roll of Company H to date number fifty.

Cultivate Land With Prisoners. Santa Fe.—Gov. Lindsey and the executive committee of the Council of State Defense have made an appropriation of \$83,500 for the purchase of seed and provender in the various counties of the state. Under a war fund appropriation of \$20,000, arrangements are being made to cultivate, for state account, with convicts from the state penitentiary, 640 acres of state land in northern Torrance county, and 600 acres of irrigated land in Rio Arriba county.

## AID RED CROSS WEEK OF JUNE 25

PRESIDENT URGES SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE OF THIS WORK OF NATIONAL NEED.

## ASKS GENEROUS GIFTS

TO PROPERLY CARE FOR THOSE WHO SERVE UNDER ARMS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—In a proclamation to the American people President Wilson designated the week ending June 25th as Red Cross Week and urged that during the period generous gifts be made to assist the organization in properly caring for the armed forces of the nation and the administration of relief.

The proclamation points out that every man, woman and child in the United States may do their respective "bits" by giving, in a spirit of patriotic sacrifice, for the maintenance of Red Cross work while a small proportion of the population is serving the nation on the field of battle. The text of the proclamation follows:

"Inasmuch as our thoughts as a nation are now turned in united purpose towards the performance to the utmost of the services and duties which we have assumed in the cause of justice and liberty;

"Inasmuch as but a small proportion of our people can have the opportunity to serve upon the actual field of battle, but all men, women and children alike may serve and serve effectively by making it possible to care properly for those who do serve under arms at home and abroad;

"And inasmuch as the American Red Cross is the official recognized agency for volunteer effort in behalf of the armed forces of the nation and for the administration of relief,

"Now, therefore, by virtue of my authority as President of the United States and President of the American Red Cross, I, Woodrow Wilson, do hereby proclaim the week ending June 25, 1917, as Red Cross Week, during which the people of the United States will be called upon to give generously and in the spirit of patriotic sacrifice for the support and maintenance of this work of national need.

(Signed: WOODROW WILSON.)

TORNADO RAZES KANSAS TOWN. Heavy Toll in Lives and Property by Twister That Strikes Andale.

Wichita, Kan.—Thirty persons are known to have been killed, more than fifty have received injuries from which it is said several will die, and property worth thousands of dollars, upon which no valuation yet has been set, was destroyed Friday when a tornado swept up through Sedgewick and Harvey counties in the south-central part of the state. Andale, a village of less than 300 inhabitants, bore the brunt of the twister's rage, eighteen lives being the toll before the storm, which, accompanied by a blinding rain, bore on to the northwest. Nine persons were killed near Sedgewick.

The country southeast of Newton furnished the remaining fatalities, three lives being lost five miles from that city.

The country between Andale and Newton was pierced by a path from a quarry to a half mile wide, where the twister ground everything in its path either to death or to inanimate destruction.

Declares America to Decide Victory. Washington.—With words of gratitude and praise for the American press, expressions of confidence that Congress will give the President all the war power he must have for successful conduct of the war, and a declaration of belief that America will throw the decisive weight into the contest, Arthur James Balfour, British secretary for foreign affairs and head of the British mission to the United States, made his last public speech in this country to members of the National Press Club here before leaving for home.

Italy Continues Big Drive; Forts Fall. Rome, May 26.—Italian troops engaged in the offensive movement south of Gorizia have captured the fortified heights north of Jamiano. The Italian positions have been extended still further, the announcement adds. South of Jamiano to the sea the Italians also gained ground, driving forward south of the Jamiano-Brestovizza road. The battle is still raging from the sea as far north as Plava. The Italians in two days took a total of 10,425 prisoners and much war material.

Mexico Ready to Aid in War. Washington.—President Carranza of Mexico is reported endeavoring to negotiate an understanding with the United States by virtue of which the Mexican government would subscribe to support of the American cause in the European war and would receive in return American financial support.

Norwegian Vessel Sunk by Mine. London.—The Norwegian foreign office announces that the steamer Gran has been destroyed by a mine.

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## WASHING STEALS MUCH FERTILITY



## HARDY FOREST TREES PREVENT SOIL EROSION.

Soil washing by heavy rains is probably the most important cause of the loss of soil fertility on rolling upland farms. The amount of this loss is difficult to measure accurately. Figures obtained at the Missouri College of Agriculture at Columbia during the last two years indicate that as much as 5 per cent of the really fertile soil may be lost in one year on a gently sloping field if the surface is left bare. This means that continuous cultivation for one generation may result in the loss of all the fertile soil on even gently rolling land unless some measures are taken to restore it. On steeper lands the loss is much more rapid.

Some idea of the loss of plant food may be obtained by considering the loss of nitrogen. The supply of this element in the soil is contained in the organic or vegetable matter present. Nitrogen is made available for the use of plants by the decay of organic matter. It is estimated that 2 per cent of the total amount present becomes available each year. It is this 2 per cent which may be removed by the crops, by leaching and in the form of gas. As the availability of the other elements of plant food in the soil is closely associated with the decay of organic matter, it is evident that the washing away of that part of the soil richest in organic matter results in a lack of all the really valuable soil plant food. In addition to the loss of plant food the poorer physical condition of the soil resulting from the removal of organic matter and the inconvenience caused by ditches in the fields are to be noted.

The farm practices that cause excessive erosion are continuous cultivation, shallow plowing, furrowing with the slopes, leaving the land bare in winter, neglect of gullies and the exhaustion of organic matter.

Practices tending to control erosion are systematic rotations containing fewer cultivated crops and more hay and pasture crops, the gradual deepening of soil by occasional deep plowing, the use of barnyard and green manures, winter cover crops such as rye and wheat, and prompt attention to gullies and ditches. Terracing and contour farming are coming into favor as preventive practices as lands increase in value. Tilling poorly drained sloping lands such as spouty hillsides, helps by opening up the subsoil and carrying part of the water off through the tiles.

As lands increase in value reclamation becomes profitable. Steep, badly washed hillsides may be set to hardy forest trees. Small ditches may be filled with litter and soil and seeded down to grass. Large ditches may be closed by obstructing with brush and coarse litter stacked and weighted down, by planting willows, or by specially constructed dams protected by the soil so that most of the water passes under the dam while the sediment is deposited in the ditch.

## VALUABLE CATCH CROP

## Fox-Tail Millet Useful to Overcome Shortage in Hay.

Admirably Adapted to Wide Range of Soils and Climates—More Effective Than Prairie Hay as Roughage for Stock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Fox-tail millet, which makes up approximately nine-tenths of all the millet grown in the United States, is valuable chiefly as a catch crop. Most farmers use it to overcome a shortage in their hay supply or to occupy a field which would otherwise be idle. For such purposes millet is admirably adapted because it matures quickly and a stand is obtained with ease and certainty.

This millet is adapted to a wide range of soils and climates. On poor soil or in a dry climate it does better than most other hay crops. In semi-arid regions it frequently escapes periods of drought because of its short growing season. On the other hand, it is quick to show the effect of dry weather because of its shallow root system. Compared with sudan grass, its chief competitor, millet is deficient both in quality and yield of hay but the growing season of sudan grass is somewhat longer, and this provides greater opportunity in the latter for injury from drought. Millet is not to be regarded as a profitable constituent of crop rotations as it appears to be more exhaustive of soil fertility than small grains or corn.

In its feeding value, the hay of fox-tail millet has been found to be approximately the same as timothy hay. As a roughage for growing stock, it is usually regarded as somewhat more effective than prairie hay, but not the equal of alfalfa or clover hay. It can be fed without danger to cattle and sheep, and sparingly in connection with other kinds of hay to horses. A continuous ration of millet hay, however, has resulted in injury to horses. It is quite likely that there will not be a great demand in this country for the grain as long as wheat can be produced as abundantly as at present. When fed as grain, millet seed should always be ground.

## GREAT DEMAND FOR PEANUTS

Large Quantities Are Being Used in Making Candy, Etc.—Ready Market for Peanut Oil.

The demand for peanuts is steadily increasing. Great quantities are used in making candies, peanut butter, etc. There is also a ready market for peanut oil. One bushel of Spanish peanuts will yield 20 pounds of cake and hulls (an excellent stock feed) and one gallon of oil.

**Solving Knotty Problem.**  
The farmer who has found a method for shortening his hours or condensing them so that he finds several hours of leisure in each day rather than diffused between jobs a minute long each, has solved a knotty problem.

**Runty-Pig Ration.**  
An excellent runty-pig ration is ten parts of corn, ten parts of buttermilk, and one part of tankage. Both buttermilk and skim milk are ideal feeds to give in connection with corn to hogs.

## Health: Keystone of the Arch of Genuine Preparedness

By DR. SAMUEL G. DIXON, Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania.

The perfect manifestations of life can only be had with a harmonious performance of all the functions of the body. This is so from the lowest forms of life up to the complex and wonderful creation of man.

Now when we are confronted with war and its accumulated horrors, we must use every effort to throw off the insidious hold it gradually gets upon our nervous systems, destroying the harmoniousness of the vast number of active little cells that go to make up our physical and mental bodies.

If the balance and harmony are once destroyed, our digestion weakens and this robs the body of nourishment, which is followed by general loss of strength. The heart muscles consequently suffer and weaken, and when this pump fails to send the exhausted blood cells through the lungs for purification and recharging, the physiological process fails in its purpose.

The break-up of the general balance and harmony causes the body to lose its resistance to disease germs. The result is general weakening of the individual, and often death, neither of which we can afford at any time, let alone in time of war, when every preventable measure must be taken to guard against the inroad of disease.

Today we cannot help but feel our great responsibilities and make sacrifices for that which has given us our national pride and freedom. We must, however, at the same time be careful not to break up unnecessarily the harmony of our social and other every-day occupations.

The greatest measure to help us carry our burden during war is to keep busy in some well-directed path of work that will produce those things most essential to a successful warfare and turn our minds from those horrors that otherwise would break up our nervous force.

If war becomes long-continued, it may be that a revolutionary state may occur, where our occupations will have to be changed: giving up the easier ones to the weak, and shifting those that are more laborious to the strong. These changes, however, at the present time can be effected more easily than ever before in the history of the world, because of the many kinds of modern occupations which permit of selection to accommodate those of different capabilities. Whatever may be the disturbance, we must keep busy. We must not think too much of "what might happen" and keep it ever before us, destroying that balance and harmony necessary for health.

## SOME SMILES

**Necessary.**  
"I do not understand why you wish to sell such a valuable lot when the price is bound to increase," said his adviser.

"Ah, but it is absolutely necessary. I'll have to apply the money as a partial payment on my wife's new shoes."

**One of the Reasons.**  
She had just been shown through the prison.

"I don't wonder," she said with a sigh, "that so many of us have to remain old maids when they keep shut up from the world so many handsome and bold men."

**For Bigger Crops.**  
"My wife made a suggestion last night."

"What?"  
"To relieve the scarcity of potatoes this year, she said that instead of planting them in hills they ought to be planted in mountains."

**The Way of It.**  
"Do you always give your wife her own way?"

"No."  
"How do you manage it?"  
"I don't. She takes it."

**Not Knocking at All.**  
"I wanted to talk to you yesterday."

"Why didn't you call me on the telephone?"  
"It wasn't important enough for me to go to all that trouble."

**National Misunderstanding.**  
American Heiress—How do you like my new gown?

English Friend—It's ripping.  
American Heiress—Oh, where?

**Quite Correct.**  
"The man you see walking under is the author of our most popular standard works."

"Indeed! What has he written?"  
"Nothing. He makes flags."

**True.**  
"Do you know anything about golf?"  
"Only this. That when my husband's golf is bad, so is his disposition."

**LITTLE BIT OF EVERYTHING**  
France is to extend civil rights to women.

The Carnegie Foundation is now paying allowances to more than 300 retired teachers, and 85 pensions to widows of teachers.

The British museum has a copy of the first directory ever published in the English language, a very rare book, which appeared in 1555.

Asian—extensive tests French experts decided that modern violins were equal in tone to, if not better than, old ones of marvelous reputation.

During the last two years United States forest officers have killed nearly 9,000 predatory animals, more than three-fourths of which were coyotes.

For retail dealers there has been invented a machine that will take coal from a pile and pour it into bags for handling at a rate of 25 tons an hour.

It is estimated that there are probably 1,500,000,000 cents and 500,000,000 five-cent pieces afloat in the United States, or an average of 12 pennies and five nickels for each person.

The French model shoe is narrower than any other of the allied army boots, and the construction can best be described as peculiar. The predominant sizes are eights, nines and tens.

Wine tasters, employed in their professional duties, never swallow the wine they taste. They merely hold a sip of the beverage in the mouth for a few moments and breathe through the nostrils.

Great fog penetrating power is claimed for a new French incandescent light with greenish-yellow glass in front: and backed by a reflector that reflects enough heat to prevent moisture collecting on the glass.

**Advice Old but Still Good.**  
Cato recommended that the soil of a farm be good and fertile; also that near it there be plenty of laborers and that it be not far from a large town, moreover that it have sufficient means of transporting its produce, either by water or land. This advice, although 2,000 years old, still holds good.

## Nuts Make Good Substitute For Meat in the Diet, Says Domestic Science Expert.

The food value of nuts is usually underestimated. Nuts are rich in both protein and fat and may be used as a meat substitute in the diet, according to Miss Alice Skinner, instructor in domestic science in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Nuts should be regarded as a staple article of food whose constituents are in a concentrated form," said Miss Skinner. "In using nuts as a meat substitute it is best to combine them and some starchy food of considerable bulk with a milk sauce. When they are used in bread or in combination with vegetables and salads they should be finely ground to make the constituents more easily digested."

"Nuts that are most available on the average market are peanuts, black walnuts, English walnuts, chestnuts, pecans, Brazil nuts, and hickory nuts. These nuts are found on the market in several different forms principally as nut meats, nut oils, nut meals, and as blanched and white nuts."

"Nuts should be included in the diet at least once or twice a week for adults, but should be used sparingly in the diet for children because the food is in such concentrated form. They may be used in both cooked and uncooked dishes—salads, candies, breads, cakes, custards, puddings, and baked dishes."

**Mum.**  
"An open mind," began the would-be philosopher, "is generally in partnership with a closed mouth."

**New Things Under the Sun.**  
India's railroads are experimenting with all steel cars because of the advance in cost of oak, the wood generally used.

Introduction of electricity for power in South Africa gold mines has reduced the amount of tuberculosis among the miners.

Fifty-five miles in five hours is the remarkable record recently established by Siberian huskies drawing a sledge over ice.

Hinge patented by a Texan inventor enable a door to be hung so closely to its frame that no cracks remain to pinch fingers.

Press buttons, similar to those used for fastening gloves, have been invented for holding carpets on floors or tapestries on walls.

The entire front axle, wheels, driver's seat and battery box turn in steering a new low motor truck designed for carrying heavy loads.

Bridge gates invented by a Boston man are expected to bring vehicles or street cars that strike them to a gradual stop without injury.

Gelatin golf tees have been invented, the idea being that they soon are dissolved by the atmosphere and will not litter up a golf course if forgotten.

A tool composed principally of flexible, rubber-covered fingers has been invented for removing and inserting electric light bulbs in sockets difficult to reach.

To permit the outside of windows to be washed by persons inside rooms is the purpose of a recently patented wire frame into which cloths can be clamped.

A check protector patented by a Californian that both prints upon and perforates paper resembles a pocket clear lighter and can be carried in a vest pocket.

German experts have succeeded in sending wireless messages through the earth between mines 1,900 feet deep and a mile and a half apart.

A transparent shield to be fastened to one side of an umbrella has been patented to enable a person to see where he is going in a driving rain.

**First Submarine Mine.**  
The torpedo, or submarine mine, is now the most efficient form of harbor protection. The idea seems to have first occurred to an Italian engineer named Gianbelli, who in 1855 destroyed a bridge across the Scheldt, at Antwerp, by sending against it a boat loaded with gunpowder, set off by a clockwork arrangement.

**Under Adverse Circumstances.**  
"How many people were in the city at the time it was overwhelmed by the flood?"

"That was hard to estimate on account of the large floating population."

## Mother's Cook Book

When an emergency arises with but half enough meat to go round, mix it after chopping fine with equal parts of cooked rice, one small onion chopped and one green pepper. For each pint add a cupful of canned tomato, season well and add gravy for moisture and a tablespoonful of butter. Cover with crumbs and bake.

Sour milk can be used for so many delicious foods, spice cakes, doughnuts, griddle cakes, waffles, steamed bread and biscuits. Surely one may find some dish among these to utilize the sour milk.

Sour cream with small green onions sliced into it, salt and pepper added, is one of the most appetizing of salads.

Children like bread, buttered, sprinkled with cinnamon and sugar and browned in the oven. This may be used with a cupful of tea when other cakes are lacking.

**Crumb Bread.**  
When one has an accumulation of bits of bread left from sandwiches or other federal judges in Chicago. They when entertaining, dry them thoroughly. Judge James Henley and Judge Peter Grosscup.

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## W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HELDS ITS SHAPE"

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# HOW BIG ARMIES WERE CREATED BY GREAT BRITAIN

Least Difficulty Found Was Obtaining Men in Early Days of the War.

## PROBLEMS QUICKLY SOLVED

System is Finally Established After Early Blundering and the Present Day Efficiency of the Troops in France is Testimony to the Thoroughness of Their Training.

New York.—We received from the office of the general staff an interesting article on the "Organization and Training of the New Armies of Great Britain" which tells us that the British army that went out to Mons in the early days of August, 1914, was probably the best trained army that has ever left England, the Army and Navy Journal states. Nearly all the officers were men who took a keen interest in their profession and who availed themselves of every opportunity to increase their military knowledge and experience. The training of part of the expeditionary force at Aldershot, under the command of Sir John French, led to the stress of circumstances the training of the new armies during the first period was less complete than that of the armies organized later in the second period, but both armies were characterized by the spirit which puts life into the instruction in military duties.

The practical training in small wars had taught the British soldier the inestimable value of never knowing when he is beaten, the Russians saying that the English never win more than one victory in a war—but that is the last. This and a strong regimental feeling which has always been characteristic of the British army have been preserved in the armies now in the field.

Men at First Responded Quickly. This regimental feeling tends to make officers and men one happy family, proud of themselves, jointly anxious to make their regiment a glory to the British army. It cultivates a spirit of self-reliance, loyalty and kindness, all based upon the strong sense of discipline and community of interest. It is a broadminded and tolerant method which insists on smartness and on duty and discipline and high courage and courtesy, but not on hate.

The men who came into the army as recruits were the kind who were ready to respond to the British methods of training a volunteer army. The least difficulty found was in obtaining the men in the early days of the war. Recruits came faster than they could be taken care of and supplied with proper equipment. Some 800,000 troops were housed in hired buildings and other temporary quarters, but within a year huts to hold three-quarters of a million men, with water and light laid on, had been built, besides various enormous depots for stores, remounts, etc. These huts seemed to spring up in every part of the country; one great bare moorland in the midlands, uninhabited since the dawn of history, had been covered with new roads, railways, pumping establishments, power stations and huts for some 40,000 individuals.

Soldiers' Quarters and Food. Within a year the problem of quartering the troops in the chief training centers had been solved. The previous uncomfortable accommodations were the cause of bad discipline and slovenly training. Fortunately a satisfactory system for feeding the troops on a war basis had been elaborated two years before the war. A description of this method is given. At the beginning certain articles of food, especially meat, were so excessive that great waste resulted, also owing much to the ignorance of the soldiers detailed for cooking duties, who served the excellent food provided in a slovenly unappetizing way, and improvement followed the establishment of schools in instruction in cookery and the admonition to commanding officers to lay stress on the variety in the cooking of the food, on cleanliness and on economy.

Clothing the recruits was another difficulty experienced at the beginning. Important parts of the equipment such as army boots were for a long time sadly deficient. The enlargement of old plants, the erection of new plants and instruction in the methods of manufacture was a slow and laborious process. When the war started, England seemed to have been badly off in matters of supplies as we. They had less than 800,000 rifles, only half of them the latest pattern. The weekly output of rifles in the United Kingdom was under 2,000, which could be increased somewhat by night shifts, but which at the best was infinitesimal compared with the needs of the new army. Unfortunately the rifle, though needed in larger quantities than any other weapon for an army, requires longer time than any other before its manufacture with new plants can be started, owing largely to the number of gauges of extreme accuracy required in the process; consequently the recruits had to wait long.

By January, 1915, the first new army had about 400 service rifles per battalion, and the second about 100, and it was not until March, 1915, that these armies were beginning to be fully armed. To provide even a limited amount of drill and musketry practice it was necessary to hand around the few service rifles in each battalion as

## AMERICA'S SMALLEST RECRUIT



Private Murdock MacPherson taking the salute at the aviation field, Sheephead Bay, L. I. He is certainly the embodiment of "young America" with his uniform, soldierly bearing and big, broad smile.

the three Fates handed around their solitary eye in the story of Perseus. Many rifles were too worn to shoot with sufficient accuracy for musketry practice and there was no opportunity to cultivate in the soldier a personal pride in his own rifle and the knowledge of its idiosyncrasies. This scarcity of rifles in the early days prolonged the training.

In the artillery it was quite as bad. In October, 1914, the artillery of one division of the first new army had only six 18-pounders altogether instead of its full complement of 54; another had only a few of the obsolete 15-pounders; in March, 1915, some divisions had only two guns per battery; even in May, when the full complement of guns had arrived for the first new army divisions, the equipment of dial sights, etc., for indirect laying was still deficient. The second new army was at that date in very much the same state, except that in their case the howitzer brigade had not been delivered. The third and fourth new armies were still worse off.

For months the gunners in some divisions had to learn what they could of the mechanism of a rifle without even seeing one. Some enthusiastic officers provided dummy wooden guns at their own expense and obsolete guns were utilized for the same purpose. When some such guns as these were available there were no artillery instruments such as dial sights, range finders, directors and so on, without which a modern battery is almost helpless, except those that could be improvised by an ingenious limber gunner. Similarly horses, harness and the proper wagons were hardly ever complete for any battery of the first three armies till on the very eve of their departure over sea. Noncommissioned officers fit to train recruits were sadly lacking. Those having experience could not be spared from their regiments at the front. The most that could be done was to have one experienced man in each unit and this only by employing 200 officers of the Indian army home on leave and retired officers "drag out" as they were popularly called. Some of these did important service and others were of little value, not being up-to-date and lacking the capacity of making themselves so. The infantry drill had been altered and the double company substituted for the old single company; in artillery the changes had been even more notable by the introduction and almost exclusive use of indirect laying, which required in artillery officers and noncommissioned officers facilities of rapid observation and calculation; again the cooperation of artillery and airplanes was a closed book to all the old school gunners; the use of telephones and signals had been developed in a manner unknown to quite recent generations of officers.

To secure officers required the courses at Woolwich and Sandhurst were reduced and the age limit lowered. A certain number of commissions were granted directly to university graduates and ex-warrant and noncommissioned officers were given commissions. There were at the beginning of the war 22 senior officers' training corps. Some of the best trained men from the senior corps were given regular commissions at once and large numbers received "temporary commissions" for service with the new battalions. A great many senior boys from the cadet corps of the schools were also given temporary commissions. It is an indication of the value of these O. T. C.'s at a critical junction of the war, that

within the first year of the war the Oxford university O. T. C. provided over 2,300, three of the smaller northern universities O. T. C.'s over 1,000 and the Inns of Court O. T. C.'s over 2,500. It was found necessary to give temporary commissions even to university graduates and the senior boys in public schools. Practically all pupils of the public schools applied for commissions as soon as they reached the age limit. Excellent material for junior officers was found among the young men who had gone to the colonies or foreign countries to take up a life of adventure. No young men made better officers than these, for all had taken some risks; they had been on their own responsibility, and generally had men under them and experienced dangers by flood and field. The supply of officers for a technical corps proved surprisingly adequate, the war office selecting according to the recommendations of the heads of the corresponding civil professions. In addition to these the war office has obtained a large staff of specialists for work with the troops, e. g., bacteriologists, ophthalmologists, aurists, radiologists, dermatologists, experts in tropical diseases, etc.

For all practical purposes, most of the infantry subalterns of the new armies had to train themselves during the first five months of the war as best they could in the intervals of training their men. If the officers were untrained, the noncommissioned officers of the new armies were in the main even less trained. This presented a marked contrast to the really good sergeant of the old school with his mingled humor and severity, putting a squad of recruits through their paces, the type of Kipling's Private Mulvaney. There was some compensation for this, however; the fact that the necessity of doing the noncommissioned officers' job as well as their own gave the officers greater proficiency and better understanding of their men.

An experienced British general writing on the training of some of these new divisions, said that a mass of civilians had been transformed in less than eight months into an army which had more practical training for war than it had ever been possible to give to troops in England before. There was, he added, a feeling of confidence in all ranks, due partly to the organizing power of a short-handed staff, but chiefly to the keenness of all ranks to make themselves fit for the front. The experiences here recorded are highly suggestive of our own experiences and they indicate the methods we shall have to follow in creating armies to meet our regular requirements.

## NO FAVORITISM IN DRAFT

Selective Service Act Is Specific and Allows No Latitude to Registration Officials.

Washington.—A statement has been issued from the office of the provost marshal general of the United States army as follows:

The attention of the war department has been called to the fact that four exists in some parts of the country that some members of the county and city registration boards may be influenced by personal considerations to discriminate between young men who are liable for service, and to make friendship or some other consideration a moving factor in the selection of soldiers for the new army.

There is no ground for such a fear. The law is specific and allows no latitude to the officials either in the matter of registration or in the later matter of exemption from service. In fact, the law is self-executing. Every man within the age limits fixed by the selective-service act must register, and the penalty of the law for evasion of registration will fall, not only on the man who fails to appear, but on any member of a registration board who may be shown to be in collusion with the person who attempts to escape his duty.

Further than this, the registration boards never will act as exemption boards except in certain specific cases as where a young man who has registered shall claim to be employed in a federal, state or local office, and thereby does come within the exemption clause of the statute. In a case like this the facts must be entered officially and attested.

The law provides the penalty of imprisonment with no alternative of a fine for any official or any registered man who shall make a false return or connive at such a practice. The safeguards against favoritism or evasion are ample.

The response to the government's appeal for volunteer service has been so prompt and general in its distribution that it is assured that in virtually all the districts there will be officials whose sole moving purpose is the patriotic one of seeing to it that the duties of the office are performed in strict accordance with the requirements of the law.

So far as the other reasons for exemptions under the law are concerned, exemptions for men engaged in pursuits in which their work is more valuable at home than in the service, the authority will lie with a board of higher jurisdiction. Those who fear that discriminations will be made on grounds of personal friendship or on other grounds may be assured that every precaution will be taken to make it certain that the registration will be conducted with exact justice and that the democracy of the law will dwell in its spirit as in its letter.

# How to Select Foods and Live Economically



A day's rations for father, mother, and three children aged between three and twelve years—one and a half pound bread, one-fourth pound rolled oats; one-half pound rice; one heaping cupful sugar; one pound flour for use in cooking; two quarts milk; one pound beef; two eggs; four apples; four potatoes; one-third pound butter; good-sized head of lettuce.

HOW can the housekeeper tell whether or not she is providing the food which her family needs and is getting the best possible returns for the money she spends? Unfortunately, the price she pays for food is no test of the nourishment it yields to the body. Neither can hunger and its satisfaction always be relied on. A bulky diet of potatoes or bananas alone would soon make a person feel that he had eaten enough, but would not furnish all that the body needs. Evidently what a person who plans meals ought to know is what things the body needs in its food and how these needs can be filled by the ordinary food materials.

The Day's Food. A man who does fairly hard muscular work would be likely to get the food which his body needs if supplied daily with such a combination of foods as the following:

- 1 1/2 pounds of bread, having about the same food value as 1 pound of such cereal preparations as wheat or rye flour, oatmeal, cornmeal, rice, etc.
- 2 ounces, or 1/4 cup, of butter, oil, meat drippings, or other fat.
- 2 ounces, or 1/4 cup, of sugar; or 1-1/2 cup of honey or syrup or an equivalent amount of other sweet.
- 1 1/2 pounds of food from a class which may be called "meats and meat substitutes," that is, moderately fat meats, poultry, fish, eggs, cheese, dried legumes (beans, peas, lentils, cowpeas, and peanuts). Milk also belongs among these foods, but because of the large amount of water it contains half a glass, or 4 ounces of it would be required to equal an ounce of any one of the others.

A man who works hard out of doors all day probably would need more food than this, and one who sits all day at his desk would need less. The amounts given are suitable for a man who, like a salesman in a store, walks about more or less and does more or less of such work as lifting. A family consisting of a man and a woman who do moderately hard muscular work, and three children—say, between three and twelve years of age—would get the food they require if supplied daily with:

- 4 1/2 pounds of bread, having the same food value as 3 pounds of wheat or rye flour, oatmeal, cornmeal or hominy, or rice, or about 2 1/2 pounds of cereals and 5 or 6 medium-sized potatoes.
- 1/2 cup of fat (butter or lard or oil, beef drippings, or other fat)—a weekly allowance of 2 1/2 to 3 pounds.
- A little more than 1 cup of sugar, or a weekly allowance of 4 pounds, or an equivalent amount of other sweet.
- 4 pounds in all of fresh fruits and fresh or root vegetables.
- One of the two following, the choice depending on the age of the children:
  - 3 quarts of milk and 1 pound of other foods taken from the meat and meat-substitute group.
  - 2 quarts of milk and 1 1/2 pounds of other foods taken from the meat and meat-substitute group.

In the combinations of food materials here described, bread and other preparations of cereals are used as freely as they can conveniently be without making the ration one sided or unattractive. Such cereal foods form a very wholesome and economical basis for the diet, whether the cereal is used as a breakfast dish, as flour or meal in bread and cakes, or in other ways. A diet equally nourishing and wholesome might be planned with less cereal, but this would make it necessary to increase the amount of the more costly foods, such as meat, fish, vegetables, and sweets. When cereals are used as largely as in the diet just described it is most important that they be made as attractive as possible. This means good bread, well-cooked and carefully salted breakfast cereals, and inexpensive but well-made and seasoned cakes and puddings. Rice, macaroni, and hominy can often be made more appetizing and nutritious by combining with them small amounts of materials which are not so cheap and have more distinctive flavors. Among these are meat and cheese, and onion, tomato, and other seasoning vegetables. Examples of such combinations are rice and meat, meat pie, or meat with dumplings; macaroni and cheese; tomatoes cooked with bread crumbs or rice; and cereal and fruit puddings, or cereal and milk puddings.

Food materials such as those shown in the pictures may be combined into three meals in many ways. The following meals are given, not because they are recommended above many others that might be used, but simply to show that such foods can be combined into dishes such as are commonly used in American homes.

## SAMPLE MEALS FOR A FAMILY.

(Man, woman, and three small children.)  
BREAKFAST.  
Fruit, 1 1/2 pounds of fresh fruit (equivalent to 3 medium-sized oranges, 5 small apples, or a quart box of strawberries), or 3 or 4 ounces of dried fruits (equivalent to 10 or 12 dates or 4 or 5 figs).  
Cereal breakfast food, 4 ounces before being cooked, or about 1 1/2 pints after it is cooked. The equivalent in food value in pulsed or flaked, ready-to-eat cereals would be 5 or 6 cups.  
Milk on cereals, 1/2 cup for each person.  
Sugar on fruit, on cereal, or in coffee, 2 1/2 level tablespoons or 1 1/2 ounces.  
Bread, 8 slices, or 8 ounces.  
Butter, 1 1/2 ounces, or 3/4 cubic inches.  
An egg or 2 ounces of meat, fish, or poultry for each older person, and a glass of milk for each young child.  
DINNER.  
Meat, or fish, 1/2 pound per grown person; or, for each child, an egg or a glass of milk.  
Potatoes (5 medium sized), 1 1/2 pounds.

Another vegetable (turnips, spinach, corn, cauliflower, or other), 1 pound.  
Bread, 8 slices, or 8 ounces.  
Butter, 1 1/2 ounces, or 3/4 cubic inches.  
Steamed apple or other fruit pudding. (Ingredients: Two cups flour, 2 tablespoons butter, 1/2 cup milk, 4 apples, 1 tablespoon sugar.)  
Sauce. (Ingredients: One-half cup sugar, 1/2 tablespoon flour, 2 teaspoons butter, 1/2 cup water, flavoring.)

SUPPER.  
A gravy made out of 1 pint of skim milk, 1/2 cup flour, 2 level teaspoons butter, and 4 ounces salt or smoked fish (just enough for flavor). To this can be added the egg yolk left from the frosting of the cake. (See below.)  
Rice, 8 ounces, or 1 cup, measured before being cooked.  
Bread, 8 slices, or 8 ounces.  
Butter, 1 1/2 ounces, or 3/4 cubic inches.  
One-half of a cake. (Ingredients for whole cake: One-fourth cup butter, 1/4 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1/2 cup milk, 1 1/2 cups flour, 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder.)  
Frosting made with 1 egg white and 1/2 cup sugar.

Flavorings and Condiments.—They are not absolutely needed by the body, but may be very useful in making an otherwise unattractive diet taste good.

## Grouping Foods to Show Their Uses.

Perhaps as easy a way as any to select the right foods is to group the different kinds according to their uses in the body and then to make sure that all the groups are represented regularly in the meals. Fortunately no more than five groups need be considered: (1) Fruits and vegetables; (2) meats and other protein-rich foods; (3) cereals and other starchy foods; (4) sweets; and (5) fatty foods. The materials under each of these heads have their special uses. It will be helpful, therefore, for the housekeeper to form the habit of thinking of the many different kinds of food which she handles as grouped in some such way as the following:

Group 1.—Fruits and vegetables, such as apples, bananas, berries, citrus fruits, spinach and other greens, turnips, tomatoes, melons, cabbage, green beans, green peas, green corn, and many other vegetables and fruits. Without these the food would be lacking in mineral substances needed for building the body and keeping it in good working condition; in acids which give flavor, prevent constipation, and serve other useful purposes; and in minute quantities of other substances needed for health. By giving bulk to the diet they make it more satisfying to the appetite.

Group 2.—Meat and meat substitutes, or protein-rich foods: Moderately fat meats, milk, poultry, fish, cheese, eggs, dried legumes (beans, peas, lentils, cowpeas, peanuts), and some of the nuts. These are sources of an important body-building material, protein. In the case of children part of the protein food should always be whole milk.

Group 3.—Foods rich in starch: Cereals (wheat, rice, barley, oats, and corn) and potatoes (white and sweet). Cereals come near to being complete foods, and in most diets they supply more of the nourishment than any other kind of food. It is not safe, however, to live on cereals. The grains may be simply cleaned and partially husked before cooking, as in cracked wheat and Scotch oatmeal; they may be ground into flour and used as the basis of breads, cakes, pastry, etc.; or they may be partially cooked at the factory, as in many breakfast preparations; or they may be prepared in the form of such pastes as macaroni, noodles, etc. In all these forms they furnish the body with the same general materials, though in different proportions.

Group 4.—Sugar (granulated, pulverized, brown, and maple), honey, molasses, syrup and other sweets. Unless some of the fuel is in this form the diet is likely to be lacking in flavor.

Group 5.—Foods very rich in fat: Bacon, salt pork, butter, oil, suet, lard, cream, etc. These are important sources of body fuel. Without a little of them the food would not be rich enough to taste good.

Some food materials really belong to more than one group. Cereals, for example, supply protein as well as starch; potatoes supply starch as well as the mineral matters, acids, cellulose, and body-regulating substances, for which they are especially valuable; and most meat supplies fat as well as protein. For the sake of simplicity, however, each material is here grouped according to the nutrient for which it is usually considered most valuable.

The lists given below show some of the common food material arranged in these five groups. If the housekeeper will consult them in planning meals until she has learned where each kind of food belongs, she will have taken the first step toward providing a diet which will supply all the food needs of her family. It will be only one step, to be sure, but it should prevent two mistakes—that of serving meals that have not sufficient variety, and that of cutting down in the wrong places when economy either of time or money is needed.

## GROUP 1—Foods Depended on for Mineral Matter, Vegetable Acids, and Body-Regulating Substances.

Fruit: Apples, pears, etc. Bananas. Berries. Melons. Oranges, lemons, etc. Etc.

Vegetables: Salads—lettuce, celery, etc. Potatoes or "greens." Potatoes and root vegetables. Green peas, beans, etc. Tomatoes, squash, etc. Etc.

Group 2—Foods Depended on for Protein. Milk, skim milk, cheese, etc. Eggs. Meat. Poultry. Fish. Fried peas, beans, cowpeas, etc. Nuts.

Group 3—Foods Depended on for Starch. Cereal grains, meals, flours, etc. Cereal breakfast foods. Bread. Crackers. Macaroni and other pastes. Cakes, cookies, starch puddings, etc. Potatoes and other starchy vegetables.

Group 4—Foods Depended on for Sugar. Sugar. Molasses. Syrup. Honey. Candies. Fruits preserved in sugar, jellies, and dried fruits. Sweet cakes and desserts.

Group 5—Foods Depended on for Fat. Butter and cream. Lard, suet, and other cooking fats. Salt pork and bacon. Table and salad oils.

Thinking of foods according to the group to which they belong or according to the nutrient which they supply in largest amount will help the housekeeper to see whether in the meals she plans she has supplied all the different materials needed, especially whether there is the necessary, though small, amount of tissue-building mineral matters and body-regulating materials (group 1), and of tissue-building protein (group 2). When she has made sure that these are present, she may safely build up the bulk of the diet from whatever materials from the other groups that seem economical, wholesome, and appetizing. By means of this grouping she will be reminded that meals consisting only of cereal mush (group 3) served with butter (group 5) and syrup (group 4) would not be a complete ration, and would almost surely be lacking in body-building material, because there are no foods from either group 1 (fruits and vegetables) or group 2 (protein rich). It will become clear, also, that a school lunch of a kind far too frequently served, consisting of bread and cake, is lacking in the same way, and that a glass of milk (group 2) and an apple or an orange (group 1) would make it far more nearly complete. She will learn the wisdom of serving fruit (group 1) rather than a whipped-cream dessert (group 5) or a suet pudding (groups 3 and 5) after a course including a generous portion of fat meat (groups 2 and 5).

This method of planning prevents substituting one food for another which has an entirely different use. It prevents the housekeeper, for example, from trying to give a pleasant variety by using an extra amount of cakes or sweet desserts in the place of fruit and vegetables when the latter seem difficult to obtain. Sugar is nutritious and has a valuable place in the diet, but the nourishment it furnishes is fuel and not the body-building and body-regulating materials which are found in fruits and vegetables, and it is not safe to eat them out, even if the meals can be made attractive without them. Fortunately, they are not always so hard to obtain as it seems, and the wise housekeeper will make every effort to supply them. In general, economy within each group is safer than using an inexpensive food from one group in place of an expensive one from another group.

Thinking in terms of these groups will also help when laying in supplies. Dried peas and beans and dried fish, canned fish, and meat, and some kinds of cheese keep for a long time and can be used in place of fresh meat in an emergency. Fruits and vegetables put up when they are abundant will help to supply this important group in winter.

How to Tell Whether or Not Diet Is Adequate. It is very hard for a housekeeper to know exactly how much of each of the food substances or nutrients her family needs or exactly how much of each she is giving them. The exact amount which each person needs depends upon age, sex, size, and amount of work done with the muscles. An elderly person, or one of quiet habits, needs less food than a vigorous, young one; a large person more than a small one; a man more than a woman; grown persons more than children; and a farmer working in the hayfield, a mechanic, or a football player more than a man who sits at his desk all day.

The health and appearance of the family are a good test of the wholesomeness of their diet. If they are strong, well developed for their ages, free from ailments, and full of energy and ambition, one may safely say their food accords with them. But if they are listless and ailing, or not as well developed either physically or mentally as they should be, and if a competent physician finds that there is no special disease to account for these bad symptoms, a mother may well ask herself if the food is right, and if not, how she can make it so.

General Suggestions. Good food habits are an important part of personal hygiene and thrift. Children get such habits by having suitable amounts of suitable foods served to them and then being expected to eat what is set before them. True economy lies not only in buying wisely, but also in making the fullest possible use of what is bought.

## ART AGENT PROVES SWINDLER

German Police Are Hunting for Man Who Buys Up "Old Masters."

Berlin.—The German police are hunting for a daring swindler who obtained paintings valued at many thousands of dollars from a Berlin art dealer.

The man called himself Robert Wachtel, and arrived here recently from Vienna. He took quarters at one

of the most expensive hotels and visited art dealers, to whom he represented himself as an agent of an American multi-millionaire, who desired to buy "old masters."

In the gallery of one of the dealers he selected five or six paintings and ordered them sent to his hotel "for further examination by an art expert." As he gave a check for half of the price agreed upon, the dealer did not hesitate to carry out the order, but when he called at the hotel a few hours later to collect the rest of his

money, the customer had disappeared with the paintings. His check turned out to be a forgery.

## War Kills Free Lunch.

Chicago.—Free lunch in Chicago as

lunch is no more. Following the decision of loop barroom owners to charge five cents for sandwiches, saloon men in other sections of the city have fallen in line. War prices are given as the reason for departure from the time-honored custom.

## SAFETY DEPENDED ON HORSE

Correspondent Tells How Animal Condemned by Authorities Saved His Life in Sudan War.

Some recollections of Frederic Villiers, the well-known journalist, are given in F. Lauriston Bullard's book, "Famous War Correspondents." Villiers went through the Sudan war and saw the Fuzzy Wuzzy break through the British square. The night before battle he slept with his revolver under

his head, sprawled out on the sand, and looking at the stars as they grew fainter and fainter. Of the breaking of the square Villiers says: "How I got out of that fight I hardly know to this day. A great source of anxiety to me was my horse—an animal which was the only one I could procure at Suakin, and which had been condemned by the military authorities as unsound. He could stand on his four legs and move, it was true, so to me he was better than nothing; but in an unlooked-for emergency such

as this he gave me grave anxiety, for, not knowing his points, I was always speculating as to what the brute would do next as I struggled through the human debris of the broken square. Once or twice as I lay flat on his back urging the animal forward with my spurs Arabs would leap out at me ready to strike, with spears poised, but apparently refraining from risking a thrust at one who was moving so swiftly. I fired my revolver at any ducky form I saw emerging from the smoke, but still the figures flitted. Regulation

revolvers are not much use against the Fuzzy Wuzzy. He seems to swallow the bullets and come up smiling, like the proverbial conjurer. . . . If my horse had gone lame or played any circus tricks at that moment a blanket and a narrow trench would have been my shroud and resting place that night."

Bryn Mawr college will use the old Garrett estate near Baltimore as a farm to teach the girl students how to farm and be gardeners.

# The Lovington Leader.

Wm. A. Harrington,

Editor and Owner

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Miss Dora Thomas left Thursday for Texas, where she is to visit relatives.

Dainty lunches of ham, chicken salad, yeast loaf and potatoes, cheese sandwiches, pie, coffee and soup will be served at the Sweet Shop.

Daddy Heard and family returned home from Carlsbad Wednesday where they attended the chautauqua.

Wesley McCulliger and Frank Haer had business in Carlsbad returning Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. Dishman and son Gary of Spur, Texas are guests of the C. A. Davis home.

You must register not later than June 30th if your age is between 21 and 31.

S. M. Davis, of Putnam, Texas, and father of our esteemed townman and druggist, C. A. Davis, was out this week returning home Thursday.

Prof. James spent the most of the week mixing with the people in the south end of the county in the interests of his condition for appointment to the office of superintendent of schools.

J. L. Davis is visiting at the home of his brother, C. A. Davis.

Douglass H. K. is reflecting from what is that to be found in the past week as a result of a fine heat.

Mrs. Scott Wellbush has been the recipient of many compliments the past week as manager of the local hoistery in her school, and her husband who is in the south end of the county.

Major Howard A. Jackson, 32nd Infantry, returned from Carlsbad Wednesday and reports a big sale of town lots in the new town.

Hon. P. S. Laves will leave for Santa Fe Saturday on important business.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M., May 29, 1917. Notice is hereby given that the following land, to-wit: Section 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 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A husband and children  
to mourn her loss.

place, large building east of square.

—CALL AT—  
**W. S. DEAN HARDWARE**  
 One Block West Of Bank  
 FOR  
 Hardware, Queensware, Harness  
 and Implements.  
 Also do General Repair Work.  
 Lovington, New Mexico

## LOOK

### Lovington Lodge No. 44.

Meet Every Wed. Night  
 at their hall over the First  
 Territorial Bank.

Leman Glascock N. G.  
 R. R. James Secy.

Visiting brothers will be ex-  
 tended a cordial welcome.

Go see Dad. He sells all kinds  
 of Nuts and Pop-corn.

Miss Ethell Candill left Wed-  
 nesday for Roswell to visit with  
 friends until Saturday when she  
 will be joined by Misses Eunice-  
 King and Grace Love and jour-  
 ney on to Los Vegas where the  
 young ladies will attend normal  
 school this summer.

### NOTICE

To all parties owing old accounts  
 to the Lovington Pharmacy prior  
 to Feb. 20th. when I sold my inter-  
 est in same.

You have been extended every  
 courtesy regarding the payment of  
 your long over due account and  
 unless same is paid by June 15th  
 your account will be placed in the  
 usual channel for collection pro-  
 vided by law.

Yours Truly

G. R. Wright.

Florence Love moved his folks  
 Tuesday to the Fred Pendleton  
 ranch west of Monument which  
 he bot some time ago.

Pete Etcheverry moved out to  
 his ranch Tuesday. The ranch  
 home has been remodeled and  
 is now one of the prettiest homes  
 on the plains.

Dr. Pressly of Roswell came  
 over on professional business on  
 Monday.

Applications for farm loans by  
 the Eunice Farm Loan Assn. a  
 mounting to over \$32,000.

Register not later than June 5th.  
 Register not later than June 5th.

At a meeting of the Christian  
 church Sunday, it was unani-  
 mously agreed to begin their pro-  
 tracted meeting here August 1st  
 A call was extended to Ernest J.  
 Bradley of Big Springs to hold  
 the meeting.

Save your auto wheels by tak-  
 ing them to S. I. Ham Black-  
 smith Shop. I tighten them up  
 and make them as good as new.

Tom Johnson has moved all his  
 buildings to the lot which he bot  
 from Mr. Hollifield.

Wesley McCallister sold a big  
 Cadillac six car to Daddy Heard  
 Wednesday.

Rev. Harrington, who lived in  
 the Monument country until recent-  
 ly, died of pneumonia at Hope on  
 Friday.

Walter Furland was up from his  
 Nadine ranch Wednesday looking  
 for some good bulls. Walter has  
 the cow business down pat and  
 of course wants the best and this  
 is the place to find them.

Clarence Howard is at the open-  
 ing of Fashen putting her on the  
 map. Clarence will also SHOW  
 in Lovington has been on  
 and the reason it is called  
 the "Queen City of the plains."

**Tires! Tires!**  
**5,000 Mile Guarantee**  
 The famous Knight tires sold to  
 users at wholesale prices, prepaid.  
 Absolutely one of the best tires made in the U. S.  
 Write or wire for prices. Have immense stock and  
 can fill orders promptly.  
**Tunstall-Knight Tire Company**  
 Factory District  
 321 Texas St. El Paso, Texas

## Prices on Knot Holes Advance

With present freight rates lumber a low grade of  
 lumber is too high to think of using. We have on  
 hand a heavy stock of Good High Grade DRY LUM-  
 BER also floor plans and photographs of a large  
 number of HOMES that are attractive, convenient  
 and economically arranged.

It's a mighty fine feeling to be able to walk past a  
 neat, attractive, comfortable little home, with the  
 lights lit, and the family, father, mother and the kid-  
 dies safe, happy and comfortable. Have you such a  
 home? Are you trying to keep, father, mother and  
 the kiddies at home? Think it over. It's worth while.

## Kemp Lumber Co.

Lovington, New Mexico  
 SERVICE—QUALITY—SATISFACTION  
 Phone 58 Corner Main and South Ave.

## When Your Tailor?

### Express Your Own Personality in Your Attire

IT costs no more to wear  
 clothes that are original  
 in style, correct in fit and  
 reasonable in cost if  
**ED. V. PRICE & CO.**  
 are your tailors.

Select your own  
 fashion and fabric  
 and be measured  
**NOW!**



HAYWOOD & POWER

"Dad's L. at Stand" Sells Bana-  
 nas and Frisco Palms.

### Card of Thanks.

To the people of Lovington and  
 the surrounding country, who so  
 liberally donated the sum of \$283.  
 35 in behalf of our daughter May,  
 thus enabling us to take her to the  
 Marlin wells for treatment, we can-  
 not find words to express our sin-  
 cere gratitude. To these tried and  
 true friends, we can only pray that  
 God in his wisdom may return  
 this kindness a thousand fold.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Watson.

M. D. McDaniel of Knowles was  
 in the county seat Wednesday.

### Midway Items.

Midway is to have rural carrier  
 service soon.

John Mormon sold his yearling  
 steers to Dixon & Fort at \$30.

Messrs W. R. Baker, W. Benson,  
 W. H. Huff and Miss Marguerite  
 Huff, were in Lovington Wednes-  
 day.

Noel Robbins has enlisted in the  
 service and we are naturally proud  
 of him.

Charlie Miller was here Wed-  
 nesday with a petition asking for  
 the appointment of Mrs. Ellis of  
 Knowles to the office of superin-  
 tendent of the schools of Lea coun-  
 ty.

### BULLS FOR SALE

40 Head of High grade Here-  
 ford 2 and 3 year old bulls for  
 sale in good flesh. Have had cake  
 and sorghum all winter  
 See E. H. Price.

Lovington N. Mex

### LAUNDRY NOTICE

I have again assumed charge of the  
 Lovington Laundry and will be  
 glad to have your laundry.

I will do my best at all times to  
 please you. my price will be 35c-  
 per dozen rough dried or 70c-  
 finished. Quilts and Counterpanes  
 comes extra. we finish all shirts at  
 list prices. I will be glad to have  
 your patronage.

W. S. Bingham

A pretty wedding of unusual  
 interest occurred here at 7 P. M.  
 Sunday when Tom Jackson and  
 Miss Rada Russell were united  
 in marriage by Rev. Beauchamp  
 at the Methodist parsonage. In  
 the presence of a large number  
 of personal friends. A supper at  
 the cafe for the guests followed  
 the happy event. The Leader ex-  
 tends best wishes.

FOR SALE:—320 acres of good  
 and 3 miles north of Lovington,  
 will take two thirds in trade for  
 young cows.

Mrs. M. J. Burrows,

Scott, N. M.

Hello! Have you paid us that  
 that subscription?

For Shoe, Boot and general re-  
 pair work, call on P. E. York at  
 the Lovington Laundry.

Dr. T. E. Presley, Specialist Eye,  
 Ear, Nose and throat, will be in  
 Lovington, 28, of each month.

## REBEKAH LODGE

NO. 23.

Meets 1st and 3rd Monday  
 nights at the I. O. O. F. Hall  
 over First Territorial Bank.  
 Mrs. Emma Robinson N. G.  
 Mrs. Velma Eaves Vice Grand  
 W. M. Beauchamp Secy.  
 Visiting Rebekahs always  
 greeted with a welcome.

Jno. Baldwin M. D.  
 PHYSICIAN and SURGEON  
 Lovington, New Mexico.

**W. O. W.**  
**Lovington Grange Camp**  
 No. 84.  
 Meets every first and third Tues-  
 day night in the W. O. W. hall  
 W. J. Chance, C. C.  
 W. A. Rountree, Clerk.

Reports have it that some fruit  
 in the Tatum country escaped the  
 late frosts. Peaches, plums and  
 apples are the varieties.

We are now agents for the Ge-  
 erland Cars, all sizes. Our agency  
 taking in practically all of Lea  
 County. When you want a good  
 car call on us. Sales already be-  
 ing made.

Lovington Hardware Co.

**JOE GRAHAM DINES**  
**WITH W. J. BRYAN**

Thru the courtesy of Joe Gra-  
 ham, William J. Bryan was en-  
 abled to secure a bed at Carl's  
 last Monday night after giving  
 up in despair. In return for the  
 courtesy, the Hon. William J. in-  
 vited Uncle Joe to take breakfast  
 with him next morning. There  
 is no record showing just where  
 Uncle Joe "roasted", but suffice  
 it to say that he was on hand the  
 next morning at an early hour  
 and "naked" his feet under the  
 table up by the warm side of his  
 distinguished host. He states the  
 menu consisted of a radish, cup  
 of coffee and—grape juice. When  
 asked his opinion of the "grub"  
 Uncle Joe said,—depleted by  
 The National Board of Censors.

FOR SALE or TRADE:—one reg-  
 istered Percheron Stallion, Color  
 bay, 5 year old, weigh about 1,500  
 lbs.

See A. Zimmerman,

B. Bartlett becomes a home-  
 owner by the purchase of the R.  
 F. Love place from W. S. Bingham.

## Breezy Local News

Call and look at the nice line of aluminum-ware and also have on hand window glass 8x10 to 24x30 inches. But don't forget the aluminum-ware, call and see it.  
Lovington Hardware Company.

The Methodist folks are to build a \$4,000 church here to begin August 1st.

If you prefer the very best Granite Tomb stones and your taste exactly suited see,  
S. I. Ham Agent  
Lovington, N. M.

Asa B. Morton has been very busy this week registering army material.

Lewen Culp and wife have been attending the revival here.

Perry Andrus and family have been regular attendants at the revival.

How about that subscription?

Benton Mosley and Miss May Price were married in Roswell, Sunday. Get particulars if you can.

G. E. Singleton who lives near Plainsview, passed by here on his way down to the Alton ranch Tuesday. He now owns the ranch and is interested to know just how the grass looks down there.

Helio! Have you registered?

Smith, formerly of Knowles and one of the old timers there, sold his cattle to Jno. Devalant Saturday, and hit the pike for the Magdalena county. Nays Bules but the farm some time ago.

The Ozark Trail Convention will be held at Amarillo June 27th to 29th.

Jane Batton and Jno. Bennan of Seminole are building the Eastern home on the forty recently bought by Mr. Eidson in the north part of town.

Most all the folks in and about town have been attending the meeting being held here.

Rev. Vermillion left for Jal Wednesday where he is to hold a protracted meeting beginning on the 1st, Sunday.

Elder Lanchart and wife were called to Jal Tuesday and will return in a few days.

Scott Wolfarth is attending a family reunion at Ft. Worth this week.

M. E. Sewalt returned from Carlsbad Sunday where he was looking after his interests in the newly organized bank.

Elder Lanchart will preach at Jal the first Sunday. Preach the second Sunday. (Notice the third Sunday returning to Lovington but services the fourth Sunday and also Saturday night preceding).

J. T. Aulung and J. H. Hughes of Nadine had business here Monday.

Alton Good and wife, ranching some 50 miles north of town, were shopping in our city Tuesday.

Clabe Kyle and Ed Ivey were here Monday doing business with our county seat folks. Clabe is on foot since his car burned until his order for a new one gets in.

Miss Alma Gray was taken suddenly ill Sunday night with acute indigestion at the home of relatives at Monument. A hurried call for Dr. Dearduff and a quick trip by the doctor brought relief in a short time and enabled her to return home Tuesday. She is well again.

L. G. Watson and wife left for Marlin wells Wednesday to take their little daughter who has long been an invalid caused by a complication of diseases. Charitable citizens here enabled them to make the journey, donating \$283.35.

Mrs. Mrs. Grantham died at this place Monday night of sarcoma of the liver and was buried in the local cemetery Tuesday evening. A husband and children are left to mourn her loss.

Just Received  
A Shipment Of  
Justin Boots

Outfitters For Men And Young Men

**Richards'**

"The Store That Satisfies"

Seminole.

Texas.

Staple And  
Fancy  
Groceries

I have my shop well stocked with all kinds of material and can do all kinds of work in my line--except credit  
**S. I. Ham**  
**Blacksmith Shop**  
Lovington, New Mexico

We Have Just Received

A CAR LOAD OF CORN, BATH CORN, MAIZE, MOUNTAIN CORN

These are good goods, such as you can depend on. Also we will have ready, also, a fine lot of stone Tomatoes, Large stone Tomatoes, Cabbage and Pepper plants.

Our stock of garden seed is complete, fresh seed of the crop of 1914, and bush beans and price list at field seeds.

**Roswell Seed Company**

Roswell,

New Mexico

**Columbia Grafonolas**

Double Disk Records  
Sold on Time

**CORNER DRUG STORE**

CARLSBAD.

NEW MEXICO

**Whitfield & Magness**  
**AUTO SUPPLIES**

We carry a complete line of Automobile Accessories, Radio Tires and Tubes. Also do Valving and Radiator Work and Car Wash.

Your Trade is Welcomed

Lovington,

New Mexico

**Graves Cash Store**

Just stop one moment and think. You will always find a fresh and complete line of Groceries at my Store, and I am in a position to make them as cheap or cheaper than you can find in Lovington as I have no extra expense and can save you money.

Let us fill your orders and you will be well pleased.

**Graves Cash Store**

PHONE No. 86.

**Lovington, N. Mex.**

**The Tatum Hardware Co.**

Will sell you Wire, Iron, Washmills, Castings, Farm Implements, Wagons and various other things to be found in the Hardware Line.

Also Handle Undertakers' Goods

And when contemplating building, place your order with US for LUMBER

J. R. Gussner Bldg.

Tatum, New Mexico

**First Territorial Bank**

Of Lovington, New Mexico

CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000



AVOID TOO FAST A PACE in your personal and business enterprises. Don't let prosperity run away with you. A commercial bank which is a safe place to deposit your money from the uncertainty of adversity that offer such a business ship leaving the shores of disaster bankruptcy.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Charles B. Vanamber 028284  
Department of the Interior U. S.  
Land Office at Roswell, N. M. April  
28, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Charles B. Vanamber of Knowles, N. M. who on May 3, 1914 made H. E. Serial No. 026484 for S. 31 SW. 1/4 Sec. 10 T. 17 S. R. 28 E. N. M. P. 1, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to land above described before D. H. Coleman U. S. Commissioner in his office at Roswell, N. M. June 4, 1917.

Claimant's names as witnesses:  
Charles A. Miller, Frank G. T. Gies, Martins Wilcox, Frank Herda, all of Roswell, N. M.  
Dated at Roswell, N. M.  
May 4, 1917.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Charles B. Vanamber 028512  
Department of the Interior U. S.  
Land Office at Roswell, N. M. Apr.  
29, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Noble L. Vanamber of Plains, N. M. who on May 3, 1914 made H. E. Serial No. 026484 for S. 31 SW. 1/4 Sec. 10 T. 17 S. R. 28 E. N. M. P. 1, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before D. H. Coleman U. S. Commissioner in his office at Roswell, N. M. June 4, 1917.

Claimant's names as witnesses:  
Thomas B. Tuley, Charles C. Quinn, James M. Higgins, Edward H. Henson.  
Dated at Roswell, N. M.  
May 4, 1917.

## NEW LOVINGTON BANK

The First National Bank of Lovington organized last Saturday by election of officers and longer detail work incident to the opening which will take place within the next month or so. The officers elected were: John D. Graham, president; Seth Atton, vice president; M. E. Sewalt, cashier; W. E. Nuth, assistant cashier.

The directors are: M. H. Lusk, J. D. Waller, Deliah Lusk, John D. Graham, M. E. Sewalt, Seth Atton, W. E. Nuth. The authorized capital is \$50,000 and \$15,000 surplus. The bank has some of the best and most modern of the kind in the west and will undoubtedly be one of the strong banks of the west shortly.

## Medicine Notes

Rev. J. O. Vermillion filled his regular appointment at Nadine Sunday. Going to the high west where he did not preach Sunday night.

J. W. Fletcher and wife went to Saxon, Texas, Sunday. They took the 9's and another drove there for a short visit on their vacation.

M. L. Newman came in Saturday from Carlsbad, Texas, to which place he was taken to answer to a charge of theft. A verdict of "not guilty" was returned and he was glad to leave.

Mr. and Mrs. Knibb have a little new daughter who has come to stay, she came Sunday.

Mrs. Sarah K. Ellis was in our midst receiving guests to a party asking the Governor to appoint her as County Superintendent of Public Instruction in Lea County. As our people had not been asked to support any one, she declined.

J. W. Blackwell of Knowles, had business in Nadine Saturday.

Mrs. J. T. Aulung is able to be up after a two weeks illness.

Tom Houston and Walton West are busy with the measles just now and have been all the week.

## OLD SOLDIERS OFF

## TO WASHINGTON

Three old soldiers dressed in new suits of gray, spick and span walked our streets Thursday with happy visions of a big time at a big reunion in the big capital city and, perchance, a talk with America's greatest president. The men of special honor were: E. P. Bingham, A. L. Steele, G. M. McGonagill, Tom Bingham and Dr. Dearduff went along to see that there was no mishap in the program. The party left here by car Wednesday headed for Big Springs to continue the journey by rail.



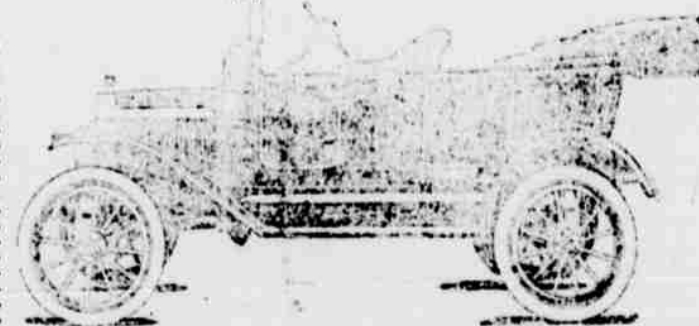
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Owners of Ford cars are advised to beware of "counterfeit" parts. If your car needs adjustment bring it here where you will find reliable service with the complete mechanical equipment to give the highest quality of Ford service obtainable. All the Ford parts used are supplied by the Ford Motor Company. You can not expect your Ford car to give the service and endurance you demand unless you have it cared for by men experienced in Ford methods. Runabout \$345, Touring car \$360, Sedan \$375, Coupelet \$385, Town car \$395—all F. O. B. Detroit. On display and for sale by

**Wesley McCallister**

Lovington,

New Mexico



**Lovington Hospital**

and

**Maternity Home**

LOVINGTON, NEW MEXICO

John B. Baldwin, M. D., Supl.

# HOW THEY SANK THE PIRATE SHIP

(From "HARD CASH")

## BY CHARLES READE



At six twenty-five, the grand orb set calm and red, and the sea was gorgeous with miles and miles of great ruby dimples; it was the first glowing smile of Southern latitude. The night stole on so soft, so clear, so balmy, all were loth to close their eyes on it; the passengers lingered long on deck, watching the Great Bear dip, and the Southern Cross rise, and overhead a whole heaven of glorious stars most of us have never seen, and never shall see in this world. So the night passed.

Now carmine streaks tinged the eastern sky at the water's edge; and that water blushed; now the streaks turned orange, and the waves below then sparkled. Thence splashes of living gold flew and settled on the ship's white sails, the deck and the faces; and with no more prologue, being so near the line, up came unexpectantly a huge, fiery golden sun, and set the sea flaming liquid topaz.

Instantly the lookout at the foretop-gallant-masthead hailed the deck below.

"Strange sail! Right ahead!" The strange sail was reported to Captain Dodd, then dressing in the cabin. He came soon after on deck and hailed the lookout: "Which way is she standing?"

"Can't say, sir. Can't see her move any."

Dodd ordered the boatswain to pipe to breakfast; and taking his deck glass went lightly up to the foretop-gallant-mast-crosscrosses. Thence, through the light haze of a glorious morning, he espied a long low schooner, of lateen-rigged lying close under Point Leant, a small island about nine miles distant on the weather bow; and nearly in the Agra's course then approaching the Straits of Gaspar, 4 latitude S.

"She is here to," said Dodd, very gravely.

At eight o'clock, the stranger lay about two miles to windward; and still hove to.

By this time all eyes were turned upon her; and a half dozen glasses. Everybody, except the captain, delivered an opinion. She was a Greek lying to for water; she was a Malay coming north with canes.

The captain leaned silent and somber with his arms on the bulwarks, and watched the expected craft.

Mr. Fullalove joined the group, and levelled a powerful glass of his own construction. His inspection was long and minute, and while the glass was at his eye, Sharpe asked him half in a whisper, could he make out anything?

"Wal," said he, "the varmint looks considerably snaky." Then without moving his glass he let drop a word at a time, as if the facts were trickling into his telescope at the lens, and out at the sight. "One—two—four—seven false ports."

The next observation that trickled out of Fullalove's tube was this: "I judge there are too few hands on deck, and too many—white-eyes—glittering at the portholes."

"Confound it!" muttered Bayliss, unthinkingly, "how can you see that?" Fullalove replied only by quietly handing his glass to Dodd. The captain, then, appealed to, glared his eye to the tube.

"Well, sir; see the false ports, and the white-eyes?" asked Sharpe, ironically.

"I see this is the best glass I ever looked through," said Dodd doggedly, without interrupting his inspection.

"I think he is a Malay pirate," said Mr. Gray.

Sharpe took him up very quickly, and, indeed, angrily. "Nonsense! And if he is, he won't venture on a craft of this size."

"Says the whale to the swordfish," suggested Fullalove, with a little guttural laugh.

The captain, with the American glass at his eye, turned half around to the man at the wheel: "Starboard!"

"Starboard it is."

"Steer south-southeast."

"Ay, ay, sir." And the ship's course was thus altered two points.

This order lowered Dodd 50 per cent in Mr. Sharpe's estimation. He held his tongue as long as he could; but at last his surprise and dissatisfaction burst out of him. "Won't that bring him out on us?"

"Very likely, sir," replied Dodd.

"Begging your pardon, captain, would it not be wiser to keep our course, and show the blackguard we don't fear him?"

"When we do, Sharpe, he has made up his mind an hour ago whether to lie still, or bite; my changing my course two points won't change his mind; but I must know what he does intend, before I run the ship into the narrow's ahead."

"Oh, I see," said Sharpe, half contemptuously.

The alteration in the Agra's course produced no movement on the part of the mysterious schooner. She lay to under the land still, and with only a few hands on deck, while the Agra edged away from her and entered the straits between Long Island and Point Leant, leaving the schooner about two miles and a half distant to the N. W.

Ab! The stranger's deck swarmed black with men.

His sham ports fell as if by magic, his guns grinned through the gaps like black teeth; his huge foremast rose and tilted, and out he came in chase.

The breeze was a kiss from heaven, the sky a vaulted sapphire, the sea a quivering dimple of liquid gold.

"Sharpe," said Dodd, in a tone that conveyed no suspicion of the newcomer.

er, "set the royals, and flying jib—Port!"

"Port it is," cried the man at the helm.

"Steer due south!" And, with these words in his mouth Dodd dived to the gun deck. By this time elastic Sharpe had recovered the first shock; and the order to crowd sail on the ship galled his pride and his vanity; he muttered, indignantly, "The white feather!" This eased his mind, and he obeyed orders briskly as ever. While he and his hands were setting every rag the ship could carry on that tack, the other officers having unaccountably no orders to execute, stood gloomy and helpless, with their eyes glued by a sort of somber fascination, on that coming fate.

But now the captain came bustling on deck, eyed the loitering sails, saw they were drawing well, appointed four midshipmen a staff to convey his orders; gave Bayliss charge of the carronades, Grey of the cutlasses, and directed Mr. Tickell to break the bad news gently to Mrs. Beresford, and to take her below to the orlop deck; ordered the purser to serve out beef, biscuit, and grog to all hands, saying, "Men can't work on an empty stomach, and fighting is hard work." Then beckoned the officers to come round him. "Gentlemen," said he, confidentially, "in crowding sail on this ship, I had no hope of escaping that fellow on this tack, but I was, and I am, most anxious to gain the open sea, where I can square my yards and run for it, if I see a chance. At present I shall carry on till he comes up within range; and then, to keep the company's canvas from being shot to rags, I shall shorten sail; and to save ship and cargo and all our lives, I shall fight while a plank of her swims. Better to be killed in hot blood than walk the plank in cold."

The officers cheered faintly; the captain's dogged resolution stirred up theirs.

"Shorten sail to the trapezes and jibs, get the colors ready on the hal-yards, and then send the men aft."

Sail was no sooner shortened, and the crew ranged, than the captain came briskly on deck, saluted, jumped on a carronade, and stood erect. He was not the man to show the crew his forebodings.

"(Pipe) 'Silence fore and aft.'"

"My men, the schooner coming up on our weather quarter is a Portuguese pirate. His character is known; he scuttles all the ships he boards, dishonors the women, and murders the crew. We cracked on to get out of the narrows, and now we have shortened sail to fight this blackguard, and teach him not to molest a British ship. I promise, in the company's name, twenty pounds prize money to every man before the mast if we beat him off, or outmaneuver him; thirty if we sink him; and forty if we tow him astern into a friendly port. Eight guns are clear below, three on the weather side, five on the lee; for, if he knows his business, he will come up on the lee quarter; if he doesn't, that is no fault of yours nor mine. The muskets are all loaded, the cutlasses ground like razors."

The reply was a fierce "hurrah!" from a hundred throats, so loud, so deep, so full of volume, it made the ship vibrate, and rang in the creeping on pirate's ears. Fierce, but cunning, he saw mischief in those shortened sails, and that Union Jack, the terror of his tribe, rising to a British cheer; he lowered his mainsail, and crawled up on the weather quarter. Arrived within a cable's length, he doubled reefed his foresail to reduce his rate of sailing nearly to that of the ship, and the next moment a tongue of flame, and then a gash of smoke, issued from his bow, and the ball flew screaming like a scullow over the Agra's mizzen top. He then put his helm up, and fired his other bow-chaser, and sent the shot hissing and skipping on the water past the ship. This prodigious made the novices wince. Bayliss wanted to reply with a carronade; but Dodd forbade him sternly, saying: "If we keep him aloof we are done for."

The pirate drew nearer, and fired both guns in succession, hulled the Agra amidships, and sent an 18-pound ball through her foremast. Most of the faces were pale on the quarter-deck; it was very trying to be shot at, and hit, and make no return. The next double discharge sent one short smash through the stern cabin window, and splintered the bulwark with another, wounding a seaman slightly.

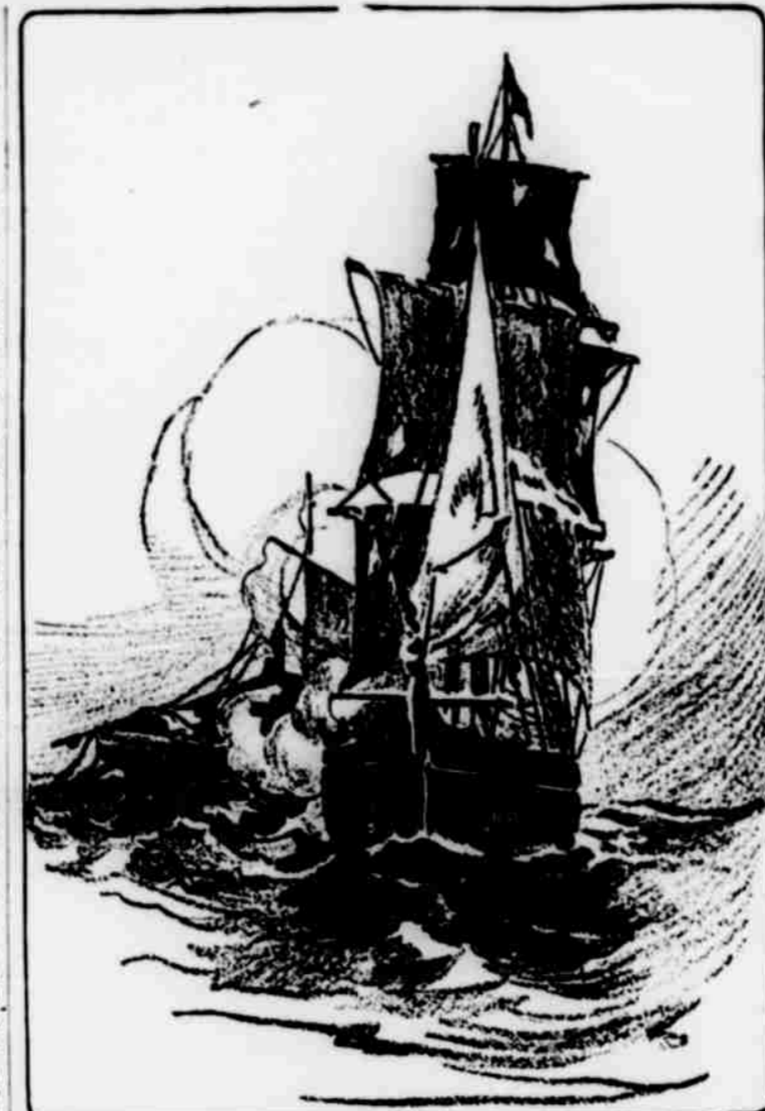
"Lie down forward!" shouted Dodd, through his trumpet. "Bayliss, give him a shot."

The carronade was fired with a tremendous report, but no visible effect. The pirate crept nearer, steering in and out like a snake to avoid the carronades, and firing those two heavy guns alternately into the devoted ship. He hulled the Agra now nearly every shot.

The two available carronades replied noisily, and jumped as usual; they sent one 32-pound shot clean through the schooner's deck and side; but that was literally all they did worth speaking of.

"Curse them!" cried Dodd; "load them with grape! They are not to be trusted with ball. And all my 18-pounders dumb! The coward won't come alongside and give them a chance."

At the next discharge the pirate chipped the mizzen mast, and knocked a sailor into dead pieces on the fore-castle. Dodd put his helm down ere the smoke cleared, and got three carronades to bear, heavily laden with grape. Several pirates fell, dead or wounded, on the crowded deck, and



some holes appeared in the foremast; this one interchange was quite in favor of the ship.

But the lessons made the enemy more cautious; he crept nearer, but steered so adroitly, now right astern, now on the quarter, that the ship could seldom bring more than one carronade to bear, while he raked her fore and aft with grape and ball.

In this alarming situation, Dodd kept as many of the men below as possible; but for all he could do four were killed and seven wounded.

Fullalove's word came too true; it was the swordfish and the whale.

At last, when the ship was cloven with shot, and peppered with grape, the channel opened; in five minutes more he could put her dead before the wind.

No. The pirate, on whose side luck had been from the first, got half a broadside to bear at long musket shot, killed a midshipman by Dodd's side, cut away two of the Agra's mizzen shrouds, wounded the gaff, and cut the jib away; down fell that powerful sail into the water and dragged across the ship's forefoot, stopping her way to the open sea she panted for; the masts groaned, the crew cheered stoutly, as British tars do in any great disaster; the pirates yelled with ferocious triumph, like the devils they looked.

But most human events, even calamities, have two sides. The Agra being brought almost to a standstill, the pirate forged ahead against his will, and the combat took a new and terrible form. The elephant gun popped, and the rifle cracked. In the Agra's mizzen top, and the mast at the pirate's helm jumped into the air and fell dead; both theorists claimed him. Then the three carronades peppered him hotly, and he hurled an iron shower back with fatal effect. Then at last the long 18-pounders on the gun deck got a word in. The old Niler was not the man to miss a vessel alongside in a quiet sea; he sent two round shots clean through him, the third splintered his bulwark and swept across his deck.

"His masts! fire at his masts!" roared Dodd to Monk, through his trumpet; he then got the jib clear and made what sail he could without taking all the hands from the guns.

This kept the vessels nearly alongside a few minutes, and the fight was hot as fire. The pirate now for the first time hoisted his flag. It was black as ink. His crew yelled as it rose; the Britons, instead of quailing, cheered with fierce derision, the pirate's wild crew of yellow Malays, black chinless Papuans, and bronzed Portuguese, served their side guns, 12-pounders, well and with ferocious cries; the white Britons, drunk with battle now, maked to the waist, grimed with powder and spotted like leopards with blood, their own and their mates', replied with loud undaunted cheers, and deadly hail of grape from the quarter-deck; while the master gunner and his mates, loading with a rapidity the mixed races opposed could not rival, hulled the schooner well between wind and water, and then fired chain shots at her masts, as ordered, and began to play the mischief with her shrouds and rigging. Mountaine, Fullalove and Kenealy, aided by Vespian, who loaded, were quietly butchering the pirate crew two a minute, and hoped to settle the question they were fighting for; smooth bore versus rifle, but luckily neither fired once without killing, so "there was nothing proven."

The pirate, bold as he was, got sick of fair fighting first; he hoisted his mainsail and drew rapidly ahead, with a slight bearing to the windward, and dismounted a carronade and stove it, the ship's quarter-board, by way of a parting kick.

The men hurled a contemptuous cheer after him; they thought they had beaten him off. But Dodd knew better. He was but retreating a little way to make a more deadly attack

than ever; he would soon wear and cross the Agra's defenseless bows, to rake her fore and aft at pistolshot distance, or grapple, and board the enfeebled ship 200 strong.

Dodd flew to the helm, and with his own hands put it hard a weather to give the deck guns one more chance, the last, of sinking or disabling the destroyer. As the ship obeyed, and a deck gun belloved below him, he saw a vessel running out from Long Island, and coming swiftly on his lee quarter.

It was a schooner. Was she coming to his aid?

Horror! A black flag floated from her foremast head.

While Dodd's eyes were staring almost out of his head at this deathblow to hope, Monk fired again, and just then a pale face came close to Dodd's; a solemn voice whispered in his ear: "Our ammunition is nearly done!"

Dodd seized Sharpe's hand convulsively, and pointed to the pirate's consort coming up to finish them, and said, with the calm of a brave man's despair: "Cutlasses! and die hard!"

At that moment the master gunner fired his last gun. It sent a chain shot on board the retreating pirate, took off a Portuguese head and spun it clean into the sea ever so far to windward, and cut the schooner's foremast so nearly through that it trembled and nodded, and presently snapped with a loud crack, and came down like a broken tree, with the yard and sail, the latter overlapping the deck and burying itself, black flag and all, in the sea; and there in one moment, lay the destroyer, buffeting and wriggling—like a heron on the water with its long wing broken—an uncripple.

The victorious crew raised a stunning cheer.

"Silence!" roared Dodd, with his trumpet. "All hands make sail!"

He set his courses, bent a new jib, and stood out to windward close-hauled, in hopes to make a good offing, and then put his ship dead before the wind, which was now rising to a stiff breeze. In doing this he crossed the crippled pirate's bows, within 80 yards, and were was the temptation to rake him; but his ammunition being short, and his danger being imminent from the other pirate, he had the self command to resist the great temptation.

He hailed the mizzen top: "Can you two hinder them from firing that gun?"

"I rather think we can," said Fullalove, "eh, colonel?" and tapped his long rifle.

The ship no sooner crossed the schooner's bows than a Malay ran forward with a linstock. Pop went the colonel's ready carbine, and the Malay fell over dead, and the linstock flew out of his hand. A tall Portuguese, with a movement of rage snatched it up, and darted to the gun, the Yankee rifle cracked, but a moment too late. Bang! went the pirate's bow-chaser, and crashed into the Agra's side, and passed nearly through her.

"Ye missed him! Ye missed him!" cried the rival theorist, joyfully. He was mistaken; the smoke cleared, and there was the pirate captain leaning wounded against the mainmast, a Yankee bullet in his shoulder, and his crew uttering yells of dismay and vengeance. They jumped, and raged, and brandished their knives, and made horrid gesticulations of revenge; and the white eyeballs of the Malays and Papuans glittered fensively; and the wounded captain raised his sound arm and had a signal hoisted to his consort, and she bore up in chase, and jamming her forelatteren flat as a board, lay nearer the wind than the Agra could, and sailed three feet to her two besides. On this superiority being made clear, the situation of the merchant vessel, though not so utterly desperate as before Monk fired his lucky shot, became pitiable enough. If she

ran before the wind, the fresh pirate would cut her off; if she lay to windward she might postpone the inevitable and fatal collision with a foe as strong as that she had only escaped by a rare piece of luck, but this would give the crippled pirate time to refit and unite to destroy her. Add to this the falling ammunition, and the thinned crew!

Dodd cast his eyes all round the horizon for help.

The sea was blank.

The bright sun was hidden now; drops of rain fell, and the wind was beginning to sting, and the sea to rise a little.

"Gentlemen," said he, "let us kneed down and pray for wisdom, in this sore strait."

He and his officers knoeled on the quarter-deck. When they rose, Dodd stood rapt about a minute; his great thoughtful eye saw no more the enemy, the sea, nor anything external; it was turned inward. His officers looked at him in silence.

"Sharpe," said he, at last, "there must be a way out of them with such a breeze as this is now, if we could but see it!"

"Ay, if," groaned Sharpe.

Dodd mused again.

"About ship!" said he, softly, like an absent man.

"Ay, ay, sir!"

"Steer due north!" said he, still like one whose mind was elsewhere.

While the ship was coming about he gave minute orders to the mates and the gunner, to insure co-operation in the delicate and dangerous maneuvers that were sure to be on hand.

The wind was W. N. W.; he was standing north; one pirate lay on his lee beam stopping a leak between wind and water, and hacking the deck clear of his broken masts and yards. The other fresh, and thirsting for the easy prey, came up to weather on him and hang on his quarter, pirate fashion.

When they were distant about a cable's length, the fresh pirate, to meet the ship's change of tactics, changed his own, luffed up, and gave the ship a broadside, well-aimed, but not destructive, the guns being loaded with ball.

Dodd, instead of replying immediately, put his helm hard up and ran under the pirate's stern, while he was jammed up in the wind, and with his five 18-pounders raked him fore and aft, then paying off, gave him three carronades crammed with grape and canister, the almost simultaneous discharge of eight guns made the ship tremble and enveloped her in thick smoke; loud shrieks and groans were heard from the schooner; the smoke cleared, the pirate's mainsail hung on deck, his jibboom was cut off like a carrot and the sail struggling; his fore-sail looked lame, lanes of dead and wounded lay still or writhing on his deck, and his lee scuppers ran blood into the sea. Dodd squared his yards and bore away.

The ship rushed down the wind, leaving the schooner staggered and all abroad. But not for long; the pirate wore and fired his bow chasers at the now flying Agra, split one of the carronades in two and killed a Lascar, and made a hole in the foremast; this done, he hoisted his mainsail again in a trice, sent his wounded below, flung his dead overboard, to the horror of their foes, and came after the flying ship, yawning and firing his bow chasers. The ship was silent. She had no shot to throw away. Not only did she take these blows like a coward, but all signs of life disappeared on her except two men at the wheel, and the captain on the main gangway.

Dodd had ordered the crew out of the rigging, armed them with cutlasses, and laid them flat on the fore-castle. He also compelled Kenealy and Fullalove to come down out of harm's way, no wiser on the smooth-bore question than when they went up.

The great patient ship ran envied by her force; one destroyer right in her course, another in her wake, following her with yells of vengeance and pounding away at her—but no reply.

Suddenly the yells of the pirates on both sides ceased, and there was a moment of dead silence on the sea.

Yet nothing fresh had happened.

Yes, this had happened; the pirates to windward, and the pirates to leeward, of the Agra, had found out at one and the same moment that the merchant captain they had lashed and bullied and tortured was a patient but tremendous man. It was not only to rake the fresh schooner he had put his ship before the wind, but also by a double, daring, masterstroke to hurl his monster ship boldly on the other. Without a foresail she could never get out of his way. Her crew had stopped the leak and cut away and unshipped the broken foremast, and were stepping a new one, when they saw the huge ship bearing down in full sail. Nothing easier than to slip out of her way could they get the foresail to draw; but the time was short, the deadly intention manifest, the coming destruction swift. After that solemn silence came a storm of cries and curses, as their seamen went to work to fit the yard and raise the sail, while their fighting men seized their matchlocks and trained the guns. They were well commanded by a heroic able villain. Astern the consort thundered, but the Agra's response was a dead silence more awful than broadsides.

For then was seen with what majesty the enduring Anglo-Saxon fights. One of that indomitable race on the gangway, one at the foremast, two at the wheel, conned and steered the great ship down on a hundred matchlocks, and a grinning broadside, just

as they would have conned and steered her into a British harbor.

"Starboard!" said Dodd, in a deep calm voice, with a motion of his hand.

"Starboard it is."

The pirate wriggled ahead a little. The man forward made a silent signal to Dodd.

"Port!" said Dodd quietly.

"Port it is."

But at this critical moment the pirate stern sent a mischievous shot, and knocked one of the men to atoms at the helm.

Dodd waved his hand without a word, and another man rose from the deck and took his place in silence, and laid his unshaking hand on the wheel stained with the man's warm blood whose place he took.

The high ship was now scarce 60 yards distant, she seemed to know, she reared her lofty figurehead with great awful shoots into the air.

But now the panting pirates got their new foresail hoisted with a joyful shout; it drew, the schooner gathered way, and their furious consort close on the Agra's heels just then scoured her deck with grape.

"Port!" said Dodd, calmly.

"Port it is."

The giant prow darted at the escaping pirate. That acre of coming canvas took the wind out of the swift schooner's foresail, it flapped; oh, then she was doomed! . . . Crash! The Indian's cut-water in thick smoke bent in the schooner's broadside; down went her masts to leeward like fishing rods whipping the water, there was a horrible shrieking yell, wild forms leaped off on the Agra, and were hacked to pieces almost ere they reached the deck—surge, a chasm in the ear filled with an instant rush of engulfing waves, a long, awful, grinding noise, never to be forgotten in this world, all along under the ship's keel—and the fearful majestic monster passed on over the blank sea had made, with a pale crew standing silent and awestruck on her deck; a cluster of wild heads and staring eyes bobbing like corks in her foaming wake, sole relic of the blotted-out destroyer and a wounded man staggering on the gangway, with hands up-lifted and staring eyes.

**MELODY IN RUSSIAN ARMIES**

Their Marching Songs Are Wild and Melancholy, but the Soldiers Are Cheerful.

Nowadays there are soldiers everywhere. In Petrograd—big blond boys in long tan overcoats with flap caps slapped rakishly over one ear. They drill in dozens of squares, on the cobblestoned space below the dome of St. Isaac's, which suggests St. Peter's and Rome, and march the streets day and night, singing their tremendous Russian songs, writes Arthur Ruhl in Collier's Weekly.

Three of four files start the air, after a measure or two the next section comes in and so on down the street until presently the whole column is booming a sort of "round." The song, wild and melancholy with tremendous basses, goes down the street in a series of waves, and as one descends in front of you another is flung to the house-top a little way down the block.

They march slowly, with a curious rolling of the shoulders and swinging of their long tan overcoats. Their feet go out and down with a snap—clap . . . clap—in a sort of modified goose step, and to accent the rhythm they are taught to swing the free arm, the one not carrying the rifle, in a wide, slow arc, almost up to the opposite shoulder and back again.

And this slow, deliberate reaching forward and setting down each foot—one recalls Kipling's "bear that walks like a man"—together with the long high swing of the closed fist, repeated by innumerable blond giants in long, swaying overcoats, is curious and impressive. There is something more than accident in this or the drill sergeant's notions—something at once tremendous and quaint, something of the faith, heaviness and slow, unquarable power of Russia itself.

**Economy and Scrap.**

Some very ingenious methods are used by some concerns in disposing of scrap material. A large automobile manufacturer sells his old cushion springs for the purpose of making porch cushions. His old motors are sold for power boats, mufflers for stationary farm engines, bodies for taxicabs and liveries, and junk dealers take a large portion of the materials which cannot be sold in this manner.

The brass and aluminum scrap is sent to the foundry to be remelted and used again. The iron and steel are sorted out and dumped into bins and sold for old metal in carload lots. Nickel steel trimmings and ends are carefully separated and kept in separate bins, because this class of material brings a much higher relative price than other kinds of scrap.—Automobile Topics.

**Had Modern Idea.**

From many years' observation on myself and others, I am persuaded we are on a wrong scent in supposing moist or cold air the cause of that disorder we call a "cold." Some unknown quality in the air may sometimes produce colds, as in "influenza," but generally, I apprehend, they are the effects of too full living in proportion to our exercise.—Letter From Ben Franklin.

**Incubation in Ancient Days.**

The artificial incubation of eggs dates back to the early Egyptians who used ovens heated with fermenting manure.

### Druggist's Kidney Pills

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the only medicine on the market today in this country. I believe it is all that is contained, and during my experience of eight years in handling it as a kidney, liver and bladder remedy I have never heard a single complaint and have that is best proven, every beneficial result in many cases, according to the reports of my customers who praise it highly.

Very truly yours,  
HERBERT S. MAXWELL,  
Druggist,  
Plymouth, Mass.

June 8, 1916.

From What Swamp-Root Will Do For You  
Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

**The Question.**

"I'm trying to figure him out."

"What's the matter?"

"I've been watching him at work in his back yard for the last week and I'm trying to make up my mind whether he's doing all that digging from love of gardening or from a sense of patriotic duty."

**SOFT, CLEAR SKINS**

Made So by Daily Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment—Trial Free.

The last thing at night and the first in the morning, bathe the face freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water. If there are pimples or dandruff smear them with Cuticura Ointment before bathing. Nothing better than Cuticura for daily toilet preparations.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

**Canine Wisdom.**

"I say, Fido, what's this bone dry business the humans are talking about?"

"I guess, friend Rover, it is the kind of bone that whets one's appetite for a juicy kind."

Makes the laundress happy—that's Red Cross Rag Blue. Makes beautiful, clear white clothes. All good grocers. Adv.

**UNCLE SAM'S SEA SOLDIERS**

Marines Have to Do With Ships, as the Name Indicates, but They Are Not Sailors.

What is the marine corps and who are the marines? Evidently they have something to do with the sea, as the name shows, but they are not sailors and are not connected with the navy. What, then, are the marines?

The marines are sea soldiers, troops especially adapted to the requirements of maritime war. The corps dates from the establishment of the American navy. It is a wholly separate military body, though under the control of the navy department. It was formed in 1775, and, says the Encyclopedia Britannica, "has a history of brilliant services rendered by land and sea in all the wars of America since that date. The corps is commanded by a brigadier general who bears to the secretary of the navy a relation similar to that of a chief of bureau."

Nearly all fighting ships carry a body of marines varying in size from a few men commanded by a sergeant on small ships to 80 or more, with one or more commissioned officers, on large vessels. On board ship they perform sentry and orderly duty and assist in police duties. In action they act as riflemen and sometimes serve a portion of the guns. When it is necessary to send a force to shore from naval vessels, the marines are the men sent; and often they take part in severe fighting. They guard American interests in foreign countries, at legations, etc. They also garrison such places beyond the territory limits of the United States as are under navy control. Their vogue was recognized by Admiral Farragut, who said of them: "The marine guard is one of the great essentials of the man-of-war."

**Even Break.**

"So you told that lady who just called that I was out, Katie?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Too bad you had to tell that story, Katie."

"Oh, it's just as well, ma'am."

"Why so, Katie?"

"She was not very truthful herself, ma'am."

# COME OUT FOR TANLAC

MAYORS, JUDGES, HIGH OFFICIALS, BANKERS, LAWYERS, DOCTORS AND EDITORS INDORSE IT.

FEEL IT THEIR DUTY TO TALK

They Come Forward and Unhesitatingly Tell Suffering Humanity What Celebrated Medicine Has Done for Them.

## NOTED EX-MAYOR RECOMMENDS IT

FORMER MAYOR FRANK V. EVANS, OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., MAKES STRONG STATEMENT.

It is seldom, indeed, that men of prominence, especially men holding high public office, willingly express their indebtedness publicly to a proprietary medicine. Many prominent men, however, including supreme court judges, mayors of our leading cities, prominent state and county officials, bankers, lawyers, doctors, editors, leading educators, government officials and even ministers of the Gospel have deemed it their duty to come forward and tell the people what Tanlac has done for them.

These well-known men of affairs have recognized in this medicine a new discovery and a scientific triumph in the medical world. It is a well-known fact that these splendid endorsements have been given Tanlac time and time again and they will continue to be given just as often as new tests of its powers are made; and it also explains why numbers of the big drug firms of the country are ordering it exclusively in carload lots.

**Doctor Prescribes It.**  
Dr. J. T. Edwards, of Fayetteville, Ga., one of the best-known members of the medical profession in the state of Georgia, makes a statement that will undoubtedly produce a profound impression throughout the South.

"In my thirty years of actual practice as a licensed physician in the state of Georgia," says Dr. Edwards, "I have never seen anything to equal Tanlac as a medicine to produce results. I have no hesitancy in recommending this medicine and I am prescribing it for my patients almost every day."

Professor C. T. Clotfelter, prominent educator and principal of the High School at Ben Hill, Ga., says: "I was in such bad physical condition that I feared I would have to give up my duties. I suffered from rheumatism, sluggish liver, nausea and terrible bilious headaches. I have taken 3 bottles of Tanlac and I feel better than I have felt in years."

**Noted Texas Talks.**  
Hon. Archie R. Anderson, ex-sheriff of Harris County, Texas, is unquestionably not only one of the best-known, but one of the most popular men that ever held office in Texas. He served the people in this important office for 15 consecutive years.

"I had the worst form of indigestion, suffered all the time from gas on my stomach and was continually belching up undigested food," said Mr. Anderson. "I suffered with neuralgic pains of the worst sort and nothing seemed to help me except in a temporary way."

"I began to feel better after taking my first bottle of Tanlac and have just now started on my third. I'm a different man already."

H. W. Hill, president of one of the leading banking institutions of South Pittsburg, Tenn., and one of the most successful bankers and business men in Tennessee, said:

"I suffered from rheumatism and other ailments for many years and

ONE of the latest additions to the large and rapidly growing list of prominent men who have publicly endorsed Tanlac for the good it has done them, is the name of Hon. Frank V. Evans, former Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Evans is one of the best known men in public life in Alabama today, being at one time editor of one of the South's greatest newspapers, the Birmingham Age-Herald. He was also examiner of public accounts of Alabama. In telling of the benefits he had derived from Tanlac, Mr. Evans said:

"For years I suffered with gastritis and indigestion in the worst form. I was habitually constipated and had pains in my shoulders and headache continually. My appetite left me almost entirely and everything I would eat hurt me. Finally I got to having awful attacks of acute indigestion, palpitation of the heart and smothering spells. For a long time I would have one or more of these spells every night and I would wake out of my restless sleep gasping for breath."

"I bought a bottle of Tanlac and to my surprise and gratification I began to feel relief after the first few doses. I kept taking the medicine and now my recovery is simply the talk of Birmingham."

Tanlac has done me more good than anything I ever tried. I now wake up in the morning feeling fine. "I'm telling all my friends about Tanlac and am recommending it to them, regardless of their age and trouble."

Dr. G. W. De LaPerriere, of Winder, Ga., is not only one of the best known physicians and druggists in the State of Georgia, but is also a man of extensive property and wide influence, ranking as one of the leading citizens of that entire section. He has been in the drug business in Winder for 25 years.

Recently Dr. De LaPerriere wrote: "Our people are much enthused over the beneficial effects of Tanlac and I desire to say that it is the most wonderful seller I ever had in this store."

Other prominent men who have endorsed Tanlac are:

Professor Elmer Morris, of Dover, Tenn.; Professor W. A. Wood, of the Central Graded Schools, Winder, Ga.; C. C. Cooper, president of the Georgia Home Cotton Oil Co., Lawrenceville, Ga.; Hon. S. S. Shepard, member of the Atlanta city council; Colonel John B. Gaines, of Bowling Green, Ky., editor, political writer and well-known leader in his state; Hon. George Samuel Riley, Chief of Police in Macon, Ga.; Hon. C. G. Lavender, register of Williamson County, Tennessee; Dr. W. H. Brown, 4822 Charlotte Ave., Nashville, Tenn., founder and president of the Tennessee Protestant Home for Girls; John F. Carroll, cotton mill superintendent, of Chattahoochee and Atlanta and N. M. Yancy, manager of contract department, Atlanta Telephone and Telegraph Co.

There is a Tanlac dealer in your town.—Adv.

**Seeds Used as Fuel.**  
Hundreds of tons of peach and apricot seeds, which have been thrown away every season heretofore by the canning factories in the great fruit districts of California, are now sold as fuel and bring \$2.50 a ton retail. Formerly the seeds were considered too hard for fuel, but recently it was found that when heated in a stove burning hard coal they soon pop open and ignite, after which they burn with an intense glow like that of anthracite, and are practically smokeless, besides holding a fire well.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

**YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!**  
Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezeone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezeone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezeone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

**Any Way.**  
They were discussing that joke about getting down off an elephant. "How do you get down?" asked the jokesmith for the fourth time. "You climb down."

"Wrong!" "You grease his sides and slide down."

"Wrong!" "You take a ladder and get down."

"Wrong!" "Well, you take the trunk line down."

"No, not quite. You don't get down off an elephant; you get it off a goose."

—Indianapolis News.

There are now 67 bird reserves in the United States where wild fowl may live unmolested.

# The KITCHEN CABINET

Beauty men is never lost. God's colors all are fast. The glory of this sunset heaven into my soul has passed.

MORE GOOD DISHES.

A fruit salad for company, which will serve 35 people, is the following:

**Frozen Fruit Salad.**—Take a can each of pineapple, white cherries, pears and peaches; cut them all the size of half a cherry, add two oranges, the juice of one lemon, a fourth of a grapefruit, a pint of mayonnaise and a pint of cream, whipped. Put the mixture into the freezer and stir until frozen; pack in quart molds and let stand an hour or more. Serve cut in slices, with lettuce hearts and French dressing made with lemon juice.

**Choice Popovers.**—Break three eggs into a bowl; add half a teaspoonful of salt and one cupful each of milk and sifted flour. Beat until smooth with an egg beater. Have ready a hot muffin pan; butter it well. Fill the cups two-thirds full of the mixture and put into a hot oven. Bake 35 minutes, decreasing the heat after the popovers are well puffed.

**Vassar's Delight.**—Soak a fourth of a pound of prunes overnight and cook until tender in the same water. Remove the stones and cut the flesh in small pieces; add coconut to equal half the measure of prunes, a little coconut milk and two tablespoonfuls of orange marmalade. When boiling hot stir in three-fourths of a cupful of sugar and set the dish in hot water. Beat two tablespoonfuls of butter to a cream, add two egg yolks one after the other and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt; stir and cook in the hot mixture until the egg is set. Have ready a flaky puff paste or rich plain paste, baked over small tins. Fill the shells with the prune mixture. Beat the whites of the eggs very light, add four tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and pipe the meringue above the filling; dredge with sugar and bake until firm in a moderate oven. Sprinkle with browned coconut or shredded browned almonds. Serve hot or cold.

A few green peas left from a previous meal, if washed to remove the sauce and then mixed with peanuts and celery, with a bit of onion and served with French dressing, will make a most satisfactory salad.

**Cress With Cucumber.**—Slice a peeled cucumber in thin slices and let stand in cold water for a half hour. Dry in a cloth and arrange a few slices on a bed of carefully washed cress, sprinkle with chopped chives and parsley and pour over French dressing. Serve at once as the dressing wilts the salad.

Who hath a book? Hath but to read, And he may be A king indeed.

His kingdom is His Englishbook— All this is his Who hath a book.

EVERY DAY LUNCHEON.

When cooking eggs, to make a few serve a large number, use cold boiled rice, two or three tablespoonfuls of the egg, if the eggs are scrambled, using milk and butter. Mix all the ingredients and serve hot at once. Uncooked rice may also serve as an economy with eggs. Put two tablespoonfuls of rice in an omelet pan with two tablespoonfuls of butter, cook until the rice is brown, then add a little water and let it simmer until the rice is tender, now add the eggs, stir and cook until well cooked and serve hot after seasoning well.

**Egg Soup.**—To one quart of boiling stock add a grated onion, half a teaspoonful of celery seed and salt and pepper to taste. Boil five minutes, add a half cupful of boiled rice, when hot take from the fire, add the yolks of two eggs well beaten, and serve at once.

Prunes and raisins boiled together, using half of each, sweeten, save the juice, add to sage and cook until clear, then serve very cold.

**Deviled Crabs.**—To one can of minced crab meat or two cupfuls of freshly boiled crab meat add the yolks of two hard-cooked eggs, mashed fine, a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, paprika and the juice of half a lemon, a teaspoonful of dry mustard, and a few drops of tabasco sauce. Add enough bread crumbs to make a paste. Fill crab shells with the mixture, cover with buttered crumbs and bake until brown. Ramekins may be used in place of shells.

**Beef Olives.**—Take slices of rare roast beef and roll each around a thin slice of bacon which has been fried until transparent. Bind with twine and boil for five minutes. Remove the string and add some bacon fat to the roast beef gravy, season with tomato catsup or Worcestershire, boil up once and pour over the olives. Serve very hot.

**Marquise Pudding.**—Cut squares of angel food baked in a sheet, sprinkle

with chopped nuts and cover with whipped cream. Candied fruit may be added to make it more delicious.

Who hath a book? Should thank the Lord, Because he may A book afford.

And in his prayer This clause is due, "Lord bless the men Who write books too!"

EARLY VEGETABLES AS GREENS AND SALADS.

At least once a week when these vegetables first appear in season cook cowslip and dandelion greens. The young, tender, blanched dandelions make most delicious salad served with minced onions and French dressing.

Beet greens, spinach and Swiss chard are all most wholesome and may be converted into attractive salads after being well cooked. Watercress is one of the most appetizing of greens, if well washed in salted water to remove any insects it may be served simply with salt as a garnish for chops or with French dressing as a salad.

**Grapefruit Salad.**—Separate the sections of grapefruit, using care not to lose the juice, mix with nuts of any kind and serve with French dressing on lettuce leaves. The juice may be used with the oil, with a little lemon juice or vinegar to make the dressing, so that nothing is wasted.

**Birmingham Salad.**—Arrange head lettuce with two slices of choice pineapple, with a ball of cream cheese in the center of each slice. It is well to cut the pineapple, making it easier for eating, yet the arrangement may be the same. Use the following dressing: Beat a half cupful of the pineapple juice and the juice of half a lemon in a double boiler. Beat the yolks of four eggs, add a tablespoonful of sugar, and a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, gradually beat in the hot liquid and return the whole to cook over hot water until thickened. When cold and ready to use add whipped cream to make of the consistency desired.

**Spring Salad.**—Make nests of shredded lettuce and arrange on these a slice of cucumber, a few slices of radish, unpeeled, a sprinkling of chopped olives or finely shredded green onion, serve with French dressing. Cress may be used in place of the lettuce.

Orange and chestnuts with celery, or orange mint and celery to serve with lamb makes a good combination for salad.

She knows a dozen languages And that is much too many. She talks in every one of them And doesn't think in any.

GOOD COMPANY DISHES.

Chop all together rather coarsely two large stalks of celery, two green peppers, and two onions, fry slowly in two tablespoonfuls of butter until tender. Serve with steak.

**Tuna Fish Omelet.**—Prepare half a dozen eggs, beating the yolks and whites separately and adding a tablespoonful of cold water for each egg, season with a teaspoonful of salt, a fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper and three-fourths of a cupful of tuna fish minced fine. Fold the fish into the whites and proceed as in the making of a plain omelet.

**Chicken and Mushroom Pie.**—Butter a baking dish and put a layer of chicken meat in the bottom, cover with mushrooms which should be dried as well as the chicken, then add a few potato balls, season and add a layer of hard cooked eggs chopped, sprinkle with minced parsley and cover with a white sauce. Then after all the ingredients are used in layers, cover with small rich biscuit and bake. Use four cupfuls of dried chicken, one pint of mushrooms, one and a half pint of potatoes, six eggs, one and a half tablespoonfuls of minced parsley, a quart of thin white sauce, bake about 30 minutes. This will serve eight people.

**Club Salad.**—Allow two or three leaves of lettuce for each salad, one and one-half cupfuls of shredded chicken (cold, cooked), twelve slices of bacon cooked and dried, three tomatoes, mayonnaise and toast points with parsley for the garnishing. Arrange the lettuce, on each a slice or two of tomato, then the fried bacon on these and a spoonful of mayonnaise and on top the chicken, more mayonnaise and a sprig of parsley. Garnish with six tiny toast points for each salad, placing them spoke-fashion on the plates.

**Pimento Cheese.**—Drain a small can of pimentos from the oil, chop fine, add a tablespoonful of onion juice and a tablespoonful of minced pickles and a half-pound of grated cheese. Mix well, add salt and red pepper and serve with crackers or as a sandwich filling.

**Magnet Will Hunt Needles.** Much time is saved in hunting for lost needles if you keep a horseshoe magnet suspended from a string in your workbasket, ready to drop to the floor and hunt your lost needles for you.

**Optimism That Fades.** It is easy to be an optimist when everything is lovely and no clouds are in your sky—but that kind of optimism becomes blighted when the first frost comes.

That Canada is at war is now more fully appreciated on this side of the boundary line, now that the United States has stepped alongside its northern neighbor and linked hands in the great struggle for a freer democracy throughout the civilized world. As a result of this a greater interest than ever is seen in the present effort to develop both the United States and Canada. Recently, just before the time that the United States declared its intention to enter the contest and contribute of its resources to the defeat of the autocracy, whose design was to permeate the world, Western Canada made an appeal for farm labor to till the fields and prepare the soil for the crops of grain that were necessary to feed the fighting forces and keep up the requirements necessary for the Allies. The responses were so great that before half the time limit expired, over six thousand laborers were secured. This was not sufficient, but once the United States was declared to be in a condition of war, and farm labor required here to meet any exigency as to short rations that might arise, the sister to the north, withdrew from attempts, which might mean a restriction of the farm labor supply in the United States. But even with this it is thought Canada will now be fairly well supplied.

Apart, however, from the farm labor proposition, it is gratifying from both a United States and Canadian point of view that the immigration of farmers to take up homestead lands and to purchase improved and unimproved land in Canada, has shown such a wonderful increase in the past three months. The great struggle for increasing the food supply has a broader and greater significance than ever. The food must come into existence, whether the rich soils of the United States or those of Canada be the factor.

It is altogether probable that the action of the Canadian Government in taking the duty off wheat going into Canada, thus automatically lifting the duty off that coming into the United States, may not be responsible for an increased immigration to Canada. Canada's reputation for growing large average yields and a better quality of grain, and on lands, many of which are free, as well as those that range from \$15 to \$25 an acre, is an appeal that is being responded to by farmers who are now renting high-priced lands, is another reason for expecting an increasing number of farmers from the United States.

Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa, Canada, recently gave out figures concerning immigration from the United States, which shows that the increase in the past three or four months was 60 per cent over the same period last year, and Mr. Scott forecasts that during the calendar year of 1917 there will be over one hundred per cent increase and be much heavier than for many years past. Mr. Scott declares that already this spring more settlers' efforts have entered Canada than crossed during the whole of last year, and the movement has just merely started.

The new settlers are coming from numerous states through the ports of Emerson, North Portal and Coats, as well as from Oregon and Washington, through Kingsgate and Vancouver.

There arrived at Saskatoon during the year ending December 31, 1916, a total of 8,136 persons as compared with 5,812 during the twelve months previous. At the same time nearly twice as many immigrants passed through the immigration department at Edmonton, Alberta, in the last twelve months as for the same period of the year before.

The number of settlers from Eastern Canada migrating to the west also increased. From January 1 to March 31, 1917, the number of cars of stock that passed through the Winnipeg yards was 750, as compared with 361 last year. A fair estimate of the value of each car would be about \$2,000, which means that the west has secured additional live stock to the value of \$1,500,000 or more, during the first three months of 1917, not taking into account that brought in by immigrants from the United States.—Advertisement.

Don't be misled. Ask for Red Cross Bag Blue. Makes beautiful white clothes. At all good grocers. Adv.

**What Bird?**  
Her older sister is a student of zoology in high school, and therefore must keep her eyes and ears open for early spring bird arrivals. Little Peggy also helps.

They were out tramping recently and their course took them through a strip of swamp and marsh in the woods. Only a few birds had been spotted up to that time, so they were on the alert for any call.

"What kind of a bird is that, Margaret?" asked Peggy.

Margaret investigated.

They listened for a long time with no results. Then Peggy cried:

"There it goes," and they all heard an early bullfrog give a big, deep croak.—Indianapolis News.

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## WOMEN'S IMMIGRATION

Increased by About Sixty Per Cent in Past Six Months.

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"There it goes," and they all heard an early bullfrog give a big, deep croak.—Indianapolis News.

It is altogether probable that the action of the Canadian Government in taking the duty off wheat going into Canada, thus automatically lifting the duty off that coming into the United States, may not be responsible for an increased immigration to Canada. Canada's reputation for growing large average yields and a better quality of grain, and on lands, many of which are free, as well as those that range from \$15 to \$25 an acre, is an appeal that is being responded to by farmers who are now renting high-priced lands, is another reason for expecting an increasing number of farmers from the United States.

Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa, Canada, recently gave out figures concerning immigration from the United States, which shows that the increase in the past three or four months was 60 per cent over the same period last year, and Mr. Scott forecasts that during the calendar year of 1917 there will be over one hundred per cent increase and be much heavier than for many years past. Mr. Scott declares that already this spring more settlers' efforts have entered Canada than crossed during the whole of last year, and the movement has just merely started.

The new settlers are coming from numerous states through the ports of Emerson, North Portal and Coats, as well as from Oregon and Washington, through Kingsgate and Vancouver.

There arrived at Saskatoon during the year ending December 31, 1916, a total of 8,136 persons as compared with 5,812 during the twelve months previous. At the same time nearly twice as many immigrants passed through the immigration department at Edmonton, Alberta, in the last twelve months as for the same period of the year before.

The number of settlers from Eastern Canada migrating to the west also increased. From January 1 to March 31, 1917, the number of cars of stock that passed through the Winnipeg yards was 750, as compared with 361 last year. A fair estimate of the value of each car would be about \$2,000, which means that the west has secured additional live stock to the value of \$1,500,000 or more, during the first three months of 1917, not taking into account that brought in by immigrants from the United States.—Advertisement.

Don't be misled. Ask for Red Cross Bag Blue. Makes beautiful white clothes. At all good grocers. Adv.

**What Bird?**  
Her older sister is a student of zoology in high school, and therefore must keep her eyes and ears open for early spring bird arrivals

