

**SMUGGLERS ARE
CAUGHT IN THE ACT****TWO MEXICANS ARRASTED AT
MARATHON CONFESS REVO-
LUTIONARY PLOT**

Gen. Nicholas Rodriguez and Col. Ricardo del Palacio, confessed officers in the revolutionary movement against the Obregon administration in Mexico, which is presumed to be headed by Gen. Francisco Murguía were arrested at Marathon on Monday, July 18, and charged with conspiracy to smuggle arms and ammunition of war into Mexico in violation of a presidential proclamation.

The men were arraigned before the United States commissioner at Marfa on Friday, July 22, and pleaded guilty, waiving a preliminary examination. They were held to answer to the United States district court in El Paso at the October term. Bond for Rodriguez was fixed at \$3,000 and for Palacio at \$2,000.

Neither gave bond.

The men were arrested on Monday by United States customs officers, and at the time are said to have had in their possession arms, ammunition, medical supplies and clothing. The amount of contraband said to have been in possession of the men has not been given out. No announcement of the capture was made until yesterday, and it was not known outside of official circles.

The capture of the two men is regarded as highly important. They admit their activities in the revolutionary field and say that they are connected with the revolutionists that were recently engaged with the Mexican federal troops in battle to the south of Nuevo Laredo.

How far this last revolutionary movement extends is not known to federal officials, who handled the cases against Rodriguez and Palacio. This is has any formidable strength is not believed, but it has been active enough to cause federal troops no little worry was shown by the engagement of two days that recently took place, which resulted in the revolutionists taking flight to the mountains.

Rodriguez came suddenly into prominence recently when he headed a band of bandits in Chihuahua and held up a passenger train at a small station called Corral, a short distance north of the city of Chihuahua.

Through this robbery Rodriguez and his band secured \$50,000 in gold, which was in the express car. This money it was officially announced was the last payment on the Juarez gambling concessions, which was being transmitted to Chihuahua. The money was never recovered.

On the train were Enrique Creel, former banker of Chihuahua and son-in-law of Gen. Luis Terrazas, and Alberto Terrazas, who were conveying the body of one of the sons of General Terrazas, who had died while in exile in Los Angeles, to Chihuahua for burial.

Creel was recognized by Rodriguez and taken from the train. Terrazas was not interfered with. The train was ordered to proceed, leaving Creel in custody of the outlaws. Fears for his safety were entertained but after being questioned by Rodriguez, he was released and proceeded to Chihuahua by motor car.

Rodriguez was formerly a lieutenant under Villa. He was not with Villa at his ranch in Durango and it is understood, has not been with him in the vicinity of Chihuahua, it for some time. His band was organized and consisted largely of the poor class, who had been out of work for some time.

Federal troops were sent in pursuit of Rodriguez and his band following the train robbery and it was later reported that the band was scattered, but Rodriguez made good his escape from the federals.

L. C. Brite left several days ago for Austin enroute to Ft. Worth. His daughter, Miss Hester Brite, who has been attending the State University for the past school year and has also taken a six weeks summer course accompanied her father to Ft. Worth in their auto, leaving Ft. Worth Tuesday morning and arriving here Thursday afternoon. Miss Marie Smith of Cuero came home with Miss Hester for several weeks' visit.

**AMERICAN LEGION
GOES ON RECORD****DENOUNCE I. W. W. IN NO UNCER-
TAIN TERMS AND PLEDGE
SUPPORT TO OFFICERS**

With the memory of Centralia still fresh, and being as an organization, the avowed enemy of all who seek to raise the Red flag, and

Whereas, there are numerous bands of I. W. W.'s, now infesting the country, seeking to become parasites in times of peace as they became in time of war;

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That Carroll Farmer Post 151, the American Legion, Department of Texas, take the following action, if called upon to do so by the proper authorities, with the I. W. W.'s:

1st. If any come our way we shall meet them with a guard composed of volunteers, this guard to be maintained during the stay of the I. W. W. among us.

2nd. That a camp be established, well guarded, a short distance from town.

3rd. That the I. W. W. be put to work grading the streets of Marfa, Texas.

4th. That we call upon the citizens to furnish us with bread and water for food and drink at the camp

5th: That lessons in the form of lectures on Americanism be delivered at the camp each evening, all being required to attend.

6th. When our streets are well graded that we recommend to the neighboring towns this sort of labor on the same kind of rations.

7th. That this resolution be printed in our local papers as a warning to all members of the I Wont Work Clan.

The following resolutions were also adopted at the same meeting:

To be true to the members of the "Golden Legion" and to carry high "the torch" dropped from falling hands," being one of the first requirements of the American Legion, and

Therefore, we stand for law and order and have bound ourselves by solemn obligation to keep inviolate the laws of our land, and

Whereas, no man who upholds these principles need to cover his face and form from the gaze of his fellow men;

Therefore, Be it resolved, that as we were united in time of war, so shall we now be united in time of peace, and that we as a Post of the American Legion, 100 per cent bind ourselves to the following actions:

1st. We condemn the organization known as the Ku Klux Klan and its activities, and will do all in our power to combat its influences.

2nd. We offer ourselves to the proper authorities in this community and state to be called on by them to preserve law and order in case of need.

3rd. That we will conduct our activities with our faces uncovered and subject to the gaze of all men.

4th. As we fought the Hun, so shall we be ready to fight at all times those in this nation who seek to take the law in their own hands, and that these be the sentiments of the Carroll Farmer Post, 151, American Legion, Marfa, Texas.

TO LAUNCH NEW BATTLESHIP

The Washington, the third American battleship with electric drive installation, will be launched at Camden, N. J., early in September, the Navy department announced recently.

She is the fourth ship in the navy to bear the name, the first three being sailing vessels, built in 1814, 1816, and 1843. The new Washington is a sister ship of the Maryland, which it is expected will be turned over to the navy department early in August and the Colorado and West Virginia now in course of construction, all mounting 16-inch guns.

The Washington, which is being built by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, has a displacement of 32,600 tons, is 624 feet long and 97 feet in beam.

Her four propellers, driven by four 8000-horsepower motors, supplied with power from two 18,000-horsepower turbine generators, are expected to give a speed of 21 knots. She is an oil burner and probably will be assigned to the Pacific fleet.

**WILL PROBE
GRAFT CHARGES****BOTH HOUSES TO INVESTIGATE
CHARGES MADE BY GOV.
NEFF**

Austin, Texas, July 26.—Both branches of the legislature today adopted a house concurrent resolution by representative Quaid, of El Paso, and Satterwhite, of Potter, providing for a legislative investigation by a committee of five members of the house and three of the senate of the charges of graft, irregularities and extravagance, in certain state departments, made by the governor in recent speeches. The committee is empowered to swear witnesses.

The committee is to make its report to the present special session of the legislature.

The evidence submitted to the appropriation committees by the governor last week merely involved the activities of the state health department under a previous administration and six employees in the fire insurance division of the state fire insurance commission.

The evidence disclosed that these six employees had padded expense accounts amounting in all to about \$105.

When the Quaid-Satterwhite resolution was under consideration this morning, the lawmakers took the position that it was up to the legislature to fully probe these charges made by the governor.

As a result of the alleged padding of traveling expense accounts in certain of the state departments, Rep. King of Throckmorton has prepared a bill designed to prevent padding of hotel bills and traveling expenses.

One of the evidences submitted by Gov. Neff to the house showed that traveling representatives of the state were deliberately raising the amount they paid for hotel rooms in order to cover other expenses of the trip which they could not charge direct, such as tips and gratuities.

Representative Johnson of Ellis introduced in the house a new law enforcement bill, which, he said, represents a compromise between opposing forces, which appear on this subject at the regular session.

The new bill is not the governor's. It is different in that it provides only for removal of officers who do not enforce felony statutes. The governor has recommended that a bill be passed applying both to felony and misdemeanor statutes, which would authorize removal of officers for failure to enforce the law against Sunday motion pictures.

Another feature of the Johnson bill is that it is to be had in any county adjoining that in which the accused officer resides. Complaint is brought on the initiative of the attorney general and on by the governor. District judges are not included in the terms of the bill.

WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

Washington, D. C.—Spirited clashes occurred in the senate today over the Campbell-Willis bill, which would prohibit physicians from prescribing beer as medicine.

Senator Watson, Democrat, of Georgia, made the measure a subject for a general attack on the eighteenth amendment. He charges that prohibition is killing thousands of men annually. The bill was championed by Senator Nelson, Republican, of Minnesota. He asserted that brewers are behind the agitation for medicinal beer and wines, because they "see a chance to restore the saloons."

Enactment of the anti-beer bill, Senator Watson said, would put millions of dollars into the pockets of the soft drink manufacturers, "that are selling habit-forming drinks in the shape of belly wash not fit for human consumption."

"The result of this unreasonable, drastic law," he proceeded, "has led to secrecy, crime, and has driven men to break the law by subterfuge. It is trampling public sentiment against prohibition and a law cannot be enforced if public sentiment is against it."

Mrs. Robert Peyton Porter of Los Cruces, New Mexico, one of the social leaders of that enterprising little city is in the city visiting her sister Mrs. Thomas Crosson.

**DISTRICT COURT
IN SESSION****DIVORCES GRANTED AND OTHER
ROUTINE BUSINESS TRANS-
ACTED**

On Monday, the 25th of July, District Court of Presidio County convened in regular session at Marfa. Hon. James Cornell, Judge, presiding. District Attorney N. W. Graham, J. E. Vaughan, Sheriff, and Essie Aiken, Clerk, present.

The following grand jury was sworn: C. E. Pruett, foreman, J. C. Bean, M. L. Bounds, K. H. Word, J. Frank Ross, C. Orgain, Clay Mitchell, H. E. Bidout, R. E. L. Tyler, J. B. Scott, Geo. Crosson.

The following petit jury answered to their names:

W. W. Weatherford, Oscar Wells, H. B. Young, L. L. Locklee, J. A. Goughran, John McDonald, E. T. McDonald, Van Adams, R. N. Settle, Robert Soenece, P. A. Jackson, A. H. Karstendick, Orr Kerr, P. R. Kleinman, R. L. Lockland, W. W. Lewis, R. W. McGee, W. J. Millington, W. A. Mims, McKie Mitchell, C. T. Mitchell, E. T. Nicolls, J. D. Nichols, Frank J. Anderson, Chas. Bishop, Joe Bishop, W. K. Colquitt, T. C. Crosson, W. T. Davis, A. C. Eastering, W. C. Kemp, W. P. Fisher, W. A. Hord, G. A. Howard.

Court was only in session about three days but considerable business was transacted. Among cases disposed of are noted:

Elia Martinez vs Avel Martinez, divorce granted.

Krakauer-Zork Co. vs Kleinman Co., judgment for plaintiff.

Jas. R. Harris vs Lucy Harris, divorce granted.

Ex parte Petra de la Garza. Application to sell real estate.

Mrs. Ernestine Franks vs Wesley A. Franks, divorce granted.

J. P. Figue vs Chas. Kostermenko, et al. judgment for plaintiff.

T. M. Wilson, W. H. Cardwell and T. C. Mitchell were selected as jury commissioners to draw grand and petit juries for service at the Jan. Term, 1922.

**HOPES OF REPUBLICANS FOR
REDUCING TAX BURDENS
VANISHING**

Republican leaders in congress were said today by Chairman Penrose of the Senate finance committee to be losing hope of reducing either government expenditures or taxes. The finance chairman said the "scandalous financial situation revealed in the shipping board and other government commitments, including the Sweet bill passed today by the senate, could not but result in a fading hope for economy."

Coincidentally, Chairman Fordney of the house ways and means committee, announced that open hearings on the proposed revision of taxes would be started next Thursday and continue four days. Mr. Fordney added that he expected to be able to report a tax bill within two weeks after the close of the hearings, and press for its immediate passage by the house.

Chairman Penrose said he thought it possible in the forthcoming tax revision to remove some of the bothersome excise taxes and also the levy on transportation.

MARFA HISTORY CLUB

Mrs. W. J. Yates was hostess to the Marfa History Club Tuesday July 26. The following members being present: Mesdames W. B. Mitchell, R. Fitzgerald, C. E. Pruett, A. M. Porter, C. R. Sutton, R. R. Smith, W. W. Bogel, J. W. Pool, Joe Humphreys, R. S. McCracken, W. P. Fischer, H. M. Fennell, T. C. Crosson, W. H. Colquitt, O. L. Shipman, T. W. Snyder, C. E. Mead, L. C. Brite and Miss Jacobs. The guests were Mesdames Johnson, Carter, Miss Lucy Daniels of San Marcos and Miss Von Nettleblatt. After disposing of several items of business the leader Mrs. Smith, took charge of the lesson on "The Return of Peter Grimm." Miss Lucile Reeves, in a pleasing manner, gave a synopsis of the drama and several members took part in the discussion and read papers. Delicious salad and ice course was enjoyed by the party at the Candy Shop.

**CAPSACK GETS
SIX MONTHS****YOUTHFUL PROMOTER PLEADS
GUILTY TO CHARGES OF
FRAUD**

Stephen Capsack, who was arrested at Alpine and held by the United States commissioner in El Paso to answer a federal indictment in Chicago pleaded guilty before Judge K. M. Landis in Chicago to using the mails to defraud and was sentenced to six months in prison.

Capsack, who is but 17 years old, is said to have converted to his own use stocks and bonds amounting to \$900,000, which were sent to him by customers for sale or exchange. The youth had opened an office in Jackson boulevard in the financial district of Chicago, where he was operating as a stock broker.

"If I had kept out of the stock game I would have been alright," said Capsack while waiting here to be taken back to Chicago. "I was speculating in grain on the Board of Trade and was very successful at it, but I had to have more to do. The gambling fever had me, and I must be doing something all of the time."

The boy talked freely about his affairs and told how he had become interested in the oil game, which brought him to Texas. He said he put three advertisements in trade papers published in Texas, and got quick action.

His advertisements offered to sell or exchange stocks and he received replies from England and points in South America. He said that he could make good profits in a legitimate way, but, he said, he feared he had gotten outside the law in some of his deals. He laid his downfall entirely to his dealings in stocks and said that his speculations in grain should have been his only business, as he was successful at it.

"But you are only trading a few hours a day when you once get the gambling microbe in your system you have got to keep going at it," was Capsack's complaint. He was taken to Chicago by Deputy United States Marshal W. P. Hawkins.

**HANDED AROUND IN BUCKETS
AT SHERIFF'S BOOZEFEST**

Austin, Texas.—The sheriff and other county officials of Potter Co. have been asked if they are taking any steps to prosecute offenders of the liquor law at the recent state convention of the Sheriffs' association at Amarillo.

Adjutant General T. D. Barton, has wired the sheriff and the district judge of Potter county as to what steps have been taken, if any, and if none have been taken investigation of the affair is contemplated.

It develops a ranger captain was a guest at the barbecue, held near Amarillo, which was attended by the sheriffs, and that this ranger captain reported the facts to the adjutant general. It is currently reported here the report contained allegations concerning liquor in quantities served in tin buckets and drunk from tin cups. A representative of the state comptroller's department was also present, and he it is understood, made a report to his chief.

The "sheriff's booze fest" was discussed at several conferences here today. Senator Bledsoe, of Lubbock, and Representative Satterwhite, of Carson, both from the Amarillo district, conferred with Governor Neff, and suggested that the governor take the lead in the investigation. The governor, however, concluded that it was a matter for the adjutant general to thresh out, and it was by direction of the governor General Barton sent the telegram to the Potter county sheriff and district judge.

Rev. Attiens Webb, superintendent of the Texas Anti-Saloon League, reached here this morning and he demands prosecution of all connected with the liquor drinking at the sheriff's barbecue.

An investigation is certain to be made, but whether it will be done by Potter county local officers, the adjutant general's department, or by the legislature is yet to be determined.

**REDUCE ARMY
BY 31ST OF JULY****ABANDONMENT OF SEVEN GREAT
WAR-TIME CANTONMENTS
FOLLOWS CUT**

Reduction of the United States army to a peace-time strength of 150,000 men will be accomplished by July 31, in accordance with the decision of congress when it refused to appropriate funds for pay of a greater force after October 1. With the reduction, Secretary Weeks announced today, there would be a general redistribution of troops, practical abandonment of seven of the great war-time army camps, placement of many organizations on the inactive list and skeletonization of others.

The cantonments to be abandoned are: Camp Devens, Mass.; Sherman, Ohio; Pike, Ark.; Grant, Illinois; Jackson, S. C.; Beale, Md.; except for a small detachment, and Bragg, N. C. Those to be retained are: Dix, N. J.; Travis, Texas; Lewis, Wash., and Knox, Ky.

The war secretary said it was his plan eventually to remove all troops from the cantonments to be vacated and to salvage most of the buildings. It was not his purpose, he said, to sell the land, but to retain it, as well as the utilities and improvements. He said this would be used if future appropriations permitted an expansion of the citizens' military training camps.

Secretary Weeks recently instructed corps area commanders and divisional commanders to permit the men within the continental boundaries to resign during July on application without forfeiting travel pay to their homes or the \$50 bonus which the received ordinarily when their enlistments expired.

The many resignations caused the secretary to revoke this order before the month ended. He said today that the applications already received would bring the enlisted strength to the 150,000 mark by July 30.

Orders to commanding officers for them to prepare to move to new stations and advising others that their units had been placed on the inactive list with the selection of parent organizations to care for their records and equipment, have been sent out as a part of this scheme for reorganization.

MARFA METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. The pastor of the church will preach at 11 a. m. and also at 8:15 p. m.

The sermon at the morning hour will be on "Good and Bad Worship," and at night the theme will be "What Is The Devil?"

Junior League at 3 p. m. and Senior League at 7:15 p. m.

Mid-week prayer service followed by Teacher Training class at 8 p. m. Wednesday.

J. L. Henson, Pastor.

STRIKE OIL NEAR ALPINE

The Bone Springs Oil & Gas Syndicate, drilling on section 18, block 234, Brewster county, about 60 miles southeast of Alpine, has probably opened up another shallow oil field. At a depth of 80 feet they struck a fine showing of oil. In an old water well which was drilled some years ago oil was found in this same section at a depth of 300 feet. This well would make from 4 to 10 barrels a day. This discovery extends the proven field of Green Valley at least 35 miles eastward from the Wilson discovery wells.

BIRTHDAY PARTY

Little Miss Helen Prepost entertained quite a number of her friends Thursday afternoon in celebration of her 10th birthday. Games were played on the lawn; a peanut race caused much merriment and great enthusiasm was displayed in a "greased apple" contest. Watermelon, ice cream and cake were served. Each child was given a favor of a pretty little kewpie pin. Helen received many pretty and useful gifts. The afternoon passed all too quickly for this merry bunch of little girls.

RIGHT LIVES BY LAW—A LAY SERMON

Justice wake and Rigor take her time,
For lo! our mercy is become our crime.
While halting punishment her stroke delays,
Our sovereign right, heaven's sacred trust, decays!
Right lives by law, and law subsists by power;
Disarm the shepherd, wolves the flock devour.

—John Dryden.

In the half-year just passed, many and various conditions which work ill to society were intensified to a degree which moved high public authorities to appeal, and even to conduct active campaigns, for the suppression of lawlessness. Not long since, the President deemed it necessary to devote some part of his spoken message to Congress to a particular, most dangerous phase of this evil. In several states—Texas, Kentucky and Georgia notably above the others—the Governors, through messages to the legislatures, public speeches and other mediums which assure general publicity by the press, have carried to the people and their representative governments such warnings as cannot be ignored. In our own State, the Executive even now is going from city to city, urging the citizens to call upon their legislators for measures which shall cut to the roots of the evil. The keynote of his appeal—relating to the fundamental measure among the legislative acts which he advocates and will endeavor to have established by the session which will convene tomorrow—is this:

The enforcement of our laws must depend largely upon a fearless and faithful discharge of their duties by all of our commissioned officers. Under our form of government, they are elected and vested with the authority and power to enforce our laws. It becomes their duty to do so, and in its performance they are supported not only by the influence of the great majority of our citizenship, but the military power of the State and Nation, as well. Every resource of our government is subject to their command. There can be no legitimate excuse for dereliction of duty. Our people themselves place their trust in their officers; they make them the guardians of their property, rights and liberties. An officer so honored should not fail his constituents. The Government as a Government, and the people as a people, have a right to expect the officers to maintain order and uphold the law. The people should accept nothing less. An officer who does less violates his oath of office and becomes unworthy of the further confidence of his people. I lay it down as a fundamental truth that when an officer wilfully and corruptly fails and refuses to enforce the law, he should be immediately stripped of every official power and every insignia of office. Personally and officially, no wand forever, I am opposed to the officer who corruptly and wilfully refuses and fails to enforce the laws of the State. If it can be proven by legal testimony in an open court and before a jury that an officer has wilfully and corruptly refused to enforce the law, he should be promptly removed from office. As Christ whipped the money-changers out of the temple of worship, so with that same righteous courage should the people put worth less officers out of their temples of justice. Therefore, with this object in view, it is my purpose to recom-

mend to the Legislature the passage of a law which will make effective the removal of such officers.

We do not know how efficient is either the moral philosophy or the civic principle which supports Gov. Neff's conception of the main responsibility for keeping the state of public safety and decency, but the 11th Century before the Christian Era would seem an "ancient" enough resort for corroborative precept: "When the righteous are in authority," runs the 29th Proverb of Solomon, "the people rejoice; but when the wicked bareth rule, the people mourn." And, in this day of representative "authority" which the people themselves vest in officers whom they elect, their "mourning" is sharp beyond compare with conditions in the age of rule by "the Lord's anointed." It is a mourning which involves not only the business and possessions of life, but often life itself. Life, property, community pride, and something more precious than any of these fall prey to a state of criminality in any community which values so lightly its civic responsibility for the personnel of representative government that it turns over its offices to men of low character; themselves lawbreakers and the protectors or intimates of lawbreakers. With regard to such a community, the Commonwealth owes not only to itself, generally, but particularly to those in that community who deplore the existing conditions, corrective measures to restore therein a rule of enforcement of its own laws.

Granting that the latter constitutes a majority of any large community, it must be said they merely deplore the conditions, but do little or nothing positive toward getting rid of them and the corrupt authorities who foster them. In such case, certainly, the people must be protected from themselves—from their weakness or indifference or lethargy regarding the standards and conduct of public government under the State. They have imperiled their right—which "lives by law, and law subsists by power"—by entrusting the care of it to public servants, so miscalled, who inefficiently cannot dishonestly will not protect it through the enforcement of law, the exercise of vested power, the performance of sworn duty.

"Laws are always unstable unless they are founded on the manners of a Nation; and manners are the only durable and resisting power in a people." Surely, they must respond to every honest effort by public men to maintain the law by which their rights, their liberties, live—by which they are protected in life itself.—San Antonio Express.

BURBANK RAISES CORN FROM GRASS IN EIGHTEEN YEARS

The surmise of botanists that the wild ancestor of our Indian corn is a grass called teosinte has been made a certainty by Luther Burbank, who has bred from the wild teosinte in eighteen years. Besides proving an interesting point, Mr. Burbank has incidentally created a productive fodder plant. The wild grass has no cob to hold its grains; and the eighteen years of selection and growth in the Burbank nurseries developed, among other things, a perfect cob. The improved fodder plant developed from teosinte will grow all over the United States, while the wild variety grows only in southern Florida.

Botanists have long believed that the presence of Indian corn in America represented an evolution brought about by crude plant-breeding methods of the Indians, extending thru-

untold centuries. Luther Burbank, in order to prove the truth of this theory, has now carried the plant through successive developments and produced perfect ears of corn in the miraculously short period of 18 years.

During his experiments with teosinte Burbank not only changed the plant into corn, but incidentally created one of the most productive fodder plants on earth, and extended the latitude in which it can be profitably grown nearly or quite 1,000 miles farther north and south. Heretofore all teosinte had to be raised in southern Florida or some tropical climate but Burbank's improved varieties developed as a result of his scientific breeding, will produce, even in the Northern States, fifty times as much fodder as the commonly cultivated teosinte of the South and fifty times the amount of grain.

Burbank's experiment with teosinte is a striking example of the fact that the plant-breeder, simply by taking the variations which nature gives him, can effect wonderful improvements in her plants, and, by urging nature into new variations through cross-breeding, can create at will an infinite number of new variations or characteristics from which to select.

W. F. RATTERREE DIES

Word was received in Del Rio the first of the week of the death of W. G. Ratterree, which occurred at the home of his son, U. S. Ratterree, at Warren, Arizona, Friday, July 15.

Mr. Ratterree left Del Rio only a few weeks ago for that place; he spent the spring and part of the summer here and was in bad health and a message telling that he had passed on was no surprise to his friends.

Mr. Ratterree lived in Del Rio for many years and the biggest part of the time he was in the customs service of the United States, stationed at points along the river. He was a good officer and made many friends while performing that duty. Later he held positions of different kinds with the city. A few years ago he went west and lived in different parts of Arizona, returning here about April in a very serious condition from which he never recovered.

During the civil war Mr. Ratterree served in the Union army and fought through Arkansas, Missouri and at Yellow Bayou in Louisiana. He was wounded and left behind by his command and later joined some different service to the one he originally entered. Unfortunately the records were lost and his name was not enrolled with G. A. R. veterans at Washington, although he was known to have given four years of his life to the Northern cause.

Many friends in Del Rio regret to hear of Captain Ratterree's death; he was a congenial spirit and during those years he was connected with life along the border he made a large acquaintance and was esteemed by those who knew him. He leaves a wife, a son and a daughter.

Two Tommies turned punsters went into a restaurant over on the eastern front and said to the waiter, "We want Turkey with Greece."

The waiter replied, "Sorry, sirs, but we can't Serbia."

"Well, then, get the Bosphorus."

The boss came in and heard this order and then said, "I don't want to Russit, but you can't Roumania." So the two Tommies went away Hungary.

"Ouija! What's the good word?"



MY YOUNG sister,
HAS A Ouija board,
AND SHE believes it,
AND TALKS to Noah,
AND I think she talks,
TO HER best fellow,
WHO'S DEAD but doesn't know it,
AND I used to give her,
THE LOUD, rude laugh,
BUT I'M sorry now,
BECAUSE LAST night,
I WAS home alone,
SO I got the board,
AND PUT in a call,
FOR JOHN Barleycorn,
AND OTHER departed spirits,
BUT THE line was busy,
FOR NOTHING happened,
THEN I cheated a little,
AND IT spelled this,
"GRAMMASHOTTA SEVEN."

SO I shut off quick,
TO HEAD off any,
FURTHER FAMILY scandal,
THEN I stopped to smoke,
A CIGARETTE,
AND AFTER a while,
I CRANKED up weejee,
AND ALL of a sudden,
IT STARTED off,
AND QUICK as a flash,
IT SAID something,
"THEY SATISFY."

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Are You Reading

Bull Dog Drummond

Now appearing in the New Era

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

FROM VIRGINIA

By A. L. Wyman, Chef.
From Virginia to Maine on the well traveled motor roads, the motorist can always find wayside inns or road houses where a hungry traveler can find good satisfying meals and delightful and cool rooms with modern baths that are superior to many of the hotels in the larger cities.

These inns are generally presided over by some good country housewife that has a reputation for her excellent cookery and her fame is very soon spread broadcast by her satisfied guests, who never tire of telling of the good old fashioned dinner or supper that they were served on the road to the mountains last week, how they enjoyed the fresh eggs, milk, country sausage, and old-country dishes.

Last week we motored to a small town in Virginia to spend the weekend and we spent two nights on the road on the round trip, stopping at a different inn each time, and the only fault we found was that we could not stay longer.

The chicken was washed and disjointed and then the pieces were placed in a shallow pan and covered with sweet milk and allowed to stand for one hour, then the chicken was drained and covered with flour, dipped in beaten egg and then covered with dry bread crumbs. The chicken was next placed in an iron frying pan with some melted butter, sprinkled with melted butter and the pan was placed in the oven until the chicken was tender. The cooked chicken was placed on a hot platter garnished with fresh watercress and pickled beets.

The new potatoes were boiled until tender in their jackets, removed from the water and peeled, placed in a hot vegetable dish and covered with salted sour cream. Try this, it is fine.

The biscuits and the plums were so good that I asked the lady who served us I could have the recipes and she showed me to the kitchen and introduced me to the cook, Aunt Maria, a colored woman who had been her cook for 20 years and who gave me the recipes, not in these words, but they meant the same.

For the biscuits sift four cups of flour with two tablespoons of sugar, one tea spoon of salt and six level teaspoons of baking powder. Rub into the flour six level tablespoons of butter and work to a smooth dough with one beaten egg and some sweet milk. Roll out to one-half inch in thickness and cut in small rounds. Bake ten minutes in a quick oven. Split open with your fingers, do not cut with a knife, spread with fresh butter and eat hot.

For the plums, pick over not too ripe Damson plums and remove any that have a decayed spot or blemish. Leave the stems on. After picking the fruit over, wash carefully in cold water and weigh it and allow one pound of sugar to each pound of plums. Place in a preserving kettle half a cup of water for each pound of sugar used and place the kettle over a moderate fire and add the sugar. Stir constantly with a wooden spoon until the sugar is melted. Increase the heat boil the melted sugar gently until it forms a thick syrup. Stir and skim it frequently. Put the washed plums in the boiling syrup and cook them gently for half an hour. Skim out the plums and place in a hot, clean glass jar, filling each jar a little more than half full. Boil the syrup until thick as jelly and with it fill the jars full. Fasten tops on the jars and turn them upside down until cold.

THROUGH ALL ITS HISTORY

Local patriotism was a characteristic of ancient European civilization. The Celtic race in the west of Europe divided into hundreds of independent clans. In the Celtic regions not conquered by the Romans, the clan system lasted until 1603. This is the date as to Ireland, outside the English Pale. In the Scottish Highlands it lingered until 1746. The troubles in Scotland and Ireland were aggravated also by foreign invasions, covering thousands of years.

Back of all the quarrels in Ireland, since the dawn of history, one factor stands out prominently; from the earliest times, the Emerald Isle has been successively invaded by peoples from overseas—either from Great Britain or the European continent. Perhaps 5,000 years ago a small, dark race, akin to the Iberian of Spain, inhabited Ireland. About 1700 B. C., as a result of the first great migration of the Nordic race from the Baltic region, a large, fair and light-haired race—the Gaelic—landed in Erin. Legend gives the home of their chief as Partholain. Then came other races, the Cymric from Wales and Britain, Gauls from France, and Milesians from Spain. Also, the Fomorians, and the Firbolgs, the last named arriving in Ire-

land about 1200 B. C.

Certain it is that this mixture of races and languages did not tend to establish a strong united nation. On the contrary, it divided the people into small tribes, called clans, which were grouped in kingdoms. These kingdoms later came nominally under a "High King" of Ireland. About the time of Caesar's invasion of Britain, 55 B. C., the Scotraige, a people of 16 clans, rose to power. Later they became known as the Scotti, and finally gave their name to Scotland, which they invaded 500 years afterward and gradually conquered.

The Scotian high king, Tauthal, formed his kingdom of Meath, about 160 A. D., as the direct possession of the national ruler. The subordinate kingdoms were Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Inegmacht—now Connaught. The capital was at Tara. In the reign of Tauthal's grandson—Cond of the Hundred Battles—the king of Munster, Mug Nuadat, compelled Cond to divide Ireland with him. This division lasted for hundreds of years, beginning about 200 A. D. The descendants of Niall of the Nile Hostages (379-405) became kings in Ulster; there being two contemporary dynasties: the northern (O'Neills) and the southern (O'Donnells.) By the battle of Ocha, in 483 the race of Niall became high kings of Ireland and held the dominant place for 500 years.

The Norwegian and Danish invasions began in 795 and lasted until 915, by which time Dublin and many other coast towns were Scandinavian. In 1001, Brian Boromhne of the Munster dynasty succeeded Malachy II of the Ulster race as high king; but he was killed after a great victory over the Danes of Dublin, at Clontarf, in 1014. The Normans—really a mixture of Normans, English and Welsh, entered in 1169. They introduced the feudal system in place of the patriarchal clan organization of Celtic Ireland and the rude democracy of the Dano-Norwegians. The Lowland Scottish element began in Ulster in the reign of Elizabeth, but waxed strong only after the accession of James VI of Scotland to the English throne. He also became "King of Ireland," a title first assumed by Henry VIII.

The English land system was in-

duced in Ireland in 1603, replacing the old Irish system. Thousands of Scotch and English settlers were brought into Ulster, where 600,000 acres had been forfeited by various Irish chiefs and nobles; but the land had been held in common for their followers, as well as for themselves. The rebellion of 1641 cost the old inhabitants much other land; and in 1690 the adherence of the "old Irish" to James II lost them 1,000,000 acres more.

Religious differences, too, have stood in the way of a settlement. The union with Great Britain—by which the Irish and British parliaments were consolidated—took effect in 1801. But George III refused to approve Catholic political emancipation, which did not take place until 1829, in the reign of George IV. The demand for an independent parliament then arose. The independence cause, which had failed in 1789, was taken up by the Fenians in 1864. This attempt also failed, and the "Home Rule" movement followed. The later developments are familiar history.

The racial differences in Ireland have made the place a battle ground for thousands of years; the religious and political antagonisms since the time of Henry VIII made the fighting at times merciless. Unless the Ulster Scot and the Norman-Celt can agree on a entirely new "national platform," there would seem little more hope of an united Ireland than when Cond and Mug Nuadat divided Erin between them, as "Cond's Half" and "Mug's Half."—San Antonio Express.

Justice On The Job

The bedraggled individual indignantly denied that he was intoxicated when the police officer testified that he found the prisoner lying in the street.

"Very well, then," retorted the versatile judge. "You're fined \$5 for parking six inches from the curb"—Buffalo Express.

School Teacher (to little boy)—"If a farmer raises 3,700 bushels of wheat and sells it for \$2.50 per bushel, what will he get?"
Little Boy—"An automobile."

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For prices see O. J. Sheeran, Marfa, Texas.

BOARD--ROOMS
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NOTICE—The St. George Hotel has been remodeled from top to bottom, everything new and up-to-date, under new management. I solicit your patronage. Hotel Jordan, Marfa, Texas. Mrs. E. W. Nevill, Prop.

AGENTS--Wanted
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CATTLE POOL TOO SMALL
Fort Worth, Texas, July 25.—Belief that the fifty million dollar bankers' pool for loans to the cattle industry could prove inadequate to meet the needs of the stockmen was voiced by members of the executive committee of the Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, meeting here today. Earlier in the day, the committee tabled a motion presented by south Texas livestock interests that he committee request Gov. Pat M. Neff to submit to the legislature, now in special session, a request that the tick eradication law in zone three be suspended for one year.

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M. STOOL RETURNS FROM NATIVE LAND

Back at Del Rio After Months In The Inferno of The Once Civilized Eastern World.

M. Stool, well known and popular Del Rio merchant returned this week from a trip back to Warsaw, where he went last February to get his parents and brothers and sisters out of that "hopeless" country. "Yes, I am glad to be home," he said in answer to a question, "and I want to tell you that there were times while I was there surrounded by poverty, wretchedness and danger of violence, if you happen to have anything, that I would have given half of my days to have been back in hearing distance of the rippling waters of San Felipe."

Mr. Stool accomplished the mission he set out to perform—one of the noblest any man ever undertook, that of bringing his father and mother and other members of the family out of a veritable hell, to a comfortable home under the glorious Stars and Stripes. Today the family is located in Chicago, all of them but one brother who is teaching in a college somewhere in Poland. And the thought occurs right here that nobody knows but what it was for the purpose of effecting this rescue, that a higher Power prospered the poor lad of a few years ago who came to Del Rio without a dollar and laid the foundation of a fortune.

"I spent seven weeks in Warsaw," said Mr. Stool, "and they were miserable weeks. I found a people who have undoubtedly abandoned faith in everything; they do very little work produce nothing to eat, wear rags and are as devoid of energy as a Mexican burro is of good manners. They don't open up their places of business until 9 o'clock and never start work earlier than that; then at 10:30 they stop for tea and waste most of the time between that hour and 3, when they quit. It is being practically demonstrated that it takes human efforts to hold up civilization and produce the essentials of life for men and women, and as these people are afraid of work they are meeting with failure.

"After 9 o'clock at night it is dangerous to go out; you are likely to be stuck up just for your clothes if you have no other valuables on your person. I always went in early and slept with my doors locked. The soldiers who are supposed to give protection will take anything you possess just as readily as the other thieves. The few who are willing to labor in the fields only raise what they can use because they know that these soldiers will come along and take it, giving a note for the same and the note has no value whatever. What a lesson it gives us of the greatness of a nation that protects the life and property of its people; that gives an impetus to labor and says with a constitutional guarantee that what you earn is yours.

"I spent six weeks in Germany and let me say to you that with all the prejudice I had against that country because of the war, I found a wonderful people and a sensible people. They have gone to work and are making every inch of their soil produce something. You don't see any misery and worry in that land; you see a happiness that comes of working and saving. I felt safe everywhere and never once locked the door when I lay down at night. They treated me good because I was an American citizen, but they did not make any show of it; they just quietly gave me my money's worth and showed me such courtesy as one human being is always due another.

"I enjoyed Germany and was made to realize that those people have the right idea of coming back; they are not going to wait to be fed by any other land, as the people of Poland are waiting; they know that their future depends on the industry of the people. In going down the Kiel canal I didn't see a patch of land as big as my hand that was not being worked and made to produce food. Work animals are scarce and I saw men actually pulling plows, but the whole family would be in the field and there is no great problem there, as in some of those other countries where the inhabitants don't know what they are driving at and live from hand to mouth day after day.

In speaking of the disputed Upper Silesia country, Mr. Stool said: "I believe those people would prefer being governed by Germany rather than by the Poles. I spent some time at Danzig and that seems to be almost the universal impression. They are tired of doubts and bloodshed and they feel that Germany can at least give them something to depend on, while the Poles cannot.

He thinks the Poland of John Sobieski's time, the Poland that created a Thaddeus and Kosciuszko sleeps in dust and that those who are in the saddle now have neither the patriotism, the good sense or the principles of government necessary to raise the old standards and happily govern the people.—West Texas News

NEFF'S GRAFT EVIDENCE GOES TO THE HOUSE

Governor Neff invited the lower house of the legislature to send a representative to the executive department after the evidence on which the governor's charge of graft and irregularities in the departments are based. The invitation was accepted.

A resolution proposing that the chairman of the house appropriations committee call on the governor and get the evidence, was adopted. The evidence is expected to be obtained some time during the day.

A resolution proposing a vote of confidence in Gov. Neff and endorsing his administration was introduced in the house today by representative Morris of Medina, and Rogers of Harris. The resolution went over until Monday morning when it is expected that there will be some fireworks over its adoption. This resolution will bring to a showdown whether the house is for or against Neff.

In conference with Gov. Neff, senator Archie Parr said he told the Gov. that the senate was using dilatory tactics in regarding a specific request that the governor send information regarding charges of graft in the state departments.

"I told the governor," said senator Parr, after the conference, "that the senators were either playing politics or were political cowards."

"I think they are a little of both," replied the governor, according to Senator Parr.

He said the governor added that he was ready to furnish and specific information as soon as it was requested.

After the debate of a resolution by senator Burkett that a committee of three be appointed to go and get the data from the governor, senator Burkett offered another resolution authorizing senator Parr to go after the information.

The chair (senator Richards, of Caldwell) held that the resolution was out of order, as a resolution on the same subject had been voted down.

Senator Burkett appealed from the decision of the chair.

The chair was sustained by a vote of 10 to 13.

It was then that senator Parr went to see the governor on his own account.

The house took up the bill by Morris, of Medina, proposing to amend the Dean prohibition law so as to exempt the purchaser of liquor from prosecution and thus permit the purchaser to testify against the seller, and after brief consideration of the measure, it was made a special order for next Tuesday.

Senator Dudley, of El Paso, introduced a bill in the senate proposing the licensing of fishermen as well as of hunters in Texas. The license for fishermen is fixed at \$1 each.

The governor transmitted to the legislature a message recommending pink boll worm legislation to meet the requirements of the federal government; another requiring all moneys received by state institutions to be paid to the state treasurer and paid out by appropriation by the legislature only.

A bill to merge them marketing and warehouse departments with the department of agriculture was introduced in the house, also a bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for rural school aid for the next two years.

In both branches bills were introduced amending the pink boll worm law so as to meet the requirements of the federal government.

A senatorial redistricting bill was introduced in the senate.

Senator Joe Burkett, of Eastland, introduced in the senate, by request, two of the governor's law enforcement measures, one known as the law enforcement bill and the other an amendment to the Dean bill.

Regarding the motor truck tax law too drastic, the governor submitted that subject, also the subject of laws looking to maintenance and upkeep of the public highways, to amend law for organization of water improvement and irrigation districts in regard to power of such districts to incur debt and issue bonds; the subject of making appropriation for retaking scholastic census and investigation of frauds in taking such census; to amend the law relating to deposit by fidelity and surety companies for protection of policyholders so as to come within recent decisions of the Texas supreme court, and a bill to correct clerical error in vocational education bill.

What is said to be an "application for citizenship in the invisible empire, Knights of Ku Klux Klan, is in possession of representative Pitman, of Cass, who is leading the movement to get anti-klan legislation submitted at the present session of the legislature.

Representative Putman showed the application to the governor and also presented a petition signed by 49 members of the legislature asking the governor to submit this legislation. The governor has not

committed himself as yet on the subject of Klan's acts in Texas. Cognizance of Klan's acts in Texas was taken for the first time in the house today when an effort was made to reduce the appropriation of \$300,000 for sheriff's fees for next two years.

Representative Burmeister, of McMullen, said that while he knew little of the activities of the Klan in Texas if reports are true, he was opposed to reducing the appropriation.

The effort to reduce the appropriation failed.

Senator Joe Burkett has requested Adj. General Barton that he transmit to the state a list of all Texas rangers that have been in service under Gen. Barton since the latter's appointment, together with their ages, previous vocation and whether or not they are at present on the ranger force. This may be the forerunner of another ranger investigation.

Gov. Neff was requested by senator Joe Burkett to submit to the legislature the subject of the university land acquisition, with a view of repealing a part of the appropriation. The original appropriation was \$1,350,000.

Senator Burkett believes that at least \$500,000 ought to be cut off. In the opinion of Burkett, the university land purchasing bill provides for the acquisition of too much land.

Amendment of the Esch-Cummins bill to stop encroachment of the inter-state commerce commission on the jurisdiction of the Texas railroad commission is requested of congress by a resolution adopted in the house. The resolution also requests reduction of freight rates on truck and fruit.

While Rep. King, of Throckmorton, has prepared a bill proposing to cut the appropriation of \$1,350,000 to buy 135 acres of land for the University expansion program, he has made no effort to introduce the measure.

It develops, according to Rep. King that it will require a special message from governor Neff, to present the measure to the legislature. The governor does not propose, it is stated, to submit any additional measures, until the legislature not only disposes of the appropriation bills but also of the bills embraced in his legislative program, so it may be some time before this proposition is reached.

Rep. Thomason, of Xocoloches, who was the author of the rural aid school bill, passed at the last regular session, which carried an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the next two fiscal years, and which was subsequently vetoed by the governor, says he will favor a lower appropriation now. This means he will support the King, of Throckmorton, bill providing for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 a year. He said he did not believe the legislature would stand for a larger appropriation.

AMENDMENTS TO PRESENT GAME LAWS SOUGHT

Bills Now Pending Would Produce Revenue of \$350,000 Annually.

Three revenue producing bills have been prepared by W. W. Boyd, State Game, Fish and Oyster Commissioner, and introduced in the legislature. It is estimated that they will produce \$350,000 the first year.

One of these bills introduced in the Senate by Senator Dudley is an amendment to the game law, which through its operation, it is estimated would produce about \$200,000 the first year.

This proposed amendment changes the present law so as to make possession of a turkey with gunshot wounds in its body prima facie evidence that the turkey was a wild turkey. Heretofore it has been difficult to convict a hunter found with a slaughtered wild turkey in his possession killed by gunshot when he set up the claim that the turkey was not wild. The amendment changes the open season and bag limit on plover to conform to the Federal law.

Another feature of the amendment is that it makes the penalty for hunting deer with a headlight a jail sentence. As the law now stands, the game wardens contend the penalty is not sufficiently severe, as they have more trouble with hunters who use headlights than with any others.

It is also provided that when a person is found with a deer in his possession the head of which has been detached is prima facie evidence that the deer was a female.

Section 34 of the proposed law is amended so that, if carried, one-half of all money collected from fines go to the parties making the complaint.

The most important paragraph of the proposed amendment, and that which would result in raising the largest amount of revenue, is the provision compelling all hunters, whether in or out of their home counties, to procure a hunting license at a cost of \$2.

The bill which carries amendment of the present fishing law provides that all persons who fish in the State of Texas, except women and children

under the age of 16 years, shall pay a license of \$1. Non-residents shall be required to pay a license of \$2.25 each. A provision is also made for a closed season on crappie and bass during March and April. If adopted the Federal authorities have promised to extend the San Marcos hatchery to New Braunfels, Dallas and Houston.

The third game, fish and oyster department bill provides for a license of \$2 per annum for all trappers of fur-bearing animals. The revenue to be yielded by this would be considerable, it is estimated, as in certain sections of the State there are many trappers.

813

WANTED AT ONCE

Oil and gas leases on large tracts of land wanted in Presidio County, in exchange for high grade going manufacturing company's stock as first year bonus, with a yearly cash rental five or ten year leases wanted. Big chance of drilling wells before lease runs very long. Securities Holding Co., Houston, Texas, 609 Stewart Bldg.

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FLORESVILLE GIVES TO MARFA ANOTHER PROMINENT FAMILY

Again has Floresville been called upon to add to the population of Marfa with another splendid and substantial family. Not content with securing the Mitchells, the Griffiths, the Rawls, the Bideouts, and a dozen or more other splendid citizens from this town, the hospitable little western city has now called on us to give up G. A. Monkhouse and family, for many years one of the town's leading and most estimable families. For several years we have been looking for this for Mr. Monkhouse has been increasing his ranch interests in Presidio county from time to time until he finally decided to make this his future home.

Floresville can ill afford to give up these good people. For twenty years they have been among our leading citizens. Mr. Monkhouse has taken an active part in the business affairs of our town and community and is one of our substantial and leading citizens. He has taken an active interest in the upbuilding of Floresville and Poth and has always contributed liberally to any laudable movement for either town. At present he is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Floresville and also a member of the school board. He will be keenly missed by the business interests of our community and the citizenship generally. His good wife has been a most active worker in the Methodist Church, the Mother's Club, the Red Cross and in fact every noble cause has always found Mrs. Monkhouse working in the ranks. She took a great pride in her town and school and her efforts and influence will be keenly missed.

Their two daughters, Misses Alberta and Hettie Lou, and their only son, Clark, will likewise be missed among the young people, where they had a wide circle of friends.

As a small evidence of esteem in which Floresville holds these good people, a number of their friends assembled on the school campus Wednesday evening for an informal lawn party. It was just an occasion arranged to say good-bye and to wish them all the good luck possible in

their new home. The inclemency of the weather kept a great crowd from attending and those that did brave the elements did not assemble until after nine o'clock, following a heavy shower. Many were disappointed for Floresville people are anxious to let this excellent family know just how badly we will miss them. Rev. Jas. W. Allbritton acted as master of ceremonies and introduced the following speakers: Miss Lucy A. Neal, who spoke of Mrs. Monkhouse's value to the school and Mother's Club and of Mr. Monkhouse's service on the school board; County Judge J. E. Canfield told of their splendid service in the church and Sam Fore, Jr., was called upon as a representative of the City Council to tell of their value as citizens. The crowd then gathered around and farewells were said and well wishes extended.

Floresville can ill afford to lose such people as the Monkhouses and while we wish them all the success and happiness possible at Marfa, they will always hold a big place in the hearts of Floresville people.

The family, accompanied by Mrs. Hettie Teas who will be their guest for several weeks, left early yesterday morning for their new home.—Floresville Chronical-Journal.

CENSUS DISCOVERIES ABOUT US

A young lady in search of a husband, particularly if she lived in Massachusetts, where there are only ninety-six and a fraction men to every hundred women, would do well to consult the census bureau. There she would learn that in Nevada men outnumber women by nearly half; that is, she would have a better chance by one and one half times of getting a life partner in the Sagebrush State. In Georgia, however, there seems to be just about the right number of each sex to go around; the average for the whole country, according to Washington figures, is 104 men to every 100 women. There are, in fact, 2,000,000 more men than women in this country.

Other interesting facts which the Census Bureau reveals are that the preponderance of men is due in a large measure to the fact that the

total population includes many foreign-born persons, among whom the men greatly outnumber the women; that while the negro population of the South increased only 1.9 percent during the decade, the increase in the North was over 43 per cent., and in the West over 55 per cent.

However, this may be explained by the great migration of negroes to the North during the war. The rate of increase in the negro population, 6.5 per cent., which was the lowest on record, can not be explained except by a decrease in the birth-rate.

The greatest rate of growth in the past ten years is credited to the Japanese, who increased 53.9 per cent., while the white population showed only a 16 per cent. expansion for the decade. A decrease among the Indians of 8.6 per cent. loses some of its significance when it is learned that the 1920 census enumerators classed as whites persons having only a slight trace of Indian blood who were classed as Indians by the 1910 enumerators. The Indians, in fact, have shown little change in numbers in the last half century.

While it is true that a great deal of the comparative growth among the whites came from immigration, it is also true that the native whites increased faster than the negroes.

Thus between 1900 and 1910 the native whites increased nearly 21 per cent., the negroes a little over 11. While the growth of the white population between 1910 and 1920 was 16 per cent., a little more than 6 per cent less than in the previous decade, the virtual suspension of immigration by the war seems sufficiently to account for this reduction.

In spite of this the increase in the white population in the last ten years was more than two and a half times that of the colored.

That our Japanese population has increased 51 per cent. in a decade means little so long as the total is only 111,000. But Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., writing in the New York Americans, tells us that the Japanese population is increasing "through percolation along the Mexican border, and by accretions from the army of students and business men, who

have the right of entry," and that they plan the economic conquest of the Pacific coast. What is of more importance than the increase among the Japanese is the small increase among our negro population. This has taken place during a period of unusual change in the status and fortunes of the negro.

It is a familiar phenomenon that more favorable economic and social conditions, while working both ways, tend on the whole toward a reduction of the birth rate. A higher standard of living leads parents whose means are sharply limited to consider the circumference of the family circle as a factor of new concern in their scheme of things. If the death rate is kept in progressive control the decreased birth-rate is not necessarily an indication of race decline. It may be rather the contrary.

How far the decline in the birth-rate of the American negroes is to be accounted for as here suggested it would be difficult to judge without a comprehensive survey. There is not lacking, however, impressive evidence that the old plantation standards of quasi-barbarism are steadily being replaced by higher ones. The Northern and Western exodus during the war years and earlier reflected dissatisfaction with conditions in the South and new ambition to break away from them.

Only the future can demonstrate whether the negro's numbers are to steadily decrease. It needs no prophecy to tell that his increased usefulness in the American nation depends upon the development without discrimination of the opportunities guaranteed to him under the constitution.

Favored, If Not Flavored
"See here, waiter, what's this collar button doing in my soup?"

Waiter—"Not so loud, sir, please. Don't let that gentleman at the next table hear you. He's dined here regularly for two years and we've never thrown in anything extra for him."

Stetson Hats and Walk Over Shoes on sale at 20 per cent discount. Now is your chance.—Mitchell-Gillett.

1919 TAXES ON PERSONAL INCOMES PASS BILLION MARK

The government obtained a total \$1,269,000,000 in revenue from personal income taxes in 1919—an increase of 141 million compared with 1918—according to a preliminary report of income tax returns made recently by Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair.

The commissioner's report showed there were 5,332,760 personal returns filed in the calendar year of 1919, representing a growth of 907,646 from 1918, while the total amount of net income reported for 1919 was \$19,859,000,000, an increase of \$3,934,000,000 over the previous year.

The average net income per return for 1919 was \$3,724.05, the average amount of tax \$238.08, and the average tax return 6.39 per cent.

New York filed \$3,436,343,179 net income, or 1.31 per cent of the total and the tax paid from \$399,792,351, or 31.49 per cent of the total.

The next largest number of returns filed by states was from Pennsylvania.

The per capita net income for New York, according to the population of the census for 1920 was \$330.89.

The District of Columbia, second in the percentage of population reported the highest per capita net income, \$380.27. Its average net income per return, however, \$2,838.80, is low. Only two states, Montana with an average net income per return of \$2,544.56; Nevada with \$2,389 and the territory of Alaska with \$2,000, were lower in this respect. Alaska, however, reported the highest percentage of population, filing return, 17.17 per cent, with a per capita net income of 343.58, the second highest.

TO PROBE FRAUDS IN SCHOOL TEACHER EXAMINATIONS

Austin, Texas.—Special investigators have been sent out of the state department of education recently in an effort to obtain evidences of organized gangs of white and colored persons alleged to have been systematically making attempts at examination frauds, according to Miss Annie Webb Blanton, state superintendent of public instruction. One went to East Texas and one to San Antonio, Miss Blanton said.

A statement relative to the alleged frauds made by Miss Blanton follows in part:

"Since almost the beginning of my administration I have been aware that several organized gangs of white and colored men and women have been systematically making attempts at examination frauds. Some of these offenders have been caught, found guilty and sent to the penitentiary; others have been fined, and others have had their certificates cancelled; some we know to be guilty but cannot secure proof of their ac-

tions; others, so far, remain undetected.

"All possible precautions as to care of questions are taken at the state department of education. Two members of the state board of examiners take the questions to the printing office, watch over them while being printed and place them in our vault until they are sent out. Only the state superintendent and the assistant superintendents know the combination of the vault. Several persons watch the questions while they are placed in heavy manilla envelopes, sealed and mailed.

"The questions are mailed to the county superintendents of each county about a week before the examination. The county superintendent is required by law to break the seals and open the envelopes in the presence of the applicants on the day of examination.

"We have known, three times recently, that applicants in certain parts of the state had copies of the questions before the examinations began. We are still endeavoring to find the guilty persons. Where frauds have been detected, some white person has aided the negroes. A law passed by the thirty-seventh legislature at my request requires county superintendents to keep the questions in a vault until used and to secure the examination papers similarly, until sent to us. Most of the county superintendents are untiring in their efforts to aid us in the detection of frauds. We have reason to believe that a few of them have been inexcusably careless. We have sent supervisors to some of the suspected counties to take the examinations under an assumed name. I have made a rule that no person may take an examination outside of his own county without a written recommendation from the county superintendent of his own county. I have gone before grand juries, have acted as witness in court, have cancelled certificates where the evidence warranted such action and have thrown out examination papers showing evidence of collusion.

"One of the recent actions on the part of this organized gang was to send out a letter purporting to come from my office. One of these, remaining undelivered, was sent to my office and fell into my hands. It bore the forged signature of a former chairman of the state board of examiners, who (evidently these persons did not know) is no longer in the state department of education."

On the 1st of June Mrs. W. M. Weber will open at her home table board by the day, week or month—Phone 74.

FARM WANTED—Wanted to hear from owner of a farm or good land for sale for fall delivery. L. Jones, Box 551, Olney, Ill.

**Friday Aug. 5. Friday Aug. 5
- BABY SHOW -
At Mr. Shannon's
POPULAR THEATRE**

See all of Marfa's new crop of Babies shown on the Screen. Over one hundred Marfa babies will be shown on the screen at

**THE
POPULAR THEATRE
Friday Night, August 5th.**

In connection with this big added attraction we are going to show a Six Reel Paramount Feature

**"To Please One Woman"
With an all Star Cast**

To accommodate the mothers with small children we are going to run a Special Matinee.

**Matinee
4 o'clock.**

**Night Show
6 o'clock.**

NO ADVANCE IN ADMISTION ON THIS ADDED ATTRACTION

THE NEW ERA

Published Every Friday by
New Era Printing Company
 (Incorporated)

Subscription, per Year.....\$2.00

ADVERTISING RATES

Display ad., run of paper, except first page, 25c per inch.
 One-half page or more, 20c per inch.

Ads. in plate form, 15c per inch.
 Legal advertising, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Cards of thanks, 50 cents.
 Bank reports, 10 cents a line.

H. H. KILIATRICK, Editor and General Manager

Entered as second class matter May 29, 1886, at Marfa, Texas, under act of March 2, 1879.

Classified advertising, 1 cent a word; minimum price, first insertion, 25 cents; after first insertion minimum price 15 cents.

Reading notices, 10 cents a line.
 Obituary poetry, memorial notices and resolutions, 10 cents a line.

Obituary notices, 5 cents a line, minimum charge 50 cents.

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THE GREAT CATTLE LOAN

A number of papers are publishing the exposition of the \$50,000,000 loan to be offered to the stock raisers, by W. N. Waddell, of Fort Worth, as follows:

"In the first place, they will not make any loans direct to individuals. They may modify this rule, but it is not likely they will. It is my understanding that they will only take paper from substantial banks and cattle loan companies. The paper they take from these banks and cattle loan companies will have to be endorsed and guaranteed by the bank or cattle loan company from which they take it; and, it is further my understanding that they will only take paper such as eligible for rediscount with the Federal Reserve Bank. The loans are all to be secured by livestock only, and they will have to carry a substantial margin. The Pool is chartered, or authorized to do business for thirty months; but no loans will be made to run for longer than six months at a time, and renewals will be acceptable at each six months period. But, at the expiration of thirty months all loans will have to be liquidated by the banks and loan companies that will be permitted to enjoy the discount privileges.

It is the intent and hope of this pool to be able to issue participating certificates to each of the subscribing banks, according to their pro rata participation in the fifty million Pool, and to have these participating certificates made eligible for rediscount with the Federal Reserve Bank; thus obviating the necessity of distributing the actual notes and mortgages to the contributing member banks, but instead just issue participating certificates for the amount of the loans. The banks so contributing, having received the participating certificates, can take them to the Federal Reserve Bank and get the money on them.

The impression prevails among some of our people that loans could be obtained direct from the Pool, or through local banks, merely upon the introduction and recommendation of the small banks. This impression is erroneous, as up to the present time, they have or will demand all loans to be endorsed and guaranteed by the bank or loan company through which it is obtained.

Thus, we have the working plan of the great heralded Fifty Million Dollar Bankers Pool for Relief of the Cattle Industry. Where does the relief come in? How do the methods of the Pool differ from present methods? They do not propose to make any loans for longer than six months. The cattlemen have been getting their money on six months time always heretofore, and, in good many instances, they could get 12 months money. The Pool does not propose to take any other character of collateral than livestock, we have always been able to get money on our livestock securities, but the deflation in values has reduced the value

of a great many of the herds of the country to a point below the amount they are mortgaged for; and, it was the hope of the cattlemen that this Pool would accept land and other securities in addition to the livestock, thus enabling the owners of cattle that are mortgaged for more than they will bring on the market to add their lands or other character of collateral that they might have, to their one to three years, which would make it possible for the cattle to grow into value equal, if not more, than the mortgage against them.

The Pool proposed to charge prevailing rates on interest on the loans they accept. What does the word "prevailing" mean? Does it mean any fixed rate? No, it means the Pool will charge as much interest as the "prevailing" laws of the country will allow and the emergency needs of the borrower will justify. Is that any relief? Have we not always been able to borrow money at prevailing rates? And, were not the prevailing interest rates always lower for the last 15 years prior to the time that the Federal Reserve Act was passed and the financiers of the country turned over to the control of a bunch of cheap politicians whom the Wall Street bankers have handled just as a checker player moves the markers on the checkerboard?

The final and convincing proof of this last statement is the creation of this much heralded Bankers Pool. What were the circumstances that led up to the Pool?

The livestock industry of the country was facing, and is yet, demoralization and destruction. The breeding herds were being slaughtered, immature cattle forced on the markets. A nationwide appeal went up for relief for one of the basic industries of the land. The cry was heard by the powers that be in Washington. Conferences were called, agitation was started, and some legislative relief measures were offered in Congress.

The Federal Reserve Board heard the rumblings of an approaching storm, and began the race to cover, suggesting that a part of the profits of the Federal Reserve Bank ruthlessly extracted from the pockets of the people by the high interest imposed on re-discounts from member banks, be turned over to the War Finance Corporation for the purpose of financing the cattle industry of the country, and thus relieve the conditions that were leading to the destruction of the industry. Then all of a sudden, like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, there appeared in Washington a group of New York bankers, surcharged with the milk of human kindness and overflowing with patriotic zeal, and with a spirit of magnanimity unequalled in the annals of time, offered to relieve this government of the burden of protecting and preserving the cattle industry by throwing themselves and all (just a fractional part) of their money and influence and power into the breach, and shoulder the hazardous and brain wrecking effort to preserve the livestock industry of the country.

Now, what was the real reason that prompted this show of magnanimity of the part of the Wall Street bankers? It was this: The bankers that compose this Pool have been, for the last several years, really financing the cattle business of the country, as they, in a very large measure, buy the cattle paper from the banks and cattle loan companies that are loaning money to the cattlemen; they realized that if Congress made an appropriation of fifty million dollars for the use of the War Finance Corporation would fix a rate of interest which would be less than the "prevailing" rate, and to the extent of the loans made by the War Finance Corporation the eastern banks would lose that much of the industry. They further realized, or knew or thought they knew that they could ostensibly furnish the money to finance the industry, but in fact they expected then, as they are assured now, the Federal Reserve Bank will furnish the money by rediscounting the notes of the Pool, executed by the trustees of the Pool; thus, instead of allowing the government, through the War Finance Corporation to furnish the cattlemen direct, and at a moderate rate of interest and for longer terms of years, the government through the Federal Reserve Bank, will finance the eastern bankers (members of the Pool) and the Eastern Pool bankers will lend the money to the banks, trust companies, and cattle loan companies, which will, in turn, lend it to the cattlemen of the country, thus forcing the cowman to pay the cattle loan company a profit on the money they borrowed from the government through the Federal Reserve Bank. So, in the final analysis the government is furnishing the money to finance the cattle industry through a homogeneous arrangement between the New York bankers and the Federal Reserve Board.

Your money's worth, plus 813 is the way at Anderson's.

TO ASK CONGRESS FOR \$30,000,000 FOR PLANE CARRIERS

Recommendation that approximately thirty million dollars be appropriated for construction of an airplane carrier will be made to congress, Secretary Denby announced recently. A measure embodying such a proposal is pending before the house naval committee and it is understood that the naval secretary will urge its speedy passage.

Secretary Denby said he had decided on his recommendation even before the bombing tests and that the results of the tests had convinced him that the navy needed more airplane carriers. Senator King, addressing the senate, said the bombing tests had demonstrated that "too much importance" had been attached to capital ships and too little attention devoted to aircraft and submarines.

Secretary Denby indicated that in his opinion it would be wise to construct two new airplane carriers, one for the Atlantic fleet and one for the Pacific.

Construction of battleships of the "turtle back" type as a means of fending off aerial bombs, should be studied, Senator King said.

"If Secretary Denby would get rid of some of the old fogies in the construction bureau," he declared, "he would do a great service to our country."

Chamber of Commerce Organized

At a call meeting of the citizens of Fort Davis Monday at 2:00 p. m. it was put before them the necessity of organizing a Chamber of Commerce, in which was favored and unanimously carried by those present. Geo. W. Gleim was elected as president and W. D. Bloys secretary and treasurer. There were several subjects discussed at the meeting but the main subject was the big State Park.

Another important question which was discussed was the establishing of camping grounds for the benefit of the many tourists and campers that are coming into Fort Davis.

There were present several of the prominent citizens of Fort Davis and practically very one registered as a member of the organization, which will be known as the Fort Davis Chamber of Commerce, and we hope to see the organization bring Fort Davis to the front.—Fort Davis Post.

The State of Texas,

County of Presidio.

In the Justice Court of Precinct No. One, Presidio County, Texas, C. E. Mead and H. O. Metcalfe, No. 215 versus J. C. Dysart.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Justice Court of Precinct Number One, Presidio County, Texas, being an alias execution, issued on the 20th day of June, 1921, on a judgment rendered in said court on the 21st day of March, 1921, in favor of C. E. Mead and H. O. Metcalfe, and against J. C. Dysart, I did on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1921, at two o'clock P. M. levy upon the following described tracts or parcels of land, lying, being and situated in Presidio County, Texas, and described as follows: Section 6, Block 351, Certificate 4629, original grantee G. C. & S. F. Ry. Co., containing 610 acres of land; and the north part of section 16, Block 362, certificate 336, original grantee Martha D. McBride, and beginning at a rock mound the S. E. corner of survey number 14, this block; thence S. 1585 varas to rock mound on the inside corner survey number 8, block 351, thence west 1827 varas to rock mound the W. N. W. corner of survey 8; thence N. to N. W. corner of this survey and the common corner survey 7 and 4 block 351 G. C. & S. F. Ry. Co., thence east 1585 varas to place of beginning, containing 610 acres of land; being situated about 60 miles south of Marfa, in said county; and on the second day of August, the same being the first Tuesday in said month, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., on said day at the court house door of said county, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction, for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said J. C. Dysart in and to said property.

Dated at Marfa, Texas, this 9th day of July, 1921.

J. E. Vaughan, Sheriff Presidio County, Texas. 6-3

AT THE MODEL

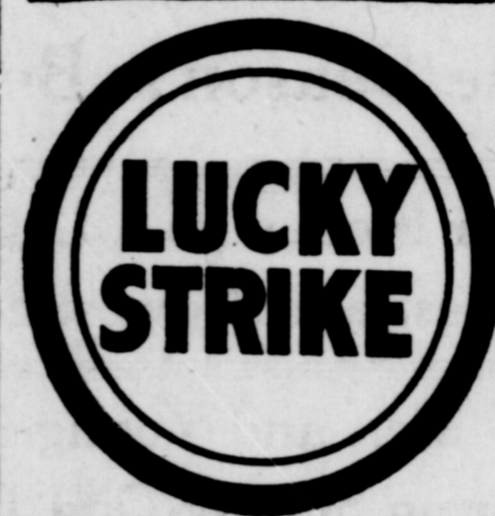
Choice steak at	30 cents per lb.
Round "	25 cents per lb.
Shoulder	20 cents per lb.
Stew	15 cents per lb.
Roast	20 and 25 cents per lb.

OUR SPECIALTY

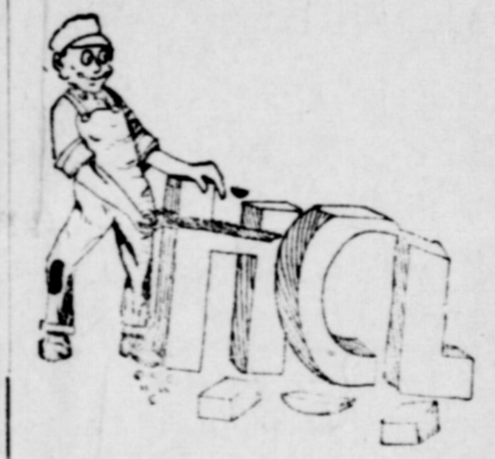
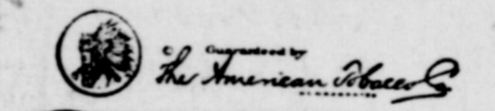
Orders for parties our specialty. All kinds of cream and ices in bulk or bricks.
 If you wish to carry out some color scheme we will make any colors in cream or candy.
 Mints, fanck bon bons, coconut fluffs, etc. Salted almonds, peanuts and pecans.

THE CANDY SHOP

LIVINGSTON UNDERTAKING COMPANY
 W. G. Young, G. W. Livingston
 Coffins, Caskets, Funeral Goods.
 Licensed Embalmers



Lucky Strike Cigarette
 To seal in the delicious Burley tobacco flavor.
It's Toasted



"Thrift is the most effective weapon that can be used against Old Man H. C. L. today."

TO REDUCE THE COST

of existing we should work hard and practice thrift on every hand.

The sensible management of our individual resources will make the dollars last longer. Careful investment of your money in a home is a thrifty move that you will never regret.

Our building materials are desirable and reasonable. Our service satifies.

Alamo Lumber Co.

Stool's Dry Goods Store
 Ladies and Mens Ready to Wear
 Good Shoes
 PRICES RIGHT
 Marx Stool, Prop

The Marfa National Bank

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$100,000

Solicits your accounts on the basis of being able and willing to serve you well and acceptably.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

MODEL MARKET

Headquarters For
Fresh Meat and Vegetables.
 Phones 19 and 60

Purity Blackleg Vaccine

It Stands The Test
MAC'S DRUG STORE

Marfa Electric and Ice Co.

Water---Electricity---Ice

Marfa Manufacturing Co.

(INCORPORATED)

BLACKSMITH, MACHINE SHOP and Garage

SAMSON AND ECLIPSE WIND-MILLS, GASOLINE ENGINES, PIPES AND WATER SUPPLIES, AUTOMOBILE CASINGS, TUBES AND ACCESSORIES

Marfa - - - Texas

A One Price Store

The oldest piano house in El Paso. 25 years' experience finding the pianos suitable for this climate.

EL PASO PIANO CO.

215 Texas Street (Between Mesa and Stanton)
 SOLE AGENTS FOR
 Everett, A. B. Chase, Fischer, Brambach, Harvard, Shutes, Kurtzmann, Haddorff, Clarendon, Aeolian Co's. Pianola Pianos.

Locals and Personals

813

Stetson and Lion Special Hats and Caps at 20 per cent discount—Mitchell Gillett D. G. Co.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Grubb and daughter, Helen Creelius, have returned home after a pleasant visit at Mesilla Park, near Los Cruces, New Mexico. They also visited Hatch and Lake Valley while there and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Clapp and Mrs. Price. Mrs. Grub is a graduate of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

See our bargains for Saturday and all next week. Ladies' Shoes and Mens' Shoes. Ladies and Men's Hose. Remnants of Dress Goods and Domestic. Murphy-Walker Co. The Store of Quality.

Mr. and Mrs. John Livingston and little daughter Francis left Tuesday morning by auto for Oak Grove, Mo., where they will visit relatives, after which they will go to Dallas where he is contemplating going into business. John Livingston came to Marfa about 22 years ago, a young man about 18 years of age, and commenced clerking for his brother, Robert L. Livingston; by his frugality, industry and intelligence, after succeeding his brother in the business, has acquired competency. For a number of years he has taken a leading part in the advancement of the city in civic and social life, always contending on the side of law and order. He has not completely severed his business with the Livingston-Mabry Company, but retains an interest; and it is the wish of his many friends, altho wishing for him every blessing of prosperous fortune, that he will return and make this his home again.

Miss Harkin of San Antonio is the guest of Miss Elizabeth Bynum at their ranch home near Marfa.

Mr. W. R. Winston, wife and daughter of Cisco came in Saturday and have been the guests of Rev. J. S. Stockard this week.

Walk Over and Hamilton Brown Shoes and Oxfords at 20 per cent discount at Mitchell-Gillett.

Mrs. J. N. Logan and little son returned Thursday from a pleasant visit with her daughter, Mrs. J. Bregg and family at Sanderson.

Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Wells spent the fore part of the week in town. Mr. Wells having been called here to serve on the jury of county court.

Judge Kilpatrick is confined to his bed this week on account of sickness, which explains why this issue of the New Era isn't up to its usual standard.

Consult Madam Lilla D. Windsor, Phrenologist and Author, at Alta Vista Hotel, Room 25. Few days only. Call at once. Tell your friends investigate free.

Mr. Amos Kerr and Mrs. Lee Jordan left last Friday for Pearsall, having been called there by wire, stating that their aged mother was seriously ill.

J. J. Kilpatrick of Candelaria was in the city Saturday enroute to Austin, where he is interested in the proposed Pink Boll Worm legislation, which materially affects all the counties bordering on Mexico.

Young Men and Boy's Suits and Trousers at 25 per cent discount—Mitchell-Gillett D. G. Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Franklin entertained with a birthday party Sunday, the 24th. Covers were laid for eight. Those present were Judge W. A. Wells and wife, Miss Winnifred Towns, Mrs. Longear and daughter Bessie and son Norman. A delicious luncheon was served.

Mrs. T. D. Seerest returned to El Paso Tuesday morning after a very pleasant visit here with friends. Mrs. Seerest will be joined in El Paso by her daughter, Mrs. Esther Vale Appelle of Chihuahua, Mexico, who will visit her mother and brother, Tyson Seerest and wife, for several weeks.

Gingham dresses—great assortment—50 per cent off at Milady's Shoppe

Miss Lovie Neil gave a delightful lawn party Thursday evening complimenting the Junior Christian Endeavors at the home of her mother, Mrs. Sam Neil. A variety of interesting games such as bean bag and others were enjoyed and ice cream and cake was served. Miss Lovie was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. W. A. Richardson.

The local chapter of the American Red Cross extends a note of thanks to those who responded so generously to the call for clothing to be sent to the destitute people of Europe. The Girl Scouts, under the leadership of Mrs. McCracken, rendered valuable assistance in lending their cars and time. If anyone has been overlooked and has clothing that they would like to contribute, please call one of the committee and they will gladly call for it.

at a downtown hotel. Wood seized a suitcase containing 4 1-2 ounces of cocaine and eight ounces of morphine. The officer said he understood the "dope" was being sold at \$50 an ounce.

Weisiger waived examination and his bond was placed at \$5,000, in default of which he was committed to jail.—San Antonio Express.

Weisiger was formerly in the service here and was very active in going after "hip-pocket" offenders of the Volstead Act.—West Texas News.

DELEGATES MEET FROM MANY TOWNS

On July 16th at Balmorhea a delegation of citizens from Toyah, Pecos, Balmorhea, Fort Stockton, Alpine, Marfa and Fort Davis met to discuss how to obtain a State Park in the Davis Mountains. Hon. W. W. Stewart of Balmorhea, was elected chairman, Judge Ross was elected as vice-chairman and Mr. Pouncey of Alpine was elected secretary.

Fort Davis was selected as the next meeting place, that meeting to be held on August 10th.

Mr. George H. Clements of Toyah was chosen as the man to do the field work, he was instructed to obtain pictures and cover that part of the Davis Mountains not already covered. It was understood all towns represented were to help with the expenses. This meeting was a start for a big thing, let us keep the ball rolling.—Fort Davis Post.

PLAN CORPORATE TAX TO REPLACE PROFITS LEVY

What the administration's tax revision recommendations to congress will be was indicated tonight by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

It is probable that the war-time 3-cent first-class postage rate will be brought back. This question, however, will not be decided until Secretary Mellon has conferred with Postmaster General Hays.

In place of the excess profits tax, which is to be repealed, there will be substituted a flat corporation tax at higher rates than existed heretofore, probably 15 per cent. Secretary Mellon also hopes that the present high surtaxes on great incomes will be done away with, such rates, he asserted, forcibly result in lowering, rather than increasing government revenues, and have a stagnating effect on business.

Secretary Mellon said it was improbable that the proposed sales tax would be written in the revenue bill at this time.

In his opposition to the surtaxes on large incomes, Secretary Mellon abandoned his customary reticence in discussing matters of policy and flayed the present law vigorously.

Devised to insure that large fortunes contribute their proportionate share to tax levies, such surtaxes have exactly the opposite effect in practice, he declared.

Many wealthy men are dividing their fortunes among their families and thus avoiding legally the higher sur-tax rates, he said. They also are adopting such schemes as borrowing sums of money, investing the principal in tax-free securities, the returns of which cannot be touched by the government, and then deducting the interest paid on the money borrowed from their normal incomes, which, in many instances, brings the latter down below the sur-tax level.

Another form of avoidance which is costing the government millions of revenue, he said, is the tendency of wealthy men to postpone sales of property or securities which have increased in value. If cold, the gains are regarded by the law as income and are taxable.

High tax rates on large incomes have the effect of discouraging sales of property, Secretary Mellon said, and as a result impress a stagnating tendency on business, while also depriving the government of much-needed revenues. Lower rates would in the long run, bring in higher tax returns, he asserted.

The secretary also indicated he will oppose the inclusion of a stamp tax on bank checks in the revenue bill.

POSTAL EXAMINATIONS

At the request of the Postmaster General, the United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination to be held on August 13, 1921, to fill the position of postmaster at each of the offices hereinafter named at which a vacancy exists. This is not an examination under the Civil Service Act and rules, but is held under an Executive order of May 10, 1921, providing for such procedure.

Office	Salary	Date of Vacancy
Alvarado	\$1,900	Aug. 26, 1920
Aubrey	1,700	Jan. 8, 1921
Baird	2,200	Aug. 26, 1920
eBllevue	1,800	Jan. 8, 1921
Buda	1,400	Aug. 26, 1920
Columbus	2,000	July 14, 1920
Coolidge	1,800	Sept. 1, 1920
Craford	1,400	Dec. 20, 1920
Dayton	1,900	Jan. 23, 1921

FORMER DEL RIO OFFICER HELD ON NARCOTIC CHARGE

J. R. Weisiger, former United States customs inspector, was taken before United States Commissioner R. L. Edwards yesterday on a charge of possessing morphine and selling morphine. Weisiger was arrested by Narcotic Inspector Will S. Wood

New Gingham

Just arrived—Green, Lavender and Yellow checks and plaids.

27 inches - - - 22 and 30c per yd
32-inch - - - 50c per yd

Bathing Suits and Caps just arrived
See the table of Ladies' Pumps, Special Price

\$5 to \$6.90

Livingston-Mabry Co.

Deweyville	1,300	June 4, 1921
Diboll	1,500	Jan. 8, 1921
Fostoria	1,400	May 20, 1921
Garrison	1,800	Aug. 26, 1920
Grand Prairie	2,100	May 9, 1921
Grand Saline	2,200	July 15, 1920
Hale Center	1,500	Jan. 13, 1921
Holland	1,500	Mar. 19, 1921
Lavernia	1,400	Jan. 31, 1921
Mason	1,900	Sept. 1, 1921
Montague	1,300	July 20, 1920
New Ulm	1,500	Jan. 13, 1921
Odessa	1,400	June 30, 1920
Ozona	1,200	May 16, 1919
Panhandle	1,400	Nov. 1, 1919
Pineland	1,500	Sept. 7, 1920
Presidio	1,100	Sept. 20, 1920
Roysse City	1,900	July 10, 1920
Sabinal	2,000	July 15, 1920
Sanderson	1,700	July 10, 1920
Walnut Spgs.	1,800	July 15, 1920

Get your 813 at Anderson's.

FORMER GOVERNOR'S PORTRAIT TO HANG IN CAPITOL

Former Gov. James M. Ferguson is to hang. He will hang in the corridor of the state capitol very near the chamber of the senate which impeached him.

The hanging will not cause any physical pain to the former governor and may even appease his pride, for it will be only a portrait in oil.

The portrait will hang on the wall in the corridor along with that of other former governors, the senate after heated debate, having adopted a resolution by senator Bledsoe, of Lubbock, providing for the hanging of the picture, the vote being 19 to 8.

An effort was made to have a card placed below the picture, showing that Ferguson had been impeached. This was defeated, however, and the picture will be hung with the same inscription as that borne by the other former governors.

Lodges--Societies

MARFA CHAPTER No. 174 R. A. M. Meets fourth Thursday night in each month. Visiting companions welcome. R. E. Petross, H. P. J. W. Howell, Secretary.

Marfa Chapter No. 344 O. E. S. meets the third Tuesday evening in each month. Visiting members cordially invited to be present. Mrs. Rada Humphreys, W. M. Blanche Avant, Secretary.

MARFA LODGE No. 596 A. F. & A. M. Meets second Thursday evening in each month. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to be present. J. Anson Coughran, W. M.; J. W. Howell, Secretary.

All hats 50% off at Milady's Shoppe.

HIGH CLASS PIANO FOR SALE One Becker Bros. Piano and bench practically new, in first class condition except it has not been tuned for two (2) years. Will make low price and good terms to responsible parties. Piano can be seen at residence of Mr. J. D. Nichols, Marfa. This piano was made especially for a dr yclimate and shipped direct to me from New York. For price and terms see Mr. H. M. Fennel, Marfa, Ft.

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MISS LOTTIE HILL Teacher of Piano Accompanist Piano taught from beginning to highest attainment For information phone 167

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AT THE POPULAR

The POPULAR THEATRE has closed contracts for the big 1921 Paramount Pictures. They will be shown each Friday. The stars in the big pictures are:

ROSCO (FATTY) ARBUCKLE DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS WM. S. HART ETHEL CLAYTON BRYANT WASHBURN WALLACE REID THOMAS MEIGAN MAE MURRY

REMEMBER FRIDAY IS PARAMOUNT NIGHT. NO ADVANCE IN PRICE TO SEE THESE PICTURES

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Wanted a MARFA man for AUTOMOBILE DEALER

Constant inquiries for REO PASSENGER CARS and REO-SPEED WAGONS from this territory warrants quick action. Automobile dealers or parties who would consider handling one of the fastest selling lines in the Country. Here's your chance to secure a real money making proposition. Write, wire or phone today. Our representative will call.

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BULL-DOG DRUMMOND

The Adventures of A Demobilized Officer Who Found Peace Dull

by **CYRIL McNEILE**
"SAPPER"
Illustrations by **IRWIN MYERS**
Copyright by Geo H Doran Co

TWO.

The 30 h.p. two-seater made short work of the run to Godalming. As Drummond thought of the two guns rolled up carefully in his pajamas—the harmless toy and the wicked little automatic—he grinned gently to himself. The girl had not rung him up during the morning, and after a comfortable lunch at his club, he had started about three o'clock. The hedges, fresh with the glory of spring, flashed past; the smell of the country came sweet and fragrant on the air. There was a gentle warmth, a balminess in the day that made it good to be alive, and once or twice he sang under his breath through sheer light-heartedness of spirit. Surrounded by the peaceful beauty of the fields, with an occasional village half hidden by great trees from under which the tiny houses peeped out, it seemed impossible that crime could exist—laughable. Of course the thing was a hoax, an elaborate leg-pull, but being not guilty of any mental subterfuge, Hugh Drummond admitted to himself quite truly that he didn't care a d—n if it was. Phyllis Benton was at liberty to continue the jest, wherever and whenever she liked. Phyllis Benton

was a very nice girl, and very nice girls are permitted a lot of latitude. A persistent honking behind aroused him from his reverie, and he pulled into the side of the road. An open cream-colored Rolls-Royce drew level, with five people on board, and he looked up as it passed. There were three people in the back—two men and a woman, and for a moment his eyes met those of the man nearest him. Then they drew ahead, and Drummond pulled up to avoid the thick cloud of dust.

With a slight frown he stared at the retreating car; he saw the man lean over and speak to the other man; he saw the other man look around. Then a bend in the road hid them from sight, and still frowning, Drummond pulled out his case and lit a cigarette. For the man whose eye he had caught as the Rolls-Royce was by Henry Lakington. There was no mistaking that hard-lipped, cruel face.

Presumably, thought Hugh, the other two occupants were Mr. Peterson and the doubtful daughter, Irma; presumably they were returning to The Elms. And incidentally there seemed no pronounced reason why they shouldn't. But, somehow, the sudden appearance of Lakington had upset him; he felt irritated and annoyed. What little he had seen of the man he had not liked; he did not want to be reminded of him, especially just as he was thinking of Phyllis.

He watched the white dust-cloud rise over the hill in front as the car topped it; he watched it settle and drift away in the faint breeze. Then he let in his clutch and followed quite slowly in the big car's wake. There had been two men in front—the driver and another, and he wondered idly if the latter was Mr. Benton. He accelerated up the hill and swung over the top; the next moment he braked hard and pulled up just in time. The Rolls, with the chauffeur peering into the bonnet, had stopped in such a position that it was impossible for him to get by.

The girl was still seated in the back of the car, also the passenger in front, but the two other men were standing in the road apparently watching the chauffeur, and after a while the one whom Drummond had recognized as Lakington came toward him. "I'm sorry," he began—and then paused in surprise. "Why, surely it's Captain Drummond!" Drummond nodded pleasantly. "The occupant of a car is hardly likely to change in a mile, is he?" he remarked. "I'm afraid I forgot to wave as you went past, but I got your smile all right. Are you likely to be long, because if so, I'll stop my engine?" The other man was now approaching casually, and Drummond regarded him casually. "A friend of our little Phyllis, Peterson," said Lakington, as he came up. "Any friend of Miss Benton's is, I hope, ours," said Peterson with a smile. "You've known her a long time, I expect?" "Quite a long time," returned Hugh. "We have juzzed together on many occasions."

"Really," remarked Drummond. "I think, sir, that you must be right in your diagnosis of your chauffeur's mentality." He turned courteously to Peterson. "When something goes wrong, for a fellow to stop his car, by braking so hard that he locks both back wheels, is no bon, as we used to say in France. I thought, judging by the tracks in the dust, that you must have been in imminent danger of ramming a traction engine. I wonder if I could help your man." He continued. "I'm a bit of an expert with a Rolls."

"How very kind of you," said Peterson. "I'll go and see." He went over to the man and spoke a few words. "Isn't it extraordinary," remarked Hugh, "how the eye of the boss galvanizes the average man into activity. As long, probably, as Mr. Peterson had remained here talking, that chauffeur would have gone on tinkering with the engine. And now—look in a second—all serene. And yet I dare say Mr. Peterson knows nothing about it really. Just the watching eye, Mr. Lakington. Wonderful thing—the human optic."

He rambled on with a genial smile watching with apparent interest the car in front. "Who's the quaint bird sitting beside the chauffeur? He appeals to me immensely. Wish to heaven I'd had a few more like him in France to turn into snipers."

"May I ask why you think he would have been a success at the job?" Lakington's voice expressed merely perfunctory interest, but his cold, steely eyes were fixed on Drummond. "He's so motionless," answered Hugh. "The bully fellow hasn't moved a muscle since I've been here. I believe he'd sit on a hornet's nest and leave the inmates guessing. Great gift, Mr. Lakington. Shows a strength of will but rarely met with—a mind which rises above mere vulgar curiosity."

"It is undoubtedly a great gift to have such a mind," Captain Drummond said Lakington. "And if it isn't born in a man, he should most certainly try to cultivate it. Shall we be seeing you this evening?" Drummond shrugged his shoulders. "I'm the vaguest man that ever lived," he said lightly. "I might be listening to nightingales in the country; or I might be consuming steak and onions preparatory to going to a night club. So long. . . . Hope you don't break down again so suddenly."

He watched the Rolls-Royce start, but seemed in no hurry to follow suit. And his many friends, who were wont to regard Hugh Drummond as a mass of brawn not too plentifully supplied with brains, would have been puzzled had they seen the look of keen concentration on his face, as he stared along the white dusty road. He could not say why, but suddenly and very certainly the conviction had come to him that this was no hoax and no leg-pull—but grim and sober reality. In his imagination he heard the sudden sharp order to stop the instant they were over the hill, so that Peterson might have a chance of inspecting him; in a flash of irritation he knew that these two men were no ordinary people, and that he was suspect. Two thoughts were dominant in his mind. The first was that there was some mystery about the motionless, unattractive man who had sat beside the driver; the second was a distinct feeling of relief that his automatic was fully loaded.

THREE.

At half-past five he stopped in front of Godalming postoffice. To his surprise the girl handed him a wire, and Hugh tore the yellow envelope open quickly. It was from Denny, and it was brief and to the point: "Phone message received. AAA. Must see you Carlton tea day after tomorrow. Going Godalming now. AAA. Message ends."

With a slight smile he noticed the military phraseology—Denny at one time in his career had been a signaller—and then he frowned. "Must see you." She should—at once. He turned to the girl and inquired the way to The Larches. It was about two miles, he gathered, on the Godalming road, and impossible to miss. A bright horse standing well back in its own grounds. "Is it anywhere near a house called The Elms?" he asked. "Next door, sir," said the girl. "The gardens adjoin."

good cause to remember. What more natural, he reflected, than to drive over and see such an old friend? He had no difficulty in finding the house, and a few minutes later he was ringing the front-door bell. It was answered by a maidservant. "Is Miss Benton in?" Hugh asked with a smile which at once won the girl's heart. "She has only just come back from London, sir," she answered doubtfully. "I don't know whether . . ."

"Would you tell her that Captain Drummond called?" said Hugh as the maid hesitated. "That I happened to find myself near here, and came on chance of seeing her?" Once again the smile was called into play, and the girl hesitated no longer. "Will you come inside, sir?" she said. "I will go and tell Miss Phyllis."

She ushered him into the drawing-room and closed the door. It was a charming room, just such as he would have expected with Phyllis. Big windows, opening down to the ground, led out on to a lawn, which was already a blaze of color. A few great oak trees threw a pleasant shade at the end of the garden, and partially showing through them, he could see another house which he rightly assumed was The Elms. In fact, even as he heard the door open and shut behind him, he saw Peterson come out of a small summer-house and commence strolling up and down, smoking a cigar. Then he turned round and faced the girl.

Charming as she had looked in London, she was doubly so now, in a simple linen frock which showed off her figure to perfection. But if he thought he was going to have any leisure to enjoy the picture undisturbed, he was soon disillusioned. "Why have you come here, Captain Drummond?" she said, a little breathlessly. "I said the Carlton—the day after tomorrow."

"Unfortunately," said Hugh, "I'd left London before that message came. My servant wired it on to the post-office here. Not that it would have made any difference. I should have come, anyway."

An involuntary smile hovered round her lips for a moment; then she grew serious again. "It's very dangerous for you to come here," she remarked quietly. "If once those men suspect anything, God knows what will happen."

It was on the tip of his tongue to tell her that it was too late to worry about that; then he changed his mind. "And what is there suspicious," he asked, "in an old friend who happens to be in the neighborhood dropping in to call? Wherefore your telephone message? What's the worry?" She bit her lip and drummed with her fingers on the arm of the chair. "If I tell you," she said at length, "will you promise me, on your word of honor, that you won't go blundering into The Elms, or do anything foolish like that?"

"At the present moment I'm very comfortable where I am, thanks," remarked Hugh. "I know," she said; "but I'm so dreadfully afraid that you're the type of person who . . . who . . ." She paused, at a loss for a word. "Who fellows like a bull, and charges head down," interrupted Hugh with a grin. She laughed with him, and just for a moment their eyes met, and she read in his something quite foreign to the point at issue. In fact, it is to be feared that the question of Lakington and his companions' mind, as it doubtless should have been, to the exclusion of all else.

"They're so utterly unscrupulous," she continued hurriedly, "so fiendishly clever, that even you would be a child in their hands."

"I asked at the Carlton this morning," she answered. "I said I'd come after a job as typist for Mr. Potts. They told me at the inquiry office that he was ill in bed and unable to see anybody. So I asked for his secretary, and they told me what I've just told you—that he had left for Belfast that morning and would be away several days. It may be that there's nothing in it; on the other hand, it may be that there's a lot. And it's only by following up every possible clue," she continued fiercely, "that I can hope to beat those fiends and get daddly out of their clutches."

Drummond nodded gravely, and did not speak. For into his mind had flashed suddenly the remembrance of that sinister, motionless figure seated by the chauffeur. The wildest guess-work certainly—no vestige of proof—and yet, having once come, the thought stuck. And as he turned it over in his mind, almost prepared to laugh at himself for his credulity—millionaires are not removed against their will, in broad daylight, from one of the biggest hotels in London, to sit in immovable silence in an open car—the door opened and an elderly man came in.

Hugh rose, and the girl introduced the two men. "An old friend, daddy," she said. "You must have heard me speak of Captain Drummond."

"I don't recall the name at the moment," he answered courteously—a fact which was hardly surprising—"but I fear I'm getting a little forgetful. You'll stop and have some dinner, of course?" Hugh bowed. "I should like to, Mr. Benton. Thank you very much. I'm afraid the hour of my call was a little informal, but being round in these parts, I felt I must come and look Miss Benton up."

His host smiled absently, and walking to the window, stared through the gathering dusk at the house opposite, half hidden in the trees. And Hugh, who was watching him from under lowered lids, saw him suddenly clench both hands in a gesture of despair.

It cannot be said that dinner was a meal of sparkling gaiety. Mr. Benton was palpably ill at ease, and beyond a few desultory remarks spoke hardly at all; while the girl, who sat opposite Hugh, though she made one or two valiant attempts to break the long silences, spent most of the meal in covertly watching her father. If anything more had been required to convince Drummond of the genuineness of his interview with her at the Carlton the preceding day, the atmosphere at this strained and silent party supplied it.

As if unconscious of anything peculiar he rambled on in his usual inconsistent method, heedless of whether he was answered or not; but all the time his mind was busily working. He had already decided that a Rolls-Royce was not the only car on the market which could break down mysteriously, and with the town so far away, his host could hardly fail to ask him to stop the night. And then—he had not yet quite settled down—he proposed to have a closer look at The Elms.

At length the meal was over, and the maid, placing the decanter in front of Mr. Benton, withdrew from the room. "You'll have a glass of port, Captain Drummond?" remarked his host, removing the stopper, and pushing the bottle toward him. "An old pre-war wine which I can vouch for."

Hugh smiled, and even as he lifted the heavy old cut glass, he stiffened suddenly in his chair. A cry—half shout, half scream, and stifled at once—had come echoing through the open windows. With a crash the stopper fell from Mr. Benton's nerveless fingers, breaking the finger-bowl in front of him, while every vestige of color left his face.

that Mr. Benton listened to his tale of woe about his car. "Of course you must stop here for the night," he cried. "Phyllis, my dear, will you tell them to get a room ready?" With an inscrutable look at Hugh, in which thankfulness and apprehension seemed mingled, the girl left the room. There was an unnatural glitter in her father's eyes—a flush on his cheeks hardly to be accounted for by the warmth of the evening; and it struck Drummond that during the time he had been pretending to look at his car, Mr. Benton had been fortifying himself. It was obvious, even to the soldier's unprofessional eye, that the man's nerves had gone to pieces, his daughter's worst forebodings were likely to be fulfilled. He talked disjointedly and fast; his hands were not steady, and he seemed to be always waiting for something to happen.

Hugh had not been in the room ten minutes before his host produced the whisky, and during the time that he took to drink a mild nip, Mr. Benton succeeded in lowering three extremely strong glasses of spirit. And what made it the more sad was that the man was obviously not a heavy drinker by preference.

At eleven o'clock Hugh rose and said good night. "You'll ring if you want anything, won't you?" said his host. "We don't have very many visitors here, but I hope you'll find everything you require. Breakfast at nine."

Drummond closed the door behind him, and stood for a moment in silence, looking round the hall. It was deserted, but he wanted to get the geography of the house firmly imprinted on his mind. He stepped across toward the drawing-room. Inside, as he hoped, he found the girl. She rose the instant he came in, and stood by the mantelpiece with her hands locked.

"What was it?" she half whispered—"that awful noise at dinner?" He looked at her gravely for a while, and then he shook his head. "Shall we leave it as a night-bird for the present?" he said quietly. Then he leaned toward her, and took her hands in his own. "Go to bed, little girl," he ordered; "this is my show. And, may I say, I think you're just wonderful. Thank God you saw my advertisement!"

Gently he released her hands, and walking to the door, held it open for her. "If by any chance you should hear things in the night—turn over, and go to sleep again."

"But what are you going to do?" she cried. Hugh grinned. "I haven't the remotest idea," he answered. "Doubtless the Lord will provide."

The instant the girl had left the room Hugh switched off the lights, and stepped across to the curtains which covered the long windows. He pulled them aside, letting them come together behind him; then, cautiously, he unbolts one side of the big center window, silently he dodged across the lawn toward the big trees at the end, and leaning up against one of them, he proceeded to make a more detailed survey of his objective, The Elms. It was the same type of house as the one he had just left, and the grounds seemed about the same size. A wire fence separated the two places, and in the darkness Hugh could just make out a small wicket-gate, closing a path which connected both houses. He tried it, and found to his satisfaction that it opened silently.

Save for one room on the ground-floor the house was in darkness, and Hugh determined to have a look at that room. There was a creak in the curtains, through which the light was streaming out, which struck him as having possibilities. Keeping under cover, he edged toward it, and, at length, he got into a position from which he could see inside. And what he saw made him decide to chance it, and go even closer.

that he would shoot straight—and then he held his breath. The crack of the shot and the bursting of the only electric light bulb in the room were almost simultaneous, and the next second, with a roar of "Come on, boys," he burst through the window. At an immense advantage over the others, who could see nothing for the moment, he blundered round the room. He timed the blow at Lakington to a nicety; he hit him straight on the point of the jaw and he felt the man go down like a log. Then he grabbed at the paper on the table, which tore in his hand, and picking the dazed signer up bodily, he rushed through the window onto the lawn. There was not an instant to be lost; only the impossibility of seeing when suddenly plunged into darkness, had enabled him to pull the thing off so far. And before that advantage disappeared he had to be back at The Larches with his burden, no light weight for even a man of his strength to carry.

But there seemed to be no pursuit, no hue and cry. As he reached the little gate he paused and looked back, and he fancied he saw outside the window a gleam of white, such as a shirt front. He lingered for an instant, peering into the darkness and recovering his breath, when with a vicious phut something buried itself in the tree beside him. Drummond lingered no more; long years of experience left no doubt in his mind as to what that something was.

"Compressed-air rifle—or electric," he muttered to himself, stumbling on, and half dragging, half carrying his dazed companion. He was not very clear in his own mind what to do next, but the matter was settled for him unexpectedly. Barely had he got into the drawing-room, when the door opened and the girl rushed in.

"Get him away at once," she cried. "In your car. . . . Don't waste a second. I've started her up."

"Good girl," he cried enthusiastically. "But what about you?" She stamped her foot impatiently. "I'm all right—absolutely all right. Get him away—that's all that matters."

Drummond grinned. "The humorous thing is that I haven't an idea who the bird is—except that— He paused, with his eyes fixed on the man's left thumb. The joint was crushed into a red, shapeless pulp, and suddenly the meaning of the instrument Lakington had produced from his pocket became clear. Also the reason of that dreadful cry at dinner.

"By God!" whispered Drummond half to himself, while his jaws set like a steel vise. "A thumb-screw. The devil's . . . the swine . . ." "Oh! quick, quick," the girl urged in an agony. "They may be here at any moment." She dragged him to the door, and together they forced the man into the car.

"Lakington won't," said Hugh with a grin. "And if you see him tomorrow—don't ask after his jaw. . . . Good-night, Phyllis."

With a quick movement he raised her hand to his lips; then he slipped in the clutch and the car disappeared down the drive. He felt a sense of elation and of triumph at having won the first round, and as the car whirled back to London through the cool night air his heart was singing with joy of action. And it was perhaps as well for his peace of mind that he did not witness the scene in the room at The Elms. Lakington still lay motionless on the floor; Peterson's cigar still glowed steadily in the darkness. It was hard to believe that he had ever moved from the table; only the bullet imbedded in a tree proved that somebody must have got busy. Of course, it might have been the girl, who was just lighting another cigarette from the stump of the old one.

At length Peterson spoke. "A young man of dash and temperament," he said gently. "It will be a pity to lose him."

"Why not keep him and lose the girl?" yawned Irma. "I think he might amuse me."

"We have always our dear Henry to consider," answered Peterson. "Apparently the girl appeals to him. I'm afraid, Irma, he'll have to go . . . and at once."

The speaker was tapping his left knee softly with his hand; save for that slight movement he sat as if nothing had happened. And yet ten minutes before a carefully planned coup had failed at the instant of success. Even his most fearless accomplices had been known to confess that Peterson's inhuman calmness sent cold shivers down their backs.

(To Be Continued)

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