

THE NEW ERA.

Published Among the Silver-Lined Clouds 4692 Feet Above Sea Level. Where the Sun Shines 365 Days in the Year. The Healthful, Pure Air Makes Life Worth Living.

The Marfa National Bank
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$100,000

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

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

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

FISHER HOTEL
Back to Pre-War Prices

Every room with private bath. Special attention paid to women and children traveling alone. Located in center of shopping district. Take any city service taxi at Union Station to Fisher Hotel—we pay the freight. Write for reservations.

Rates \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day. Each extra person 50 cents extra

Corner San Antonio and El Paso Streets
EL PASO, TEXAS

Purity Blackleg Vaccine
It Stands The Test
MAC'S DRUG STORE

Marfa Manufacturing Co.
(INCORPORATED)

BLACKSMITH, MACHINE SHOP and Garage

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

Marfa - - - Texas

MEETING OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Will Investigate Light and Water Question

At a meeting of the Marfa Chamber of Commerce called by N. L. Casner, president, at the city hall on last night, steps were inaugurated to give Marfa citizens more adequate lighting and water facilities. Agitation has been going on for some time, and the Mayor and City Commission have been requested to make investigation looking to the voting of bonds for the erection of a municipal light and water plant. At the meeting of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, a citizens committee was appointed to make a thorough investigation of water and light rates of other towns in the State, the sizes of the same, and especially to communicate with those towns owning and operating municipal water and light plants. The committee was also instructed to ascertain the taxable values of the city and make estimates, after ascertaining approximate costs of such plants, of the probable tax rate necessary to float bonds for the purpose of erecting a municipal light and water plant.

Fine Market Cattle

This week the editor was invited out to see the slaughter pens of the Model market, and to see how quickly, calves just from the milk, would take to feed in the pens. Mr. Howard, of the Model market, had already about thirty-five fat yearlings on corn and cotton seed cake, which he was slaughtering, and the day we were at the pens, he had just driven in from Jeff Davis county 39 head of fine fat calves, which he expects to butcher from day to day. It seemed to us real cruel to kill the little fellows—they looked so innocent and harmless, but butchers are supposed to be naturally bloodthirsty, and so we spoke for the sweetbread. Mr. Wilson, who was present, suggested that an old fat Jersey cow be sacrificed as a substitute, but the owner objected, and explained that the old cow was worth her weight in gold. She was very ancient and wise—and used to lead the young and wild cattle into the trap.

ARMY HEAD COMING

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—Acting chief of staff, Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord and assistant secretary of war Wainwright, left here Sunday night for a tour of Texas army posts. They will be in San Antonio January 20; Del Rio, January 21; Marfa, January 22 and El Paso January 26. They will go by auto into the Brownsville and Marfa districts and will investigate at Marfa complaints of citizens that Mexican bandits have been stealing cattle in considerable numbers. While in El Paso Gen. Harbord will confer with Gen. Robert L. Howze concerning the purchase of 2000 acres of and adjoining Ft. Bliss for which Representative Claude B. Hudspeth has an appropriation bill for \$357,000 pending. Hudspeth conferred with Harbord and Wainwright over border conditions and the proposed additions to Ft. Bliss. At Fort Sam Houston they will confer with Gen. Hines over the complaints of the Marfa citizens relative to numerous raids in that country.

J. E. VAUGHAN

In this issue the New Era announces J. E. Vaughan as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Presidio County. This is Mr. Vaughan's first term as sheriff and according to Democratic custom he should be given at least for this reason alone, a second term. Before being elected to the office of sheriff he had been both a Federal and State officer stationed in this county for a number of years. As mounted inspector of Customs he was known as a faithful officer, discharging his duties according to the oath without fear or favor. While as a ranger in the States service he was at all times and in all places, strictly for law and order.

Since he has been sheriff he has kept his promise made—to uphold all issues tending to elevate the moral tone of the community, to enforce, if within his power, the observance of the law, and to discharge all duties without fear or favor. Without question he has been active in arresting and prosecuting violators of our criminal laws, in ferreting out thieves and recovering the stolen goods, in suppressing gambling and in taking an active part in co-operating with the Federal authorities in their attempt to stop bootlegging.

For his stand and actions in this respect, he deserves a second term as sheriff of the largest county of the Big Bend.

THE ELITE

The Elite Tailor Shop has moved into new quarters—the recently partitioned space formerly a part of the Longhorn Cafe.

The Woman's Auxiliary of Marfa

The Woman's Auxiliary Unit, of Marfa, Texas, has just finished nearly one year's work. They are twenty-eight strong, and during the past year they have accomplished much. Although new in the work, they have cheered the hearts of those ex-service men who are out of the "game" for a little while. They have an adopted son in one of the hospitals in El Paso; several boxes of presents have been sent him, useful and other wise, and numerous cards and letters have cheered him through the lonely hours of pain. And with the support of the good citizens of Marfa these ladies have raised considerable funds to further the work of the American Legion and their own Unit, for which they wish to express their sincere thanks to each and everyone who so generously helped the cause. In the year just beginning they have organized themselves and expect to put forth their best efforts to put the American Legion Auxiliary where they can do the most good.

Below they are publishing a letter from the President of the Department of Texas:

Headquarters Department of Texas American Legion Auxiliary Austin, Texas

Dear Friends:—The Department of Texas, American Legion Auxiliary, sincerely thanks you for your kind consideration and splendid work during the past year and most especially for making glad the Christmas time for our disabled ex-service men. We also extend the wish that joy and peace may reign in your hearts and homes this Christmas and during the New Year.

It is with a feeling of satisfaction that we remember what has been done for our disabled ex-service men in Texas hospitals. Several thousand dollars have been spent by the State Hospital Committee for our ex-soldier patients; money and gifts have also been sent direct to wards and men, showing that the interest is widespread and genuine. We know that a pleasant Christmas for them has been possible by your generosity.

On the 20th of December this Department was one year old. We formed temporary organization on December 20th, 1920, with less than twenty-three Units and not over five hundred members. Today we are proud of 115 Units and about four thousand women enrolled in the American Legion Auxiliary. During the past year we have become a permanent State and National organization, have held a State convention and executive committee meeting. As a result of the poppy sale on Armistice day, our



LEGITIMATE BUSINESS EXPANSION IS JUSTIFIED NOW

TREY STATE

Marfa Lumber Co.
J. W. HOWELL, Mgr.

Brick
Wagons
Fencing Material
Builders' Hardware
Carpenters' Tools

Linoleum
Oils, Paints
Varnishes, Glass
Window Shades
Lumber, Doors
Sash, Shingles

A satisfied customer is our motto.

MARFA MARKET

Quality Meats and Vegetables
Fish and Oysters in season
Butter and Eggs.

PHONES 75 AND 3

debt to the American Legion and outstanding obligations have been paid and money placed in the State Hospital Fund.

The response from the Units to all calls for assistance has been inspiring in the past year, and yet we have only made the beginning of the start.

As we enter the New Year we take with us the privilege of serving our disabled men, enrolling all eligible women in the American Legion Auxiliary in order that our great work for 1922 may be accomplished, and co-operating with the American Legion.

May the New Year hold for you success and happiness which is deservedly yours.

With Seasons Greetings,
Sincerely yours,
Mrs. E. Clinton Murray,
Department President

SHOT GUNS and Rifles bought and sold. Will also rent them out by the day or week—See Schutz.

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

PRESIDIO COUNTY
ABSTRACT COMPANY.
Work Carefully Done.
Office Over Postoffice.

G. L. MAURER
Painter and Decorator
Agent for
HENRY BOSCH WALLPAPER
Box 194 Phone 155
Marfa, Texas.

THE NEW ERA

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New Era Printing Company
(Incorporated)

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General Manager
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ADVERTISING RATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNOUNCEMENT

The New Era is authorized to announce
J. E. Vaughan as a candidate
for re-election to the office of Sheriff
of Presidio County, subject to the
action of the Democratic primaries
on July 22nd, 1922.

Tax Bill

Washington, Jan. 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—Changes in federal
taxes voted by congress last month
went into full force today. Here's
how they will affect you:

When you ride on a railroad train
or an inland or coastwise steamer
you no longer will have to pay the
government eight per cent of the
amount of your fare and eight per

cent of the cost of your seat, berth
or state room.

When you ship freight you will
not be assessed an extra three per
cent of the cost. Likewise you can
send packages by express or parcels
post without having to give up a
"war ax."

When you visit a corner drug
store for a bottle of proprietary
medicine, a tube of tooth paste, a
toilet preparation or the like, you
will escape the vexatious stamp tax-
es.

No Tax on Soda

When you go to a soda fountain
you no longer will find Uncle Sam
holding out his hand for a penny on
each ten cents or fraction that you
pay the clerk for a drink or plate
of ice cream.

If you want to sport a pair of
shoes costing more than \$10 or a
shirt costing more than \$3 you will
not have to pay out a tax.

These and all of the other so-called
luxury taxes on clothing, as well as
those on umbrellas, parasols, sun-
shades, picture frames, trunks, va-
lises, pocketbooks, etc. go into the dis-
card tomorrow.

If you live in a place that still can
boast of a ten cent movie show or
other places of amusement you will
not be assessed a penny tax. If the
charge exceeds ten cents however,
you will continue to pay a war levy
at the present rate of a cent of a
cent of a cent for each ten cents or
fraction.

Reduction for Heads of Families

All heads of families with depend-
ents will get a slight reduction in
their income tax during the new
year, the extent being \$8 for each
dependent as a result of the increase
from \$200 to \$400 in the exemption
in the account of dependents.

If you are married and your net
income in 1921 was \$5,000 or less,
however, you will still get a further
reduction in taxes, as the normal
exemption for married men in this
class has been increased from \$2,000
to \$2,500. Single men are given no
additional exemption and can deduct
only \$1,000 from their net income.

Whether you are single or mar-
ried, if you made a gain from the
sale of capital assets, such as build-
ing or stocks or bonds, you can pay
the tax on this gain at the corpora-
tion rate of 12½ per cent, instead
of at the surtax rate if you so elect.

Surtax Paying Class

If your income is such as to put
you in the surtax paying class you
will pay in 1922 at the old war rates
rates, which becomes effective to-

morrow, and which provide for some
reduction all along the line with the
maximum at 50 per cent of \$200,000
instead of 65 per cent of \$1,000,000,
or more.

Some classes of business, big and
little, get some relief under the new
tax bill, but other classes will have
their taxes increased. Corporations
which did not fall within the excess
profit making class during the war
will have their taxes advanced thru
the increase of 2½ per cent in the
corporation income tax. Corpora-
tions falling within this class include
the railroads and public utilities, the
federal or state commissions thru
the control over rates.

The excess profit tax is repealed,
effective tomorrow, but the result
will not be reflected in federal reve-
nues until calendar year 1923 as
next year this tax will be paid on
the basis of the profits trade in 1921.
Likewise, corporations will not be
paying at the increased normal
income tax until 1923.

Taxes on Manufacturers

Many of the special or excise tax-
es imposed upon manufacturers in
many lines of business also go by
the boards tomorrow. The framers
of the new tax law believe this will
lighten the burden of the public
generally as they hold that these
taxes, with but few exceptions, have
been passed on. Manufacturers who
have their taxes repealed are those
turning out chewing gum, articles
made of fur, musical instruments,
sporting goods, including billiard and
pool tables and balls, pleasure boats
and canoes costing less than \$100
each; electric fans and thermos bot-
tles and jugs.

Other taxes which come off include
those on insurance premiums and on
bonds of indemnity and surety, while
sharp reductions are made in the
taxes on cereal and carbonated bev-
erages sold in closed containers; on
candy and on works of art.

Some new taxes are put on man-
ufacturers, the rate being 5 per cent
of the amount by which the sale
price exceeds given sums in the cases
of carpets and rugs, trunks, va-
lises, fitted toilet cases, pocketbooks,
portable lamps and fans. Other new
taxes are imposed on manufactur-
ers of finished fountain sirups and
carbonic acid gas.

Taxes to be Retained.
Taxes imposed under existing law
which will be retained are: Those
on telegraph, telephone, cable and
radio messages, tobacco, cigars, cig-
arets and snuff; admissions and

dues; estates; automobile trucks and
wagons, other automobiles and mo-
torcycles and parts and accessories
therefor; cameras, photographic
films and plates (other than moving
picture films); firearms, shells and
cartridges, hunting and bowie knives
and dirk knives and daggers, sword
canes, stilettoes and brass and me-
talic knuckles; smoking articles and
automatic slot-device vending ma-
chines and weighing machines; jew-
elry and articles made of precious
metals, except eye glasses and spec-
tacles.

Special taxes retained are those
on brokers, pawnbrokers, ship brok-
ers, customhouse brokers, proprie-
tors of theatres, museums, concert
halls, circuses, bowling alleys and
billiard rooms, shooting galleries, rid-
ing academies; manufacturers of to-
bacco, cigars and cigarettes; persons
renting automobiles for hire; on the
use of boats, and on employment of
child labor.

Stamp taxes retained are those
imposed upon bonds of indebted-
ness; capital stock issues; capital
stock sales or transfer; produce,
sales of exchange drafts or checks
(payable otherwise than on sight or
demand); promissory notes, convey-
ances; entry of goods at the custom-
house; entry for withdrawal of
goods from the customhouse; pas-
sage tickets; powers of attorney; play-
cards and foreign insurance poli-
cies.

The 42 club had their regular
meeting last Friday with Mrs. W. P.
Fischer. The home was beautifully
decorated with Christmas decora-
tions. The tally cards were Christ-
mas greeting cards, tied with red
ribbon. The blazing logs in the big
open fireplace, greeted one on en-
tering the front door, made it seem
more like the holiday season was at
its height.

There were five tables who play-
ed. Then the guests arrived, who
enjoyed the delicious two-course
luncheon with the regular members.
The Club will meet on Wednesday
January 11th, with Mrs. Bogel.
Regular School Meeting County

J. C. BEAN
Contractor and Builder
West of the Pecos
Estimates made free
of charge

You can't fool the youngsters.
They can always tell the differ-
ence between Kellogg's and the
imitations!



Kellogg's Corn Flakes snap up fussy appetites something wonderful!

No coaxing needed to tempt family folks
and visitor folks to eat a plenty—not when
there's a big pitcher of milk or cream and
lots of Kellogg's Corn Flakes—and, maybe
some handy fresh fruit—ready to tickle
fickle palates!

Kellogg's are unlike any corn flakes you
ever ate! They're the original kind—they
ought to be best! No other corn flakes are
so deliciously flavored; no other corn flakes
retain such wonder-crispness till eaten!
And, Kellogg's are never leathery or tough
or hard to eat!

Kellogg's are always a delight to serve—
and a treat to eat at any meal! In fact,
you'll never know how good corn flakes can
be until you know KELLOGG'S! The differ-
ence is astounding!

Do more than ask for Corn Flakes—say
KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES! The kind
in the RED and GREEN packages!



KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes
are made by the folks who gave
you the JUNGLELAND Mov-
ing Pictures. Coupon inside
every package of KELLOGG'S
Corn Flakes explains how you
can obtain another copy of
JUNGLELAND.

Kellogg's

CORN FLAKES

Also makers of KELLOGG'S KRUMBLER and
KELLOGG'S BRAN, cooked and krumbled

"The Store of quality"

Murphy-Walker Company

Has Special bargains for this week on all wool dress
goods, Ladies coats and all Ladies Dresses in Wool
and Silk Sweaters. Ladies wool underwear will go below cost

Watch For Big Advertisement Next Week.

Murphy-Walker Company

"The Store of Quality"

Mitchell - Gillett Dry Goods Company

THE SALE OF SMILES

The Most Startling January Price Upset
That This Country Has Ever Known

JANUARY CARNIVAL

OF ECONOMY

If you get as much pleasure in paying low prices again, as we do in selling goods for so little, this will indeed be a happy sale. It gives us a new thrill to be able to bring goods to you at these low figures, and we can see that this enjoyment is shared by our sales folks, as they anticipate the enthusiasm and delight our customers will experience when they are told how low these prices are.

We want to start the new year right, and make it a happy one so far as it is in our province to do so. It means sacrifice on our part because we are doing without our normal profit, but we sincerely believe that we are doing our bit to restore normal business in the community and keep business going.

Everything that you buy during this sale helps this good object without profit to us, and besides it means a great saving to you while prices are at the lowest point they will be for some time to come.

Please Keep this in mind: Prices are lower now than they will be soon again for 2 reasons

1. Manufacturers have accepted big losses to keep business active during the month of January.
2. We have cut out most of our profits and take big losses on many kinds of goods for the same reason.

Part of the story of this sale is told on this page, but vastly more is here at the store to be learned when you come in. There is news here in abundance too good to be missed.

Surprising as the prices may be as they appear in this advertisement, the values during this sale will be vastly more startling when you see the actual merchandise and assortments which are included in this offering

No matter what your need may be, now is the time to buy. Come as often as you can for it will be well worth your while. Remember, our stock is complete in every way. Nothing old, shop-worn or out of style.

RULE OF SALE---Nothing on approval, C. O. D., Charged and all sales final.

COAT SUITS AND DRESSES, FORMERLY PRICED \$45.00 and UP--1-2 HALF PRICE

Most women of this community know from experience that a Half-price sale at Mitchell-Gillett's Dry Goods Co. actually amounts to something—that the savings are real and tangible—that the reductions are made from prices which originally were extremely low (quality considered) is the reason why shoppers attach such importance to an event of this character.

All Woolen Dress Goods and all Cotton Goods and Staples Economy Sale Price 25% Discount

Our Entire stock of Shoes and Slippers for Men, Women and Children, at Economy Sale Price 25% DISCOUNT

SHOP MADE BOOTS, Economy Sale Price \$15.90
25% DISCOUNT

Silk Crepe de Chine, Georgette, Economy Sale Price 25% DISCOUNT

All Stetson--Lion Special Hats and Caps, Economy Sale.

25 per ct. Discount

Gossard Corsets and Brassiers. Our entire stock of Pink Brocade and Pink and White Coutils 25% DISCOUNT

Our Entire Stock of Ladies and Childrens Kid and Wool Gloves, Economy Sale 25%

33% DISCOUNT

Mens and Boys Suits, Trousers, Overcoats and Mackinaws 33% DISCOUNT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF WIDE FANCY RIBBONS FOR SACHES, BAGS, ETC--AT HALF PRICE

EXTRA SPECIALS--Ginghams and Prints, Values 25 and 30 cents, Economy Sale Price, 10 and 13 1/2 c.

LADIES AND CHILDRENS HATS

Fisk, Gage and Spiegel. All this seasons Latest Styles Economy Price 33 1-3% Discount

25% DISCOUNT

Ladies and Childrens Silk, Lisle and Cotton Hosiery ECONOMY SALE PRICE 25% Discount

25% DISCOUNT

Our Entire Stock of Mens and Boys Furnishings, including Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Collars, Neckwear and Gloves. Economy Sale Price 25% Discount

SEE SPECIAL COUNTER FOR EXTRA BARGAINS IN SHOES, HOSE, HOSIERY, THREAD AND NOTIONS

Ladies and Childrens Underwear in such Reputable Lines as DOVE and Munsingwear Economy sale Price, 25% off

Extra Special Jem and Jewel Hair Nets, Cap and Fringe 4 for 25 cents

EXTRA ESPECIAL--MENS WORK SHIRTS--\$1.00 and \$1.50 and \$2.00 Grades, Economy Sale Price, 65c, 90c, and \$1.00

10,000 YARDS VAL LACE, EDGE AND INSERTION, 4c YD.

Coats Thread, Economy Sale Price, 5c. Each

*Positively Nothing Reserved Except Butterick Patterns.
Every item in the house will have Reduced Prices*

Remember the Date, Jan. 16th to Jan. 28th

MARFA - - TEXAS.

TIME CHANGES ALL THINGS

So a critic of the times declared recently in passing upon the attitude of today toward topics that were not referred to in public a generation ago. He pointed to the inroads the realist has made upon idealism. "The demands of an age of frankness," as he puts, "have forced the hand of the artist and the man of letters. The remark that shocked then has become a commonplace term now, when almost everyone seems to delight in calling a spade a spade. The drama that confined its action to the drawing room now leads straight to the boudoir. The story that stopped at 11 o'clock now goes into the far reaches of the night. The conversation that was restricted to polite generalities now discusses Freudian complexes in a matter-of-fact manner."

So it seems also to Mrs. Leslie Carter. Twenty-two years ago this eminent actress, who was America's original Zara, shook the foundation stones of society by removing one or two of her outer garments. Mrs. Carter now feels that she was a victim of the clock. For all the kick has now gone from the disrobing scene. The movies have seen to that. An exposure of cuticle now provokes a yawn in which the flapper and the dowager join.

Mrs. Carter, who recently came out of retirement at the solicitation of Archie Selwyn, declared: "Two decades ago I was considered an actress who played parts and depicted scenes that were apt to bring about an elevation of the eyebrows of society. Consider, in the light of the productions of the present, how much-abused woman I have been, and how very, very tame my old parts were in comparison with the plays of the last few years."

"Why, the 'flapper' of this generation would yawn over 'Zara.' It would not hold a single thrill for one of the sophisticated young persons now. In the old days the hoopskirt and the bustle had not so long been off the scenes, and while the public generally took for granted the proposition that women possessed limbs, they were things to be mentioned *solo voce*."

"Women and the writers and artists who portrayed them, attached to the feminine form, and to feminine character, the ultimate of the mysterious. "In the day just over the line of the present, one might present in the drawing room, a woman in one costume, a door leading to her boudoir, and have her exit by the door and come back in another gown, but the scene was not shifted to show the interior of the boudoir, and the actual process of changing the gown did not go on before the gaze of the multitude."

"The Lady of the Camellias was shown in the interior of an apartment upon a millionnaire, wearing the lap of a millionaire, wearing the lap of anything save a silky frame or nature's charms. Nor did the scene take the lady into a revelation of twin beds which might, of course, give to relieve the ennui one suffers from constantly remaining in the same surroundings and might, therefore, be merely harmless bits of triflure in themselves."

"One saw the woman in the case of a carriage, richly dressed, making her public appearance in the shonable drives. One might imagine the carriage was not made of a fairy waving her wand, that the uses did not represent her earnings as an embroidery worker, and that the flowers had not come to a door through any occult process. But the older order assumed that the impressionistic line was sufficient."

Whereas one might not know or be particularly twenty years ago out such things, the modern audience is pretty apt to be in no doubt concerning the brand of underwear affected by the erring isband, and the young persons eking light upon the latest styles of lingerie, have no necessity for nuzzling shop windows."

"In a sentence, the world has unhesitated itself in public and opened the doors of its bedroom for light and air."

"Nor is all of this necessarily id. Nobody falls into an open eye, plainly exhibited. There may be a valuable aid to society as a hole in the baring of its soul, for a method by which homes are reeked are made perfectly plain, need know little mathematics understand the principle of reversing any proposition to prove it, showing this one: In the process showing why a woman lost a man, has not the exhibition also culled in showing a wise woman why she may hold one?"

"Women lose husbands largely by failing to play the game all the time. They either do not know or do not remember the incessant role they are called upon to play. Very few women who have won other women's husbands have had the basic merit as the woman who lost them. Most of the women who won the men did so by instant industry in utilizing every ounce of attraction and pleasing personality they had. Once let one of them fail in this regard and her lack of background would smother and chill the fly who has been flown to her web."

"Moving pictures have had their part in changing the public—or it is the public that has changed. They have taken the present generation out of the frame of mind here 'Zara' might have made a wise beat faster."

PROGRESS SLOW DURING THE YEAR

Heavy Taxes, Chaotic Financial Conditions and Minor Wars Hamper Recovery in 1921.

HOPE COMES NEAR ITS END

Washington Conference on Armament Limitation the Most Important Event—What President Harding's Administration and the Congress Have Accomplished.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Back to Normalcy was the slogan of 1921, not only in America but in all the civilized nations of the world. But minor wars, internal economic disturbances, chaotic financial conditions in Europe, widespread unemployment, famine in Russia and other hindrances made progress in the right direction slow, excepting, perhaps, in the United States.

When the year opened the peoples were groaning under the burden of taxation and depression resulting from the World war. As it drew to a close they were still groaning but had hopefully turned their eyes toward Washington, where the representatives of great powers were negotiating international agreements that would eliminate some of the causes of war, especially in the Far East, and limit the means of making war. In the success of this conference and of others that might grow out of it lay for the time being the hope of humanity.

Efforts to enforce the terms of the treaty of Versailles resulted in conflicts among some of the new nations created by that pact, and several of the older nations were involved in warfare. Germany, working fast to recover her old position in the world of commerce, was hampered by the disastrous decline in the value of the mark, and her leaders protested continually that she could not possibly pay the war indemnity. Peace negotiations between the British government and Sinn Fein were brought to a successful conclusion by which the Irish Free State was constituted.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The League of Nations, though functioning without the co-operation of the United States, accomplished much during the year, chiefly through its council, which met in Paris on February 21 and immediately referred proposed amendments to the covenant to a committee. President Wilson, who during January had withdrawn the American representatives from the council of ambassadors and the reparations commission, on February 23 sent to the league council a strong protest against the inclusion of the island of Yap in territories subjected to the mandate of Japan, and also formally demanded for America a voice in the disposal of the former German colonies. The council in reply said it was not concerned with the allocation of Yap to Japan and invited the United States to take part in discussions concerning the Turkish and African mandates. A month after the Republican administration took office Secretary of State Hughes reiterated Mr. Wilson's stand concerning Yap and mandates in general, and later France and Italy endorsed America's position in the controversy over the island, though Japan formally refused to give up her mandate. Thereafter that dispute was the subject of long drawn-out negotiations between the United States and Japan which led to a treaty by which the United States was assured equal rights in Yap and other islands mandated to Japan.

The council of ambassadors in January gave Germany more time to disarm, appointed a commission to pass on Austria's economic status, decided that Latvia and Estonia should be recognized as sovereign states, and then fixed the German reparations at 226,000,000,000 gold marks, payable in annual installments, and 12 per cent tax on exports during the period of payment. This reparations decision created consternation in Germany and Berlin at once began efforts to persuade the United States to intervene in her behalf. The Wilson administration made no response, but on April 2 Secretary Hughes informed Germany the United States would not countenance her escaping full responsibility for the war or getting out of paying to the limit of her ability. A few days earlier, Berlin having failed to make the first payments, French troops occupied Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort. The British objected strongly to this independent action and France withdrew. It would be tedious to detail the negotiations over the reparations bill. Suffice it to say that Germany, with Doctor Wirth as chancellor, was compelled to accept the figures of 135,000,000,000 gold marks finally decided on by the supreme council, made the payments due during the year but, on December 14, announced that the in major part of the sums due in the early part of 1922 could not be raised. And since many economists agreed that to drive her into absolute bankruptcy would be disastrous to the rest of the world, toward the close of the year there was increasing talk of arranging a moratorium of two to three years for her. France was the chief objector to such delay, as she relied on the money due her from Germany, but

she showed signs of yielding to the general view. Division of Upper Silesia between Germany and Poland caused a lot of trouble. A plebiscite was held there in March, but both sides asserted it was unfair and early in May the region was invaded by Polish irregulars. Thinly veiled support was given them by the Warsaw government and also by the French and there succeeded a long series of fights between them and German volunteer forces. The entente cordiale of the allies was near rupture, but in June British troops entered the territory and began clearing out the Poles. The dispute was referred to the league council which in October announced the boundary lines. Neither Germany nor Poland was satisfied but both accepted the decision.

All through the year the Greeks fought the Turkish nationalists in Anatolia, with varying fortune, while the allied powers held aloof, though offering mediation which Greece refused. In November France made a treaty with the Kemal government which aroused protests from Great Britain and led to diplomatic negotiations.

The United States formally made peace with the central powers, the treaty with Austria being signed August 24, that with Germany August 25, and the pact with Hungary August 29. In these treaties America reserved all that was given her by the treaty of Versailles which the senate had refused to ratify.

President Harding on July 10 issued informal invitations to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to send representatives to Washington for a conference on limitation of armament and Far East questions. Acceptance from all was already assured by a process of "feeling out," and on August 11 the formal invitations went out. China, Belgium, Holland and Portugal being asked to participate in discussions involving the Far East. The foremost statesmen of these nine powers were named as delegates and on November 12 the momentous conference opened with imposing ceremony. Almirante immediately Secretary Hughes put forward America's plan for reduction and limitation of naval armament, including a naval holiday for ten years, the scrapping of all shipbuilding programs, destruction of vessels to a certain point and the maintenance of the navies of America, Great Britain and Japan on a 5-5-3 basis. The plan was formally accepted by the delegates of those nations on December 15, and to the agreement were added clauses for the preservation of the status quo of naval bases and fortification in the western Pacific.

Of almost equal importance was the four-power pact accepted by the conference on December 15. This was cast in the form of a treaty by which the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan agreed to maintain peace in the Pacific, the Anglo-Japanese treaty being abrogated. China offered some very difficult problems to the conference and all the demands of her delegates were not satisfied. The conference, however, did enter into an agreement to remove many of the foreign restrictions on China and to respect the territorial and administrative integrity of the oriental republic and preserve the open door for trade and industry of all nations. Direct negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese delegates resulted in Japan's agreeing to restore Shantung province to China upon receiving payment for the railway.

It was evident from the first that the conference could not do much in the matter of limitation of land armaments so long as the situation in central Europe remained so unsettled. Premier Briand was present to give voice to France's needs of protection and fears of aggression by Germany and possibly by Russia. His eloquent speech so far convinced the conference that the other powers gave assurance that France would never be left in the "moral isolation" which she feared.

President Harding has clung to his idea that an association of nations can be formed which would do what the League of Nations cannot do, and on November 25 he put forward the suggestion of a continuing series of conferences like that in Washington, which presumably might result in the formation of the association. The idea was received with favor everywhere, except that the French demurred at the proposed inclusion of Germany.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

During the first six months of the year the guerrilla warfare between the British forces in Ireland and the Irish "republicans" continued unabated. Murders by the Sinn Feiners and reprisals by the British were of almost daily occurrence. The Irish were especially exasperated by the execution of a number of prisoners convicted of complicity in the killing of soldiers. The appointment of Lord Talbot, leading British Roman Catholic, as lord lieutenant of Ireland, failed of its effect. On May 25 the Sinn Feiners burned the Dublin custom house, and on June 30 they re-elected Eamonn de Valera president of the "Irish republic." Meanwhile the new government of northern Ireland was organized, with Sir James Craig as premier, and on June 22 King George went across to open the Ulster parliament. De Valera on July 9 accepted the invitation of Premier Lloyd George to a conference in London, and truce was announced. Then began the series of negotiations that lasted through the remainder of the year. Offers and counter-offers were made, and finally Britain professed Ireland full status as a dominion within the empire, to be known as the

Irish Free State. A treaty to this effect was ratified by the British parliament and submitted to both chambers. Ulster was not consulted, but was given the option of becoming a part of the Irish Free state or retaining her status. Angry she chose the latter.

Charles, ex-emperor of Austria-Hungary, made two futile efforts to regain the Hungarian throne. On March 27 he appeared in Hungary without forces and claimed the crown, but Regent Horthy refused to step aside. Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania mobilized to frustrate the coup and the allied council of ambassadors warned Hungary that the restoration of the Hapsburg regime would not be tolerated. So Charles returned to his place of refuge in Switzerland. But he was not through, for on October 21 he and his wife, Zita, went by airplane to Hungary and rallied a considerable number of supporters who proclaimed Charles king. Again the "little entente" prepared for action, but Regent Horthy led his army out of Budapest and defeated the Carlists in a real battle. The former emperor and empress were taken prisoner, as were a number of prominent Hungarian nobles. The allies decreed that Charles must be exiled, and in November he and Zita were taken to Funchal, Madeira.

Russia's year was one of fighting, famine and efforts to resume relations with other nations. The soviet government held its own against repeated revolts, which included risings of the workmen of Moscow, of peasants under Antonov, and an invasion of the Ukraine by Petlura, which for a time threatened to be successful. Failure of the crops brought a terrible famine in the Volga region. Many thousands starved to death and even the American relief administration, which took charge of the situation, could only partially check the disaster. In seeking to break through the ring of isolation surrounding it, the soviet government gradually receded from its communist principles. It sought the aid of foreign capital, and on August 9 it abandoned state ownership of all but a few of the largest industries. Treaties were made with the Baltic states and with Turkey, and tempting offers of concessions were held out to other nations. In a notable pronouncement on October 21 Premier Lenin admitted the economic defeat of communism.

Old King Peter of Serbia died in Belgrade on August 17, and four days later his son Alexander was proclaimed king of Jugo-Slavia. He was reluctant to leave Paris, however, and it was not until November 6 that he went to Belgrade and assumed his crown. Portugal was upset by several revolutionary movements toward the close of the year. On August 19 the ministry was overthrown by a military coup and several cabinet members, including Premier Granjo, were assassinated. A few days later a plot of the royalists was uncovered, and in November Carvalho Mesquita led a revolt. Because of these disorders and the spread of bolshevism the powers began consideration of a plan for intervention. Spain had rebels, also—the tribesmen of Morocco. Against them she maintained a wearying and expensive warfare for months. And while on the subject of rebellion, mention must be made of the revolt of the Moplahs on the Malabar coast of India, which caused the British government much annoyance and not a few lives.

There were communist outbreaks in Germany in March, and on August 28 Matthias Erzberger, the German statesman who signed the treaty of Versailles, was assassinated. Doctor Wirth, who became chancellor on May 10, resigned with his cabinet on October 22, but was persuaded to remain in office and form a new ministry. In November there were riots in many German cities due to the high prices of food.

The chauvinistic element in Japan was active, especially after the Washington conference opened, and on November 3 Premier Hara was assassinated. Viscount Takahashi succeeded him. The emperor of Japan suffered a complete mental and physical breakdown some time last year, and Crown Prince Hirohito was made regent on November 25. He had lately returned from a tour of Europe.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

During the early part of the year the country was preparing for the change of administration on March 4. President-elect Harding resigned as senator from Ohio on January 9, and the next day he asked that preparations for an elaborate inauguration be canceled, feeling that it would be inconsistent with the urgent need for economy. On February 19 Mr. Harding announced the appointment of Charles E. Hughes as his secretary of state—a choice that met with general approval—and on succeeding days he completed his cabinet with these names: Secretary of the treasury, Andrew W. Mellon; secretary of war, John W. Weeks; attorney general, Harry M. Daugherty; postmaster general, Will H. Hays; secretary of the navy, Edwin Denby; secretary of the interior, Albert B. Fall; secretary of agriculture, Henry C. Wallace; secretary of commerce, Herbert C. Hoover; secretary of labor, James J. Davis. Mr. Harding was inaugurated on March 4 with simple, dignified ceremony, and President Wilson, despite his continuing illness, was able to be present. The senate, in extra session, confirmed the cabinet and a number of other appointments, and adjourned on March 15.

On the first day of the year General Crowder was sent by President Wilson to Cuba to see what could be done to restore financial and economic con-

ditions there, upset by the collapse of the sugar boom. He remained on the island for a long time and succeeded in his mission to a considerable extent. On April 11 telephone communication between the United States and Cuba was opened by an exchange of greetings between Presidents Harding and Menocal.

The United States Supreme court rendered several notable decisions. On January 31 it held that Judge Landis had no lawful right or power to preside over the trial of Victor Berger and other Socialists. On March 28 it ruled that profits from sale of corporate stocks and bonds and capital assets are taxable as income. On April 11 it refused to review the convictions of Haywood and 79 other I. W. W. members. The conviction of Senator Newberry of Michigan and others for alleged violation of the corrupt practices act was set aside on May 2, the act being held void. On June 30 William Howard Taft was appointed chief justice and was sworn in on October 5.

The unemployment situation became so bad during the summer that President Harding called a conference of experts on the subject. It began its sessions on September 26 and, after a long study, established a central bureau and started local employment movements throughout the country. The resulting relief was but partial for business itself was suffering a general depression.

One of the worst race riots in the history of the country broke out in Tulsa, Okla., on May 31. Before it was quelled the negro quarter of the city had been burned and 35 persons had been killed and many wounded.

Labor troubles of long standing in West Virginia culminated in an insurrectionary movement by miners which called forth a proclamation by the President ordering them to disperse. Federal troops were sent into the region and the miners soon surrendered. A commission, headed by Gen. Leonard Wood, was sent to the Philippines. It reported in November, recommending against immediate withdrawal of the United States from the islands. Meantime General Wood was offered and accepted the post of governor general.

The American Legion, in session at Kansas City, elected Lieut. Col. Harford MacNider of Iowa its national commander on November 1. The Legion had as guests Marshal Foch of France, General Diaz of Italy, Admiral Fealty of England and other distinguished warriors. These same visitors and many other eminent persons participated, on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, in the ceremony of the burial of America's unknown soldier in the National cemetery at Arlington.

Under the budget law which was passed in May Gen. Charles G. Dawes was appointed director general of the federal budget and he and his aids made notable progress in the way of cutting down the expenses of the government.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Not a great deal of legislation was passed by the Republican congress during the last two months of President Wilson's administration. The President vetoed the bill to revive the War Finance corporation on January 2, and congress promptly repassed it. On January 12, \$7,100,000 was appropriated for enforcement of prohibition. The house decided, on January 19, that its membership should not be increased. After much debate congress set the limit of the regular army at 175,000 men. Mr. Wilson vetoed the measure, but it was passed over his veto. On February 26 the President signed the Winslow bill, making available to the railroads \$370,000,000 from the government guarantee fund.

President Harding called congress in extra session on April 11 and nearly all the rest of the year it was busy with the task of redeeming the pledges of the Republican party, with what success must be left to individual judgment. Among the first bills passed were emergency tariff and immigration acts; a new army bill cutting the army down to 150,000; and the budget bill. On April 30 the senate adopted a resolution declaring the war with Germany and Austria at an end; on June 13 the house adopted a resolution of similar purport, and the measure was finally passed on July 1 and signed the next day by President Harding. Repeated efforts to pass a soldiers' bonus bill came to naught, but a soldiers' relief bureau was created on August 2 and Col. C. B. Forbes was made its director. The house passed both a tax revision bill and a tariff bill, but the senate did not get around to the latter. The tax measure was enacted into law on November 21.

Among other important measures passed were a bill to exempt American coastwise shipping from payment of Panama canal tolls; a bill for government regulation of the packing industry; the \$48,500,000 shipping board deficiency bill; the billion-dollar farm exports credit bill; and various measures relating to enforcement of the prohibition amendment, including one forbidding the manufacture and sale of beer as medicine.

The extra session came to an end on November 23, and on December 5 congress met for the regular session.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL

Two strong tendencies in the world of labor marked the year in the United States. One was toward a reduction of wages, as a part of the "return to normalcy," and the other was toward the establishment of the open shop. Naturally both were contested by organized labor, not wholly successfully. The railway executives took the lead in both movements, but had many fel-

lows; March 17, Dr. F. W. Gunsaurus, educator, lecturer and preacher, of Chicago; March 19, Bert Leston Taylor of the Chicago Tribune, most famous "column conductor"; March 24, James Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore; March 28, Mrs. George M. Pullman, widow of the car builder, and Charles Haddon Chambers, Australian playwright; March 29, John Burroughs, beloved American naturalist.

April 3, Annie Louise Cary, once famous prima donna; April 8, Julie Opp, actress, and B. E. Wallace, pioneer circus man; April 9, Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, Sydney Fisher, Canadian statesman, and Ernesto Nathan, former mayor of Rome; April 11, Augusta Victoria, former empress of Germany; April 30, John Robinson, noted circus owner.

May 3, Dr. W. R. Brooks, astronomer; May 5, J. A. Snelcher, editor Leslie's Weekly; May 14, Alf Hyman, theatrical manager; May 15, Former Senator T. B. Catron of New Mexico; May 18, Former Secretary of the Interior Franklin B. Lane; May 19, Edward D. White, chief justice of the United States Supreme court; May 29, Gen. Horace Porter, war veteran and diplomat.

June 5, W. T. Crooks, noted British labor leader; June 7, Alvin T. Hert, Republican leader of Kentucky; June 8, Col. F. W. Galbraith, Jr., national commander of the American Legion; June 13, Gen. Jose Gomez, former president of Cuba, and H. C. Ide, former governor general of the Philippines; June 15, Judge W. A. Blount of Florida, president of the American Bar association; June 16, William E. Mason, congressman-at-large from Illinois; June 22, Dr. Morris Jastrow, authority on Semitic literature, and Gen. C. H. Taylor, editor of the Boston Globe; June 28, Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore; June 29, Lady Randolph Churchill.

July 3, John F. Wallace, eminent engineer; July 10, Douglas Story, author and journalist; July 12, Harry Hawker, famous British aviator; July 15, Dr. W. E. Stone, president of Purdue university; July 29, Robert E. Burke, prominent Democrat of Chicago, and Charles B. Cory, ornithologist; July 31, Edgar Saltus, author.

Aug. 2, Enrico Caruso, the famous operatic tenor; Aug. 6, John G. Jenkins, Wisconsin jurist; Aug. 11, William C. Hook, jurist, of Kansas; Aug. 12, Alexander Block, noted Russian poet; Aug. 13, Samuel P. Colt, leader in rubber industry; Aug. 17, King Peter of Serbia; Aug. 19, Demetrios Rhalys, Greek statesman; Aug. 23, Sir Sam Hughes of Canada; Aug. 25, Peter Cooper Hewitt, noted American inventor; Aug. 31, Field Marshal Count von Buelow, German war leader.

Sept. 2, Austin Dobson, English poet; Sept. 11, Former Senator George P. Wetmore of Rhode Island; Sept. 15, Peer Stromme, American author and journalist; Sept. 21, Sir Ernest Cassel, British financier; Sept. 28, Engelbert Humperdick, German composer. Oct. 1, Former Federal Judge Peter Grosscup of Chicago; Oct. 2, David Bispham, American baritone, and William H. former king of Wurttemberg; Oct. 12, Philander Case Knox, senator from Pennsylvania; Oct. 18, Ludwig III, former king of Bavaria; Oct. 21, Maj. Gen. W. W. Waterspoon, U. S. A.; Oct. 25, "Bat" Masterson, writer and former noted westerner; Oct. 28, Henry Oyen, American novelist.

Nov. 3, Dan Hanna, capitalist and publisher, of Cleveland, O.; Nov. 5, Rev. Antoinette Blackwell, first woman ordained as a minister in the United States; Nov. 13, C. H. Prior of St. Paul, railway builder, and Mrs. George J. Gould; Nov. 20, Lawrence C. Earl, American painter; Nov. 22, Christine Nilsson, Countess de Casa Miranda, once famous operatic soprano, and Henry M. Hyndman, British socialist leader; Nov. 27, Lieut. Col. C. W. Whittlesey, hero of the "lost battalion"; Nov. 28, Abdul Baha Abbas, leader of the Bahaitas; Nov. 29, Ivan Caryll, composer, and Lord Mount Stephen, creator of the Canadian Pacific railway system.

Dec. 10, Sir Arthur Pennington, famous blind publisher of England; Dec. 11, the earl of Halsbury, former British lord high chancellor; Dec. 12, H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, former commissioner of pensions; Dec. 15, Congressman J. A. Elston of California, who committed suicide; Dec. 16, Camille Saint-Saens, noted French composer.

...Accordian, box and slide playing; hemstitching, pinking, braiding, buttons and buttonholes made. Mrs. H. Houston, Uvalde, Texas.

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE. It's toasted. Notice this delicious flavor when you smoke Lucky Strike—it's sealed in by the toasting process. The American Cigarette Co.

Locals and Personals

See Mitchell-Gillett Co's. big ad.

ROOMS! ROOMS! ROOMS!
For business—office—dining room and bed rooms. Low rates. See Prop. Jordan Hotel.

T. C. Mitchell left last Sunday for Fort Worth on business.

The political pot has commenced to simmer, and the future postmaster-general of Marfa is still in doubt.

Mrs. Vara Longyear left Monday for El Paso, where she expects to take a special course in beauty culture.

During the big sale at Mitchell-Gillett's there will be some big bargains. Call and examine the prices.

J. S. Stockard left Monday for Ft. Worth. He expects to return today.

COMING—Celebrated Orchestra Comique—Friday, January 20, under the auspices of the Womans Auxiliary of Marfa. Watch out for the window and screen giving details.

SPECIAL—Neat looking aprons, \$1.00 at Milady's Shoppe.

Mrs. Del Richey, of El Paso, has been in the city this week, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Shannon.

BOOKS of all descriptions—new and second hand, for sale cheap, or will charge 10 cents to read any book—See Schutze.

Mrs. T. W. Snyder, accompanied her daughters, Luci-Belle and Penelope, to Austin, where she will spend several weeks. Her daughters are students in the University.

During the Carnival of Low Prices, without fail call and examine the display of bargains at Mitchell-Gillett's Headquarters for quality goods.

SPECIAL—Neat looking aprons, \$1.00 at Milady's Shoppe.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Brite left last Monday for Colorado Springs to attend a stock convention. From there they will make a trip to Denver, Colo.

Mrs. J. R. Jacobs is at Corpus Christi visiting her brother there.

Mrs. F. N. Kennedy returned Wednesday from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Hub Guyon, at Deming, New Mexico. Her many friends will be glad to learn that her health has greatly improved.

No hunting allowed in my pastures—Please do not ask—J. H. Locke 1-22

Big discounts on all kinds of goods at Mitchell-Gillett's during the sale. Remember the date, January the 16th to the 20th. Two weeks there will be a great slaughter of prices.

When you hear the whistle blow of the army fire engine auto, get out of the road and give it the right of way.

NOTICE.

City taxes are due. After January 31, a penalty of 10 per cent will be added unless paid. All city tax payers will please take notice.
Respectfully,
A. M. AVANT, City Tax Collector.

Notice to Electric Current and Water Consumers.

Effective with the new year the rule applying to the payment of electric current and water bills is going to be rigidly enforced.

By this we mean that all statements presented on the first of the month following service rendered are due and payable not later than the tenth of the month following said service, settlement to be made by check or at the Company's office. Accounts not paid by date given above will be considered delinquent and service promptly discontinued not later than the fifteenth.

In all cases where service is disconnected a re-connection charge of one dollar each for both electricity and water will be required before customer is furnished further service. After a lapse of five days the meters will be removed and in that case a reconnection charge of two dollars will be required in advance. In all instances where a discontinuance of service is necessary an adequate deposit will be required before a customer is re-connected.

The foregoing is not a new rule but one that is practiced almost universally among public utilities and is not intended to work a hardship on any of our customers; however we must insist on prompt payment of bills due us in order that we may meet our obligations when they become due.

We thank you for your co-operation.

THE MARFA ELECTRIC & ICE CO.
By V. C. Myrick, Manager.

Dr. A. E. Brown, a dentist of El Paso, is visiting in Marfa professionally, and will probably be here for several weeks. He has opened up his office in the Kirby building. Dr. Brown was in Marfa a number of years ago, and is very favorably known to many of the old-timers. He is a splendid dentist and a very fine gentleman.

Milady's Shoppe is now showing a beautiful line of Spring hats. See our pretty spring hats. The style and price is right.—Milady's Shoppe.

Remember that Mitchell-Gillett's store carries first-class, up-to-date goods, of every description in the dry goods line.

BAPTIST CHURCH

All together for a bigger and better Sunday School. All together for a larger church attendance.

The pastor will be helped to preach better sermons and the Lord knows he needs to preach better, by your presence in the services.

Let's have no slackers, slickers or knockers or kickers, but all pulling together for the glory of God and the betterment of mankind.

Sunday at 11 a. m. the subject will be, "May God be seen and known by men."

Sunday evening at 7:15 a live issue will be discussed.

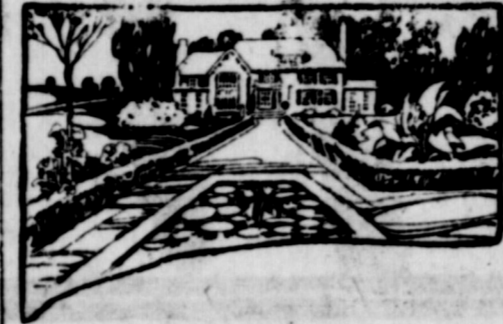
We have the promise of special music for each of these services.

The B. Y. P. U. will meet promptly at 6:15. Come with us.
C. S. Harrison, Pastor.

Dr. J. C. MIDKIFF
Physician and Surgeon
Special Attention to Diseases of Children and Fitting of Glasses
Office Over Candy Shop
[Office Phone, 9-2r]
Res. Phone 9-3r

ELITE TAILOR SHOP

PHONE 128
Davis and Ake, Props.
Successors to Lewis, the Tailor, and the Texas Shop.
Our car will call for and deliver promptly. Agents for Acme Laundry.
Our car will call at your house on Mondays for Laundry, or anything else in our line.
PHONE 128



Such a report after a fire has a frightful sound. Home owners have no excuse for negligence in insurance matters.

Service, plus a policy in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company means fair and full payment of losses.

J. Humphris

Marfa, Texas.

SCHUTZE'S STORE for anything and everything that a man needs. Gent's furnishings, guns, ammunition, sporting goods, etc., etc.—See Schutze.

Mrs. Harris Entertains.

On Saturday afternoon, January 7th, Sarah Harris entertained the girls of the first grade and of her Bible school class in honor of her seventh birthday anniversary. There were twenty-one girls present and all enjoyed the numerous games that were played, but the one that caused most laughter was "Hatting Uncle Wigly." Fletcher Metcalf won first honors, with Allene Hughes a close second.

In cutting the birthday cake Jonnie Mae Fuller got the ring, Hyacinth Hamie the heart, Katherine Jordan the button, Majorie Scott the thimble and Henry Harris the wish wish-bone.

Mrs. Harris was assisted in entertaining and serving dainty refreshments to the little guests by Daisy Frances and Hyacinth Hamie.

Parent-Teachers Association

The Parent-Teachers Association will meet Friday, January 20th, at 4 p. m., at the school auditorium.

Following is the program:
A number by Mrs. Robinsons fifth grade pupils.

Fear should have no part in rearing children. Discussion led by Mrs. Connor.

The moral value of occupation for children. Mrs. J. W. Harris.

All who have not paid dues, please come prepared to do so, as we are federating with the State Association.

Bridge Club

Mrs. Ben Pruett was a charming hostess to the Ladies Bridge Club Thursday afternoon at her home on West Heights. The entertaining rooms were attractively arranged with red chrysanthemums and other winter flowers. The game was enjoyed until a late hour, when a tempting Mexican dinner was served. In addition to the regular members, the following guests were present: Mesdames Short, Walker, Tyler, Norton and G. Bogel.

Sweet Fourteen

Miss Jettie Grace Pruett was hostess to a delightful party last Tuesday afternoon, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Pruett, in celebration of her 14th birthday. The Christmas colors red and green were attractively carried out in the decorations and in the delicious two-course luncheon that was served during the afternoon. There were twelve little girls who came to enjoy this hospitality. Games of various kinds and music were the pleasant pastimes of the entertaining hours.

The Griffith Grocery Co's. name was unintentionally omitted from the list of the members of the Retail Merchants Association last week. This firm, which has been in business in Marfa not quite one year, has established itself as one of the progressive, wide-awake institutions of the city, and while attending to the wants of its many customers, is likewise interested in assisting to build up our beautiful little city.

Lodges--Societies



MARFA CHAPTER NO. 176, R. A. M.
Meets fourth Thursday night in each month. Visiting companions welcome.
R. E. PETROSS, H. P.
J. W. HOWELL, Sec.



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



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



Cardinal Gibbons Council 2348 Knights of Columbus meets the 1st and 3rd Saturdays, 8 p. m. each month.
All visiting Knights cordially welcome.
James H. Conlin, G. K.
Andrew Heaton, F. S.

42 Party

Mrs. W. W. Bogel was hostess of a lovely 42 party Wednesday afternoon between the hours of three and six. Decorations appropriate to the season added to the attractiveness of the home, while 42 was indulged in during the afternoon by six tables of players. At a late hour a dainty two-course luncheon was served. Mrs. Bogel was assisted in entertaining by her daughters, Mrs. H. Hubbard and Mrs. Gus Bogel.

The Electric Siren

The American Legion has purchased an electric siren fire alarm for Marfa, and it is a fine one, making enough noise to awake the Seven Sleepers when the juice is turned on. The Legion purchased it from the J. W. Cooper Electric shop at a cost of \$460; the wholesale cost laid down in Marfa. The Siren has been installed in a specially constructed tower above the roof of the Big Bend Telephone Co's. office.

NEW PROVISIONS OF THE TAX INCOME LAW

The following statement is issued by Collector of Internal Revenue, Austin, Texas, the First District of Texas.

The Revenue Act of 1921 contains two new and important provisions, which are the subject of frequent inquiry. The first relates to the personal exemptions allowed married persons, and the second to the provision requiring that a return be made of gross income of \$5,000 or more.

The act provides that a married person, living with husband or wife, whose net income for 1921 was 5,000 or less shall be allowed a personal exemption of \$2,500. If the net income of such person was over \$5,000 the exemption is \$2,000. Under the revenue act of 1918 the personal exemption allowed a married person was \$2,000, regardless of the amount of net income. The normal tax rate remains unchanged, 4 per cent on the first \$4,000 of net income above the exemptions and 8 per cent on the remaining net income.

In order that an income slightly in excess of \$5,000 shall not be subjected to an inordinately disproportionate tax because of the reduction of the exemption to \$2,000 thereon, the law provides that such reduction shall not operate to increase the tax which would be payable if the exemption were \$2,500, by more than the amount of the net income in excess of \$5,000.

For example, on a net income of \$5,010, the tax, without this saving clause, would be \$120.40, which is 4 per cent on \$3,010, the amount of net income less an exemption of \$2,000.

MODEL MARKET

Headquarters For
Fresh Meat and Vegetables.
Phones 19 and 60

Fruits That Bear And Shrubs That Bloom

Every product of the soil has gone down in price except fruit.
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James Cornell, Judge 3rd Judicial District., Sonora, Texas.

N. W. Graham, District Attorney, 83rd judicial district, Ozona Texas.

Essie Aiken, District Clerk

K. C. Miller, County Judge

J. H. Fortner, County Clerk

J. E. Vaughan, Sheriff

Wm. Harer, Tax Collector

H. W. Reynolds, Assessor

Amos Kerr, Treasurer

J. C. Fuller, County Atty

W. B. Bean, Surveyor

T. C. Mitchell, County Commissioner

Precinct No. 1.

F. C. Mellard, County Commissioner

Precinct No. 2.

E. F. Hill, County Commissioner

Precinct No. 3

E. W. King, County Commissioner

Precinct No. 4

W. J. Yates, Justice of Peace, Precinct No. 1.

W. M. Coughran, Constable Precinct No. 1.

COURT CALENDAR

Justice Court, Precinct 1 meets on the 3rd Monday in each month for civil business.
County Court meets every 1st Monday in September, December, March and June.
Commissioners Court meets every 2nd Monday in each month.

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New Year's Lore

NEW YEAR'S night quiet and clear indicates a prosperous year.

On New Year's eve while the clock is striking 12 repeat three times: "Good St. Anne, good St. Anne, send me a man as fast as you can," and you will be engaged within the year.

Spend on New Year, spend all the year.

The Chinese say that if a man sits up for ten years in succession and sees the new year come in he will have a long life.

It is unlucky to refuse a beggar anything on New Year's day, or to refuse a request of any kind.

It is lucky to rise early on New Year's morning.

If the first carol singer who comes to the door on New Year's morning is brought in at the front door, taken all through the house, and let out at the back door, it will bring luck to the house for a year.

When the wind blows on New Year's night, it is a sign of pestilence.

If your first caller on New Year's day is a male, you will have good luck and many friends; if a female, bad luck and few friends.

The Chinese think New Year's day is the luckiest of the year.

If you wash clothes on New Year's day, you'll be sure to wash a friend away.

Turn your pillow at midnight of the 31st of December and you will dream of the one you are to marry.

It brings good luck to place a piece of money on the window on New Year's eve.

If the first man you speak to on New Year's morning has his hands in his pockets, you will have a hard time getting what money you want during the year.

It is an old Dutch superstition that if you want to marry the girl you love, your voice must be the first one she hears and your face the first she sees on New Year's morning.

Superstitious folk consider it important to notice whom you meet the first thing on New Year's day. If it is a man, you will have good luck; if a woman, bad luck; if a priest, you will die within a year; if a policeman, you will have litigation.

The first person of the opposite sex you meet on New Year's day will bear the Christian name of your future partner.

If ice melts on January 1 it will freeze on April 1.

Feed the birds well on New Year's morning by placing a sheaf of wheat or barley or some bread outside your house, then good luck will attend you, and good crops and prosperity come to you during the whole year.

On New Year's eve take your hymn-book to your bedroom, blow out the lamp, open your book, and mark a hymn (in the dark), put it under your pillow, and sleep on it. Next morning read the hymn, and it will indicate the events of the year.

It is unlucky to have clothes hanging on the line when the New Year is born.

Cook cabbage on New Year's day and you will have good luck all the year.

Decorated apples stuck on three skewers are exchanged for luck on New Year's day in Great Britain.

Burn all the visiting cards that have been received throughout the year on January 1. If you keep them from year to year you will have bad luck.

If you have not provided yourself with a calendar before the New Year comes in you will be behind hand in all your undertakings during the year.

In Japan oranges are hung up on New Year's day as a charm to insure the long life of the family.

The Chinese believe it bad luck to pay all of outstanding accounts on the last of the year and begin fresh and straight on New Year's day.

Just before midnight on New Year's eve the Chinese put on new or clean garments, so as to enter the new year purely, and thus gain good fortune to themselves.

On New Year's night it was an old Welsh custom with the wise and courageous old men of the parish to sit up all night in the church porch. On that night, it was said, a voice, emanating from beneath the altar table, pronounced the names of those who should die within the coming year.

Your conduct on New Year's day is a forerunner of your conduct all the year.



NOT STINGY.

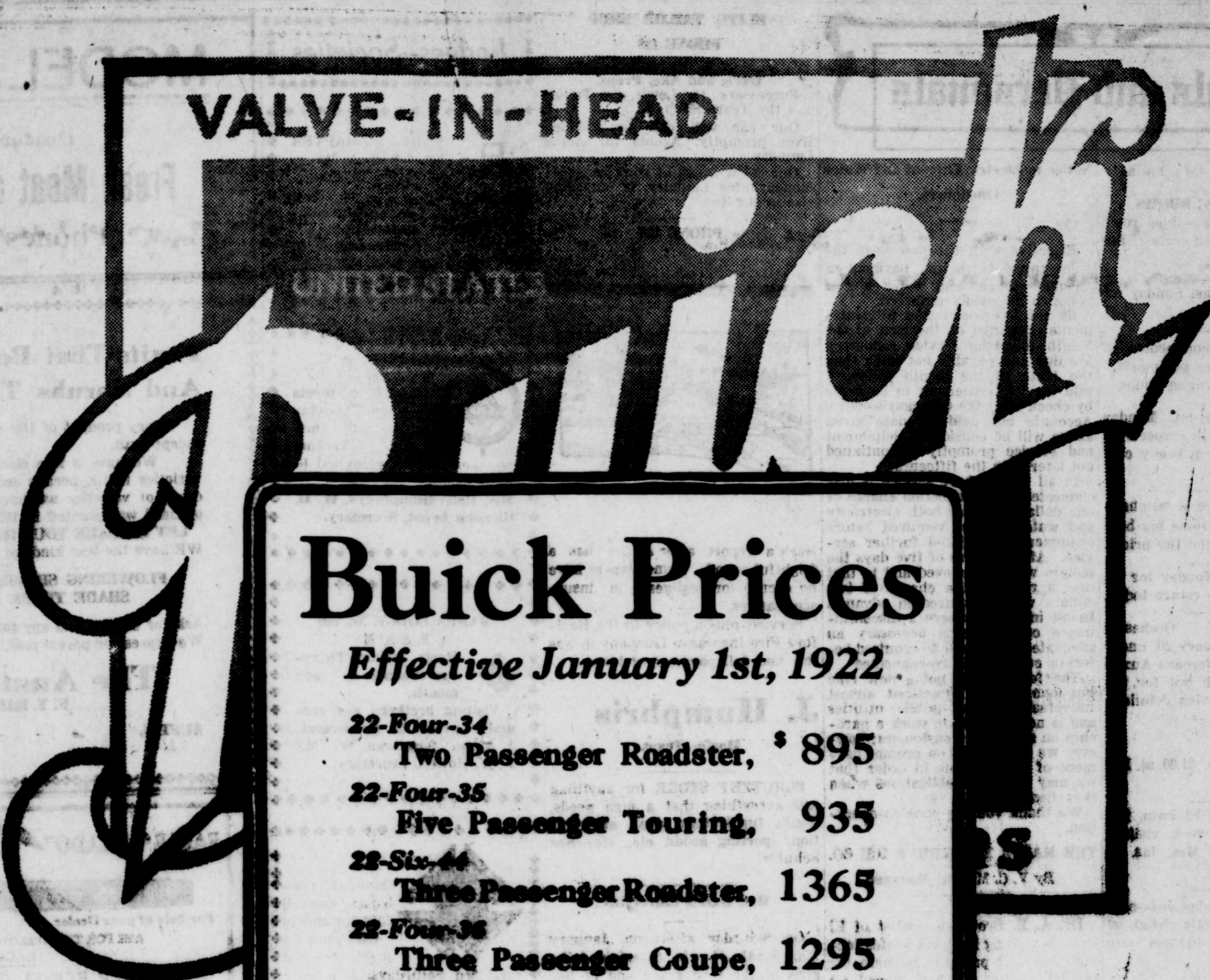
"No, Genevieve, I ain't got stingy, but I made a resolution that all me pennies goes to the children this year!"

Peanut Butter Taffy.

2 cupsful molasses, 1 cupful peanut butter.

Boil the molasses and peanut butter to the crack stage, and then pour into pans. When partly cool pull like any taffy. Cut off into two-inch pieces with sharp scissors.

VALVE-IN-HEAD



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- 22-Six-44
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Five Passenger Touring, 1395
- 22-Four-37
Five Passenger Sedan . . 1395
- 22-Six-49
Seven Passenger Touring, 1585
- 22-Six-46
Three Passenger Coupe, 1885
- 22-Six-48
Four Passenger Coupe . . 2075
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