

The Artesia Advocate.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1914.

ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO.

VOL. 12 NO. 1

First National Bank

Artesia, New Mexico.

With ample capital, modern equipment and a genuine desire to render helpful financial service, we are in position to give the people of this town and community the best there is in banking.

We invite you to feel at home with us.

ABSOLUTE SAFETY is the best thing we have to offer.

G. U. McCrary POSTMASTER

The Appointment Confirmed by the Senate on last Monday.

The announcement was made here Tuesday that the appointment of G. U. McCrary for the Artesia Postmastership had been confirmed by the Senate Monday morning. The telegram was sent from the office of Senator Catron in Washington to the postmaster at Artesia.

Judge McCrary has been recommended by the unanimous endorsement of the democratic organization of Eddy county and his appointment had been given to the senate for approval on the 17th inst. The news of the confirmation of the appointment by the Senate was received with much interest by his many friends and will be a source of much satisfaction to the Democracy of Eddy county.

for it will be remembered that the Democratic county convention unanimously selected him for chairman of that body at the recent meeting at Carlsbad.

Judge McCrary is a Democrat who has always been ready and willing to use his every effort for the success and advancement of the party in this section. There is not a more loyal or a more deserving man perhaps in this vicinity, and we are confident that he will make good as postmaster. He will take a lively interest in the work and will look after the business of the office in a way that will reflect credit upon himself and the party.

The changing of the old postmaster out and the new one in will probably take place about the 5th of September.

Opera Chairs Must be Sold

I still have a lot of opera chairs left over from Western College which must be sold at once regardless of cost. See me at office in Freeman building. J. H. Jackson.

TWO BIG SILOS ON COTTONWOOD

Mr. Turnbull, of Roswell, is having built on his farm near Artesia on the Cottonwood, two large silos, the first to be erected in that vicinity. The Big Jo Lumber Company by its Artesia manager, R. V. Young, has sold the lumber and has the contract the construction of the silos, which are soon to be filled with insilage.

BASE BALL GAME ARTESIA, AUG. 30

Game Will be Called Promptly at 3:30 Sunday.

Artesia has a live ball team and they promise to give an interesting game next Sunday afternoon.

The ball park and grandstand are in good condition and the boys are anticipating a large attendance and they will endeavor to give the crowd their moneys worth.

The following is the line-up:

Reed Brainard.....	C. F.
Lankford.....	C
Jim Carle.....	R F
Scaggs.....	F B
L. Carle.....	P
Rex Williams.....	2 B
Tom Carle.....	3B
Nixon.....	S S
C. Smith.....	I F
Umpires.....	Baker and Bigler
Admission.....	25c.
Ladies free.	
The grand-stand will be in good condition.	
Clarence Smith, Manager.	

SCHOOL NOTICE!

School will open the seventh day of September at 9 o'clock.

The seventh grade will report to the grade building this year and the eighth grade to the high school building.

Beginners must be six years old to be admitted, and no beginner will be admitted after the second week.

Any one wishing to see me concerning their work before school opens can see me at the high school September 2nd or 3rd from 2 to 4 p. m.

Be sure and bring your certificates of promotion when you enter.

Do not forget the dates as stated above.

C. E. Grover,
Supt. of City Schools.

Miss Lawhead to Visit Artesia, Sept. 4 to 20.

Muncie District, Ohio, Rev. James Haig, Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Brother:

It gives me great pleasure to commend the work of Miss Lawhead as an Evangelist. She has held many meetings within the bounds of my district and always with good results. Her work is sincere, thorough, and seems to be permanent. We have had her two successive years at several places with good results each time. She has no shoddy or clap-trap methods, but does honest work for the Master. She will not get in the way of the pastor, but will aid him in getting hold of his people. I cheerfully recommend her to all persons in need of an Evangelist.

Sincerely,
Leslie J. Naftzger, Supt.
Miss Lawhead will conduct the meetings under the Association Tent in Artesia, Sept. 4 to 20.

First State Bank

of Artesia.

Capital Stock \$15,000.00

All employes of this bank are bonded. We solicit the accounts of the Merchants, Farmers and Stockmen.

Labor Day

September 7th has been designated as Labor Day in a proclamation issued by Governor McDonald, and will be observed in the state of New Mexico as a legal holiday.

Denia Onion Seed.

Time for planting Sept. 25th. This seed is from carefully selected onions and is not sold to dealers, but is sold direct to growers at Three (\$3.) dollars per pound.

W. T. Cook,
Lakewood, New Mex.

CARD OF THANKS.

We take this means to express our sincere thanks to our friends for the kindness shown us during the sickness and death of our dear baby.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harper.

Attention Parents:

On and after the publication of this notice the Curfew law will be enforced.

From May to November all boys and girls 16 years of age or less unless accompanied by parent or legal guardian must be off the streets, alleys or vacant lots after nine o'clock, P. M. From November to May the time limit is 8:30 P. M.

J. B. Harper,
City Marshal.

8-28 9-4

Professional Cards

GUY A. REED

Lawyer
National Bank Building
Carlsbad, New Mexico.

J. D. ATWOOD,

Lawyer
Clark Building, Artesia, N. M.

J. G. Osburn W. B. Robinson

OSBURN & ROBINSON
LAWYERS

ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO

S. E. FERREE

Lawyer
Notary Public. Fire Insurance

G. U. McCrary

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
will practice in all courts. Collect carelessly attended to.
Office: Room 1, Higgins Building.

S. D. Stennis, Jr.,

LAWYER
CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO
Office in First National Bank Bldg.
Practice in State and Federal Courts.

Robt. C. Dow

ATTORNEY AT LAW
Rooms 6 and 7, National Bank Building
Carlsbad, New Mexico.

J. H. JACKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office upstairs Sipple building.
Phone 184.

JOS. O. GREENLAW

Physician and Surgeon
Office Phone 230 Resident Phone 142
Artesia, New Mexico

Dr. H. A. Stroup

Physician and Surgeon
Office Phone 67 Residence Phone 117
Rear First State Bank Building
Artesia, New Mexico

W. J. RAND

Real Estate and Insurance
Fire, Life Accident and Health.

T. M. Bradshaw

Concrete Buildings and
Cement work of all kinds.
Have forms for building
Walls of poured concrete.
Artesia, New Mexico

New Fall Styles

We are receiving daily new goods from eastern markets, in New Style Suits, Coats, Skirts and Dresses.

Also beautiful line Cotton and Woolen Dress Goods, consisting of Plaids, Checks and Roman Stripes.

Shoes For School

We have the genuine E. C. Skuffer line of Children's School Shoes. ASK TO SEE THEM

For good looks and durability our Ladies Shoes have never shown up better. All the new tops, toes and heels.

Joyce-Pruit Co.



A Bunch of Artesia Grapes.



EXCURSION

Pecos, Texas and return...\$4.40 on sale Aug. 30-31, Sep. 1 and 2nd, final limit Sep. 6th, 1914, account Reeves County Fair. Second class colonist fares to California, effective Sept. 24 to Oct. 8, 1914.

C. O. BROWN,
Local Agent

Shipping Apples.

Johnsan and Riley sent in a string of wagons from Hope yesterday morning loaded with apples and filled a Santa Fe car before noon. The car was taken north by the local train.

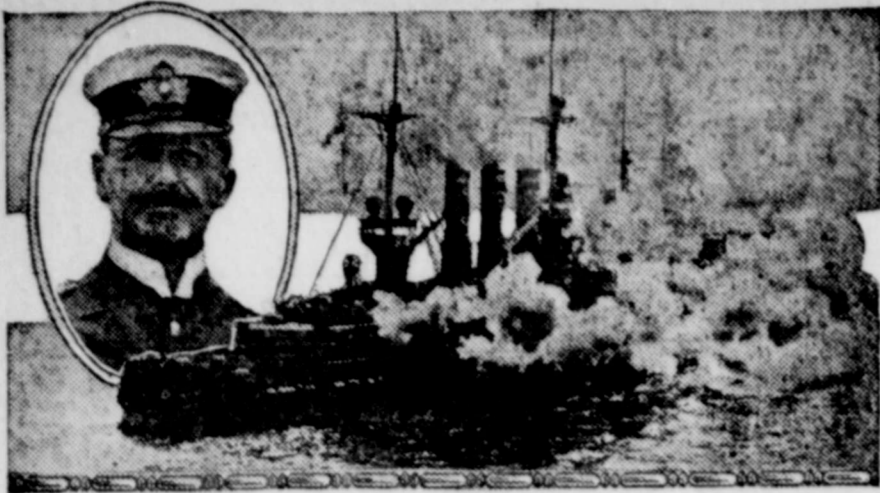
Poultry and Eggs

WANTED.

For which I will pay highest market price.

JOE GOODALE,
Pecos Valley Poultry Ranch,
Artesia, New Mexico.

ONE OF GERMANY'S GREAT BATTLESHIPS



One of the kaiser's powerful battleships firing a broadside. Inset is Admiral Paschwitz of the German navy.

THE WAR DAY BY DAY

Aug. 24.—French war office issues statement admitting heavy losses, and reporting loss of Lorraine. Namur fortifications reported captured. A St. Petersburg dispatch says that "in a line of battle extending from the Poland border to the Baltic sea, the horde of Russia are advancing into Germany, sweeping the Kaiser's resistance before them like chaff before the wind." Peking dispatch says English, French and Japanese and Russian ships attacking Germany in Orient.

Aug. 23.—Japanese Ambassador Chinda notified U. S. that a formal declaration of war against Germany had been issued. Great Britain and France will share equally a loan of \$100,000,000 to Belgium. Great demonstrations at Tokio were held in the streets following announcement that Japan had declared war on Germany. U. S. Ambassador at Berlin asked to take over affairs of Japanese government reported the great battle opened along the French frontier. The German army extending from Mons to Luxembourg and the British forces from Lille to Verdun. At Shanghai it was stated the Mikado's fleet was on the way to Tsing-Tau and early bombardment expected. Reported at Rome that several Austrian warships had been sunk in the Adriatic. Steamer Vaterland leaves Rotterdam with 2,000 Americans caught in Germany when war broke out.

Aug. 22.—Kaiser ignores Japan's ultimatum. Envoy quits Berlin post. A London dispatch says Germany captured Ghent, Bruges and Ostend, and that Charleroi is crumbling before the German fire. French forces reported at Lille and Verdun to protect frontier. At Namur a small garrison is resisting an overwhelming attack. A New York dispatch says the Serbians killed and wounded 25,000 Austrians in the battle along the Isonzo, and took 10,000 more prisoners. English and German forces clash at Waterloo.

Aug. 21.—Germans bombard Namur. Bursting shells spread death and ruin in Belgian fortress. Germans occupy Brussels. Serbs turn south. Austrian soldiers after four-day battle near Losniza. French win clash along the Swiss frontier, and then turn south. United States outlines to Germany its position on ultimatum to Germany, holding Tokio ruler to pledge. War tax of \$40,000,000 levied on Brussels and an additional \$10,000,000 demanded by Germans on province of Liege.

Aug. 20.—Germans occupy Brussels as the Kaiser's army marches on Antwerp. French claim series of successes over Germans in Alsace. Germans whip Belgians at Aerschot, after hundreds are lost in allied ranks. Russia and Austria struggling in Russia-matched contest on the frontier. Kaiser says he will fight Japan to last ditch in effort to hold place in Orient. Japanese ultimatum to Germany explained in official message to United States. United States charters nine steamers to bring Americans home from Europe.

Aug. 19.—German battle line sweeping toward French frontier. Formidable Liege forts have fallen, is report. Belgian capital the stopping stone to Paris trembles before Kaiser's victorious march. Fighting in progress all along the entire front. Japan's embassy in Berlin under guard as war order seems near. French drag cannon to Strasbourg doors, expected to prove "Liege of the South." Along the Serbian frontier, where the Save river crosses, 3,000 Austrians fall in battle.

Aug. 18.—Germany reported to have demolished the Liege forts and a general advance has begun which marks the opening of greatest battle in world's history, with the fighting line 200 miles in length. British and German forces in France. French commander says the execution by French artillery has been fruitful. German crown prince is seriously wounded at Aix-la-Chapelle. Wilson's plea for neutrality arouses American criticism. Status of nation. Fifteen thousand Austrians reported killed near Sabac.

Amsterdam.—Official Belgian estimates place their loss to date at 10,000 men.

General Rennenkamp Reports.

Konigsberg, the great German seaport at the north, is within sight of the Czar's troops. Desperate fighting has marked the advance of the invaders at every point, but the overwhelming numbers of Russians have thrown the defenders back by sheer weight.

The official report of General Rennenkamp, who is in command of the Russian advance in east Prussia, claims that the greater part of that territory is now dominated by the Russians. He says: "We hold the railroads and have captured Gumbinnen, Insterburg, Orteisburg and Johannsberg. The Twentieth German army corps was practically cut to pieces. We have taken several thousand prisoners in addition to the guns already reported."

War Bulletins.

Brussels.—Three hundred thousand German soldiers passed through the city Monday on the way to the front.

Berlin.—Namur has fallen under the heavy fire of the German guns.

St. Petersburg.—Russian advance unchecked through east Prussia, driving back the Germans with enormous loss.

Rome.—Austria has abandoned the Serbian campaign to concentrate all her forces against the Russian invasion.

Rome, via London.—The Avanti says that there has been another naval engagement in the Adriatic, in which some Austrian ships were sunk.

Kaiser Ignores Jap Ultimatum

FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR DECLARED ON GERMANY BY MIKADO.

China Port Blockaded

ENGLISH, FRENCH, JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN SHIPS ATTACK GERMANY IN ORIENT.

Peking, Aug. 25.—The blockade of Tsing-Tau, the fortified port of the German possession of Kiao-Chow, has begun. British, French and Russian vessels of war are taking part with the Japanese in the movement.

The Germans have dynamited all the tall structures here which might be of any assistance to an attacking fleet in giving them sighting points. They have also destroyed the railroad bridge at the boundary of their leased territory and they have razed the Chinese villages within the territory. The inhabitants of these villages have been partially compensated.

Up to the present time only British regiments have received orders to cooperate with the Japanese in the operations against Kiao-Chow on the land side. The French, however, are expecting orders to assist the British. There probably will not be more than two or three regiments from each nation.

No reliable information has reached here yet as to any Japanese landing on the Kiao-Chow territory.

From Tokio comes the report that unanimous approval of the war, which is calmly and dispassionately discussed, summarizes public opinion.

The newspapers express regret over the necessity of hostilities with Germany and urge the public to refrain from exhibiting resentment toward the Germans in Japan.

The Japanese print messages to cheer the fighters in their army and navy, who hope they will be quickly victorious. An imperial messenger it went to the shrines of Ise to inform the spirits of the imperial ancestors of Japan's declaration of war.

It is announced that a flock of white doves descended on the roof of the imperial sanctuary at the moment of the expiration of the ultimatum to Germany, and this is accepted as an omen of speedy victory.

Tokio, Aug. 24.—Germany having failed to reply within the time limit to Japan's ultimatum that she surrender Kiao-Chow, the Japanese government Sunday afternoon ordered the beginning of operations on land and sea. The time limit on the ultimatum expired at noon.

The imperial rescript declaring war upon Germany was issued last evening. It officially inaugurates hostilities in the Far East as a result of Germany's failure to reply to the Japanese ultimatum.

Cheering crowds assembled before the buildings occupied by the department of foreign affairs and the administration of the navy.

Count Von Rex, the German ambassador, has been handed his passports. He probably will leave for America either on the Minnesota, sailing Aug. 27, or the Manchuria, which departs Aug. 29. George W. Gutherie, the American ambassador, will represent Germany. The diet has been called in special session for Sept. 3.

No action yet has been taken relative to Austria, and the foreign office has explained that Japan will remain friendly unless Austria adopts an attitude which it regards as offensive.

Premier Okuma states that documentary evidence will show that England not only requested Japan's assistance, but approved her entire program.

It is reported here that Germany has been trying to transfer the German railroad in Shantung, China, to America. Tokio believes, however, that the United States, pursuing the policy of neutrality outlined by President Wilson's announcement of neutrality, has greatly pleased the Japanese.

Former Governor Is Dead. Lancaster, N. H.—Chester B. Johnson, governor of New Hampshire, 1901 to 1903, died at his summer home. He was 75 years old.

French Admit Many Reverses

PROMISE DEFEAT OF GERMANS AFTER CONFLICT IS STARTED FROM NEW BASE.

To Take Konigsburg

Horde of Russia Annihilate German Eastern Army in Advance into Prussia.

Paris, Aug. 25.—The French war office issued the following announcement last night: "The French and English, the plan of attack having failed owing to unforeseen difficulties, have retired on the covering positions."

"West of the Meuse the English army on our left was attacked by the Germans, but behaved admirably, holding its ground with traditional steadfastness. "The French assumed the offensive with two army corps. An African brigade in the front line, carried away by their eagerness, were received by a murderous fire. They did not give an inch, but, counter attacked by the Prussian guard, they were obliged to retire, only, however, after inflicting enormous losses. The Prussian guard especially suffered heavily."

"East of the Meuse our troops advanced across an extremely difficult country and made a vigorous attack when they emerged from the woods, but were obliged to fall back after a stiff fight south of the river Semois. "On order of General Joffre, our troops and the English troops withdrew to the covering positions. Our troops are intact; our cavalry has in no way suffered and our artillery has affirmed its superiority. Our officers and soldiers are in the best of condition, morally and physically."

"As a result of the orders which have been issued, the aspect of the struggle will change for a few days. The French army will remain for a time on the defensive, but at the right moment, to be decided upon by the commander-in-chief, it will resume a vigorous offensive. "Our losses are heavy; it would be premature to enumerate them. It would be equally so to enumerate those of the Germans, who suffered so heavily that they were obliged to abandon their counter attacks and establish themselves in fresh positions in Lorraine."

"We made four attacks yesterday from our position north of Nancy, inflicting very heavy loss on the enemy. "In regard to the general situation we have the full use of our railroads and retain command of the seas. Our operations have enabled the Russians to come in action and penetrate the heart of east Prussia."

"It is to be regretted that the offensive operations planned failed to achieve their purposes as a result of difficulties impossible to foresee. It would have shortened the war, but our defenses remain intact in the presence of an already weakened enemy. "Every Frenchman will deplore the temporary abandonment of portions of Alsace and Lorraine, which we had occupied, and certain parts of the national territory will suffer from events of which they will be the theater."

"The ordeal is inevitable, but temporary. Thus detachments of German cavalry, belonging to an unattached division operating on the extreme right, have penetrated to Roubaix (six miles north of Lille) and the Tourecoing district, which are defended only by territorial reservists."

"Our valiant people will know how to find courage to support this trial, with unflinching faith in final success, which is not to be doubted. In telling to the country the whole truth, the government and military authorities give it the strongest proof of their absolute confidence in victory, which depends only on our perseverance and tenacity."

Namur is reported to have fallen after the outer fortifications had been battered by German artillery. The city was evacuated almost without a struggle when the outer defenses were destroyed.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25.—In a line of battle extending from the Poland border to the Baltic sea, the horde of Russia are advancing into Germany, sweeping the Kaiser's resistance before them like chaff before the wind.

The advance guard of Cossacks, which had been harassing the enemy during the advance and concentration of the main body of Russian troops, has fallen back. The infantry and artillery have come to the front.

The fire of the heavy guns in the vanguard has swept the Prussian villages along the frontier out of existence. Like a swarm of locusts the Czar's foot troops cover fields and highways. The German soldiers have been hunted out of every nook and cranny along the entire line of march and behind the Czar's advance not a German flag or uniform is left.

Half the territory of east Prussia is now under the Russian flag and its advance is marked with a trail of dead and wounded Germans.

Body of Pius X. Is Laid in Crypt

Prelates in Solemn Cortège Pay Last Tribute to Beloved Pope.

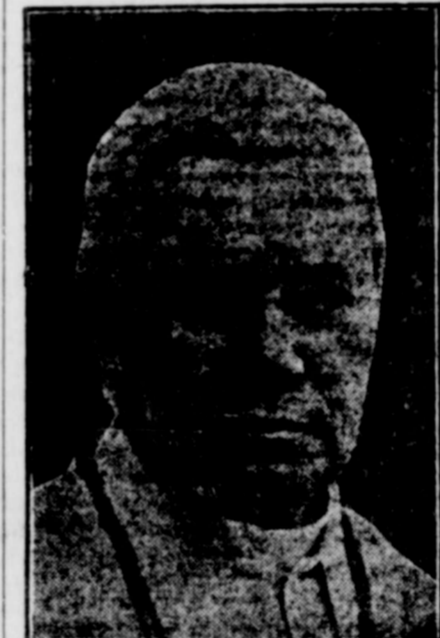
In St. Peter's Church

Thousands Witness Ceremony at Which Cardinals Form Procession.

The Dead Pontiff. Born at Riese, near Venice, June 2, 1855. Studied at Riese, Treviso and Padua. Ordained Priest in 1875. Served as Curate nine years. Appointed parish priest of Salorno in 1877. Chancellor of Diocese, 1875. Vicar Capitular, 1877. Bishop of Mantua, 1887. Cardinal and Patriarch of Venice, 1893. Elected Pope August 9, 1903. Died, August 19, 1914. Entombed in St. Peter's Church, August 22, 1914.

Rome, Aug. 24.—The entombment of the late Pope Pius X took place Saturday evening at sunset. The great basilica of St. Peter's was in semi-darkness. A flickering light came from the perpetually burning tapers about the shrine of the apostles and the candles in the chapel where the catafalque stood.

Those who witnessed the ceremony, numbering about one thousand, came by special invitation and included the diplomatic representatives accredited to the Holy See, the prelates and members of the Rome aristocracy. The procession formed in the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament where for hours the body of Pius X lay in state.



POPE PIUS X.

The catafalque was surmounted by the triple crown and the body of the pope was clad in the pontifical robes and surrounded by the emblems of his sacred office. During the course of the day many thousands of persons passed by the bier.

Saturday evening the bier was removed and placed on a low platform on wheels. At the gates of the chapel the arch priest of the basilica, in violet robes and surrounded by the chapter, joined the procession.

First came a jeweled cross held aloft, then the cardinals and high prelates, each carrying a candle. In the center of the procession was the bier, the cortège passing amid the kneeling crowd, while through the vast and silent church was heard the Miserere, sung by the Sistine choir.

The solemn cortège marched into the crypt, where the body of Pius X will have its final resting place.

The body of the pontiff lies in a cypress wood coffin on which rests a gold cross. This is encased in zinc and finally in an oak casket. On the casket is the inscription: "Here lies the body of Pius X, born June 2, 1855; died Aug. 20, 1914."

The coffin was placed within the tomb, while Cardinal Della Volpe recited prayers for the dead, accompanied by all present, kneeling. A monument to Pius X will be erected in the crypt.

Cardinals Meet Second Time.

The conclave of the cardinals met for the second time Saturday morning. Cardinal Della Volpe presided. Among other matters dealt with was the question of the holding of the conclave for the election of the new pope.

Two opinions, diametrically opposed, were offered. One was that, owing to the perturbed condition of the world, the election must be hastened and that the conclave should begin its work on Aug. 31. The other maintained the advisability of delaying the conclave in order that all the cardinals might have an opportunity to reach Rome.

Cardinal Berry Del Val, papal secretary of state, is so grief-stricken over the death of the pope that he scarcely can attend to his official business. The appreciative praise of him in the pope's testament has been a great consolation.

Cardinal Della Volpe has instructed the commanders of the papal and other armed bodies to guard every corner of the vatican to prevent any incident which might disturb the work of the cardinals, especially during the conclave. Galli took the death mask of Pius X Saturday.

Clash Lowers Crop Estimate

Reduced Yields Predicted as Result of Abandonment of Fields.

U. S. Yields Smaller

Conditions Less Favorable, Says Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

Washington. — Reduced foreign crop fields, due to "the widespread abandonment of the fields by the male population of military age," and a less favorable condition of crops in this country, were reported in the monthly bulletin of the Department of Agriculture for the season up to Aug. 1.

The general tone of foreign crop reports during the last month has estimated prospects of previous yields to be too optimistic, the report declared. That is declared to be due to crop conditions as well as to the war. The department does not make an estimate as to what the effect of the war on crops will be.

"The saving of standing wheat and other unharvested crops promises to devolve largely upon female and youthful labor," the report said. "Although the stress of urgent necessity will be a powerful influence against permitting waste, the effect of these unusual harvest conditions upon ultimate yield is for the present problematical."

In the United Kingdom and the more northerly latitudes of continental Europe there was promise of better than an average crop before the war brought farm operations to a halt.

"In the United States the Aug. 1 report declares that the month of July was very unfavorable for crop growth. The composite condition of all crops Aug. 1 was 2 per cent below the ten-year average, whereas on July 1 prospects were 1.4 above the ten-year average. Prospects, however, are still 5 per cent better than the outcome of last year's crop."

Improvement occurred during July in nearly all the Atlantic coast states, the Northern states of Michigan and Wisconsin and the Mountain states except Montana and Wyoming.

"In nearly all other parts of the United States," the report said, "crops deteriorated during July."

CHANGE OF RULE REFUSED.

U. S. Stands Pat on Coal Strike, Despite Plea of Fuel Famine.

Washington.—The administration at Washington took the attitude that there shall be no alteration in the rules governing the operation of mines in Colorado, now under martial rule. The cry that there will be a coal famine unless the administration loosens the regulations was considered by those in authority, but it had no weight. These regulations were agreed to:

First—Miners must not be gathered and brought in by operators.

Second—Miners must seek work at the mines, and must not be solicited or impressed into service.

Third—Miners must be residents of Colorado.

Fourth—Miners must comply with the laws of Colorado regarding the mining of coal.

Suffrage Bill Rejected.

Stockholm.—The woman's suffrage bill was rejected by Parliament.

BET SUGAR CROP IS SMALL.

High Prices Will Be Augmented by Short Harvest Here.

Washington.—With the price of sugar higher than in many years, indications are that the country's sugar beet crop this year will be the smallest since 1910. A forecast of 4,826,000 tons was announced by the Department of Agriculture. Last year the production was 5,659,000 tons; in 1912, 5,224,000 tons and in 1911, 5,062,000.

Jap Confesses Slaying Artist.

Salinas, Cal.—George Kodani, a Japanese photographer, under arrest here, confessed to Sheriff Nesbitt that he had murdered Helena Wood Smith, a New York artist, who had been living in the colony of the writers and painters at Carmel-by-the-Sea.

House Discusses Mrs. Wilson's Bill.

Washington.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's "alley bill," proposing abolishment of capital stunts, was up on the House calendar, radically amended from the form it passed the Senate on the day the President's wife died.

Cardinals in Rome to Elect Pope.

Rome, Aug. 25.—No exact date has yet been fixed for the convening of the conclave which will elect a successor to Pope Pius X., although there seems to be a disposition on the part of many of the Cardinals present in Rome to start proceedings next Monday. If these Cardinals should have their way, Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell will not be able to reach here for the opening session, and it is doubted also whether Cardinal Farley, who arrived in Chiasso, Switzerland Monday can be present.

MOTHER OF SCHOOL GIRL

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

Plover, Iowa.—"From a small child my 13 year old daughter had female weakness. I spoke to three doctors about it but they did not help her any. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had been of great benefit to me, so I decided to have her give it a trial. She has taken five bottles of the Vegetable Compound according to directions on the bottle and she is cured of this trouble. She was all run down when she started taking the Compound and her periods did not come right. She was so poorly and weak that I often had to help her dress herself, but now she is regular and is growing strong and healthy."—Mrs. MARTIN HELVIG, Plover, Iowa.



Hundreds of such letters expressing gratitude for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished are constantly being received, proving the reliability of this grand old remedy.

If you are ill do not drag along and continue to suffer day in and day out but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a woman's remedy for woman's ills.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

It's when it is too hot-headed that love is apt to grow cold. Life is a grindstone that sharpens either our wits or our noses.

Red Cross Bag Blue makes the laundry happy, makes clothes whiter than snow. All good grocers. Adv.

Many a man who thinks he knows it all don't even know why a hen lays an egg instead of standing it on end.

The Usual Process. "They are going to put your resolution on the table." "I'm not surprised. I expected it to be dishd."

One Too Many. The bus was rolling up Fifth avenue in a heavy groundswell, on a murky night. Perhaps it was only that the chauffeur and conductor were both sleepy, or maybe it was only the mugginess that deceived them.

On the corner at Thirty-fifth street stood, waiting to cross, a belated delivery boy, holding erect by the waist a dressmaker's dress form. The chauffeur thought he detected a fare, and slowed his craft in to the curb. The conductor looked out through the fog, shook his head, and rang the bell to go ahead.

"Room for one only," he said, and the bus rolled on.—New York Evening Post.

Forgetful Vacationist. The family had gone off for their holiday in a taxi. Twenty minutes later the taxi snorted back up the road. "Forgotten the tickets?" cried a neighbor.

"No," said the irate householder, "but my wife's just remembered that she's left a kettle boiling on the gas stove."

He dived into the house, and came back the next moment with a gashy calm on his face.

"All right now?" said the neighbor cheerily. "Right! I'd forgotten that I'd turned the gas off at the meter—and now we've two hours and a half to wait for the next train."

Summer Days Call for a dainty, wholesome food—such as Post Toasties with cream. There's little work, and much satisfaction in every package of these crisp bits of perfectly cooked and toasted Indian Corn. Appetizing flavour, substantial nourishment and convenience of serving are all found in Post Toasties. Sold by Grocers

BUSINESS TO BOOM

Marked Industrial Revival in the Middle West.

Prospect of Enormous Crops and Big Demand Having Effect—Increased Railroad Activity One of the Encouraging Signs.

Prosperity, brought about mainly by the great wheat crop and the promise of an immense corn crop, is being passed around in the middle West. Bull Moose, near-Progressive and independent organs acknowledge the fact. Evidences of expanding industry come from many sources. Factory centers, steel plants and railroad shops especially are enlarging their activities. There is a distinctly better feeling in financial circles. Labor's normal content is returning because an increasing percentage of labor is finding employment.

In the Chicago manufacturing district, which includes the great industrial centers of South Chicago and Gary, Ind., thousands of men are going to work, in some factories in squads of a score or more, and in others in groups of between two and three hundred.

The Standard Steel Car company at Hammond hired 300 men, and is negotiating for additional help. The Pullman company is employing men by the hundreds. The working force is now 10,000, and 1,000 more men are wanted. Thousands of railroad cars fill the sidings and yards in and about Chicago awaiting their turn at the repair shops.

The traffic department of the Santa Fe issued a report showing that 106,627 freight cars have been loaded on the Santa Fe system and received from other lines during the last month. In the same month last year, 102,799 cars were loaded, an increase of 3.72 per cent. Burlington officials reported that general merchandise and miscellaneous freight business shows an increase of from 4 to 5 per cent over last year.

Poor Mr. Humphrey.

In the course of a speech in the house Congressman Heflin took notice of the croakings of that professional mourner—Congressman Humphrey of Washington, who is very blue, and who is convinced the Republican party will remain out of power unless there is a repetition of the panic of 1907. The Alabamian chilled Mr. Humphrey with a recital of the fact that there is more building than ever in his home city—Seattle.

Thereupon Congressman Bryan, also a representative from the state of Washington—and opposed to the administration—interrupted Mr. Heflin and gave repudiation to the calamity utterance of his fellow townsman. He said:

"However it may pain me to hear you comment on my colleague in making those statements, I can not stand here and hear you make any statements in reference to the prosperity of Seattle. I assure you that everything up there is on the uplift, and everybody is happy. We are all encouraged by what has been done—the Alaskan railroad bill and the development of the Pacific coast."

Mr. Heflin—Fraise God from whom all blessings flow. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

Wilson and "Machines."

The Wilson administration of high ideals and fine achievements is sought to be used by machine politicians of low ideals and corrupt achievements. Men who should be proud to be helpers of such an administration use the positions the people have given them solely to advance their personal influence with the corrupt machines.

As a matter of fact, no other service that the president can do is finer than will be his resistance to that abuse of Democratic ascendancy in the nation which seeks to build up bad bipartisan machines in cities and states. No service that Mr. Wilson can do the Democratic party is finer than will be his resistance to machine parasites upon his party.

"Panic a-Plenty" in 1907.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to make a correction in the gentleman's (Mr. Humphrey, of Washington) speech made in 1909, I believe. There is a typographical error in it. He goes on to say, "This was a panic of plenty." Oh, what a delightful panic—"panic of plenty." I want to strike out "of" and insert "a," so that it will read "It was panic a-plenty." (Laughter.) That is what we had under the Republican administration. (Applause on the Democratic side.) The gentleman's party was in power in every branch of the government. What happened then? Why, a man who had accumulated money could not get it out of the bank.—Congressman Thos. J. Heflin, of Alabama, in a speech in the House.

The Tariff and Sugar.

The consumption of sugar from March 1 to June 19 in the East was 892,000 tons in 1914, as compared with 748,000 tons in 1913. Thus the increase in consumption of sugar in those states has been 145,000 tons. This is one of the results of Democratic rule. The saving to the consumer by taking the duty off of sugar is .581 cents per pound, which, figured on the amount of sugar consumed in the United States last year, namely, 8,384,631,260 pounds, would be equal to \$48,714,708.

SEES A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

Californian Confident That His State Will Be in Line in gubernatorial Election.

"Since coming East I have heard that the Democrats of California have no chance to elect their ticket this year," observed Judge J. J. Banks of Los Angeles at the Willard. "This is not my view of the situation. While the Republican registration in the primaries showed a somewhat increased vote for the Republicans, it was not nearly so much as represented. The Progressives and Republicans are still almost as wide apart as they were two years ago. The old organization hates Hiram Johnson with as bitter a hatred as is possible in politics. They would much rather have a Democrat in office than Governor Johnson. On the other hand, the Progressives will never consent to the election of a Republican, and they would cast their lot with the Democrats before they would see a Republican elected to the governorship.

"It certainly appears that the Democrats have a good chance to carry the state this year. The candidates for governor have not been named, but it is taken for granted that Johnson will be renominated by the Progressives. Former District Attorney Fredericks is likely to be chosen by the Republicans, and the Democrats will probably put up a man named Hall.

"The fight for the United States senatorship will follow the contest for governor. The chances are Representative Knowland will be the candidate of the Republicans, while the Democrats, in my judgment, will name former Mayor Phelan of San Francisco. Whom the Progressives will nominate, I do not know. I believe Phelan, if nominated, will win, but Knowland has a better chance to come to the senate than the Republican candidate for governor has to be elected."

Judge Banks said that the administration had grown in favor in the last month, largely due to the war in Europe.—Washington Post.

New England Prosperity.

The Grosvenordale company of Connecticut recently announced an increase in wages of 5 per cent, affecting 2,000 employes, this despite the fact that the Underwood bill materially reduced the duties of cotton goods.

The Dartmouth Manufacturing corporation of New Bedford, Mass., which does a business of \$6,000,000 a year, has paid dividends averaging more than 16 per cent annually for several years past. Its directors have voted to issue \$8,000,000 in common stock for the purpose of broadening its markets. Quantities of Dartmouth fine goods are being sold in London, and Paris already, and it is expected that other European markets will be invaded by its agents during the ensuing year, if shipping arrangements can be made. The New Bedford cotton manufacturers have good reason for their optimism if they can successfully invade European cotton manufacturing countries.—Providence, R. I., Journal.

Thrill of Prosperity.

"As proper men as ever trod upon neat's leather" are the members of the National Leather and Shoe Finders' association, who recently discussed trade conditions in their annual convention in this city.

They nearly all tell the same story—that business has improved, that it is now good, and that it is surely going to be better still in the near future. The president of the association, Mr. Henry Kleine of Chicago, says: "There can be no question about the industrial improvement which will come in the autumn; the West is jubilant."

"What about the Pacific coast? The feeling of that region is voiced by Mr. S. J. Burchaell of San Francisco, who is vice-president of the association and a member of its executive committee. He says: "The country and the country's business outlook never looked so well."—New York Herald.

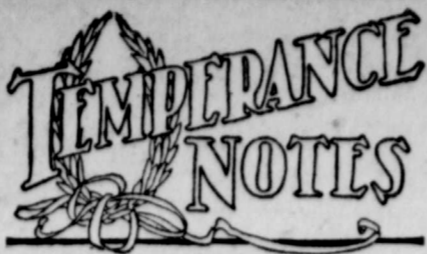
Roosevelt's Straddle.

Mr. Roosevelt's insistence on Candidate Hinman is straining the loyalty of the New York Progressives to the utmost. It is now reported that he will even get a medical permit to take the stump—just a few times—for Hinman, although the leaders of the Progressives are trying to dissuade him. If Mr. Roosevelt doesn't take an active part in supporting a candidate who can also be supported by Republicans the attitude of the national convention in 1916 may be as hostile as that of the last convention was. Mr. Roosevelt has been utterly opposed to fusion, even when some of his best friends urged it, but the psychological moment for fusion has now arrived, and Mr. Roosevelt is risking a break with the Progressives in order to keep the Republican latchstring within reach.

Partisanship Before Patriotism.

Few men shine in defeat and the president's letter acceding to the withdrawal of the nomination of Thomas D. Jones puts him in the category of irritable and querulous losers.—New York Tribune.

The Tribune is now prominent among the elements that would rather defeat the president than see the new banking and currency law administered by capable men. What are the interests of 100,000,000 people to a temporary tuppenny partisan advantage?



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

NATION MUST BE PRESERVED.

"From nowhere and from no one in the assembled statesmanship of the nation is there any hint of from what sources the tremendous annual federal income of \$250,000,000 now derived from imported or domestic liquors is to be replaced," warns Mr. Joseph Debar, secretary of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' association.

We respectfully call his attention to the address made by Senator Morris Sheppard before the subcommittee of the committee on the judiciary. He says:

"There are legitimate sources of revenue yet untouched. There are few direct taxes on luxuries. The income tax has little more than scratched the surface of enormous wealth. There is no federal inheritance tax. Non-alcoholic beverages are untaxed. The national domain, with measureless mineral resources, water powers, forests and the like could be managed so as to produce a yearly usufruct of fifty or one hundred millions. The pension roll gives promise of rapid decline."

The crux of the argument for the abolition of the liquor traffic, however, lies in the senator's further statement that "the American republic cannot endure if the liquor traffic continues to absorb the earnings and the energies of the people—to threaten their moral and material welfare."

The preservation of the republic through a higher standard of citizenship is the end and aim of all temperance legislation.

LOSS TO THE NATION?

The following statement is taken from the report of the Massachusetts commission on drunkenness: "The greatest economic loss to the state lies in the idleness of capable men. Nineteen out of every twenty men imprisoned for drunkenness in Massachusetts last year were of American or British birth, unhandicapped in their occupation by difficulties with our language. Four out of every five men so imprisoned were between seventeen and fifty years of age, and therefore at the very period of life when industrial output should be largest. These men, at the prime of life, lost over 300,000 working days from imprisonment alone last year and probably an equal amount of time was lost in hunting for work after release from prison. That efficiency in work is reduced through alcoholism is unquestioned. It is impossible to calculate the continuous loss which it involves."

RUSSIAN FOLICLY.

We cannot make our fiscal prosperity dependent upon the destruction of the spiritual and economic powers of many of my subjects, and therefore it is necessary to direct our financial policy towards seeking government revenues from the unexhausted sources of the country's wealth and from the creative toil of the people, to seek constantly, while preserving wise economy, to increase the productive powers of the country and to take care of the satisfaction of the people's needs.

Such must be the ends of the desired changes. I am fully convinced that they must succeed and that they are absolutely necessary for the good of my people, especially since both the Duma and the Imperial Council have turned their attention to these needs of the people by revising our alcohol laws.—Nicholas, czar of Russia.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

A young man in a neighboring county seat was fined for intoxication, and the fine was remitted on condition that he stay sober until July 4. Is it fair to a man who has acquired the drink appetite to put saloons in his way and then demand that he stay sober? Every time he sees a saloon or smells the odor that comes from one he has an uncontrollable desire to go in and fill up. Is it fair to set traps to create the desire, inflame it to the point of desperation, and when he falls to punish him for it? Is it not true that if you vote for saloons you are to blame for the shame and misery they unload on the community?—Uhrichsville Chronicle.

SCHOOL ON DISTILLERY SITE.

Significant and prophetic of the future near at hand is the erection now in progress in South Boston, Mass., of a \$75,000 elementary school building on the site of the old Felton rum distillery. Where in past years was carried on a man-distorting business, there will hereafter be an enterprise for the upbuilding and equipping of future citizens of the republic.

MUST HAVE THE BOYS.

Recent investigations show that two-thirds of all the drunkards contract the drinking habit before they are twenty-one years old, nearly one-third before they are sixteen, and about seven per cent before they are twelve. The liquor dealers know this and for business reasons they must "create appetite" among our school boys. One family out of every five must furnish a recruit for the army of drunkards or the "trade" must go under.

REMAIN NEUTRAL

EFFECT OF WAR UPON UNITED STATES WILL BE JUST WHAT WE MAKE IT.

President Wilson Asks All Good Citizens to Keep Personal Neutrality, and Warns that Deepest, Most Subtle Essential Breach May Spring from Passionately Taking Sides.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Addressing the American people, President Wilson Tuesday issued a statement in connection with the European war, warning the citizens of the United States against "that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides." The President's statement follows:

"My fellow countrymen: "I suppose that every thoughtful man in America has asked himself during the last troubled weeks what influence the European war may exert in the United States, and I take the liberty of addressing a few words to you in order to point out that it is entirely within our own choice what its effects on us will be and to urge very earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the nation against distress and disaster.

"The effect of the war on the United States will depend on what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned.

"The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say, on what newspapers and magazines contain, on what our ministers utter in their pulpits and men proclaim as their opinions on the streets.

The people of the United States are drawn from many nations and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle.

It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility; responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States, whose love of their country and whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans, all bound in honor and affection to think first of her and her interests, may be divided in camps of hostile opinions, hot against each other, involved in the war itself in impulse and opinion, if not in action.

Such diversions amongst us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend.

I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides.

The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb on our sentiment as well as on every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another.

My thought is of America. I am speaking, I feel sure, the earnest wish and purpose of every thoughtful American that this country of ours, which is, of course, the first in our thoughts and in our hearts, should show itself in this time of peculiar trial a nation fit beyond others to exhibit the fine poise of undisturbed judgment, the dignity of self-control, the efficiency of dispassionate action; a nation that neither sits in judgment on others nor is disturbed in her own counsels and which keeps herself fit and free to do what is honest and disinterested and truly serviceable for the peace of the world.

Shall we not resolve to put on ourselves the restraint which will bring to our people the happiness and the great lasting influence for peace we covet for them?

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Wilson Protests on Hyphenated Citizen.

Prior to the issuance of the statement, officials close to the President made it clear that Mr. Wilson was fully determined to take no part in the dispute between Japan and Germany over the situation in the far east. While the German-Japan question was not referred to in the statement, it became known that the President regarded with disfavor efforts he believed were being made to embroil the United States in the controversy in the far east or in Europe.

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

ASSUMING GREAT IMPORTANCE IN NEW MEXICO.

Estimated That Revenue From Useful Hen Now Ranks Next to That of Alfalfa.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Albuquerque, N. M.—Backed by the newspapers of the state, which appear to be taking an exceptional interest in it, the poultry industry is assuming importance in New Mexico. Those in a position to know, estimate that the revenue derived by farmers from the useful hen now ranks next to that from alfalfa, heretofore the chief farm product. The annual state fair poultry show at Albuquerque, for which entries now are being made, has called attention to the interest the newspapers are taking in promoting the poultry industry. The total of prizes and trophies for this show this year will have a value of \$2,000 or more, placing it on a financial basis with the big shows of the country.

Another interesting feature shown by study of the entry lists is that more than half of the entries are by railroad men in the train service of southwestern railroads, the entries coming from engineers, firemen and conductors in Colorado, nearly all railroad division points in New Mexico and Arizona and from El Paso.

FERGUSON FOR CONGRESSMAN.

Renominated by New Mexico Democratic State Convention.

Albuquerque, N. M.—Harvey B. Ferguson of Albuquerque was renominated for Congress to succeed himself



HARVEY B. FERGUSON.

at the Democratic state convention held here, and Adolph P. Hill of Santa Fe was nominated for corporation commissioner. The convention endorsed the state and national Democratic administrations, praising Woodrow Wilson.

Cattle Moving in Pecos Valley.

Roswell.—Cattle are beginning to move at a pretty lively rate. Several large deals have been pulled off lately, but one of the largest was when R. E. Steele, a big feeder from Hutchinson, Kans., bought 1,000 head of two-year-old steers from Walker Bros., the stock now being on the Walker Bros. ranch, east of Elida, to be delivered about the middle of October. The price was a good, stiff one.

New Mail Carrier.

Las Vegas.—Julian Jaramillo, mail carrier on the Sapello route, has been succeeded by Abran Martinez.

Sierra Ex-Sheriff Shot and Killed.

Albuquerque.—A. S. McCracken, Angora goat raiser, Socorro county, was placed in the county jail at Socorro charged with killing Edward Tafoya, former sheriff of Sierra county. Tafoya was shot at his ranch at Ojo Caliente. Seven shots were fired at him, the seventh taking effect, according to Tafoya's wife, the only witness. McCracken charged Tafoya with stealing goats.

Colored Man Killed Over Crap Game.

Raton.—Henry Phillips, colored and single, aged about thirty, was killed at Koehler in the residence of one Jackson, also colored, as the result of a dispute over a game of craps.

Arabela Stock Company.

Santa Fe.—The Arabela Stock Company filed incorporation papers with the State Corporation Commission. Its office is at Arabela, Lincoln county, and L. Pacheco is the statutory agent. The company is incorporated with \$20,000 divided into 300 shares at \$100.

Bold, Bad Gila Bear Captured.

Silver City.—"Club Foot," so called because of the mangling of one foot in a trap years ago, the fabulously ferocious grizzly bear of the Gila country, has been caught in a trap and killed by Walt Hotchkiss, a government trapper.

Over Ton of Fruit By Mail.

Alamogordo.—The biggest shipment of the present fruit season was made by parcel post when practically a ton and a half of different kinds of fruit was mailed.

STATE NEWS

OF INTEREST TO ALL NEW MEXICO PEOPLE

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

DATES FOR COMING EVENTS

Sept. 9-11.—San Juan County Fair at Aztec.
Sept. 16-18.—County Fair at Farmington.
Sept. 23-25.—Quay County Fair at Tucuman.
Sept. 24-26.—Curry County Fair at Clovis.
Sept. 25-26.—Colfax County Fair at Springer.
Oct. 1-2.—Doña Ana County Fair at Las Cruces.
Oct. 6-10.—34th Annual New Mexico State Fair, Albuquerque.
Oct. 19.—Live Stock and Products Exposition at Roswell.
Nov. 23-25.—Meeting State Teachers' Association at Albuquerque.

A building boom is on at Deming. Luna county is to have an agricultural expert.

A city manager for Santa Fé has been proposed.

The new Santa Fé depot for Silver City is on the way.

The Santa Fé Chamber of Commerce has been incorporated.

Several cars of apples have been shipped from Hagarman.

Over 13,000 sheep, valued at \$40,000, will be pastured near Roswell.

Big improvements have been made in the San Miguel county roads.

There will be about 100,000 bushels of wheat shipped from Mills this year.

The Deming postoffice has been equipped with new furniture and a new safe.

The First State Bank of Tularosa will put up a building 25x50 feet, with plate-glass front.

The farmers south of Deming are to have rural free delivery service commencing October 1.

The business houses of Alamogordo have inaugurated a half holiday for the rest of the summer.

Estancia has arrangements under way and about completed for sinking a deep well for artesian water.

T. P. Scarborough of Des Moines sold to J. N. Porterfield, of Dublin, Tex., a half section of land for \$10 per acre.

Mrs. Jennie M. Haley, wife of John A. Haley, postmaster and editor of the Carrizozo News, died at her home in Carrizozo.

Farm prospects at Wagon Mound are fine. One farmer has ninety-eight acres in wheat that is estimated at fifty bushels to the acre.

The State Board of Education will probably leave the selection of a state flower to the Legislature. The school children voted in favor of the cactus.

Game and Fish Warden Trinidad G. de Baca has appointed Clifford Curry a deputy game warden and license collector at San Patricio, Lincoln county.

The President has nominated the following New Mexico postmasters: G. U. McCrary, Artesia; William D. Wasson, Estancia; E. R. Gesler, Columbus.

The Pecos Valley distributors have shipped seventy cars of cantaloupes from Roswell since the opening of the season. They are now shipping at the rate of ten cars a day.

Governor William C. McDonald has appointed W. C. Zerwer of Clovis, Curry county, acting county clerk of Curry county, pending the suspension of A. L. Await, the county clerk.

J. G. Cooper, who recently purchased an interest in the Mimbre Hot Springs, intends to form a stock company and spend \$25,000 in improving this resort and advertising it widely.

J. W. Phillips, a Grant county rancher, sold his ranch of 1,400 acres for \$50,000 and will buy another thirty-five miles west of El Paso for \$90,000; he has also contracted for 14,000 head of cattle.

Cowboy sports and a big barbecue will entertain the people of Orange at a two-day festival, September 13 and 14.

The Estancia valley towns have taken up in earnest the proposition of Oklahoma parties to make a thorough deep well test of the underground flow and a substantial fund has been put up.

The three-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Richards, at Hurley, Grant county, was bitten by a rattlesnake and for a time her life was despaired of. But she is now out of danger.

By October 1st Tyrone will have a seven day a week train service over the new Whitewater-Tyrone branch of the El Paso & Southwestern railroad, and the government is preparing for the delivery of Mogollon mail via the Burro Mountain camp.

Mrs. George S. Klock of Albuquerque has been placed in charge of the entries for the better baby show of the state fair to be held at Albuquerque this fall. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of fair week will be given to the exhibition, with the awards on Thursday.

Fifteen miles of fence costing \$15,000 will surround the Black Mesa grant of 20,000 acres in Rio Arriba county recently purchased by John E. Burson of St. Louis, who will stock the property with thoroughbred white-face cattle and angora goats.

Alexander Gusdorf, the pioneer and scientific orchardist of Taos valley, is busy picking and packing his marketable strawberry apples from sixteen trees in his apple orchard near the north end of Taos. He will ship about 125 boxes. The average crop from each tree was about twelve boxes.

**Something Away Out
Of The Ordinary.**

Next Thursday Sept. 3rd at about 3:00 o'clock p. m. Africa and Mexico will contend for the final race supremacy in base ball. The fight will take place at the ball park in Artesia.

The Alabama Minstrels, colored has reduced every Mexican base ball aggregation that has come in its way and send them under the yoke; The flower of Mexico is clustered in and around lower Main St. in Artesia and these braves propose to flatten the noses of the sons of Ham and send them back to the cotton fields of Alabama.

Through the courtesy of the management the stores will remain open.

Mr. James Kiddoo will remove in a short time to the state of Arkansas, near El Dorado. His postoffice will be Smackover. He bought a tract of 500 acres of timber land there last winter. Mr. and Mrs. Kiddoo are mighty fine people and we regret to see them move away. They have enjoyed good health and have prospered fairly well in New Mexico. We suspect that they will miss the sunny climate of this section in Arkansas, for there will be times when they will not see the sun shine for probably a week or two at a time this winter. There is plenty of moisture on these occasions. An average of 56 inches is the amount of rainfall due to be received by the citizens of that state each year, and some years they get about that much in a few months time.

CLASSIFIED COLUMN

For Rent—The Dr. Greenlaw bungalow, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Mrs. Francis, owner.

I will pay 24 cents per pound for all clean fresh butter fat (not sweet) but fresh, delivered at my dairy on West Grand Avenue. W. F. Hollomon, Phone 106 F 31.

For Sale

One Reliance 30 Horse Power Engine for pumping, one five-inch American pump, one three horse power International portable engine for sawing or baling, with two good saws. Call or write M. L. Blackwelder, Dayton, N. M. (Day ranch)

For a Quick Sale,

to settle an estate, offer one of the best located properties in Artesia for less than one-half value. For particulars, address E. E. Hackett, Care Hotel Bates, Carlsbad, N. M.

Notice of Pending Suit.

In the District Court of Eddy County, New Mexico. No. 2032.

Martin F. Koelling, vs. August Kran, his heirs, all unknown heirs and persons, and unknown claimants of interest in the premises adverse to the plaintiff.

To the above styled defendants: You and each of you are hereby notified that the above styled plaintiff has filed a suit against you on the 18th day of August, 1914, in the District Court of Eddy County, New Mexico; that the objects of said suit is to quiet the title in the plaintiff to the East half of the West half of the Northeast quarter of Section 19 township 17, South range 26, East, N. M. P. M., in Eddy County, New Mexico, and to reform the description in a certain deed from August Kran to Isaac Ebersole which said deed is under date of February 26, 1907;

And that unless you appear and answer said cause on or before October 24, 1914, judgment will be rendered against you by default.

Dabney & Thorpe of Altus, Oklahoma, and John O. Douglas of Artesia, New Mexico, are attorneys for Plaintiff.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this the 13th day of August, 1914.

A. R. O'QUINN, Clerk of the District Court. (seal.) 8-21 9-11

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court of Eddy County, New Mexico. No. 1919.

G. U. McCrary, Plaintiff, vs. Sadie M. Esteb, formerly Sadie M. Dooley, Defendant.

Whereas, in the above entitled cause, a judgment and decree was duly rendered by Hon. Grant A. Richardson, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District within and for the county of Eddy, state of New Mexico, on the 13th day of June, 1914; said judgment and decree being of record in the office of the County Clerk of said county; said judgment and decree being in favor of G. U. McCrary, plaintiff, and against Sadie M. Esteb, formerly Sadie M. Dooley, defendant, for the sum of Ninety and 44/100 Dollars, together with six per cent interest thereon from said 10th day of June, 1914, and for cost of suit, and for the foreclosure of plaintiff's attachment lien acquired by him on the date of his filing his Lis Pendens in this suit, upon all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following described lands and premises, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate, lying and being in the county of Eddy, state of New Mexico, to wit:

The Northeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section 21, in Township 23 South of Range 28 East, N. M. P. M., together with the water rights thereto belonging.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that on the 22nd day of August, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m. on said date, at the front door of the Court House in Carlsbad, Eddy county, New Mexico, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the estate, right title and interest which the above named defendant owned on the date Lis Pendens was filed in this suit, as aforesaid, or at any time thereafter, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and decree, and cost of making this sale, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Signed and dated at Carlsbad, New Mexico, this 16th day of July, 1914. M. C. STEWART, Sheriff of Eddy County, New Mexico. 7-17 8-7

Department of the Interior

United States Land Office, Roswell, New Mexico.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, by virtue of Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1898, and June 20, 1910, and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described land:

List No. 2085. Serial No. 028769. NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 10, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 20 T. 15 S. R. 28 E.; SE 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 31 T. 15 S. R. 29 East; SE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 15, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 35 T. 16 S. R. 28 East; E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 25 T. 17 S. R. 27 East; Lot 3 Section 4, E 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 15, NE 1/4 Section 19 T. 17 South, Range 28 E., N. M. Mer. 599.54 acres.

List No. 2086. Serial No. 028770. W 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 13, SW 1/4 Section 21 T. 17 S. R. 28 East, N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 2087. Serial No. 028771. SE 1/4 Section 21, W 1/2 NW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 22, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 23, N 1/2 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 24 T. 17 S. R. 28 East, N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 2088. Serial No. 028772. SE 1/4 NE 1/4 W 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 24, N 1/2 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 25 T. 17 S. Range 28 East, N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 2089. Serial Number 028773. SE 1/4 NE 1/4 W 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 25, N 1/2 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 26 T. 17 S. R. 28 East, N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 2090. Serial No. 028774. SE 1/4 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 S 1/2 Section 26, SW 1/4 NE 1/4 N 1/2 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 27 T. 17 South, Range 28 East, N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 2091. Serial number 028775. SE 1/4 NW 1/4 S 1/2 Section 27, SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 28 T. 17 South, Range 28 East, N. M. Mer. 590 acres.

List No. 2092. Serial number 028776. W 1/2 SE 1/4 SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 28, NE 1/4 E 1/2 NW 1/4 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 31 T. 17 S. R. 28 East, N. M. Mer. 570.93 acres.

List No. 2093. Serial number 028777. SE 1/4 Section 31, N 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 33 T. 17 South, Range 28 East, N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 2094. Serial number 028778. SE 1/4 Section 33, N 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 34 T. 17 South, Range 28 East, N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 2095. Serial number 028779. SE 1/4 Section 34, N 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 35 T. 17 South, Range 28 East, N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 2096. Serial number 028780. SE 1/4 Section 35, T. 17 South, N 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 1 T. 18 South, Range 28 East, N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 2097. Serial number 028781. SE 1/4 Section 1, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 3 T. 18 South, Range 28 East, N. M. Mer. 400.40 acres.

List No. 2098. Serial number 028782. S 1/2 NW 1/4 S 1/2 Section 3 T. 18 South, Range 28 East, N. M. Mer. 400 acres.

List No. 2099. Serial number 028783. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S 1/2 NE 1/4 S 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 4, Lot 1 Section 5 T. 18 S. Range 28 East, N. M. Mer. 360.72 acres.

List No. 2100. Serial number 028784. Lots 2, 3, 4, S 1/2 NE 1/4 S 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 5, Lots 1, 2 Section 6 T. 18 S. Range 28 East, N. M. Mer. 360.94 acres.

List No. 2101. Serial number 028785. Lots 3, 4, 5, SE 1/4 NW 1/4 S 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 6, SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 7 T. 18 South, Range 28 East, N. M. Mer. 407.62 acres.

Protests or contests against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office during the period of publication hereof, or any time thereafter, and before final approval and certificate.

Emmett Patton, Register.



**Webster
Conservatory
of Music**

James Richard Webster,
Director.

Pupil of Dr. Hermann Poehlmann and Gustav Mehner, Dresden, Germany, also Sig. Riccardo Ricci, New York.

Piano, Organ, Violin, Voice Culture, Teacher's Instruction, Theory, Harmony, Ensemble, Forms, etc.

Fifth Year in Artesia.

Four years of grand success but the session of 1914-15 will be better than ever.

2 Post-Graduates with DeGree.
Bachelor of Music (Mus. B.)
Mrs. Theo. Close, Lake Arthur, N. M.
Miss Edna Horrall, Artesia, N. M.

5 Graduates in Piano, Seniors
Miss Grace McCreary, Artesia, N. M.
Mrs. Dr. M. M. Inman, " "
Miss Esther James, Hagerman, N. M.
Miss Henry Ball, Artesia, " "
Miss Melba Green, " "

Post-Graduate, Junior
Miss Effie Mae Turner, Artesia, N. M.

7 Second Teachers Course, Juniors
Miss Sallie Runyan, Artesia, N. M.
" Ruth Inman, " "
" Jane Traylor, " "
" Hazel Cleveland, " "
" Nora Stephens, " "
Mrs. W. G. Ragsdale and Miss Ruby Ringo will make both Sophomore and Junior.

7 First Teacher's Course, Sophomore

Miss Leola Turner, Artesia, N. M.
Miss Kathleen Turner, Artesia, N. M.
Miss Esther Morgan, Artesia, N. M.
Miss Ava Tarylor, Artesia, N. M.
Miss Halcyon Traylor, Artesia, N. M.
Miss Jennie Williams, Artesia, N. M.
Miss Hazel Nickey, Artesia, N. M.
Miss Myrtle Jones, Artesia, N. M.
Miss Lydia Klopheinstein, Artesia, N. M.

First Teacher's Course, Violin
Miss Margaret Maldin, Artesia, N. M.
Mr. Merle Roady, Artesia, N. M.

First Teacher's Course, Voice
Mrs. H. C. Lawyer, Artesia, N. M.
Mrs. J. E. Hogue, Artesia, N. M.

We will need 23 Model Students in Piano, 2 in Violin, 2 in Voice.

We expect to have 3 Orchestras: A girl's Orchestra—exclusively. A beginners Orchestra and the Conservatory Orchestra.

Students are coming in Fast. We never had better prospects, Therefore,
"WE ARE NOT SORRY WE LOCATED IN ARTESIA."

Fall Term begins Tuesday, 1st day of September.

HAPPY HOUR CLUB.

The Happy Hour Club met August 19th with Mrs. Plecker with twelve ladies present. The afternoon was pleasantly spent, a short program was rendered. Resitations by some of the young ladies and a solo by Mrs. Green which was much enjoyed by all. Dainty refreshments were served and also enjoyed. The club will meet Sept. 2nd with Mrs. R. L. Speck.

Maize Heads for Sale.

Will deliver in ton lots in Artesia or at farm 7 miles southwest of Lake Arthur. Call on or write to G. W. O'Bannon. 8-14 8-28

Artesia Realty Co.

Artesia, N. M.

We want to list your property for sale or exchange. A specialty made in exchanges. We cooperate with men in New Mexico Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois. Let us know what you want and we will try and please you.

In the Probate Court, Eddy County, New Mexico.

No. 276.
In the Matter of the Estate of Bertha May Addington, a Minor.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given to those who may be concerned in the estate of Bertha May Addington, W.F. Schwartz, guardian of the said estate and the person of the said Bertha May Addington, that the said W. F. Schwartz has resigned the guardianship of the said person and estate of Bertha May Addington and has filed herein his final report of his official acts in the said estate; and that the 8th day of September, A. D., 1914, has been set by the Court as the day for hearing any objections there may be to the said final report and final settlement of the said W. F. Schwartz, as guardian.

Witness, my hand and the seal of the Probate Court in and for Eddy County, New Mexico, this the 5th day of August 1914.
A. R. O'Quinn, Probate Clerk.

**The First National Bank
At Artesia**

In the State of New Mexico, at the close of business, June 30th, 1914.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$150,065.66
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	720.29
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc	510.00
Banking house, Furniture and Fixtures	10,000.00
Other Real Estate owned	1,667.68
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	16,052.30
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies and Savings Banks	96.95
Due from approved reserve agents	11,524.28
Checks and other Cash Items	531.55
Notes of other Nat'l Banks	1,020.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents	382.15
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie	\$11,579.50
Legal-tender notes 4,057.00	15,636.50
Redemption fund with U.S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,500.00
Total	\$200,707.66

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	322.33
Reserved for Taxes	1,778.94
National Bank Notes outstanding	50,000.00
Due to other National Banks	6,340.56
Dividends unpaid	2,600.00
Individual deposits subject to check	117,224.67
Time certificates of deposit payable within 30 days	4,529.99
Time certificates of deposit payable after 30 days or longer	15,472.38
Certified checks	280.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,158.49
Total	\$200,707.66

State of New Mexico, ss: County of Eddy.

I, J. E. Robertson, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. E. Robertson, Cashier, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of August, 1914.

Arthur O. Keinath, Notary Public. My commission expires Nov. 12th, 1917.

Correct—Attest:
H. C. Rohrbough,
J. T. Collins,
Albert Blake,
Directors

The Advocate is giving you several columns of news of the war each week. This service is secured by fast express from Denver, arriving here Thursday evening and we send out on Friday morning on rural route

**We carry Everything in the
Drug Line.
Prescriptions Carefully and
correctly filled.**

Now is the time to use those Nyal preparations that keep your complexion clear and free from freckles and blemishes.

**Mann Drug Co.
The Nyal Store**

Red Star Flour

You have used this flour and know what it is. Every sack guaranteed.

Cash Grocery

Phone 18
Our motto: "Quality and Service"

**COAL AND COLD
Freezing Weather**

If you want to
get ready see

**E. B. Bullock
Feed, Flour, Coal and Seeds.**

During July and August it isn't very pleasant to face the task of stove heated irons. As a matter of fact they are annoying. As soon as you begin to use an Electric Iron the real hardship of ironing day disappears.

Hot Point Electric Irons

become hot without heating the air. They save you the usual steps from ironing board to stove. You iron straight ahead with the same iron until your work is done. The iron is ready for use a few minutes after you turn the switch and will not cool off until its task is finished.

Pecos Valley Gas & Electric Company

The Land of Broken Promises

A Stirring Story of the Mexican Revolution

By DANE COOLIDGE
Author of
"The Fighting Fool"
"The Texican," Etc.
Illustrations by Don J. Lavin

(Copyright, 1914, by Frank A. Munsey)

SYNOPSIS.

Bud Hooker and Phil De Lancy are forced, owing to a revolution in Mexico, to give up their mining claim and return to the United States. In the border town of Gadsden Bud meets Henry Kruger, a wealthy miner, who makes him a proposition to return to Mexico to acquire title to a very rich mine which Kruger had blown up when he found he had been cheated out of the title by one Aragon. The Mexican had spent a large sum in an unsuccessful attempt to relocate the vein and then had allowed the land to revert for taxes. Hooker and De Lancy start for the mine. They arrive at Fortuna near where the mine known as the Eagle Tail is located, and get information about Aragon and a Mexican named Cruz Mendez who is friendly to Kruger.

CHAPTER VI—Continued.

"Que busca?" the one-eyed one finally inquired; "what are you looking for?"
And when Phil oracularly answered, "Gold!" the old man made a motion to the boy to go on and sat down on a neighboring rock.
"Do you want to buy a prospect?" he asked, and Bud glanced up at him grimly.
"We find our own prospects," answered Phil.
"But I know of a very rich prospect," protested Mendez; "very rich!" He shrilled his voice to express how rich it was.
"Yes?" observed Phil; "then why don't you dig the gold out? But, as for us, we find our own mines. That is our business."
"Seguro!" nodded Mendez, glancing at their outfit approvingly. "But I am a poor man—very poor—I cannot denounce the mine. So I wait for some rich American to come and buy it. I have a friend—a very rich man—in Gadsden, but he will not come; so I will sell it to you."
"Did you get that, Bud?" jested Phil in English. "The old man here thinks we're rich Americans and he wants to sell us a mine."
Bud laughed silently at this, and Mr. Mendez, his hopes somewhat blasted by their levity, began to boast of his find, giving the history of the Eagle Tail with much circumstantiality and explaining that it was a lost padre mine.
"Sure," observed Phil, going back to his horse and picking up the bridle, "that's what they all say. They're all lost padre mines, and you can see them from the door of the church. Come on, Bud, let's go!"
"And so you could this?" cried Mendez, running along after them as they rode slowly down the canyon, "from the old church that was washed away by the flood! This is the very mine where the padres dug out all their gold! Are you going up this way? Come, then, and I will show you—the very place, except that the American ruined it with a blast!"
He tagged along after them, wheedling and protesting while they bantered him about his mine, until they finally came to the place—the ruins of the Eagle Tail.
It lay spraddled out along the hillside, a series of gopher-holes, dumps and abandoned workings, looking more like a badly managed stone quarry than a relic of padre days. Kruger's magazine of giant powder, exploded in one big blast, had destroyed all traces of his mine, besides starting an avalanche of loose shale that had poured down and filled the pocket.
Added to this, Aragon and his men had rooted around in the debris in search of the vein, and the story of their inefficient work was told by great piles of loose rock stacked up beside caved-in trenches and a series of timid tunnels driven into the neighboring ridges.
Under the circumstances it would certainly call for a mining engineer to locate the lost lead, and De Lancy looked it over thoughtfully as he began to figure on the work to be done. Undoubtedly there was a mine there—and the remains of an old Spanish smelter down the creek showed that the ground had once been very rich—but if Kruger had not told him in advance he would have passed up the job in a minute.
"Well," he said, turning coldly upon the fawning Mendez, who was all curves in his desire to please, "where is your prospect?"
"Aqui, senior!" replied the Mexican, pointing to the despoiled rock slide.
"Here it was that the American Crooka had his mine—rich with gold—much gold!"
He shrilled his voice emphatically, and De Lancy shrilled his in reply.
"Here?" he exclaimed, gazing blankly at the hillside, and then he broke into a laugh. "All right, my friend," he said, giving Bud a facetious wink; "how much do you want for this prospect?"
"Four hundred dollars," answered Mendez in a tone at once hopeful and apologetic. "It is very rich. Senior Crooka shipped some ore that was full of gold. I packed it out for him on my burros; but, I am sorry, I have no piece of it!"
"Yes," responded De Lancy, "I am sorry, too. So, of course, we cannot buy the prospect since you have no ore to show; but I am glad for this, Senior Mendez," he continued with a kindly smile; "it shows that you are

an honest man, or you would have stolen a piece of ore from the sacks. So show us now where the gold was found, the nearest that you can remember, and perhaps, if we think we can find it, we will pay you to denounce the claim for us."

At this the one good eye of Cruz Mendez lighted up with a great hope and, skipping lightly over the rock piles with his sandaled feet, he ran to a certain spot, locating it by looking across the canyon and up and down the creek.

"Here, senores," he pronounced, "is where the mouth of the old tunnel came out. Standing inside it I could see that tree over there, and looking down the river I could just see the smelter around the point. So, then, the gold must be in there." He pointed toward the hill.

"Surely," said De Lancy; "but where?"

The old Mexican shrugged his shoulders deprecatingly.
"I do not know, senior," he answered; "but if you wish to dig I will denounce the claim for you."

"For how much?" inquired De Lancy guardedly.

"For one hundred dollars," answered Mendez, and to his delight the American seemed to be considering it. He walked back and forth across the slide, picking up rocks and looking at them, dropping down into the futile trenches of Aragon, and frowning with studious thought. His partner, however, sat listlessly on a boulder and tested the action of his six-shooter.

"Listen, my friend," said De Lancy, coming back and pointing his finger impressively. "If I should find the ledge the one hundred dollars would be nothing to me, sabe? And if I should spend all my money for nothing it would be but one hundred dollars more. But listen! I have known some false Mexicans who, when an American paid them to denounce a mine, took advantage of his kindness and refused to give it over. Or, if it turned out to

be rich, they pulled a long face and claimed that they ought to be paid more. Now if—"
"Ah, no, senior!" clamored Mendez, holding up his hand in protest; "I am a poor man, but I am honest. Only give me the hundred dollars—"
"Not a dollar do you get!" cried De Lancy sternly; "not a dollar—until you turn over the concession to the mine. And if you play us false"—he paused impressively—"cuidado, hombre—look out!"

Once more Cruz Mendez protested his honesty and his fidelity to any trust, but De Lancy silenced him impatiently.
"Enough, hombre!" he said. "Words are nothing to us. Do you see my friend over there?" He pointed to Bud, who, huge and dominating against the sky line, sat toying with his pistol. "Buen!" He is a cowboy, sabe? A Texan! You know the Tejanos, eh? They do not like Mexicans. But my friend there, he likes Mexicans—when they are honest. If not—no! H-y, Bud," he called in English, "what would you do to this fellow if he beat us out of the mine?"

Bud turned upon them with a slow, good-natured smile.
"Oh, nothing much," he answered, putting up his gun; and the deep rumble of his voice struck fear into the old man's heart.
Phil laughed and looked grimly at Mendez while he delivered his ultimatum.
"Very well, my friend," he said. "We will stay and look at this mine. If we think it is good we will take you to the mining agent and get a permit to dig. For sixty days we will dig, and if we find nothing we will pay you fifty dollars, anyway. If we find the ledge we will give you a hundred dollars. All right!"

"Si, senior, si, senior!" cried Mendez, "one hundred dollars!"
"When you give us the papers!" warned Phil. "But remember—be

careful! The Americans do not like men who talk. And come to the hotel at Fortuna tomorrow—then we will let you know."

"And you will buy the mine?" begged Mendez, backing off with his hat in his hand.

"Perhaps," answered De Lancy. "We will tell you tomorrow."
"Buen!" bowed Mendez; "and many thanks!"

"It is nothing," replied De Lancy politely, and then with a crooked smile he gazed after the old man as he went hurrying off down the canyon.

"Well," he observed, "I guess we've got Mr. Mendez started just about right—what? Now if we can keep him without the price of a drink until we get our papers we stand a chance to win."
"That's right," said Bud; "but I wish he had two good eyes. I knowed a one-eyed Mex up in Arizona and he was sure a thieving son of a goat."

There are doubtless many philanthropists in the Back Bay regions of Boston who would consider the whipsawing of Cruz Mendez a very reprehensible act. And one hundred dollars Mex was certainly a very small reward for the service that he was to perform.

But Bud and Phil were not traveling for any particular uplift society, and one hundred pesos was a lot of money to Cruz Mendez. More than that, if they had offered him a thousand dollars for the same service he would have got avaricious and demanded ten thousand.

He came to the hotel very early the next morning and lingered around an hour or so, waiting for the American gentleman to arise and tell him his fate. A hundred dollars would buy everything that he could think of, including a quantity of mescal. His throat dried at the thought of it.

Then the gentlemen appeared and asked him many questions—whether he was married according to law, whether his wife would sign the papers with him, and if he believed in a hereafter for those who played false with Americans. Having answered all these in the affirmative, he was taken to the agente mineral, and, after signing his name—his one feat in penmanship—to several imposing documents, he was given the precious permit.

Then there was another trip to the grounds with a surveyor, to make report that the claim was actually vacant, and Mendez went back to his normal duties as a packer.

In return for this service as a dummy locator, and to keep him under their eye, the Americans engaged El Tuerto, the one-eyed, to pack out a few tools and supplies for them; and then, to keep him busy, they employed him further to build a stone house.

CHAPTER VII.

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All these activities were, of course, not lost on Don Cipriano Aragon y Tres Palacios, since, by a crafty arrangement of fences, he had made it impossible for anyone to reach the lower country without passing through the crooked street of Old Fortuna.

During the first and the second trip of the strange Americans he kept within his dignity, hoping perhaps that they would stop at his store, where they could be engaged in conversation; but upon their return from a third trip, after Cruz Mendez had gone through with their supplies, he cast his proud Spanish reserve to the winds and laylaid them on the street.

"Buenos tardes, senores," he saluted, as they rode past his store, and then, seeing that they did not break their gait, he held up his hand for them to stop.

"Excuse me, gentlemen," he said, speaking genially but with an affected Spanish lisp. "I have seen you ride past several times—are you working for the big company up at New Fortuna?"

"No, senior," answered De Lancy courteously, "we are working for ourselves."

"Good!" responded Aragon with fatherly approval; "it is better so. And are you looking at mines?"

"Yes," said De Lancy non-committally; "we are looking at mines."

"That is good, too," observed Aragon; "and I wish you well, but since you are strangers to this country and perhaps do not know the people as well as some, I desire to warn you against that one-eyed man, Cruz Mendez, with whom I have seen you riding. He is a worthless fellow—a very peña Mexican, one who has nothing—and yet he is always seeking to impose upon strangers by selling them old mines which have no value."

"I have no desire to speak ill of my neighbors, but since he has moved into the brush house up the river I have lost several fine little pigs; and his eye, as I know, was torn from his head as he was chasing another man's cow. I have not suffered him on my ranch for years, for he is such a thief, and yet he has the effrontery to represent himself to strangers as a poor but honest man. I hope that he has not imposed upon you in any way?"

"No; not at all, thank you," responded De Lancy, as Bud raised his bridle reins to go. "We hired him to pack out our tools and supplies and he has done it very reasonably. But many thanks, sir, for your warning. Adios!"

He touched his hat and waved his hand in parting, and Bud grinned as he settled down to a trot.

"You can't help palavering 'em, can you, Phil?" he said. "No matter what you think about 'em, you got to be polite, haven't you? Well, that's the way you get drawn in—next time you go by now the old man will pump you dry—you see. No, sir, the only way to get along with these Mexicans is not to have a thing to do with 'em. No savvy—that's my motto!"

"Well, muchas gracias is mine," answered Bud.

served De Lancy. "It doesn't cost anything, and it buys a whole lot."
"Sure," agreed Bud; "but we ain't buying nothing from him—he's the one particular hombre we want to steer clear of, and keep him guessing as long as we can. That's my view of it, pardner."

"Oh, that's all right," laughed De Lancy, "he won't get anything out of me—that is, nothing but a bunch of hot air. Say, he's a shrewd-looking old guinea, isn't he? Did you notice that game eye? He kept it kind of drooped, almost shut, until he came to the point—and then he opened it up real fierce. Reminds me of a big fighting owl waking up in the daytime. But you just watch me handle him, and if I don't fool the old boy at every turn it'll be because I run out of bull."

"Well, you can hand him the bull if you want to," grumbled Bud, "but the first time you give anything away I'm going to pick such a row with the old cuss that we'll have to make a new trail to get by. So leave 'im alone, if you ever expect to see that girl!"

A close association with Phil De Lancy had left Bud not unaware of his special weaknesses, and Phil was undoubtedly romantic. Given a barred and silent house, shut off from the street by whitened walls and a veranda screened with flowers, and the queuing eyes of Mr. De Lancy would turn to those barred windows as certainly as the needle seeks the pole.

On every trip, coming and going, he had condescended to the Aragon house from the vine-covered corridor in front of the walled-in summer garden behind, hoping to surprise a view of the beautiful daughter of the house. And unless rumor and Don Juan were at fault, she was indeed worthy of his solicitude—a gay and sprightly creature, brown-eyed like her mother and with the same glorious chestnut hair.

Already those dark, mischievous eyes had been busy and, at the last big dance at Fortuna, she had set many heads awirl. Twice within two years her father, in a rage, had sent her away to school in order to break off some ill-considered love affair; and now a battle royal was being waged between Manuel del Rey, the dashing captain of the rurales stationed at Fortuna, and Felix Luna, son of a rich hacienda down in the hot country, for the honor of her hand.

What more romantic, then, than that a handsome American, stopping gracefully into the breach, should keep the haughty lovers from slaying each other by bearing off the prize himself?

So reasoned Philip De Lancy, musing upon the ease with which he could act the part; but for prudential purposes he said nothing of his vaunting ambitions, knowing full well that he would receive an active veto from Bud.

For, while De Lancy did most of the talking, and a great deal of the thinking for the partnership, Hooker was not lacking in positive opinions; and upon sufficient occasion he would express himself, though often with more force than delicacy. Therefore, upon this unexpected sally about the girl, Phil changed the subject abruptly and said no more of Aragon or the hopes within his heart.

It was not so easy, however, to avoid Aragon, for that gentleman had apparently taken the pains to inform himself as to the place where they were at work, and he was waiting for them in the morning with a frown as black as a thunder cloud.

"He's on!" muttered Phil, as they drew near enough to see his face. "What shall we do?"

"Do nothing," growled Bud through his teeth; "you just let me do the talking!"

He maneuvered his horse adroitly and, with a skilful turn, cut in between his partner and Aragon.

"S dias," he greeted, gazing down in burly defiance at the militant Aragon; and at the same moment he gave De Lancy's horse a furtive touch with his spur.

"Buenos dias, senores!" returned Aragon, striding forward to intercept them; but as neither of the Americans looked back, he was left standing in the middle of the street.

"That's the way to handle 'im," observed Hooker, as they trotted briskly down the lane. "Leave 'im to me!"

"It'll only make him mad," objected De Lancy crossly. "What do you want to do that for?"

"He's mad already," answered Bud. "I want to quarrel with him, so he can't ask us any questions. Get him so mad he won't talk—then it'll be a fair fight and none of this snake-in-the-grass business."

"Yes, but don't put it on him," protested De Lancy. "Let him be friendly for a while, if he wants to."

"Can't be friends," said Bud laconically; "we jumped his claim."

"Maybe he doesn't want it," suggested Phil hopefully. "He's dropped a lot of money on it."

"You bet he wants it," returned Hooker, with conviction. "I'm going to camp out there—the old boy is liable to jump us."

"Aw, you're crazy, Bud!" cried Phil; but Hooker only smiled.

"You know what happened to Kruger," he answered. "I'll tell you what we got to keep our eye open around here."

They rode on to the mine, which was only about five miles from Fortuna, without discussing the matter further; for, while Phil had generally been the leader, in this particular case Kruger had put Bud in charge, and he seemed determined to have his way so far as Aragon was concerned. In the ordering of supplies and the laying out of development work he deferred to Phil in everything, but for tactics he preferred his own judgment.

It was by instinct rather than reason that he chose to fight, and people

who follow their instincts are hard to change. So they put in the day in making careful measurements, according to the memoranda that Kruger had given them; having satisfied themselves as to the approximate locality of the lost vein, they turned back again toward town with their heads full of cunning schemes.

Since it was the pleasure of the Senior Aragon to make war on all who entered his preserves, they checked any attempt on his part to locate the lead by driving stakes to the north of their ledge; and, still further to throw him off, they decided to mark time for a while by doing dead work on a cut. Such an approach would be needed to reach the mouth of their tunnel.

At the same time it would give steady employment to Mendez and keep him under their eye, and as soon as Aragon showed his hand they could



"By What Right Do You Take Possession of My Mine?"

make out their final papers in peace and send them to the City of Mexico.

And not until those final papers were recorded and the transfer duly made would they so much as stick a pick into the hillsides or show a lump of quartz.

But for a Spanish gentleman, supposed to be all supple curves and sinuous advance, Don Cipriano turned out somewhat of a surprise, for when they rode back through his narrow street again he met them squarely in the road and called them to a halt.

"By what right, gentlemen," he demanded in a voice tremulous with rage—"by what right do you take possession of my mine, upon which I have paid the taxes all these years, and conspire with that rogue, Cruz Mendez, to cheat me out of it? It is mine, I tell you, no matter what the agente mineral may say, and—"

"Your mine, nothing!" broke in Hooker scornfully, speaking in the ungrammatical border-Mexican of the cowboys. "We meet one Mexican—he shows us the mine—that is all. The expert of the mining agent says it is vacant—we take it. Stawano!"

He waved the matter aside with masterful indifference, and Aragon burst into a torrent of excited Spanish.

"Very likely, very likely," commented Bud dryly, without listening to a word: "si, senior, yo pienso!"

A wave of fury swept over the Spaniard's face at this gibe and he turned suddenly to De Lancy.

"Senior," he said, "you seem to be a gentleman. Perhaps you will listen to me. This mine upon which you are working is mine. I have held it for years, seeking for the lost vein of the old padres. Then the rebels came sweeping through the land. They stole my horses, they drove off my cattle, they frightened my workmen from the mine. I was compelled to flee—myself and my family—to keep from being held for ransom. Now you do me the great injustice to seize my mine!"

"Ah, no, senior," protested De Lancy, waving his finger politely for silence, "you are mistaken. We have inquired about this mine and it has been vacant for some time. There is no vein—no gold. Anyone who wished could take it. While we were prospecting we met this poor one-eyed man and he has taken out a permit to explore it. So we are going to dig—that is all."

"But, senior!" burst out Aragon—and he voiced his rabid protests again, while sudden faces appeared in the windows and wide-eyed peons stood gawking in a crowd. But De Lancy was equally firm, though he glimpsed for the first time the adorable face of La Gracia as she stared at him from behind the bars.

"No, senior," he said, "you are mistaken. The land was declared forfeit for non-payment of taxes by the minister of Fomento and thrown open for location. We have located it—that is all."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Ruskin on Traveling.
To any person who has all his senses about him, a quiet walk, over not more than ten or twelve miles of road a day, is the most amusing of all traveling; and all traveling becomes dull in exact proportion to its rapidity. Going by railroad I do not consider as traveling at all; it is merely "being sent" to a place, and very little different from becoming a parcel—Ruskin.

Diplomacy or Dishonesty?
Commend a fool for his wit, or a knave for his honesty, and he will receive you into his bosom.—Fielding.

Mammoth Cave on Cave Creek.

One of the scenic resources of Arizona of which little is known is the mammoth cave on Cave creek in the Chiricahua mountains northeast of Douglas. It is only a few miles from the border land automobile road and with a little effort can be made a great attraction for that highway. It is said this cavern has never been fully explored and is believed to be as large and in all probability equally as interesting as the Mammoth cave of Kentucky.

Continuous Performance.

Corn on the cob
Is haply here,
And so I grin
From ear to ear.

Gravediggers in German Army.

Brussels.—The German army is the only one engaged in the European war having a special corps of gravediggers accompanying the troops in the field. The grave-digging corps was formed during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. All German soldiers wear around their necks a label bearing their name, rank and regiment.

\$16,000,000 in Emergency Cash.

San Francisco.—Sixteen million dollars in the new emergency currency, authorized by the Vreeland-Aldrich act, is now in the subtreasury here, and more will arrive. Applications to date total only \$3,300,000, and William J. McGee, assistant United States treasurer here, said that the Pacific coast seems to be in such sound financial condition that he does not expect much further demand.

SALIDA GUNNISON HIGHWAY.

Road Over Cochotopa Pass to Open New State Highway.

Denver.—Construction work on the new link in the Salida-Gunnison highway leading over Cochotopa Pass is nearing completion, reports the road engineer of the forest service upon his return to Denver headquarters. The road crew at work on a strip eight and a half miles in length over the pass is making excellent progress, and with favorable weather conditions should finish the road before winter sets in. This new link, covering a distance of sixteen miles, is a co-operative project between Saguache county and the forest service, each party sharing equally the cost of construction. Work was begun last year, at which time three miles was put through, outside of the boundary of the Cochotopa forest by the county commissioners, and four and a half miles was built inside the forest under the supervision of the forest officers.

According to the road engineer, this strip is a double track roadbed and follows a natural water grade, on a southern exposure, through the forest, thus eliminating any need for large bridges. The average maximum grade is but six per cent, of which there is not more than three miles in the aggregate, the remaining portion of the road consisting of easy grades. By reason of the low elevation, absence of steep grades, and the open country through which it passes, it is expected that the Cochotopa Pass road will form one of the best and most traveled state highways across the continental divide.

Good is no good, but if it be spend; God giveth good for no other end.—Spencer.

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THAT COVER THE WEEK'S
EVENTS.

OF MOST INTEREST

KEEPING THE READER POSTED
ON MOST IMPORTANT
CURRENT TOPICS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
WESTERN.

William H. Warren, former president of the Chicago board of trade, died at his home in Chicago.

Four Americans and twelve Mexicans were killed at Globe, Ariz., in a number of clashes between Americans and Mexicans.

Clearance papers were refused the steamer Mazatlan Saturday at San Francisco by order of the Treasury Department at Washington.

Two transatlantic liners brought from Europe into the New York port more than 1,500 passengers, of whom several hundred were American war zone refugees.

David D. Shelby, judge of the United States Court of Appeals, died at a Huntsville, Ala., infirmary, aged sixty-seven. He was appointed to the Court of Appeals in 1899 by President McKinley.

Twelve Pullman passengers were injured two seriously, when Rock Island train No. 45, bound from Memphis to Hot Springs, was wrecked at Gallows station, seven miles east of Little Rock, Ark.

Alva Goldsby, nineteen, shot and killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. U. G. Meyers, fatally wounded his wife and then killed himself. The tragedy was at Drumwright, an oil town, fifty miles from Tulsa, Okla.

The frequency and violence of eruptions from Lassen peak near Redding, Cal., have again cleared the mountain of sightseers. The twenty-seventh eruption belched forth a column of ash-laden steam to a height of 7,000 feet.

Orville Wright and Lieutenant Whiting of the United States navy, who is at Dayton studying Wright hydroplanes, had narrow escapes from death by drowning when their machine broke and they were precipitated into the waters of the Miami river.

With the filing of probate of the will of William S. O'Brien, general foreman of the Homestead mine, who died at Lead, S. D., two weeks ago, nearly \$40,000 is left to his three daughters to divide equally, Ida, Flora and Elizabeth. O'Brien was a pioneer miner of the Lead section.

WASHINGTON.

Parcel post exhibits will be a feature at county fairs throughout the country this fall.

Senator Hitchcock introduced a bill to prohibit the sale in this country of bonds of foreign countries engaged in war.

A sharp earthquake disturbance 1,200 miles from Washington was recorded on the seismograph of Georgetown university Saturday.

A dispatch from London states that Algernon Trevor Sutton of Carthage, Mo., committed suicide by hanging himself. His act was the result of depression over the difficulty of cashing letters of credit.

Secretary Lane believes that the effect of the European war will be a direct benefit to the American people in making them realize to a greater extent the value of their mineral resources. "It is entirely possible," he declared, "to so utilize these resources and expand our industries that the label, 'Made in America,' will become familiar to our own and foreign markets."

Forty British and American workmen were killed in the collapse of the new concrete customs house at Ceiba, Honduras, according to a dispatch to the State Department.

A resolution to develop information on which to propose a federal inheritance tax was introduced in the House by Progressive Leader Murdock. It declares that 2,000 men control incomes aggregating more than that of the government.

Brigadier General Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate general of the army, to whom a request of the Red Cross for army surgeons for service in Europe was referred, rendered an adverse opinion as to the legality of such assignments.

Congress passed the emergency shipping bill, which will authorize the President to admit foreign-built ships to American registry, so that commercial fleets may sail the seas under protection of the American flag while belligerents of Europe are at war and scouring the ocean for prizes.

More than one million bushels of American wheat are on the way to Switzerland in British bottoms, the shipment of three cargoes having been arranged by Dr. Charles Paul Hubscher, charge of the legation at Washington.

SPORT.

Club	Won	Lost	Per. Cent.
St. Louis City	73	47	.606
Denver	74	63	.541
St. Joseph	73	63	.537
Des Moines	63	64	.492
Lincoln	61	64	.488
Omaha	56	70	.444
Topeka	52	74	.407
Wichita	49	76	.393

Pueblo police claim they are offered to win a majority of the prizes going by prominent merchants for the ball game with the Colorado Springs police at the State Fair grounds at Pueblo, Colo., on Aug. 29.

Joe Tinker, manager of the Federal League Club, probably will not be able to play ball any more this season, according to a physician who examined him at Chicago to ascertain the extent of an injury he suffered in a collision.

Pueblo tennis players downed a team from the Gumaer Tennis Club of Florence in the Pueblo, Colo., courts, winning two singles and two doubles. Florence won in two single events and another match was stopped by rain.

Rocksand, the famous race horse of a decade ago, which died recently in Paris, was insured with Lloyd's for the sum of \$150,000. He was credited with winning close to \$250,000 during his turf career and many thousands of dollars in stud fees in later years.

Lawrence Bromfield, Colorado state golf champion. That is the title captured by the young Denver Country Club player when he pounded his little white pellet through a driving rain on the last lap of a 36-hole round for a decided victory over M. A. McLaughlin of Lakewood, banker, 3 up and 7, to journey at Denver.

GENERAL.

Directors of the Pittsburg Steel Company decided to defer the declaration of the dividend on preferred stock usually payable Sept. 1.

Customs house reports made public at New York show that imports since the beginning of the European war have decreased immensely.

The Austrian steamer Ida, 4,700 tons, which sailed from Trieste and Naples before war was declared, reached Montreal and was taken over by the marine department at Quebec as a war prize.

C. Hazeltine Bashor, husband of the former Mrs. Isaac E. Emerson, mother of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, is in a serious condition at Cambridge as a result of a gunshot wound in the head, supposed to have been self-inflicted.

Senator Hoke Smith was renominated by a large majority over former Gov. Joseph M. Brown for the long term in the United States Senate, according to practically complete returns from the Georgia state-wide Democratic primary.

A train from Lucerne, Switzerland, arrived at The Hague with 300 American refugees. They bring interesting stories regarding their experiences on the continent, and report that the utmost courtesy was extended to them throughout Germany.

Walter Lanfersiek, national secretary of the Socialist party, received a telegram at Chicago from William J. Bryan saying that the United States ambassador has reported there is no truth in the rumor that Carl Liebknecht, the German socialist, had been executed.

Heavy withdrawals from the bonded warehouses brought the custom house receipts nearly up to those of a normal day at New York, Friday. The total amount received at the collector's office was \$88,847.

Announcement was made by the director of the mint at Washington that more than 1,000,000 ounces of silver were shipped on the steamship Philadelphia, which left for England, and that spot silver is netting the seller over 53 1/2 cents an ounce in London. The shipment referred to was in addition to shipments of 800,000 ounces previously reported.

FOREIGN.

The American volunteer corps has up to date a total of 120 names on its rolls in Paris.

The governor has issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of sugar from Jamaica. It is explained that the product is required for imperial purposes.

After four days of terrific fighting in the neighborhood of Loenitz, near the northern Serbian boundary, 150,000 Austrian soldiers were put to rout by an equal number of Serbs.

It is reported that a food famine reigns in Paris. Chickens were sold Friday for \$3 apiece. Sandwiches were disposed of at \$1 each. Butter was \$1.25 a pound. Bread has gone to 30 cents a loaf.

Four German girls were arrested at Brussels on the charge of spying. Three spies, one a woman, apprehended at Louvain, have been shot. Three persons excited by the war news have gone insane.

At Gyongyos, Hungary, Eugene Goldschmidt, a noted millionaire banker and a nephew of Baron Rothschild, was shot and instantly killed by a Hungarian sentry. Goldschmidt did not understand Hungarian. He was piloting his automobile along the road en route to Budapest when he was halted. He kept on and the sentry shot him.

With the prospect of being united again in her former independence, all of Poland, including those portions under German and Austrian rule, has rallied to the support of the Czar.

FIRST STORY OF TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF GERMANS INTO BRUSSELS

[By Cable to the Chicago Tribune.]
Brussels.—The Germans entered Brussels Thursday without firing a shot.

Yielding to the dictates of reason and humanity, the civil government at the last moment disbanded the civil guard, which the Germans would not recognize. The soldiers and ordinary police were then entrusted with the maintenance of order.

After a day of wild panic and slumberous nights the citizens remained at their windows. Few sought their couches.

Cry "Here They Come."
The morning broke brilliantly. The city was astir early and on all lips were the words: "They are here," or "They are coming."

The "they" referred to were already outside the boundaries of the city in great force. The artillery was packed off on the road to Waterloo. Horse, foot, and sapper were packed deep on the Louvain and Tervuren roads.

An enterprising motorist came in with the information and the crowds in the busy centers immediately became calm.

Burgomaster Gives Up.
At eleven o'clock it was reported that an officer with a half a troop of hussars bearing white flags had halted outside the Louvain gate.

The burgomaster claimed for the citizens their rights under the laws of war regulating an unfortified capital. When roughly asked if he was prepared to surrender the city, with the threat that otherwise it would be bombarded, the burgomaster said he would do so. He also decided to remove his scarf of office.

The discussion was brief. When the burgomaster handed over his scarf it was handed back to him and he was thus entrusted for the time being with the civil control of the citizens. The Germans gave him plainly to understand that he would be held responsible for any overt act on the part of the populace against the Germans.

Triumphant March Begins.
From noon until two o'clock the crowds waited expectantly. Shortly after two o'clock the booming of cannon and later the sound of military music conveyed to the people of Brussels the intimation that the triumphant march of the enemy on the ancient city had begun.

On they came, preceded by a scouting party of uhlans, horse, foot, and artillery and sappers, with a sledge train complete.

A special feature of the procession was 100 motor cars in which quick firers were mounted. Every regiment and battery was headed by a band, horse or foot. Now came the drums and fife; now the blare of brass and soldiers singing "Die Wacht am Rhein" and "Deutschland über Alles."

Death Head Hussars There.
Along Chaussees de Louvain, past St. Josse and the botanical gardens, to the open space in front of the Gare du Nord, the usual lounging place of the three twaddlers of the city, swept the legions.

Among the cavalry were the famous Brunswick Death's Head Hussars and their companions on many bloody fields, the Zeiten hussars. But where was the glorious garb of the German troops, the cherry-colored uniforms of the horsemen, and the blue of the infantry? All is greenish, earth color gray. All the helmets are covered with gray. The guns are painted gray. Even the pontoon bridges are gray.

"To the quickest beat of the drums the Kaiser's men march to the great square, Charles Regier. Then at the whistling sound of the word of command—for the sonorous orders of the German officers seemed to have gone the way of the brilliant uniforms—the gray-clad ranks broke into the famous goose step, while the good people of Liege and Brussels gazed at the passing wonder with mouths agape.

Crowds Want Revenge.
At the railroad station the great procession defiled to the boulevards and thence marched to encamp on the heights of the city called Kocnelberg. It was truly a sight to have gladdened the eyes of the Kaiser, but on the sidewalks men were muttering beneath their breath:

"They'll not pass here on their way back. The allies will do for them." Many of the younger men in the great army seemed exhausted after the long forced march, but as a man staggered his comrades in the ranks held him up.

It was a great spectacle and an impressive one, but there are minor incidents that were of a less pleasant character.

Officers in Shackles.
Two Belgian officers, manacled and fastened to the leather stirrups of two uhlans, made a spectacle that caused a low murmur of resentment from the citizens. Instantly German horsemen backed their steeds into the closely packed ranks of the spectators, threatening them with uplifted swords and stilling the momentary revolt.

At one point of the march a lame hawker offered flowers for sale to the soldiers. As he held up his posies a captain of hussars, by a movement of his steed, sent the poor wretch sprawling and bleeding in the dust. Then from the crowd a French woman, her brute scolding fear, cried out: "You brute," so that all might hear.

Bear in Belgium Uniform.
There was one gross piece of profligacy, perpetrated by a gunner, who led

along a bear, evidently he put of his battery, which was dressed in the full regalia of Belgian general. The bear was evidently intended to represent the king. He touched his cocked hat at intervals to his keeper.

This particularly irritated the Belgians, but they wisely abstained from any overt manifestation or any unpleasant feature of behavior. The soldiers as they passed tore repeatedly at the national colors, which every Belgian lady now wears on her breast.

Refuse Gold in Payment.
A more pleasant incident was when a party of Uhlans clamored for admittance at a villa on the Louvain road. They disposed of a dozen bottles of wine and bread and meat. The non-commissioned officer in command asked what the charge was and offered some gold pieces in payment. The money was refused.

Near the steps of St. Gedeule a party of officers of high rank seated in a motor car, confiscated the stock of the news venders. After greedily scanning the sheets they burst into loud laughter.

March Forward for Hours.
Hour after hour, hour after hour, the Kaiser's legions marched into Brussels' streets and boulevards. Some regiments made a fine appearance. It was notably so in the case of the Sixty-sixth, Fourth and Twenty-sixth. Not one man of these regiments showed any sign of excessive fatigue after the grueling night of marching, and no doubt the order to break step was designedly given to impress the onlookers with the powers of resistance of the German soldiers.

The railway stations, the post office, and the town hall were at once closed. The national flag on the latter was pulled down and the German emblem hoisted in its place. Practically all the shops were closed and the blinds drawn on most of the windows.

What It Costs to Kill One Man in Modern Warfare

The cost of killing a man is obtained by dividing the total cost of a war to any of the belligerents by the number of men killed on the other side.

In 1870-1871 France spent \$400,000,000 in the actual expenses of the war. Repairing materials and giving succor to the victims of the war, expenses that are justly to be added cost another \$200,000,000. France paid \$1,000,000,000 as war indemnity, plus another \$400,000,000 in interest on the sum, loss of revenue, forced contributions by the enemy and upkeep of the German army of occupation. This third category of expenses, not being inevitable in all wars, cannot properly be included.

On a similar basis here are some facts about other wars:
Russo-Turkish war (1877-1878)—Turkey, \$400,000,000.
Russo-Japanese war (1905)—Russia, \$1,200,000,000.

The number of men killed or who died of wounds in these wars were:
Franco-Prussian war—Germans, 28,600.
Russo-Turkish war—Russians, 16,600.
Russo-Japanese war—Japanese, 58,600.

Whence it results that the cost of killing each man was as follows:
In 1870-1871, \$21,000.
In 1877-1878, \$15,000.
In 1905, \$20,400.

What will kill the greatest number and reduce the effective force most will be not the rifle or cannon, but fatigue, typhus or cholera.

Phantom Ships.
British war vessels swarm (just out of sight) off our coast, says the Hartford Courant. German war vessels (just out of sight) are hovering about the Atlantic to capture French or British ships. Mysterious searchlights flash along the eastern horizon for the entertainment of those at the seashore. Startling, indeed—and then "nihil fit." What does it recall to the adult mind? Don't you remember that mysterious "Spanish fleet," which spread a scare all along the coast, not by any means omitting Washington? There never was any such fleet, but that made no difference. Thoughtful residents of Boston quietly transferred their safe deposit contents to similar depositories in Worcester. Conservative New Haveners went to Hartford and put them in safe deposit there. The fleet never showed up, but the scare did, and now the ghost, the same old specter, is on the job again. Will it materialize this time?

Modern Russia's Founder.
Alexievitch, usually styled Peter the Great, was the creator of modern Russia, the father of such civilization as Russia may be said to possess, and the founder of St. Petersburg, as well as the first czar of Muscovy to assume the title of emperor, as students know. The students also know that the father of his country, while reforming others, neglected to reform himself, an omission not peculiar to Peter—and remained to the last a coarse and brutal savage and tyrant, addicted to the meanest vices and finding his greatest joy in torturing his enemies. Often he lopped off ten or twenty heads in succession, and was immensely proud of his horrid dexterity with the sword.

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And feel your thirst slip away You'll finish refreshed, cooled, satisfied.

THE COCA-COLA CO
ATLANTA, GA.

EARTH'S MOST LONELY SPOTS

Islands Where Communication With the Great World is at Rare Intervals—Tristan da Cunha.

Though scientific progress has made it possible to do a double journey between England and America in a fortnight, there remain many islands with which it takes years to communicate.

Off the Scottish coast are the groups of islands known as the Hebrides, Orkneys and Shetlands. Of these the most isolated island is St. Kilda, some three miles long and two miles broad. The inhabitants lead lives of great loneliness, for it takes a month to get to the next island, and the sea often makes any communication with St. Kilda impossible for months.

The group of eight Phoenix islands in the Pacific has a total population of only 158, while another little bit of the British empire is Fanning Island. This is a landing place for the Pacific submarine cable, and usually there are about one hundred people in the place.

The loneliest of all parts of British territory is the island of Tristan da Cunha in the South Atlantic, which is also the smallest inhabited island in the empire. It is 1,800 miles from land, has a population of 74 Scottish Americans, and the inhabitants get news of the outer world usually once every two years.

FACE FULL OF PIMPLES

4240 So. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.
—"About a year ago my face was full of pimples and red spots. To sleep one night without itching was almost impossible. Some of the pimples would get big and red and if I touched them they would pain, while others would get white heads on them and when they broke open some matter came out. They would burn and itch and I scratched them so that sometimes they would break and bleed. That always caused them to be worse. "I bought all kinds of salves and creams and I found out that they did me no good. I noticed the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and I sent for a free sample. I went to the drug store and bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment and I found the pimples were drying out. In two months I was well." (Signed) Chas. J. Peck, May 7, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

A Good Shot.
A San Franciscan, who had been hunting in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe without bagging any game, came upon a mountaineer who was feeding a caged wildcat he had caught the day before.

"How much will you take for that beast?" he asked.

The captor said \$5, and the money was paid over.

"Now," said the Nimrod, "tie one end of a strong cord to that tree and another to the cat's neck, and then open the door of the cage."

This was finally accomplished and the fierce animal stood straining at its tether.

The sportsman, who was watching the exercises from the interior of the cabin, leveled his rifle across the window sill, took careful aim and blazed away. The wildcat gave a joyful yell and disappeared in the forest. The bullet had cut the rope.

The Stomach's Function.
The teacher was examining the class in physiology.

"Mary, you tell us," she asked, "what is the function of the stomach?"

"The function of the stomach," the little girl answered, "is to hold up the petticoat."

Poor Showing.
"How's your boy getting on in col lege?"

"Not well. They batted him out of the box in the third inning the other day."

Its Kind.
"The fate of war seems to hang by a hair."

"Yes, a Belgian hare, so to speak."

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your complexion troubles with our powder puff—no need of either when you use pure, harmless

Zona Face Pomade
"The ALL DAY BEAUTY POWDER"
At all dealers or by mail 50c.

Zona Co., Wichita, Kansas.
DEFIANCE STARCH
is constantly growing in favor because it Does Not Stick to the Iron and it will not injure the finest fabric. For laundry purpose it has no equal. 16 oz. package like 1-3 more starch for same money. DEFIANCE STARCH CO., Omaha, Nebraska.

WITH TRAGEDY IN HIS MIND

Husband Dashed Home in Response to Telephone Call to Find His Worst Fears Were Groundless.

Smithson said a thunderstorm always reminded him of this absurd incident in his early married life. He said it happened when their first baby was only two months old, so he might be pardoned if his solicitude exceeded his sober judgment. He was at his office one afternoon when a terrific thunderstorm broke which crashed enough to frighten anyone, so when the phone rang and his wife's voice tremulously asked: "George, dear, can you come home right away?" he said, "yes," quickly, nor paused to question, but frantic with misgivings, grabbed his hat and almost ran through town to his home.

Arriving all breathless, he found his wife awaiting him on the porch, her face the very picture of distress.

Rushing up to her he said anxiously: "Why, darling, what's the matter?"

Much to his surprise came this reply: "Oh, George, dear, we have moths!"—Kansas City Star.

A Loyal Friend.
A section foreman on a southern railway heard the following conversation between two of his dusky laborers:

"Jim, you bettah come here an he'p me. I's talkin' up fer you."

"How's dat?"

"Why, dis here man say you ain't fit fer de dawgs, an' ah tole him yes you is!"—Everybody's Magazine.

Self-Preservation.
Government Investigator—What made you burn your books?

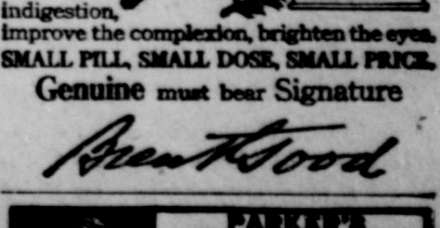
Railroad President—The motto of our road is "safety first."—Life.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Hooper* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Sore Eyes
Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by *Marine Eye Remedy*. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. *Marine Eye Salve* in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion. Improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature



PARKER'S HAIR BALM
A better preparation of hair oil than any other. For Restoring Color and Softening the Scalp. Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Retail Dealers.

The people who are satisfied to put it off till tomorrow generally put it off indefinitely.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 28-1914.

War Bulletin:

The forces of High Price have been beaten back with great slaughter.

Big celebration on Saturday
by selling:

7 Bars Crystal White Soap, - 25c

Joyce-Pruit Company

When in doubt call 46

WOMAN'S CLUB.

Home Talent Play.

"The Rebellion of Mrs. Barclay" an interesting and attractive two-act comedy will be presented by an all-star cast on Friday evening, August 28, at Corrington College.

It will be given under the auspices of the Civic Department of the Woman's Club, and the proceeds will be used to defray the expenses of the "Children's Fair" to be held in the early fall and also for prizes offered in the "Better Gyrdens" contest.

The play itself is extremely amusing and will particularly interest hen-pecked husbands and those about to enter the state of matrimony.

Admission 35 and 25c.

Civic Department.

Candy Free.

The Woman's Club will furnish candy free to every child under 15 years of age, who makes an exhibit of his own production at the Children's Fair this Autumn.

Exhibits are solicited; any kind of fruit, vegetable, grain or flowers, also canned fruit, vegetables, jelly, bread, cake, quilts, sewing and fancy work, —produced by children.

All first prizes will be \$1.00 coin. Second prizes announced later.

Prizes given on the following:

- Best loaf of Bread.
- Best loaf Cake.
- Best apple jelly.
- Best plain sewing.
- Best half dozen buttonholes.
- Best embroidery.
- Best crochet.
- Tollest stalk of corn.
- Best dozen ears of corn.
- Best table beet.
- Best plate of tomatoes.
- Best cushaw aquash.
- Best pumpkin.
- Best vegetable garden.
- Best flower garden.
- Best stalk canna.
- Best vase dahlia.
- Best vase zennias.
- Best chrysanthemums.

Now is the time to get busy if you want a prize or a package of fine candy.

Apple Jelly.

Cut apples fine, almost cover with water, boil till very soft. Drain through a flannel bag. Boil juice 20 minutet, measure. Add an equal quantity of sugar, previously heated in the oven. Boil 5 minutes and pour into glasses.

This recipe applies to ripe apples. If unripe fruit is used longer boiling will be required.

Coming: **SHOW** THUR. 3 Big Tent **SHOW** SEPT. 3

ARTESIA--ONE NIGHT ONLY

The Famous Alabama Minstrels

The World's Largest and Best Colored Show.

**40 PEOPLE 40
SINGERS, DANCERS,
AND COMEDIANS**

Traveling in their own

Pullman Cars:

Mobile No. 7

and Alabama No. 11.

Sure Money Getters.

**Parade
at 2:30**

Concert Band

and

Augmented Orchestra.

1500 SEATS FOR
1500 PEOPLE.

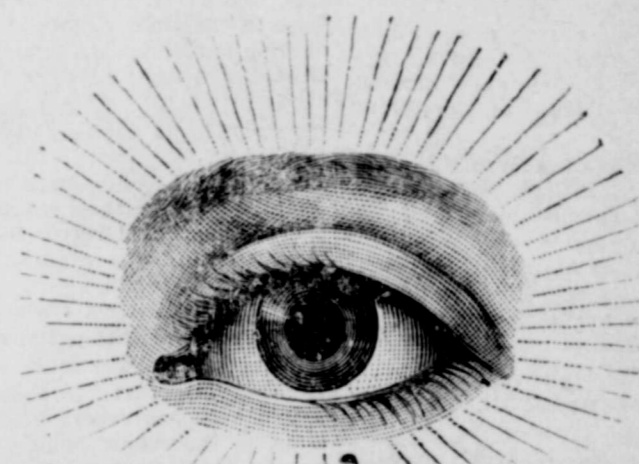
CLEAN, MORAL
AND REFINED.

Band Concert in Front of Tent.

Doors open at 7:30 P. M. Curtain sharp at 8:15 P.M.

Baughman Sells Out.

H. Baughman will have a public sale at his farm north of town next Friday. He is selling everything and will move to Oklahoma, having traded for land in that state.



School Days.

Your Eyes.

School will open in a few weeks. Are your children properly equipped to go through a session of close study? Are their eyes needing the assistance weich our carefully fitted lenses can give them. Do not let them strain their eyes until they break down.

We have a sight testing room fully equipped to diagnose and correct defects of vision.

Edward Stone,

Qualified Optician.

Announcement 1914-15

Corrington College

ARTESIA, N. M.

Corrington College will open for Registration, Tuesday, September First. The Registrar will be at the College building from nine to eleven o'clock, A. M., and three to five o'clock, P. M., each day of the week.

Classes will open in the various departments, Monday, September 7th.

The Faculty in charge of the work for 1914-15 is as follows:

Piano—Miss Francis Ford Jeter.
Violin—Mr. I. N. Corrington.
Voice—Mrs. Lu E. Corbin.
Expression and Physical Culture—Mrs. I. N. Corrington.

History—Miss Lora Williams.
English Literature—Mrs. D. J. McCanne.
Art—Announcement made later.
Language—Supplied.

Miss Francis Ford Jeter, at the head of the Piano Department, a teacher of experience, a graduate of Texas Fairmont Seminary, has taken a post graduate course at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, and comes to us fresh from the Artist's Course in the Boston Conservatory of Music. The Piano Department presents Miss Jeter with all confidence in her ability to merit your patronage.

The Violin, Voice and Expression Departments need no further recommendation to your patronage than the names of their instructors. The work in these departments last year was most efficient and the coming year's program is even more attractive to students wishing to specialize in these departments.

We take great pleasure in calling your attention to our three new departments—the departments of History, Languages and English Literature.

Miss Lora Williams is well known as a teacher, her work in our public schools having endeared her to our entire community. She will have charge of classes in History.

The work in English Literature will be in charge of Mrs. Lena E. McCanne a teacher of wide experience. The regular course in this department is especially strong and it is planned to open a special course of popular study later, to those not regularly entered in the College Work.

The courses in German and Spanish are planned to be of practical use.

We would call your attention to the especial interest which History holds for all at present. History is one of the subjects that is most broadening to the minds of men and women and this year, History, more than is usually the case, is of vital interest. The tuition is very reasonable.

"Miss Jeter possesses the enthusiasm of Artistic Natures and is able to inspire the same in her pupils"—Miss Clara Bauer, Directress of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.

Miss Jeter was a student in the Artists' Course of Cincinnati Conservatory under Mr. Wilhelm Kraupner, and in Boston of Mr. Tyler of the Berlin Conservatory, and in Theory under Mr. Louis C. Elson.

Corrington College is prepared to do better work than ever this year.

Why send your children away when our own school, Corrington College, is prepared to give courses equal, in its various departments, to any school below the University.

Beginning with September 7th, classes in Physical Culture will be conducted at the College three periods a week.

Registration week begins September 1st.

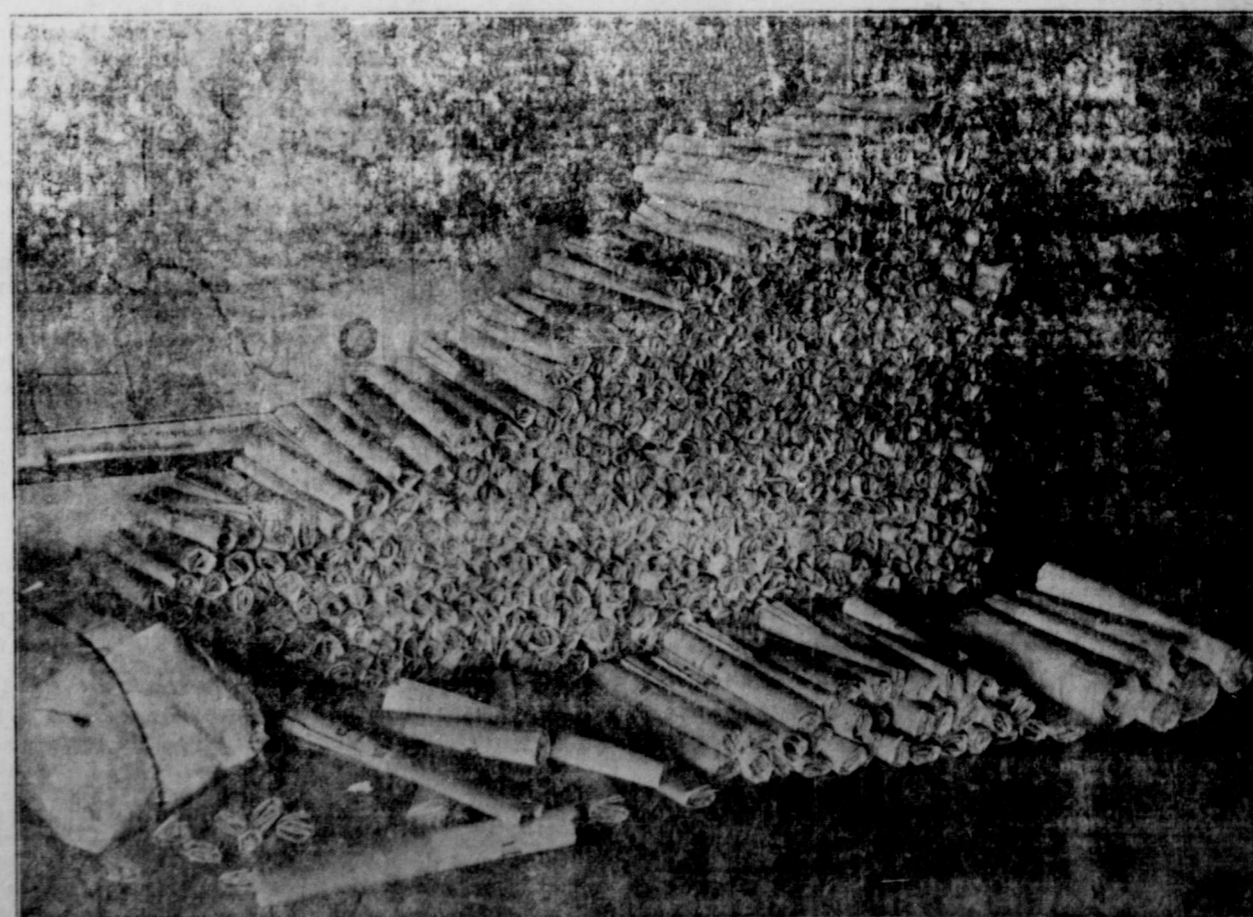
The Management of Corrington College urges pupils to enter at the opening of the school.

OUR MOTTO: "Learn to do by Doing."

Corrington College has excellent facilities to enable its students to Learn to do by Doing. The class and public recitals are valuable helps in acquiring this knowledge.

Anyone may attend the class recitations as Visting Students by paying the small fee of \$2.00 for each subject for each term.

Call for Catalogue.



The Advocate's Miscellaneous List Ready to enter Mails for its Readers in other States.