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THE NEW ERA

Marfa is the gateway to the proposed State Park, which contains the most beautiful scenery in the whole Southwest. Spend your vacation among your own scenery.

Ruins of West Texas Fort Settling into Dust

Early Outpost of Protection from Indians

(By Ollie Bird Friend, in the Semi-Weekly Farm News)

On the east bank of the Pecos river in the extreme western part of Crockett county may be found the ruins of the U. S. A. military post once known as Fort Lancaster.

Weird, dreary, desolate in this deserted frontier fortification. Tall chimneys keep watch over the crumbling, brush-covered walls. The War Department has furnished the following data concerning the fort:

"It appears from official record that Fort Lancaster, Texas, situated on the east side of Live Oak Creek, one-half mile above its junction with the Pecos River, was established August 20, 1855, and was abandoned March 19, 1861.

"The post commanders were Captain Stephen D. Carpenter, First Infantry, from Aug. 20, 1855, to Feb. 2, 1856; Captain Robert S. Granger, First Infantry, to April 1, 1858; Captain Carpenter again to Jan. 14, 1859, and Captain Granger again to March 19, 1861. Companies H and K, First Infantry, were stationed there from Aug. 20, 1855 to April 12, 1859, when Company H left. Company K remained until March 19, 1861.

"The average strength of the post from date of establishment to April 1859 was 135 men, and after that date 68 men.

"Fort Lancaster was established for the purpose of protection against Indians. It is not known where any further information can be obtained."

That the place has a peculiar appeal is evident from the many inquiries concerning it. People of Crockett County show a special interest because the ruins are within its bounds. Tourists are attracted by the scenic beauty of the wild and lonely surroundings and ask for a story. Men of the Highway Commission tarry and inquire concerning the paths that once led hither. Students of history seek out the old settlers for tales of bygone days.

Leaving the open divide about 6 miles east of the Fort, the old Gov-

ernment road winds its way down the rugged canyons. The hills, sparsely covered with shinnery and scrub cedar, are topped with great bare boulders. The mountains grow steeper and steeper until those overlooking the Fort are almost perpendicular. It was down one of these inclines that the old stage coach was driven once upon a time when cut off the main road by the Indians.

Comparison of the ruins of Fort Lancaster with Fort Davis and Fort Stockton, which are near and in a better state of preservation, indicates that they were all built on the same general lines. Officers and soldiers' quarters surround the central parade ground, and all are enclosed by an outer fortification. Not a single building in Fort Lancaster is intact. Tall chimneys, sometimes entirely alone and sometimes linked with ruined walls, are all that is left. The structures were made of the native stone.

Northwest of Fort Lancaster one mile are the ruins of another series of buildings. Some people think this is one of the old Spanish missions. Nothing whatever can be learned concerning it. It is so completely demolished that surmises are all that can be made from a close study. These ruins are on the bank just above Live Oak Creek. A Government road survey of 1849 and a geological survey of 1855 fail to give any account of the ruins. They are hard to find, however, and could have been overlooked. They seem to be too far from the Fort to have any connection with it.

Old Burial Ground
About half way between the mission and the fort is a burial ground. Twelve or fourteen graves are distinguishable. One is marked with a small cross, and the name, W. C. Davis. Two smaller graves are on each side of this. Old-timers say they are the remains of a priest and two nuns. No other graves here are marked. It is understood that all soldiers buried at the fort have long since been removed by the Government.

Northwest of the fort, just outside of the enclosure, are other graves,

A DELIGHTFUL LUNCHEON

Mrs. C. E. Mead entertained the officers and teachers of the Women's Wesley Bible Class of the Marfa Methodist Church at her attractive home Friday September 25 at one o'clock with a dainty appointed three course luncheon. A color scheme of pink was carried out. Beneath the soft glow of tall pink candles the exquisite Irish crocheted luncheon set excited the admiration of all. Pink baskets held salted peanuts while the center piece was a large bowl of beautiful Queens Reach. The hostess had asked each guest to bring a good wish along. As the luncheon progressed the wishing began. Many earnest clever wishes were made for Women's Bible Class as well as others of good cheer, wit and humor. Mrs. G. Raetzsch won most applause with her poem on wishing. The last was a toast by Mrs. Henry Barton who responded with the following verses:

I am happy that you asked me to be with you today, and if you'll bear with me a while I'll have my little say. Your class is moving forward to a high set goal. It ministers to the body to the mind and to the soul.

The first one we will toast is your teacher Mrs. Pruitt. For when it comes to teaching she knows just how to do it.

Mrs. Howell calls you to devotions true and high, that sets your hearts to singing the music of the sky.

Your social service leader is our snappy Mrs. Settle, when she calls you to that task, she puts you on your mettle.

Plans for young folks and recreation is in care of Mrs. Darracott, and to neglect her call to service, I say you simply dare not. In addition to

one of which is distinctly marked, "J. H. Norris, A. W. P. Lane, Ranger of Marshall, Texas. Died Nov. 11, 1861. Aged 24 years."

Not all were soldiers or rangers in this little band who gave their lives in this westward march of civilization. One gravestone bears this inscription: "Little Margaret, Died Oct. 13, 1858. Children are a heritage of the Lord."

SHIP IN THIRTY-FOUR CARLOADS OF CATTLE.

All together J. A. Espey of Hot Wells has shipped in thirty-four carloads of Cattle recently. Twenty nine cars arrived last Friday night. He and Sheriff C. N. Cummings went down below San Antonio and made the purchase. With the grass now good and such quantities of cattle being brought in it looks as if times will get better. In fact times are better already. There is a noticeable increase in business around here since the good rains. —Van Horn Advocate.

CARNIVAL-BAZAAR.

The Mothers Club of Valentine, will on October 10, beginning at 4 O'clock, have a Carnival and Bazaar at the Tourist Park. There will be amusements of all kinds, plenty of eats, a fancy work booth, Kress Store, Country store, etc. Come out and have a good time.

the bible you should study other books, Mrs. Arthur Mitchell's on the job and after this she looks.

Mrs. Raetzsch is the keeper of your offerings large and small, with it you help the needy and answer many a call.

A most important duty is to keep records right Miss Blanche Avant knows just how to do this out right.

Mrs. Jordan goes to see those who cannot come, so she takes your cheerfulness right into the home.

Our hostess who so graciously provides for us today is your president and about her there's much that we can say.

She's energetic, studious, loving, pointing out the way, the path of high endeavor, from it you should not stray.

So I call to you to follow her in every helpful deed. Now let's lift our glasses and toast our Mrs. Mead.

Covers were laid for Mrs. C. E. Pruitt, Mrs. R. N. Settle, Mrs. J. W. Howell, Mrs. J. C. Darracott, Mrs. F. A. Mitchell, Mrs. Gustava Raetzsch, Mrs. Henry M. Barton, Mrs. Ida Jordan and the hostess.

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW ERA \$2

DEVELOPEMENT AT PAISANO

This Week there has been considerable activity at the Paisano Assembly grounds. The assistant Division Engineer of the Southern Pacific with a corps of assistants has been busily cooperating with Mr. Wm. King, landscape architect of San Antonio, in making a survey for a topographical map of the grounds. When this map is completed plans for a program of general development will be platted, and the growth of the Assembly will be well under way.

A considerable party has been encamped at Paisano for several days. Besides the engineering party there are Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Kokernot, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Kokernot Jr. and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Means, and Mr. Sam Means, Mr. Bennett McCutcheon, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Mitchell and daughter, Mrs. King of San Antonio, and Rev. L. R. Millican.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE CLUB

Mrs. Kenneth Smith delightfully entertained the Household Science Club, in their first meeting in Oct. at the home of Mrs. Bryan DeVolin. The President being absent Mrs. Perry Kerr, presided. After a short business session a very interesting and instructive lesson on "Patents" was given by Mesdames Myrick and Hills of San Antonio. After this followed an hour of "42" after which the hostess served a delicious two course luncheon. Visitors were Mesdames, Arthur Mitchell, Frank Jones, Ware Hord, Carl Wease, L. Bunton, L. Spruill of Fort Davis, and Edgar Mueller. Club will meet Oct. 15 with Mrs. Frank Barton.

Reporter.

INDUSTRIAL CLUB

Mrs. O. C. Dowe was hostess to the Industrial Club Thursday afternoon. There were three guests present and a large membership attendance. Those who enjoyed the afternoon were:

Mesdames, George Bledsoe, Dennis, N. A. Arnold, Van Adams, Shelly Barnes, Ware Hord, Leonard Howard, Arthur Kerr, John McDonald, Murtha, J. R. Stevens, Jim Tyler, Carl Wease, Miss Eva Barnett and the Hostess. The Club will meet at the home of Mrs. N. A. Arnold at its next regular session.

SPECIAL OFFER

El Paso Herald only 50c. a Month. For delivery by carrier in the city of Marfa, also the Army Camp.

METHODIST CHURCH NOTES

Sunday will be the last day of the Conference year 1924-1925. One feature of the morning service will be a resume of the years work. Rev. H. M. Barton the pastor will leave Monday morning with Mr. C. E. Mead who is a delegate to the conference for Clovis New Mexico. The morning service will be at eleven o'clock, the evening service at seven-thirty.

BAPTIST CHURCH NOTES

Our promotion Day program was very pretty and an appreciative crowd was in attendance.

After the Sunday morning program the church will observe the ordinance of the Lord's Supper.

The Texas Woman's Press Association recently awarded a gold medal to Mrs. Buelah Powell Anderson for the best published work of the past year. Her work which won the medal was "The Lodge of the Flaming Heart" which appeared as a serial in the Baptist Standard.

The pastor hopes to make an announcement next Sunday that will be a pleasure to the whole church. Come and share in our joy.

Pastor Bowles of Alpine held a meeting at Paisano recently which resulted in eleven new additions to the church. It is expected that this new church will become a member of the El Paso Baptist Association at its next session, Oct. 15.

S. F. Marsh

A Forty-two Party.

Fletcher Metcalf entertained a few of her little friends Friday afternoon with a "42" party. There were four tables of players. After several interesting games, a blue ribbon was pinned on the one having won the most games, then the hostess assisted by her mother and Mrs. Ben Pruitt served ice cream and cake.

Those present were: Misses, Evelyn Howell, Marjory Scott Virginia Cole, Jonnie Mae Fuller, Daisey Lee Corder, Claryea Raetzsch, Nora and Lucille Slack, Mary Nell Mitchell, Majority Knight, Francis Anderson, Zella Hurley, Vera Settle, Katherine and Lucille Jordan and Grace Chastain.

CAMPBELL-MORGAN

On Friday afternoon September 25 Mr. Elmer F. Campbell of Balmorhea and Miss Marion Morgan of Corpus Christi were united in marriage at the Baptist Parsonage by the Pastor. Mr. Campbell is with the State Highway Department. At present the young couple are at the Alta Vista.

There is every reason in favor of buying here

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FALL GOODS

Fall Dress Goods you'll find the assortment larger and the colors the best, if you'll do your Fall Goods buying now. We have the new twill back pin Stripe Serges, plain and Striped Flannels, Silk Crepes, Crepe back Satins, Canton Crepes, flat Crepes, and Rayon Crepes.

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A real leather Shoe that stands lots of hard wear. Every boy and Girl wants a Red Goose Shoe because they are good looking, feel good and keep their shape longer. It's a better shoe, if you find

THE "RED GOOSE" on it.



YOU'LL WANT TO BUY YOUR GROCERIES HERE TOO, "IF"?

You'll come in and GET our Prices--SEE how much you can save.

You'll NATURALLY give us your order, when you see the "Dif."

ALWAYS THE LEADERS in Quality-in Price- in LARGEST STOCK-

Fresh Vegetables, Fruits, Quality "Eats", Hardware, Kitchen ware, Glass ware, Dishes, Jars, Jar Rubbers, Aluminum ware,

Dry Goods
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MURPHY-WALKER COMPANY,

Groceries
Phone No. 30.

"THINK IT OVER"

To Get Rubber in Philippines

1,500,000 Acres Suitable for Raising Trees — How Product Is Treated.

Washington.—From Burma or the Congo to the other end of a lead pencil in a little red schoolhouse in the United States is a long stretch, but rubber has made it. This substance that enables the school boy to snap paper wads at Goldlocks has made automobiles possible and has taken its place with coal and oil as a maker of history. Industry is looking for new fields not controlled by foreign powers. The United States Department of Commerce, in a report just out on an exhaustive investigation of the potential value of the Philippine archipelago for crude rubber, expresses the opinion that profitable production is possible there.

The reports hold that under favorable conditions an annual maximum output of 70,000 tons could be produced in the islands, in the southern portion of which approximately 1,500,000 acres are suitable for rubber raising. The report marks the completion of another stage in the department's world-wide survey of the rubber situation, started 18 months ago at the instance of congress and the trades, when it became apparent that the legalized restriction of the plantation rubber output in British possessions might menace American consumers. In recent months higher rubber prices, feared by the American industry at the outset of the British restriction program, have been realized. The 70,000-ton potential Philippine output would compare with an annual import now of 340,000 tons by the United States.

Juice Known as Latex.

When nature planted the rubber tree in the tropics she endowed man richly. Most people think rubber comes from the sap of the tree just as does maple sirup. Instead it is a sticky, milky juice of the tree flowing through surface cells just beneath the bark. It is known as latex and nourishes the tree through the latex system, according to a statement by the American Nature association of Washington. There are more than one hundred trees throughout the tropical belt encircling the world that produce juice that will make rubber. It, however, is a somewhat helter-skelter property. Some of the trees in the four groups generally credited with producing caoutchouc do not live up to the family tradition, while other outside lands do possess the property.

A quarter century ago the world drew its rubber from the native forests. Wasteful methods prevailed and the world commenced to roll about in horseless carriages with soft tires. Demand leaped forward, with the encouragement of custom, discovery and invention. Thus the Twentieth century has seen forestry principles applied to rubber-tree plantations set out, rotation of crops invoked, and an agricultural order brought into rubber production that eventually must find its way into America's timber-producing areas.

Various Trees Produce Rubber.

To the valley of the Amazon and the commercially known Para rubber is generally accorded the palm for superiority. In the lowlands, hot with steam of tropic sun and river courses, Hevea brasiliensis prospers often to 60 feet in height and grows with two or three near relatives, all of whom are rich producers of rubber.

In Brazil a smaller tree produces Cereia rubber when it has reached two years of age. In Guiana two species of Hevea guayensis and paucifolia provide the rubber yield while the Pernambuco rubber comes from a small drooping tree possessing a somewhat inferior rubber quality.

Much of the rubber coming into the United States originates with a relative of the breadfruit tree. This rubber tree is Castilleja elastica, native of Ecuador, Mexico, Colombia and Central America. This tree grows to considerable height and often reaches three feet around the trunk.

In Malaya, Siam, Burma, Ceylon and other tropical states grows the rubber-fig, Ficus elastica, but the transplanted Para rubber trees of Brazil have

made this section of importance in the rubber-producing world. Africa has its Funtumia elastica of the Ivory coast and the Congo, a tall, erect tree giving a kind of rubber known as Lagos silk. There are other lesser centers and other interesting trees, for nature has widely distributed her largess of rubber.

Get Seedlings From Nurseries.

Methods of cultivating rubber plantations differ as well as processes of gathering. A rubber plantation is created much as a forest-tree plantation would be. Nurseries are maintained for the production of seedling rubber trees, raised from seed. The seed of the Para rubber tree, which may be accepted as the most truly representative of its large coterie of fellows, is a mottled brown, somewhat like a chestnut though larger. It is enclosed in a pod and drops out as the hull cracks. In the better plantations care is exercised in selecting the seed for the nursery.

The youthful trees sprout quickly and are soon ready for transplanting. In rows of about two hundred trees to an acre the leafy sources of our rubber supply climb upward, and in the case of Para rubber are ready to produce their first small crop at the end of five years. Meanwhile, care has been taken to keep down weeds and to cut out the trees that do not live up to the promise of the seed.

When 20 inches around at 3 feet from the ground the tree can start to serve and can go on serving for several decades if the good nature of the trees is not imposed upon by too much tapping or by disease allowed to attack them from lack of care. Tapping is, then, an important episode in the life of the rubber tree. It is a science that the natives have long practiced, and in which they have gained remarkable deftness. It is also something about which the cultivator is still learning.

Must Be Tapped Properly.

A daily call upon the rubber tree and wide slashes upon its skin are giving way to alternate tapping and more restricted slashing. Tapping is an early morning act, beginning at daylight and stopping by nine in the morning. A thin shaving of bark is taken off diagonally across a varying part of the tree's circumference with a sharp tool like a furrier's blade. It requires deftness and care, for a cut too deep exposes the tree to disease, and one cut too thin impedes the flow of juice. There are variations in tapping incisions, but they all seek to reach the valuable latex to free it so that it will gather in the porcelain cups at the lower end of the incision. The properly tapped tree will heal quickly, but just how long plantation trees will live and yield under scientific and careful handling is still in the realm of conjecture. Time has not yet been long enough to allow conclusions.

Once the rubber tree had yielded up the gift that nature stored within it, man turned his inventive genius to transform it. From the porcelain cups the sticky fluid is emptied into milk cans, dusky natives gathering the run under tropic suns, much as far north Vermonters gather maple sap under the cold blue of an early spring sky.

For the market the Para rubber is prepared in several forms. The more crude method of making "biscuits"—rich brown, 60-pound biscuits of crude rubber—still prevails somewhat, particularly in Brazil. A wooden paddle dipped in the fluid, held over the smoke of burning leaves, dipped again and again, gradually acquires its rubber biscuit.

Three Forms of Preparation.

Newer practices, the American Nature association points out, have improved the handling. There are three main forms of preparation, smoked sheet, thin pale crepe and thick pale crepe. The first looks for all the world like the good old black molasses candy. It has its thickness of about a quarter inch, its rich blackness and shiny surface, but it smells something like bacon. It has been coagulated by a smoke bath, and on it the various plantations generally stamp their particular brand.

The thin pale crepe is about the thickness and color of lemon-colored flannel. The thick pale crepe would

MAY GO TO JAPAN



Frank W. Mondell, former representative from Wyoming and Republican leader in the house, is now being mentioned in Swampscott, the summer capital, and in official circles in Washington as the probable successor to the late Edgar Bancroft as American ambassador to Japan. Mr. Mondell has just retired as a member of the War Finance corporation. This photograph of him was taken at Hot Springs, Va.

pass for tripe in any company with its lemon tinting, and half-inch thickness. A chemical, usually acetic acid, is used to hasten coagulation and the heavier mass, after straining and mixing the acid, is milled and pressed into one or the other of the crepe forms. After a brief drying it is ready to be baled and shipped off to the myriad factories waiting to turn it into tires, tubes, bathing caps, erasers, rubber bands, balloons, and a thousand and one other things.

French explorers of early days made special studies of rubber. Nevertheless it was regarded mainly as a curiosity for a long time. Native products came from the colonies in South America, and haphazard experiment went on in several Latin countries. It was in England, however, that the first success at manufacture was won, and an interesting page in nature-economic history written.

After failure of a patent in 1771 for water-proofing cloth with a thin layer of melted rubber, and the collapse for want of proper machinery of an attempt to weave strips of rubber, Charles Macintosh, of Glasgow, in 1823, obtained a patent and started making cloth with rubber between two layers of fabric. He gave his name to this type of material, and so it is known today. About the same time Thomas Hancock was experimenting and making successfully articles using the elasticity of rubber.

Vulcanized Rubber Discovered.

Early attempts to manufacture rubber in the United States were made during the first forty years of the Nineteenth century. They were not very successful, although Nathaniel Hayward, experimenting with the rubber stock in a Woburn (Mass.) factory that had failed, worked out a process of mixing rubber with sulphur and treating it with acid gas fumes. Charles Goodyear, of Connecticut, had previously figured out a similar method but neither were entirely satisfactory.

Goodyear purchased the Hayward rights and set about to devote his fortune and his life to taming rubber. It is told that he had made a mixture of rubber with sulphur and was discussing it with friends one cold night in the kitchen. A piece of rubber in his hand hit the red-hot door of the kitchen stove. It stuck to the stove and hardened without melting. Goodyear excitedly got a knife, scraped the lump from the stove and washed it. He had discovered vulcanized rubber and forged the link that connected rubber with the thousands of uses it has today.

Nature stored her wealth to man in many strange places. Like coal oil and other treasures, she takes care that man has to expend much hard labor to turn her wonders to his use.

sometimes by bands of nomads, but were never attacked, though they carried their lives in their hands and were stricken with fever through thirst.

Once across the mountains, they were in an unknown land, never before trodden by strangers. Through deep snow they toiled on, with death ever at their heels, until at last they were at the gates of Lhasa, and trudged into the city for which they had dared so much.

There they lived for two months, all the time as beggars, without their disguise being penetrated or their identity being suspected.

"There," said Mme. David, "we lived the life of poor folk among these strange people. It is, I believe, the first time this has ever been done, and I am pleased that it should have been a woman and a Parisienne who has succeeded in doing it."

\$100,000,000 From Fish

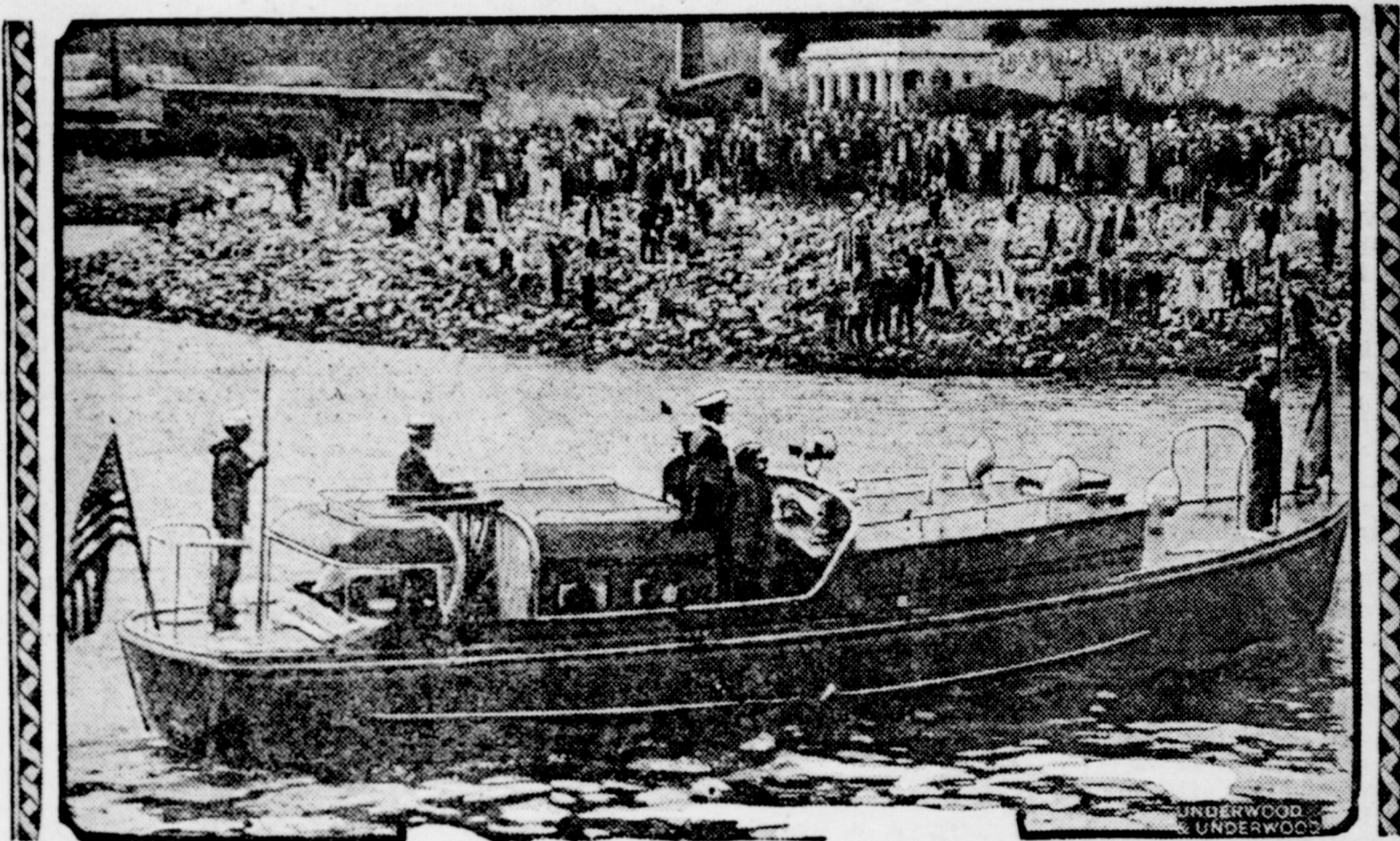
Ottawa, Ont.—It was predicted that Canada's fisheries will soon reach an annual output valued at \$100,000,000.

Course of Schuylkill River Shifted Half a Mile



The setting off of 1,700 pounds of dynamite completed the great engineering project of moving the Schuylkill river a distance of a half a mile at Port Clinton, Pa. The new road for which the course of the river was shifted represents an expenditure of \$500,000 and eliminates a "U" curve and two obsolete bridges. Photo shows the new channel of the river at the left and the old one at the right.

Another Mayflower Landing at Plymouth



A second Mayflower landed at Plymouth, Mass., when the Presidential yacht of that name steamed into the historic harbor, bearing President and Mrs. Coolidge and their party. The entire town lined the shore as the launch from the yacht landed the party on the exact spot where the Pilgrims landed so many years ago.

"Miss America" Gets This Trophy



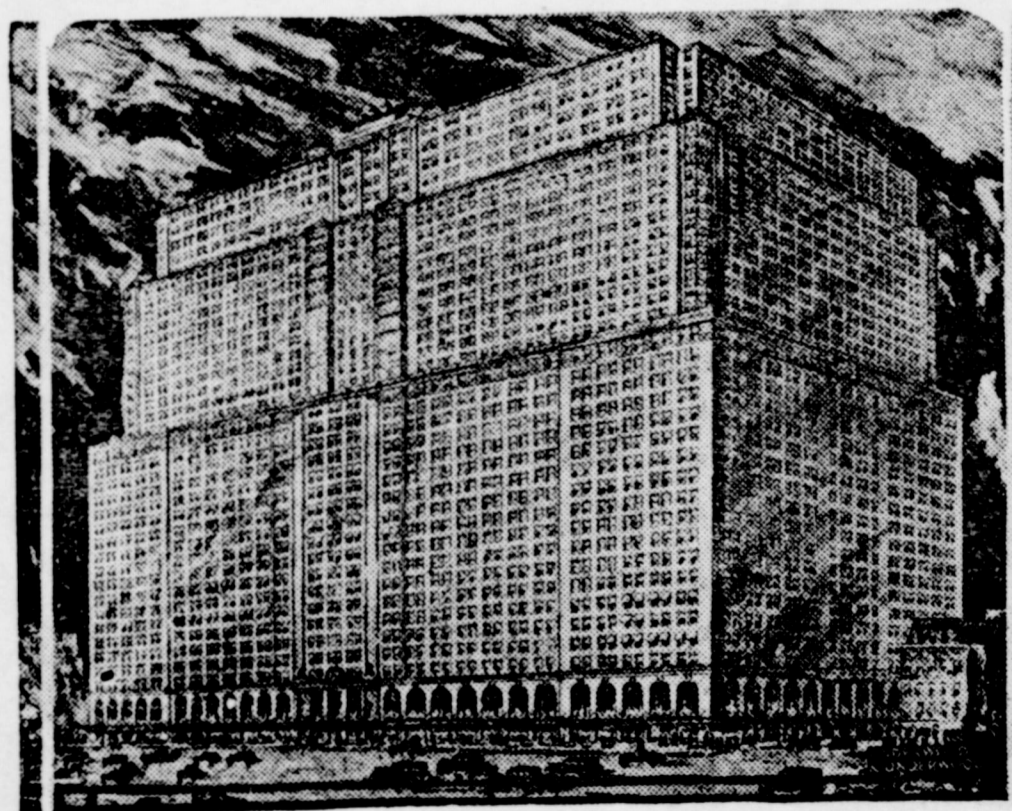
Miss Helene Sardeau, Belgian sculptress, is shown in her New York studio working on the American Venus trophy model. The finished figure, two feet high, of bronze, is to go to the winner of the Atlantic City beauty pageant on September 10.

MARSHAL JACKIE OTT



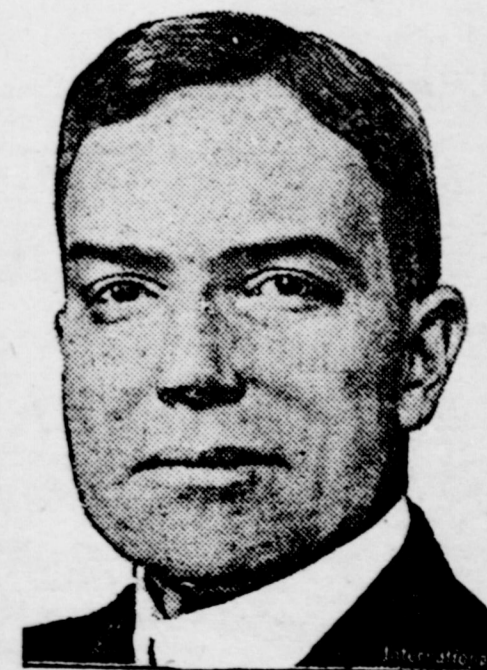
Jackie Ott, world's perfect boy, champion swimmer and movie star, who is now five and one-half years old, was chosen by the Atlantic City Beauty Pageant committee as grand marshal of the baby and juvenile parades.

Chicago to Have Big "Acropolis"



Engineer's drawing of the proposed Acropolis building for Chicago. The structure will be 39 stories, bounded by Michigan boulevard, Roosevelt road, Eleventh street and Wabash avenue, occupying a square block. The project will cost \$40,000,000. Work is expected to start next spring. The first 21 stories will be devoted to offices and exhibit rooms. Above that is a hotel.

PAYS HIGHEST TAX



John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was the country's largest individual income tax payer for the year 1924. He paid Uncle Sam a tax of \$8,277,000.

WHITE WOMAN MAKES WAY INTO CAPITAL OF TIBET

Mme. Neel of France Dons Bazaar's Garb and Spends Two Months at Lhasa.

London.—Fantastic adventures of a French explorer, Mme. Alexandre David Neel, who recently returned to Paris after an absence of fourteen years in the little-known regions of China and Tibet are related in the *Matin*, says a Paris dispatch to the *London Chronicle*.

Having been sent to India in 1911 on a mission by the ministry of public instruction, to study Buddhist texts of philosophy, she met in India the dalai lama, who had been driven out of Lhasa by the Chinese.

"From that moment," she said, "it became an obsession with me to enter the Forbidden City itself at all costs."

She knew the language and customs of the country so perfectly that she

was confident of being able to pass easily as a native.

Her first attempts were baffled, and several times she was beaten back, her attendants and cattle dying of cold and hunger.

Convinced that the great journey could not be made by a party, she set out in 1922 on foot with a single servant, crossing passes blocked with snow and taking roads that overhung perpendicular precipices.

But again she was turned back, "as if by some mysterious force," in her own phrase, and after a long detour she again found herself back at her base.

Finally, in 1923, she made the attempt on foot from China, accompanied only by a young Tibetan whom she had adopted.

They were disguised as mendicants, and begged their way. They traveled through forests by night, followed

The Vanishing Men

By Richard Washburn Child

(W. N. U. Service)

(Copyright by R. P. Dutton & Co.)

SYNOPSIS

Out of uniform, at the end of the World war, with the rank of major, Peter DeWolfe, young American of wealth and family, is urged by an English comrade in arms, Everaby Benham, to visit the Benham home and meet the Englishman's mother and sister, and, incidentally, Brena Selcoss, young woman about whom there is an air of mystery, Muriel Benham. Everaby's sister becomes infatuated with Peter, but he is interested only in the mysterious Brena Selcoss. The feeling between Peter and Brena ripens into love. Brena confesses that she is married and that her husband has "vanished." Brena's life story is out of the ordinary. Her father had been forced to leave Greece because of revolutionary affiliations, and his death, following quickly upon that of his wife, leaves Brena penniless, at Dallas, Texas. She secures work, and meets Jim Hennepin. He falls in love with her. He urges her to meet him in St. Louis. Brena returns to Dallas alone. Compton Parmalee, Hennepin's employer, tells Brena Hennepin's intentions toward her were dishonorable. Parmalee makes Brena an offer of marriage. After reflection, she accepts the offer. They are married. At the railroad station, immediately following the ceremony, Parmalee is seized with apparently uncontrollable fear. Brena shows her husband a scrap of paper Hennepin had given her. On it is a figure which Parmalee tells her is the "Kuk-ul-can," symbol of the Mayas. He appears perturbed. Unable to purchase a painting of Brena, by a famous artist, Parmalee shows irritation amounting almost to madness. She is convinced now that he fears recognition either of her or himself, but can learn nothing from him. He begins to drink heavily. After a visit to his lawyer, Lanfrew, Parmalee disappears, leaving no word of explanation. That was three years before Peter and Brena meet.

CHAPTER XI—Continued

"I want this scrap of paper," he said. "I want the keys, if you've got 'em, of that house up the Hudson. I want a letter to Lanfrew, the lawyer. I want your permission to do anything I want—burn the house down, perhaps. I may cable you for more facts if I want them. I'm going out now to cable some persons on my own list, Brena."

"It is useless," she said wearily. "You forget I've had nearly four years of it—leading nowhere, explaining nothing, dear. It will only cause me new humiliation—perhaps drag my name—"

"No it won't," he said. "I'm going to do the job myself."

"Please—" she began.

Peter smiled grimly as he held up his hand.

"Well, I'm no detective, Brena, I'll admit. I am glad to be able to tell you that I am not a master mind, or a great analyst or any other kind of a red or yellow-bound sleuth. I didn't even look for wireless apparatus in Central park before I joined the army. Spies and mysteries bore me to death."

He chuckled, however, as if glad that he was alive.

"I'm more or less an idler whose time is almost all taken up in one way or another. I'm a New York bachelor on the loose who has written a little verse and killed a few Germans, for which I have suffered a definite nausea afterward, as I would not confess to anyone else. I'm no unraveler of tangled skeins. But—"

She took his hand and pressed its back against her cheek.

"But—!" Peter repeated. "But—I'm going to let some sunshine in upon this thing if I break my neck—there's only one thing that's hard—"

She asked him to tell her.

"To leave you," he said. "It's going to tear the roots like pulling up grass."

Brena, arising, threw the wrap aside and paced back and forth, as he had paced, with her hands examining each other as if they were strangers met for the first time. When she stopped her great eyes were wet and filled with the old look of fear.

"You shall not throw yourself away, Peter," she said with a breaking voice.

"Nonsense."

"But you don't know, Peter!"

"All that you know."

"If it happened to you—"

"Yes?" asked Peter with his lips closing tightly over the question.

"It would no longer be fear alone, Peter; it would be grief too great to bear!"

He was silent; perhaps shaken for the moment.

She ran to him, seizing his coat, his wrists, his neck, one after the other, as if no strength was hers to hold him back.

"Don't," said he.

She was still.

"I shall do as I said, Brena. No harm will come to me. None ever does. I shall do it alone if need be. Or we can do it together. How's your courage?"

She looked long and searchingly into his steady blue eyes.

"What do you want me to do, Peter?"

"I want you to write those letters for me. That's all I need now. I want you to go back to Beconshire and wait till you hear."

"Hear from you?" she said in shaking voice.

"Yes—you'll hear from me," he said. "Why, my Lord, Brena, there's no danger to me. That's grotesque absurdity. I rather wish there were danger. It's a tonic! Anyhow I'll give you my own lawyer's address."

She glanced once more into his smile and then, with something of the manner of a proud mother, she looked fondly from head to foot of him, at his lean, sinewy figure, at the clearness of his eyes, the curve at his temples, the outdoor cleanliness of his skin. There was a suggestion of possession in this quick inspection of hers, a suggestion that he was hers as much as if she had created him. But as if, now, she belonged to him, she did his bidding.

When she had finished writing at the little antique desk, she threw the red feather of the quill pen onto the table.

Peter had been thinking.

"Once more," he said.

He took her into his arms, holding her head close to his shoulder; he turned her chin up with the palm of his hand and pressed again his lips upon hers. He could hear the watch in his own pocket ticking away the seconds. He could hear her heart beating a slower rhythm.

"A long draught," he said at last. "I could not go so thirsty—away."

"You mustn't go."

"Brena, dear one," he said. "There is only one thing to do now and that must be done. Let's set our faces like flint. I think after all—"

She knew as if by magic that which he was going to say.

"That there is more love in going than in staying—for both of us."

"Yes," said Peter touching her forehead again. "Good-by."

He closed the door quietly.

"Peter!" she called from behind it.

He continued down the carpeted stairs and out into the first morning sunlight that came tumbling down over the chimney pots into the narrow street.

"Vanished?" he said aloud. "What piffle! And yet—"

He looked about him: the street was empty except for one small child who was sweeping the sidewalk with a broom three times the youngster's own height.

"Good morning," said Peter.

"S'fine mornin'," the one in kilts said.

"Finest ever, son," returned Peter.

"I ain't a boy; I'm a girl, sir."

"Well, it's a fine morning in any case."

Peter walked on, thinking; he had a lot of thinking to do.

It added somewhat to his need of thinking when he found at the steamship dock in Liverpool a plain envelope addressed to him in which was a scrap of torn paper. Upon it in typewritten letters and unsigned were the words:

"Be warned before it is too late."

Peter raised the scrap of paper to his nose; it was pungent with an odor of some strong chemical.

He stood thinking for a moment, blinking at the reds and grays and browns of the shipping in Liverpool harbor and the distant sky veiled with smut and smoke of city and barred by smokestacks and masts.

"D—n them—whatever they are," he said. "This time they've got a fight on their hands."

CHAPTER XII

Peter had spent eight days upon the sea and had landed on his own soil again before he came to the full realization that mere reasoning will not solve baffling problems such as that upon the untangling of which he now had so much at stake.

He had come into New York without word to his acquaintances; only Colby Pennington of Pennington, Gould & Goodhue, who was the son of the elder DeWolfe's attorney, knew of Peter's return from his long absence. This lean, unemotional lawyer looked upon his young client, put in hand by the death of the elder Pennington, as he would upon an old heirloom without much intrinsic value. The law business did not pay much in spite of the size of the DeWolfe estate and the younger DeWolfe was considered by those who are conventional, regular and of stock patterns, as a rather uncertain mixture of quantity and quality.

Pennington had never expected Peter to explode or disgrace himself, but the lawyer belonged to a type of correct and regular life which does not fear departures from correctness and regularity and stock patterns of human beings as much because of known hazards as because of the unknown hazards which those who always play safe imagine lie in ambush behind independence and originality and imagination. For instance it would have disturbed the chilly Colby to have known that Peter was returning from a record of hard action, wounds and decoration, without a word to his

friends, and that instead of going to his club, he went, like a returning ghost, to his old apartment where the heat of the summer had been locked in and where for many months the severe portrait of the elder DeWolfe had directed an unblinking gaze at the door waiting for the son's return. Such a return was not cut according to approved fashion and if Pennington had known of its nature he would have felt a vague anxiety.

Peter knowing this merely asked, after a greeting, whether any cables had come for him; finding that there were none he went for a lonely dinner and a night alone in his apartment with his trunks standing around among the linen-covered chairs like fat, solid men whom Peter had called in for conference.

The fact was that Peter had determined to hold a conference with himself. He had opened the musty apartment which had been his bachelor retreat for several years; there had entered only the unstirring, hushed air which, as if itself exhausted by the day's heat, hung in a night haze over the city below his high windows and dimmed the blinking, winking lights across the park. The muffled sound of a hurdy-gurdy that had invaded this district of pretense and high rents, like a shabby minstrel of the poor forbidding, boarded-up residences in a forlorn hope of largess. The night was not one for clear thinking, but Peter, having tied the waist string of his pajamas, sat down in an old leather chair before the empty fireplace, and wiping his forehead stared into the chimney back.

During the voyage he had failed to think to a result of any kind, and the reasons were two: He defined them now readily enough; they were the influence of the sea and the memory of Brena. There had been the spell of the sea—the sea that Peter loved so well,



"A Long Draught," He Said at Last. "I Could Not Go So Thirsty—Away."

the personality of the sea that could be a basin of iridescent oil in a tropic calm, an enigma of chill gray mist-enveloped soul, a fury of glorious racing rage, a beam of strange quiet messages from whining, crooning lands at the other ends of the earth, a voice from far and unseen peoples, a yielder of mysteries belched forth from its amethyst and beryl depths, a thing able to cover, with a superb superiority to the trivialities of life and death, the last trace of all that it takes into the confidence of its eternal peace. The sea had invited Peter to more musing upon his problem but it had erased days with its sweep of sunlight and its salt spray and with its miracle of obliterating hours in the flow of a great eternity.

The memory of Brena, whose personality had seemed as everlasting as that of the sea itself, had done its part. She had appeared, but with irritating indistinctness, before his eyes and seeking to feel by reaction the touch of her lips, to see again with all the definition of reality, her dark eyes and her red-gold hair, to hear her voice, to sense the warmth of her lithe, flexible body, to recall the miracle by which for the first time in his life spiritual love, the love of companionship and the love of woman had been all woven into one fabric, he had realized more than when he had been with her, the stability of an affection that had come upon him with a fierce, impetuous descent. Peter now realized that he had been dreaming away the days of his journey lost in the spirit of the sea and in the memories of the strange girl whose future might depend upon his success or failure in striking off the shackles of fear. To avert the haunting destiny, to dissipate the shadowing mystery that followed in her track, dealing its fatal dark thrusts in the dark to the men who played a part in her life had been a job he had begun badly.

Once more Peter reviewed the evi-

dence already in his hands with the vague hope that from it a conclusion would suddenly stand forth, just as one again looks through a pile of papers for the twentieth time for one paper that the senses have proclaimed repeatedly is not there.

As on other occasions when he weighed the facts he was not disposed to give weight to the idea that any secret band, acting perhaps under oath of vengeance or of loyalty, was exercising an influence upon the life of Brena Selcoss. Her father's connection with the secret society revolutionaries in Greece and the political plottings of her maternal grandfather, the famous Tom Vaughn, might have appeared to give some color to the idea, but Peter knew that the arm of a secret band, no matter how long it might be at its full development, no matter how it might deliver knife thrusts at the ends of the earth on behalf of a cause, withers quickly when its inspiration is gone. It was not likely that after a lapse of more than half a century the power of such an arm would survive nor that it would extend far away and across the years either to protect or blast the life of a girl, who, whatever she had since become in her wonderful development, was, at first, humble and forgotten and alone.

To be sure, Peter thought the last words of her father had made reference to an unnamed assurance that if Brena were to be menaced, a protecting force would aid her. These, however, were the words of an impractical dreamer who having failed to provide against all dangers to his orphaned daughter might naturally enough, when facing death, have voiced a vehement faith, hoping that it would help to make up in part for a lack of works. Peter put this evidence behind him as belonging to that class of improbabilities that only those who love to make more mystery rather than to lessen it, seize with all the joy of the amateur secret service men who had amused Peter so much during the war.

The vital facts as Peter saw them were to be found among those which attended the disappearance of men—men of different types who at moments some years apart had sunk to the bottom of nonexistence like two plumbets.

One of these men, Jim Hennepin, had gone to his end without fear; he had only shown excitement. He had hinted that some call or message of great advantage had come to him. At the time he left he had given, apparently without intention, a scrap of paper bearing the symbolic figure of the feathered snake—the Kuk-ul-can, god of the Mayan civilization. According to Parmalee, who not only had been much in the desert country but who was a student of its history and a collector of books bearing upon its antiquities, the appearance of this symbol suggested the southwestern United States or Mexico.

When, however, Parmalee himself had disappeared less than four years later it was at the end of a long period in which he indicated beyond doubt that he had some knowledge, however vague, of the danger that threatened him. Peter had often on his voyage across the Atlantic, squeezed all the conclusions possible from the facts bearing upon whether Parmalee feared a known enemy or one unknown. Brena's strange husband at times indicated a fear of a known and human agency; when he had shot at an imaginary intruder in their New York apartment he had said, "I thought it was him," a remark that he had afterward explained by saying he referred to the burglar that he believed had entered. Parmalee's violent objection to the exhibition of Brena's portrait with her name attached might well have been the objection of a man who feared that some one by chance seeing the picture and recognizing it would trace the original by inquiries addressed to the artist.

What had it meant that this extraordinary man had surrounded his life with defenses as if forewarned of his fate? He employed only servants he knew, he built defensive walls, put up bars at his windows, retained the chauffeur, Paul, because the man would be handy with his fists in an emergency, he bought a fanged mongrel beast to roam about the grounds at night. He lived in a terror which burned his nerves and chilled his heart, that drove him jibbering to the bottle and he indicated more than once that this was all due to his wife—that it was she who dragged this trail of unknown horror.

But when he had gone—vanished without trace, he, like Jim Hennepin, went willingly.

What was the bait? In Hennepin's case it had been money. This could not have drawn Parmalee.

Peter got up and looked out over the city sweltering in the purple haze summer night, blinking its yellow eyes as if these eyes were full of salty perspiration.

Well, the two men had gone willingly and had thereafter disappeared as completely as wisps of smoke in a tempest or raindrops on the sea. Some force drew them, Peter told himself, some force that perhaps was capable of calling craftily to that which in each man would respond. Parmalee

had pretended to some knowledge of what this force was. How did he know?

Peter walked back to the dark oak mantel and, opening his wallet that lay there, he took out the sheet of paper which had told him of his own danger. There was the explanation! Parmalee too had been warned. But in spite of that warning he, too, had gone—had been dissolved, had been wiped out like a tiny chalk mark by a giant thumb.

And what conclusion could be drawn from all of this—all that Peter knew? He saw it suddenly. He had been tumbling over and over again into the error that pitfalls so many of his countrymen; he wanted to assume the facts upon which a conclusion is to be based. Often he had seen the same delusive yearning when a political leader with noble sentiments and high-sounding purposes based his program upon a world not as it is but as good men would like to have it and toiled, after him, those persons who liked to call themselves idealists; he had seen so much conclusion that would have been right if only it could have been based upon the facts! Peter knew now, as if by a sudden humiliating revelation, that he had been foolish to even attempt the method of the great analysts, as they are called, who are always conveniently provided with every vital fact beforehand; he knew that what he must get was more evidence.

On his key ring he looked for the key to Parmalee's house up the Hudson.

He had forgotten perhaps another falling of some of his countrymen; as Peter once said himself, they founded beliefs upon the wish to believe; it never was suggested to DeWolfe that, in spite of its extravagance, any part of the story told by Brena Selcoss might not be true.

He loved her.

CHAPTER XIII

Peter, who had presented Brena's letter to the caretaker of the Parmalee estate and had received a few sullen references to the fact that the place was a great bother and was said by many persons in the village to be a house of evil influences, had been directed up the long hill under an archway of dripping trees and stood at last at the very gate which Parmalee in his alcoholic fury had shaken as he invited his imaginary persecutors to attack him.

The change in the weather, brought about by the sudden turning landward of a heavy Atlantic storm, had transformed midsummer into a chill, wet March. The cold, damp wind swept across the top of the hill, tossing the arms of the trees within the walled inclosure to which the gate gave entrance, so that these arms appeared to be assaulting the French roof of the square gloomy old house, as if that house had committed some crime. Weeds and rank growth had sprung up along the wall and behind the gate in the crevices of the flagstones of the walk; each stalk, bending with the night's rain, shed drops of water like a weeping mourner. Peter, having glanced up at the windows behind which Brena had heard the winds of winter whine and complain and had watched the pale moon throw dancing shadows on the dank lawn, felt his own skin shrink in response to the thought of all that a young girl must have suffered here. He would square the account for her!

The squeak of the caretaker's key in the rusty lock of the gate started up a dozen crows, cawing madly as if driven from some carrion feast. When Peter had used Brena's key to unlock the front door, hideous with its black walnut carvings and its stained and leaded glass, the odor of dust and decay filled his nose as with a dry and suffocating powder. Without volition of his own his ears strained to hear some sound, some retreating footsteps, some whispered voice in that house, but none came; the place was as still as a dry cave. In this stillness, in the smell of the dead air, there was the faint tremor of fear as if fear once having taken abode in this gloomy old residence, was not to be evicted as if indeed it clung when all other personalities had gone just as the odor of dead smoke remains long after the living fire has grown cold.

With a gesture of impatience Peter closed the door behind him and walked toward the foot of the long, austere flight of black walnut stairs. He could see from his position the gray light coming through barred windows into the dining room where on the table—a beautiful Chippendale, strangely out of place in the unpleasant, high studied proportions of the room—there sat a saucer with a spoon in it as if some ghostly presence had just that moment arisen from a lonely bowl of phantom gruel. The door nearer the front of the house, the entrance no doubt to the library of Parmalee, was almost closed; Peter glanced at it and ascended the stairs.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

All Plants Need Light

All plants require some light. Sunlight supplies the energy which causes chemical reactions to take place inside the leaves. These reactions convert the raw food elements into the food elements available to the plant, says Nature Magazine. Therefore, such sun-loving plants as geraniums, roses and abutilon, when set away in a dark corner, do not thrive so well as when placed in a sunny window. On the other hand, plants which like a mild amount of sunlight, and this includes palms, aspidistras, ferns and many of the vines, do not thrive if put in a sunny location.

Two Letters

The first written twenty years ago, the second recently by Mrs. J. H. Bourland, Frankston, Texas.



June 2, 1904, she writes:—
 "For twenty-three years I was a constant sufferer from chronic catarrh. I had a severe misery and burning in the top of my head, a continual dropping of mucus into my throat causing frequent expectoration. My entire system became involved and I grew worse. It seemed as if I could not recover from a constant cough and frequent attacks of bilious colic. My bowels were affected, causing alarming hemorrhages. I tried many remedies and finally took Pe-ru-na. In three days I was relieved of my bowel trouble and entirely cured by five bottles. I most cheerfully recommend Pe-ru-na."

June 30, 1924, Mrs. Bourland writes again:—
 "I will soon be seventy-nine years old and enjoy good health for one of my age. I still recommend Pe-ru-na and take it myself when necessary."

For more than half a century Pe-ru-na has a proud record of good done. Men and women the world over stand ready to testify to its value in the treatment of all catarrhal disorders.

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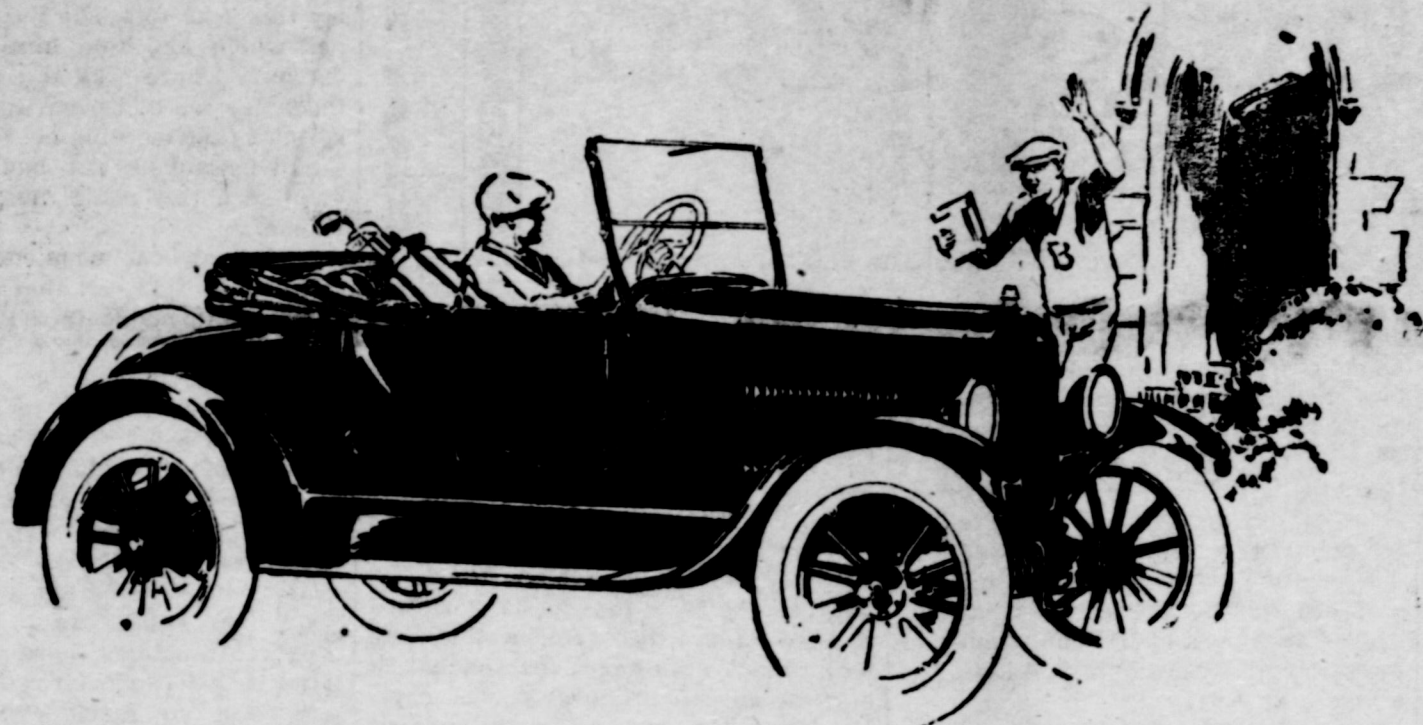
The shadow of Agadair and "de-
featism" continues to haunt Joseph
Caillaux even though France re-
called him from political obscurity
to save her tottering finances. A
definite coldness characterizes the
attitude of the diplomatic set in
Washington toward the French fi-
nance minister when he arrived to
negotiate a settlement of the \$1,
200,000,000 debt. Leaders rarely for-
get, in contrast with the masses,
who through suffering to a greater
extent from wars, have shorn mem-
ories. The invitations extended to
Caillaux since his arrival have
been noticeably few in comparison
with those usually proffered visit-
ing notables. Admirers of the French
financial wizard, although few in
number here, apparently, are
prominent. He is regarded by
many as a martyr in a political
famous wartime premier, and mor-
ally innocent of disloyalty to his
native land. In this connection he
received favorable terms from the
United States, the premierships
will once again be his for the ask-
ing.

Prohibition enforcement now
centers in Washington. On the
broad shoulders of Edmund Budnitz
new regional administrator for the
Washington district, has been
placed the admittedly difficult task
of effectively drying up the na-
tion's capitol. Because Washington
is the center of American politics,
it is regarded as the pivotal point
in the Administration's attempt
to make the dry law effective. Fail-
ure to do so in this city, which for
years has been noted as a city
where liquor may be purchased
with relative ease, would be a se-
vere blow to the Treasury's cam-
paign and for that reason the new
campaign is expected to witness
the unleashing of every agency av-
ailable for the task. The possibili-
ty that a group in congress may
in the forthcoming session attempt
to amend the law is understood to
hinge on the results obtained dur-
ing the present campaign.

Mrs. Frang B. Kellogg, wife of
the secretary of State has stirred
up a bit of comment over her
plans for a series of elaborate so-
cial functions in Washington this
winter. Her small dinner parties
in London, while Mr. Kellogg was
James, drew even King George and
Queen Mary. Now, as the wife of
the ranking member of the cabinet
her plans are reported to be for
menst. One or two dowagers are
reported to be piqued with indi-
cations that serious competition may
result. Young people are watching
the situation with interest. The
by Mrs. Kellogg was a reception to
tary Union conference, which has
attracted famous legislators from
all nations.

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makers around 40 cents a pound.
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miles represented the average life
of a cord tire, while today, 15,000
miles—and more—is only the
usual performance for a Firestone
Gum-Dipped Cord.

Due to large, concentrated pro-
duction, specialized machinery and
simplified factory methods, together
with economical distribution, Fire-
stone is able to keep tire prices low
—no matter where the price of
crude rubber goes.

And, because of special
Firestone processes, chief
among which is Gum-Dip-
ping, motorists are today
getting thousands of extra

miles by using Gum-Dipped Cords.

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Gum-Dipping plants, after which
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ping insulates and impregnates
every fiber of every cord with rub-
ber, and practically eliminates in-
ternal friction and heat, and builds
strength and endurance into the tire.

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vice of taxicabs, buses and trucks
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sands of motorists everywhere—
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Get ready for the coming months
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bad roads. Assure yourself
of greater safety, comfort
and economy by equipping
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er, Pens, Eraser, Pencil Sharp-
ener and a Ruler—FREE for
only ONE NEW 3 months sub-
scription at 50c. per month—
to The El Paso Herald.—See
Carl Wease at Carls Drug Store

Locals and Personals

Mrs. H. H. Kilpatrick was a visitor to Alpine Friday.

Simple alteration done free.—Milady's Shoppe.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Slayton are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine 7 pound baby girl, Sept. 25. Dr. is back on duty at his office but for a while he couldn't leave little daughter he thought she was crying for "DAD".

Beautiful Hall tree, with mirror for only \$9.50. See Schutze.

Big Bend Trading Post

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Stevens are the proud parents of a fine baby girl, Little Miss Betty Jo arrived Sept. 25. Steve is wearing a smile that won't come off.

Miss Lillian Spencer, who has been touring Northern Arizona with her Uncle and Aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chine of Cottonwood Ariz. is delighted with that country and has decided to stay, and will attend the State Teachers College at Flagstaff.

J. W. Howell, of the Howell Lumber Co., was here from Marfa on business this week.

—Alpine Avalanche

Rifles, Guns and Ammunition at 1/2 price. See Schutze.

Big Bend Trading Post

Schutze can save you money on furniture and home furnishings.

Big Bend Trading Post

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Byler, and John Malone were visitors to Marfa Friday. Mr. Byler says that great preparation is being made for the spudding in of the well on Oct. 15.

Large Range, a bargain at \$20.00 see Schutze.

Big Bend Trading Post

Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gillett who have been for the last two weeks at the Hot Springs, New Mexico, returned home Thursday.

H. W. Schutze of the Big Bend Trading Post will save you money on hardware, Furniture, Rugs, Guns, Dishes, Sporting Goods a Million articles to pick from, at less than half price.

Joe Soroker, of Popular Dry Goods Co., at Marfa, was a visitor in Alpine this week.

—Alpine Avalanche

New shipment of coats and dresses arrived at Milady's Shoppe every few days—at very moderate prices.

Mr. Hans Briam returned yesterday from a business trip to San Antonio.

Be sure and see the beautiful cut velvet dresses at Milady's Shoppe.

Nice assortment of halbriggans in two-piece jumper style at Milady's Shoppe.

George Mecklin of the Marfa New Era was a visitor in the city Monday.

—Alpine Avalanche

APPLES.—At orchard for cooking, at 50c. a bushel—Choice apples \$1.50 and \$2.00.—E. H. Carlton, Fort Davis, Texas.

Stawford Harvie, prominent citizen of El Paso, was in Marfa Friday enroute for Presidio, where he is interested in business enterprises.

Now is the time to lay cement walks and do other improvements. Phone 48—G. C. Robinson Lumber Co.

Mr. John Harris and boys returned Wednesday from a trip to Fort Worth, where Mr. Harris visited his parents. Mrs. Harris went on to Fort Worth to Missouri where she is still visiting relatives.

We have PINE BLOCKS ready for kindling use. Try them at G. C. Robinson Lumber Co.

Mrs. R. E. Petross, who this week received some cuts and bruises when her car was overturned in a collision with another car, is about, having suffered no serious injury.

H. W. Schutze, proprietor of the Big Bend Trading Post of Marfa, offers a big reduction on his merchandise by paying cash. Read his ads in this paper every week.

Miss Lola Bunton is attending the State University and is registered as a Junior.

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS

Marfa's Variety and Novelty Shop Hoffman Building.

We carry a complete line of variety goods and school supplies.

Our business method is to buy and sell for cash.

One price to all. Come see us, we are here to serve and to please you.

J. J. White.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Roark accompanied by Mrs. J. D. Nichols left last week for Oklahoma where they will visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Davis are expected today from a trip to Pearsall and Lerado, where they went to visit and accompany home their children, Truett, Trice and Hallie, who have been visiting relatives for several weeks.

WANTED—Man with car to sell complete quality Auto tires and tubes. Exclusive territory. Experience not necessary. Salary \$300.00 per month.—Milestone Rubber Company, East Liverpool, Ohio.

TO CATTLEMEN

Those of you who have anything to sell in—

Calves, steers or heifers, Beef or Feeder Cows, Stock Cows,

Beef Steers or Feeder Steers.—

I have sold more than 30,000 cattle in the past ten months, why can not I sell some for you. I have customers all the way from Kansas to California.

Now have orders and inquiries and orders for more than 15,000 cattle of all kinds.

Will thank you for a listing of your cattle—absolutely no obligation unless a sale is made.

BOB EVANS,
Marfa, Texas.

MRS. WILLIE RIDEN
CHIROPRACTOR
PALMER GRADUATE
Office upstairs in
MARFA NATIONAL BANK Bldg
Office hours 9-12 a. m. 2-5 p. m.

MARFA LODGE
NO. 64, I. O. O. F.

1st Tuesday Night, 1st Degree
2nd Tuesday Night, 2nd Degree
3rd Tuesday Night, 3rd Degree
4th Tuesday Night, Initiatory Degree. All visiting brothers are cordially invited to be present.

FLOYD NICCOLLS, N. G.

DR. A. G. CHURCH, Sec.

MARFA CHAPTER
No. 176, R. A. M.

Meets 4th Thursday night in each month. Visiting companions welcome.

C. E. MEAD, H. P.

J. W. HOWELL, Sec.

MARFA CHAPTER No. 344
O. E. S., meets the 3rd.

Tuesday evenings in each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to be present.

Mrs. Ruth Roark, W. M.

Edwena Hurley, Sec.

REAL
TIRE
ECONOMY



Firestone

Gum Dipped Cords

Gum-Dipping adds great strength and mileage to these tires, still they cost no more than ordinary tires.

Drive-In
Filling Station
Marfa, Texas

Hans Briam

The merchant who has practically everything and will sell it for less
Marfa, - Texas

Let us make your new Boots or repair your old Shoes

Our work is guaranteed—
Prices Reasonable

MARFA BOOT AND SHOE CO.
Gotholt Brothers

Marfa, - Texas

Marfa itebekah Lodge No. 432
Meets 2nd and 4th Friday
at 8:15 p. m.
Oddfellows Hall

Mrs. Winnie B. Kilpatrick, N. G.
Mrs. May Norton Moore, Sec.

FASTEST SELLING CAR of all the One-Profit Studebakers

INCREASED volume of sales—founded on Studebaker's policies of one-profit manufacture, and no yearly models—made it possible to reduce the price of this Standard Six Coach by \$100.

Already a wonderful value—a leader of the line—the lowest priced closed car ever sold by Studebaker—its previous low price has been cut one hundred dollars.

Many of the superiorities of this one-profit Coach are hidden until revealed by thousands of miles of usage. You can't see the fine workmanship and materials inside the engine and body which gives excess mileage. But here are some things that you can check against competitive cars to satisfy yourself that this is a Studebaker of the same fine quality as before the price cut—a Studebaker more up to date than the newest yearly models.

EXCESS POWER—According to rating of National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, this is the most powerful car of its size and weight.

WOOL UPHOLSTERY—Durable.

INSTRUMENTS—Including 8-day clock, gasoline gauge, speedometer, oil pressure gauge and ammeter, in single grouping under glass, on beautiful silver-faced dial.

FULL-SIZE BALLOON TIRES—For which the steering gear, fenders and even the body lines are specially designed.

AUTOMATIC SPARK CONTROL—No spark lever on steering wheel, but:

SAFETY LIGHTING CONTROL—On the steering wheel, at the driver's finger tips.

IMPROVED ONE-PIECE WINDSHIELD—Automatic windshield cleaner, weatherproof visor, rear-view mirror, attractive cowl lights and cowl ventilator.

CO-INCIDENTAL LOCK—To ignition and steering wheel, which serves to reduce the theft insurance rates—single key operates this lock as well as that on the door and the clever device on the spare-tire carrier.

COMPLETELY MACHINED CRANK-SHAFT—To obtain perfect engine balance and thus reduce vibration to a minimum.

There are only two cars manufactured on the one-profit basis: Studebaker in the fine car field, and the Ford in the low priced field. Only in these two cases does one company in its own plants make all bodies, all engines, all clutches, steering gears, differentials, springs, gear sets, gray iron castings and drop forgings.

Come in and see this coach. You will find it the same fine car as before the price reduction.

\$1410 DELIVERED IN
MARFA, TEXAS

Under Studebakers fair and liberal Budget Payment plan, this Coach may be purchased out of monthly income with an initial payment of only \$470.00 Down.



HORD MOTOR CO.
MARFA. . . ALPINE

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

FOR SALE AT
A BARGAIN

Pierce Arrow Light Truck sale or Exchange for late Ford Roadster or Touring. This truck was not used from 1918 to 1924—in wonderful condition. Mr. Ruby, "Ruby Motor Freight Lines", San Antonio, informs me that he gets better service out of the converted Pierce than Red Speed wagon, which cost \$1,700, his Pierce cost about \$450.00 used. Also, sale pick, axe, stone hammer, 25 gallon seamless steel tank, No. 2 Champion Blower and camping Dutch oven 11 inch.

Lee W. Hope.

Tourist Camp Grounds, Marfa, Tex.

Chas. Bishop

Drayage
Light and Heavy Hauling

— Phones —
Union Drug Store, 45
Residence, 108

Mead & Metcalfe

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

General Practice

MARFA, - TEXAS

J. C. Darracot

Physician and Surgeon
Office over Briams Store
X-ray laboratory in Connection
Phone 107

MARFA, TEXAS

MODEL MARKET

We handle eggs and butter—none nicer. Brookfield Sausage, Swift's Sliced Bacon, Fresh Kettle Rendered Lard, All Kinds Packing House Products, Veal, Beef, Pork and Mutton.

MODEL MARKET

Marfa Lumber Co.

J. W. HOWELL, Mgr.

Brick

Wagons

Fencing Material

Builders' Hardware

Carpenters' Tools

Paints, Oils,

Glass, Lumber,

Varnishes,



Doors

Sash, Shingles

A satisfied customer is our motto



Chase Gloom from your Home
With Mirrolac
Enamel!

"OLD MAN GLOOM" quickly disappears when the mirror in the hall beams blue and gold—when the woodwork in the living room lustres with delight—when the old chair in the bedroom glistens a lovely sea green—and Devoe Mirrolac Enamel did it all!

Sixteen artistic Mirrolac Enamel colors to choose from. All easy to apply.

Ask us about the Devoe Home Improvement Plan whereby you can paint your house—inside and out—and pay for it in ten monthly installments.

G. C. ROBINSON LUMBER CO.
MARFA, TEXAS



**NEW SHAPES IN FALL HATS;
BLOUSE STYLES SHOW CHANGE**

THE curtain has gone up on the drama of fall millinery and the first act is moving smoothly along. So far as hats are concerned (as distinct from their trimmings), there are three main themes in the new story: They are velours, felt and velvet. Of course these familiar and popular characters do not occupy the stage alone—hatters' plush, ribbons and novelty millinery fabrics are all cast in the plot, but, so far, they play minor roles.

Nearly all the new shapes have some sort of brim, often irregular, and most of the fall hats are small or medium in size. A characteristic of the season is the softness of hats,

the honors for the little felt at the right and a small, black, hatters' plush shape below is trimmed with a blue and silver ornament and quills.

French blouse makers were evidently listening in when forerunners of the fall modes began heralding the most important changes in styles. With imaginations fired by the edicts for long sleeves, they hastened to show what these new features mean to blouses. And besides these there is the vogue of greater elaboration in all modes, which the French, with their talent for ingenuity, will make much of in blouses.

Long sleeves—higher neck lines—flares? Ah, yes, madam—and here



FIVE OF THE PRETTIEST FALL HATS

those of velvet often having soft crowns. These soft shapes may be adjusted in any way that is most becoming—their lines accommodated to the face.

If there is unusual uniformity in hats themselves, there is less uniformity than ever in trimmings. The ever-increasing demand for individual styles has reached the point where "no two alike" is the slogan of some milliners. No woman with a distinctive and pretty hat wants to meet its twin or find that it has been repeated until it is no more distinctive than peas in a pod. Each wants something a little "different." The group of hats pic-

ture are in a blouse of black panne velvet, which undertakes to go to extremes gracefully in these matters. In no uncertain terms it indorses the new modes and elaborates this rich affair with emplacements of white and green satin overlaid with black souché braid with tie to match and a narrow girde of the velvet which travels twice about the waist and is tied at the back. For those who cannot wear the high collar with turnover points designers have provided other neck finishes—as the high, round neck, with tie attached across the back and looped or falling free in front, or the collar high at the back



SHOWING ELABORATION OF BLOUSE

ture reveals ingenious ways of varying the trimmings on popular shapes. At the top of the group is a small velvet hat with sectional crown and upturned brim, adorned with rows of machine stitching.

Small squares of stitched velvet outlined with narrow braid, and a long petal of the velvet form its trimming. Next is an attractive felt hat depends upon disks of velvet laid in folds and outlined with velvet-covered cord for a unique and elegant adornment. A pearl and rhinestone pin is thrust in the front. Just below this a felt hat, with soft velvet crown, pays tribute to early American art by means of a patchwork block of velvet folds in three colors, at the front, centered with an ornament. Moire ribbon does

with "V"-shaped opening at the front. This early arrival among formal blouses leads us to expect much as the season advances.

Even for wear with tailored suits and ensembles the severely plain blouse is conspicuous by its absence. Tailored blouses of crepe de chine are decorated with tucks, plaited jabots, collars and cuffs made of the material. Plain crepe blouses, in lively colors, are covered with all-over embroidery, and often metallic threads are introduced also for wear with the "tailleur." It is evident that the mood of fashion is away from severity and is running in the direction of more intricate designing.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.
(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

The KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

Remembrance is the sweetest flower
Of all this world's perfuming;
Memory guards it, sun or shower;
Friendship keeps it blooming.

SOUR CREAM DISHES

When one has a cupful or two of sour cream it is nice to know several ways of using it.

Deviled Eggs.—Cook six eggs in the shell until hard. Cut into halves lengthwise, remove the yolks and mash with a fork, adding enough thick sour cream to moisten. Add mustard, salt and a little red pepper. If the cream is too sweet add a dash of lemon juice and put the mixture back into the whites.

Sour Cream Pie.—To one cupful of sour cream add two-thirds of a cupful of raisins chopped, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, the yolks of the two eggs, and a little salt. Bake in one crust and use the whites of the eggs for a meringue.

Hermits.—Take a cupful of thick sour cream, two cupfuls of brown sugar, one cupful of chopped raisins, two-thirds of a cupful of butter, two well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, with flour to make a dough as stiff as can be stirred. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a well-greased pan, leaving plenty of room to spread. A raisin or nut may be added to each to garnish.

Quick Cream Cookies.—To one cupful of sour cream add one cupful of sugar, one egg, two and one-half cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, with salt and flavoring to taste. Drop by spoonfuls on well-greased pans, pat out and sprinkle with sugar, adding a nut or a raisin. Bake in a quick oven.

Sweet Potato Pie.—Take a cupful of sour cream, one cupful of sugar, one pint of mashed sweet potato, the yolks of four eggs, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half a nutmeg; salt all well mixed together. Bake in one crust and spread with strained honey while hot.

Graham Muffins.—Take one cupful of sour cream, one cupful of graham flour, one teaspoonful of soda and one tablespoonful of sugar, a beaten egg, all well mixed. Bake in buttered gem pans.

Sour Cream Dressing.—Take a cupful of sour cream, add a bit of salt, sugar and cayenne, and mix well. Pour over sliced cucumbers or shredded cabbage.

Cream soups, which are so nourishing, may all be made with skim milk, adding a little more butter to the flour when blending.

Everyday Dishes.

Fried salt pork has gone out of style, except in farm homes, where it is served at its best. A few slices of good fat—and a steak of lean (pork) cut into half-inch slices and fried in its own fat until crisp and brown, then the

gravy thickened with flour and well-browned—a cupful or more of milk added and the gravy is ready to serve with the pork and nicely baked potatoes. Such a dinner will be found appetizing and agreeable once in a while on a cool day. A coleslaw will be good to serve with such a dinner. Shred the cabbage and serve with a hot boiled dressing poured over it.

Popovers.—Beat two eggs until very light, add gradually seven-eighths of a cupful of milk, a cupful of flour, a half-teaspoonful of salt; beat all together ten minutes with an egg beater, then add half a teaspoonful of melted butter. If skim milk is used add a teaspoonful of butter.

Cream of Tomato Soup.—Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add three and a half tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until smooth; add a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of chopped onion, then a pint of canned tomatoes, mixing all. Add soda and onion, using a fourth of a teaspoonful of soda. Reheat, then strain and pour this, after slightly cooling, into a cupful and a half of milk. Reheat and serve hot. Do not let the soup boil.

Coffee Cup.—To a pint of strong coffee, strained through a cloth, add one-third of a teaspoonful of almond flavoring and heat to the boiling point in a double boiler. Add two beaten egg yolks, two tablespoonfuls of cream and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Stir until it thickens to a custard, remove and cool, pour into a serving pitcher with a pint of sweetened ice-cold whipped cream, a quart bottle of charged water and a pint of shaved ice. Serve in tall glasses, place a little shaved ice in each, then some coffee, then twice the quantity of charged water, and on top the whipped cream.

Mintade.—To two cupfuls of water add one bunch of mint cut very fine and the juice of six lemons. Let stand one hour. Strain, chill and add sugar syrup to sweeten, and two quarts of ginger ale. Serve at once with cracked ice.

Diced pineapple added to chopped or shredded cabbage, with a good salad dressing, makes a most delightful combination.

Nellie Maxwell

Community Building

Many Points Involved in Community Planning

What is genuine community planning? asks a writer in the Detroit Free Press. Our present city planning deals for the most part with the bare physical framework of the city. Community planning comprehends not merely the physical layout of streets, avenues, blocks and traffic arteries, but the whole environment, including the work, the housing, the recreation, the customs and habits of the people who make up the community. Rousseau said that houses make a town, people make a city; and we may add that the combination of houses and people provide the situation for the community planner.

Now, in dealing with his individual client, the architect does not merely pay attention to his rough physical requirements, to drainage and circulation, and so forth; he also pays attention to the specific use or uses to which a building is to be put, and to the needs and interests of his client, interpreted in the broadest sense.

Community planning carries this habit of mind over to the community as a whole. Just as it is impossible to design a good house if the owner wants to spend the greater part of his available capital on a range, so it is impossible to do any effective community planning if the majority of people are more interested in making financial values than in creating for themselves the real good that comes from houses well-placed and community buildings which serve every member to their maximum capacity.

Writer's Strong Plea for Zoned Villages

During a recent rather extended automobile trip the writer saw two kinds of villages. One kind looked entirely commercialized, unkempt, a hodge-podge. They looked like places without pride of civic spirit.

The other kind were the opposite. They appeared to point with pride to one section and say to the visitor, "This is our business section," and to the other, surrounding section, and say, "Here are our homes, our lawns, our flowers and gardens. This section is sacred from the sordidness of commercialization."

The difference was just this: The beautiful villages were zoned, the unattractive were not zoned. In the latter, here and there, scattered up and down the lines of homes, were gas stations, sidewalk pumps, lunch-stands, the "Dew Drop Inn," the hot-dog counters. Tom, Dick and Harry, little or big, had been allowed to do as they pleased without let or hindrance. In the zoned villages all was neat and equally as prosperous.—Canton (N. Y.) Plain Dealer.

Before Fire Gets Start

Nobody, whether he be householder or business man, who ever has "had" a fire, can fail to understand how vitally important in combating it successfully are "the first five minutes."

Used intelligently at the very start, a small quantity of water thrown at the base of a fire, or a hand extinguisher well directed, may be effective far beyond the operations of an entire municipal fire department later on.

To keep a small, a trivial blaze from swelling speedily into a big, an uncontrollable fire—this is really the fundamental purpose of such an installation as the automatic sprinkler. Motorization of fire apparatus has for its primary object the extinguishment of that "little fire, which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench"; in other words, the motor-driven engine "gets the jump on" the little fire and, of course, speed of warning, coupled with accuracy, constitutes the whole aim of the new highly developed telegraph alarm.—Safeguarding America Against Fire.

Septic Tank Works Well

The septic tank is approved by health authorities throughout the country. It has been used long enough to establish its desirability. When it is of sufficient size to insure the complete process there is little or no sediment to collect, and if used for what it is intended it will serve for many years without cleaning or other attention.

Unnecessary Fire Loss

Buildings consumed each year by fires in the United States, if placed on lots of 65-foot frontage, would line both sides of a street extending from Chicago to New York. The value of the buildings would be more than \$500,000,000. They are burned at the rate of \$80,000 each hour, day and night.

Condemns Filling Station

A gasoline and oil service station in an exclusive residence section has been ruled a nuisance in a recent decision handed down by the Fayette county (Ohio) court of appeals. The decision will be of interest to real estate boards of the national association, to property owners and to students of city zoning. "By the universal trend of adjudicated cases," the decision states, "an exclusive residential section is accorded certain immunity against offensive trades and business."

The Cuticura Toilet Trio. Having cleared your skin keep it clear by making Cuticura your everyday toilet preparations. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume. No toilet table is complete without them.—Advertisement.

Evidently They Were Coming in Quantities

The Randall Babbitts, who live over near Hollenbeck park are very proud of their twins, so one day, when Mrs. Babbitt brought one out and placed it in the baby carriage, she was not at all displeased when a little boy, a stranger in the neighborhood, came up and said:

"Oh, what a nice 'litle boy!'"

"Thank you," said the fond mother. "Would you mind watching him till I come back?"

Presently she returned with the other twin and the little boy's eyes doubled in size as he exclaimed:

"My goodness! Wherever is you detting all those babies!"—Los Angeles Times.

Australian Child Brides

Australia's child brides during 1923 numbered 483, under seventeen years of age, the youngest being only thirteen, and seventy-three women of sixty-five years and over. The oldest bridegroom was eighty-six. Among the young mothers was a child of twelve, while six girls of only thirteen years gave birth to children. Referring to infant mortality, the president of the Health Association for Women and Children in Victoria, stated that Australia had lost 122,473 children under the age of five years between 1918 and 1922.—Family Herald.

Sure Relief
BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief
BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION
25c and 75c Pkgs. Sold Everywhere

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC
SOLD 50 YEARS
A FINE GENERAL TONIC

Maine Hen Lore

A contributor to a Cleveland newspaper, telling of a hen running through heavy traffic with a bright ribbon dangling from her tail feathers, adds: "Evidently she had been struck before." Tut! tut! Is it possible that the writer has never heard of that time-honored method of "breaking up" a setting hen by attaching a bit of red cloth to her tail—red flannel preferably? Just why flannel has never been satisfactorily explained, but flannel has always been demanded by the good folk who believe in this plan, and happy was the boy who was called upon to affix the streamer and then watch the crazy antics of its unwilling wearer.—Portland Press Herald.

TREAT YOUR LIVER WISELY

When you require medicine for an inactive liver, get the best. Get an established remedy such as Bond's Liver Pills. They are a prescription intended solely for the liver and they cure Headaches, Billousness, Dizziness and all liver troubles. 25c the bottle.—Adv.

Standardize Undies

The bureau of standards now is seeking to standardize underwear sizes. At present the underwear of various manufacturers is just enough different so that many people find suits of the same size but of different makes do not fit them.

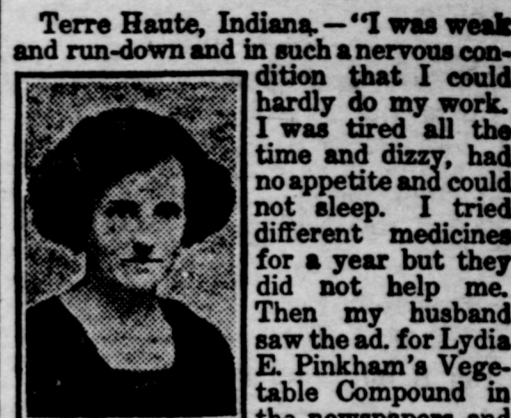
Would, If He Had a Chance

Gwendoline—"Daddy, do you love me still?" Father—"Yes, dear, but you never are."—Stray Stories.

Pain is the outcome of sin.—Buddha.

WEAK, RUN-DOWN NERVOUS, DIZZY

Mrs. Lee Suffered From All These Troubles, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her Well



Terre Haute, Indiana.—"I was weak and run-down and in such a nervous condition that I could hardly do my work. I was tired all the time and dizzy, had no appetite and could not sleep. I tried different medicines for a year but they did not help me. Then my husband saw the ad. for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and had me take it. I regained my strength and never felt better in my life. It completely restored me to health. I had practically no suffering when my baby boy was born and he is very strong and healthy. I know that the Vegetable Compound is the best medicine a woman can take before and after childbirth for health and strength. I would be willing to answer letters from women asking about the Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. W. M. J. Lee, Route E, Box 642, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a dependable medicine for all these troubles.

For sale by druggists everywhere.

Ride the Interurban FROM Houston to Galveston

Every Hour on the Hour
Express Service—Non-Stop Trains
9:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

IMPROVED CHOICEST CITRUS LAND
Rio Grande Valley; 160 acres near paved highway and citrus packing plant, Carroll College close to McAllen, second largest city in entire Lower Rio Grande valley, where Southern Pacific contemplates crossing Missouri Pacific. Very best citrus land in the United States, where record crops best citrus fruit, vegetables, cotton, etc., in the world are produced. Independent of rainfall and fertilizer. Irrigated second lift all in cultivation six years, now growing 1700 citrus trees. Two to four months crop possible on same land yearly. Owing to the shorter, warmer winters and longer growing seasons, this is the greatest opportunity ever offered for a few small buyers to acquire several small choice citrus farms in the coming country. A bargain. Railroad activities alone will double the value in 12 months. Make most attractive offer to OWNER: F. B. ENOCHS, McALLEN, TEXAS.

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HARDWAY & CATHEY
Bankers Mortgage Bldg., Houston, Tex.

Dickey's OLD RELIABLE Eye Water relieves sun and wind-burned eyes. Doesn't hurt. Genuine in Red Folding Box. 25c at all druggists or by mail, DICKEY DRUG CO., Bristol, Va., Tenn.

ECZEMA

After Others Fail

PETERSON'S OINTMENT

Big Box 60 Cents

The mighty healing power of Peterson's Ointment when eczema or terrible itching of skin and scalp tortures you is known to tens of thousands of people the country over. Often the itching goes overnight.

For pimples, acne, rough and red skin, old sores, ulcers, piles, chafing, sunburn, burning feet and all blemishes and eruptions it is supremely efficient, as any broad-minded druggist will tell you. Peterson Ointment Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff Stops Hair Falling Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
Sole and R. D. at Druggists.
Hilecox Chem. Wks., Patchogue, N. Y.

HINDERCORNS Remove Corns, Callouses, etc. stops all pain, ensures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. Use by mail or at Druggists. Hilecox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

Trained
Swimming Instructor—Can you swim very well?
Fresh—No, sir; but I can sure wade.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

Fletcher's CASTORIA



MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is especially prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*. Absolutely Harmless—No Opium. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

WRIGLEYS

AFTER EVERY MEAL

THE FLAVOR LASTS

Probably one reason for the popularity of WRIGLEYS is that it lasts so long and returns such great dividends for so small an outlay. It keeps teeth clean, breath sweet, appetite keen, digestion good.

Fresh and full-flavored always in its wax-wrapped package.



Easy on Conductors

Loud speakers will be installed on trains of the Japanese railways, so the conductor won't have to shout so loudly in calling the stations.



A new full set of Champions every 10,000 miles will greatly improve engine performance and pay for themselves in oil and gas saved.

Champion X for Ford 60c. Blue Box for all other cars, 75c. More than 95,000 dealers sell Champions. You will know the genuine by the double-ribbed core.

Champion Spark Plug Co. Toledo, Ohio Windsor, Ont., London, Paris



FAULTLESS STARCH

Always ready for instant use

YOU can make a wonderful boiled starch by simply adding boiling water to your cold water starch mixture or you can use it as a cold water starch when you buy FAULTLESS.

It is equally effective when used for plain everyday gingham or the finest organdies—a clean starch, free from lumps. The favorite starch in millions of homes for more than 35 years.

Faultless Starch Company Kansas City, Mo.



Green's August Flower
for Constipation, Indigestion and Torpid Liver
Successful for 59 years.
80c and 50c bottles—**ALL DRUGGISTS**

Clear Your Skin With Cuticura
Soap to Cleanse Ointment to Heal Absolutely Nothing Better

INFLAMED EYES
Use Dr. Thompson's Eyewater. Buy at your druggist's or 25c. River, Troy, N. Y. Booklet.

LIVE STOCK

SUMMER FEED FOR SWINE NEGLECTED

It is not necessary to feed lots of high-priced feeds to pigs during the summer, but it is advisable to add some concentrates to a good forage.

So states E. G. Godfrey, associate animal husbandman of Clemson college, who believes that too many hogs are turned in the pasture or swamps to make their living during the summer months. Good feed, he says, is given during the winter and early spring and good pigs are turned out in the summer, but in the fall a bunch of wormy, stunted hogs is driven in to prepare for market. Many of them are but little heavier than when turned out and have the appearance of scrubs. They may be put on the feeder pig market—and the prospects of feeder pig business are good—but they need more growth and thrift to make good hogs in this class.

The best forages for the summer months are sorghum, green soy beans and sudan grass. Perhaps none of these will save as much as forages that are available in spring and fall, but they are well worth the trouble and money put into them. They not only save feed but add to the thrift and growthiness of the pigs.

One other common cause of lack of growth in spring pigs to which Mr. Godfrey calls attention is parasites, both internal and external. Hundreds of pounds of feed are wasted every year feeding worms. A few dollars spent for worm treatment will save some hogs and cause the others to make the most from the feed consumed.

Farmers should try to keep their spring pigs growing so that they will be at least make heavy, thrifty feeder pigs for the high September market.

Hogging Down Corn Has Three Big Advantages

The advantages to be gained from hogging down corn may be briefly summed up under three heads. First of all, and one that is of utmost importance at the present time, is that the practice is ideal from a labor-saving standpoint. Every farmer is aware of the amount of man and horse labor that is required to cut, husk, haul and crib corn, and then feed it out to the hogs in the pen. The expense of these operations may be largely saved and at the time of the year when there is usually a great rush of out-of-door work.

Then there is the fertility problem that must be considered. In feeding corn in the pen there is almost always a waste of valuable fertility. If any of the manure made is returned to the soil it is accomplished at quite an expense and only after many hours of laborious and not altogether pleasant work. When harvesting their own corn the hogs are making manure and depositing it directly upon the land. They are also leaving cornstalks where they may be turned under without first being hauled out to the field.

The general health of any farm animal is always to be considered. In hogging down corn the animals receive a great deal of exercise which keeps them contented and vigorous. Instead of rooting around in sloppy pig yards as is often the case, they are working in clean fields which, as one may observe, is of no small benefit to them.

Guard Against Cholera Among Hogs This Season

Hog cholera, as is well known, is a disease that runs in cycles. It is less virulent in some years than in others and those who are well posted on these cycles claim that we are now entering upon a period of a virulent form of cholera. Breeders of hogs should bear this in mind and not become careless about vaccinating their pigs this year. It is especially important to protect the pig crop against disease because hogs are bringing a good price on the market and will continue to do so for some time to come. While feed is still high in price, lower values will undoubtedly prevail before the pig crop is ready for the market. In other words, it looks as though hogs will afford the best market for the coming corn crop, hence the importance of guarding them against disease.

Vaccination of the pigs a few days after weaning should be the rule this year. It provides cheap insurance that no hog breeder can afford to disregard at any time, but we believe that this is a year when it should be given special thought and attention, says the Iowa Homestead. Many hog men hold licenses to vaccinate their own hogs and whenever that is the case the expense will be small, for good serum is selling at very reasonable figures.

Corn Good for Sows

When the sow begins to show a loss of weight from suckling her litter she can be fed all her appetite demands. Shelled corn is the most suitable grain if it is properly supplemented by a good slop. Corn is rich and high in energy and a fine feed if used with proper judgment. Bran needs to be supplied in small amounts only and is not necessary if the shorts are of a bulky nature. The slop should be reasonably thick and composed partly of skim milk if available.



THE BOOK SHELVES

There was great excitement among the books on the bookcase shelves. They were creaking a little in their great excitement.



The Books Had Been Squeezed.

"Won't it be wonderful! It will certainly be wonderful."

"How long ago was it decided?" asked one of the books.

"Not so very long ago," another book said.

"They should be ready soon," a third book whispered.

"I wonder if I'll leave you," said a fourth book to a fifth.

"Maybe," said the fifth. "But I believe we'll more or less keep our old positions, only we'll be able to stretch a little and we won't have to be so cramped. Dear me, but it will be nice not to have to be huddled up as I've been."

"My pages are just miserable. And my covers don't like it at all. They've been threatening to break and really do a little harm. Yes, they've been threatening to do that for some time."

"Oh, see," said another book. "I believe they are ready now."

The books all kept very quiet and watched what was going on.

The books that were too far back couldn't watch what was going on but they were told the news by the books in front.

A little girl had been getting more books all the time. She was building a fine library for herself with the help of her father and her mother and her aunts and uncles and with little gifts of money which she had saved.

And the books had been mounting up so that there had been no room any more in the bookcase.

She had put the books way in, along the shelving of the bookcase, as far as she could. Then she had put other books in front of these.

Then she had put books sideways over the tops of the books that did not reach up to the top of their shelf and to the bottom of the shelf above.

The books had been squeezed so tightly together in the bookcase that they had hardly been able to stand it. They liked to be close together in a friendly fashion.

But they had not liked to be so terribly jammed. It had been painful to be so jammed. And they had somehow not been pulled out of their shelves and looked at so much lately.

Their owner would stand before them and say:

"Oh, dear, I don't believe I'll bother to get that adventure story out now. I had wanted to reread that exciting chapter just before the end but I haven't much time and it is so hard to get at it."

That had been the way for some little time.

And the books shoved way back had not been able to see anything at all.

The titles on the back parts of the books liked to be able to see a little.

Above all they liked to be seen.

Their owner had said:

"I really have to memorize where I've put my books."

Now the news had spread from the books on the outside to the books way inside.

"There are going to be new shelves built along the wall," was the news of the books.

And now at last the new shelves had been built—a bookcase of white-painted shelves and the carpenter was putting the shelves up along the wall.

Then their owner had a glorious time. The books were brought out and newly arranged. They were put in much the same order as they had been before, but none were put on top of each other. Each had a position of its own. And they were looked at more than ever now. Oh, it was a great relief.

Wasting No Shots

While a shooting party was out for a day's sport a raw young sportsman was observed taking aim at a pheasant running along the ground.

As it is unsportsmanlike to shoot a bird while it is on the ground, a companion shouted: "Hi, there, never shoot a running bird!"

"What do you take me for, you idiot?" came the reply. "Can't you see I'm waiting till it stops?"

Heredity

Teacher—Why do you always add up wrongly?
Scholar—I don't know.
Teacher—Does any one help you?
Scholar—Yes, my father!
Teacher—What is he?
Scholar—A waiter!—Vikings, Oslo

ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK

Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

(©, 1925, Western Newspaper Union.)

BEFORE BREAKFAST

A BUSY man comes in time to realize that he accomplishes the things he wants most to accomplish by utilizing small units of time which would otherwise be wasted, and the most of us waste more time than we would be willing to admit.

When Jones tells me that he has no time to read or to write a letter of congratulation, or to keep his nails in shape, I always ask him what he does before breakfast. I like to lie in bed in the morning as well as the next man, to feel the soft air blowing in through the window in the spring or to listen to the redbird singing in the early morning; or in winter, when I know that the room is chilly and the floor unpleasant to my bare feet, to draw the covers over me and just rest. But I know that if I am to get a good start toward the day's work, if I am to accomplish the hundred and one extra things which are nagging every busy man to be done, if I am to map out a proper program for the day, I must do it before breakfast.

The house is quieter than than ordinarily, the light outside is softer, my mind seems fresher and more alert, I can get work done more rapidly than at other times. I am writing these paragraphs now before breakfast.

When May comes, my garden will be blooming with tulips and sweet alyssum and irises, and the beds and the borders will all be neatly groomed and in order. I shall have a good deal of pleasure in seeing the effect and in watching the plants grow.

"How do you ever find time to get all these things into the ground?" Jones asked me. He is himself a lover of flowers, and he is not more obsessed with business cares than I am. I do it before breakfast, I tell him, and he seems amazed.

It is surprising, if one is in the mood and is not disturbed, what he can do in a half-hour.

Most of my friendly letters I write before breakfast. It is amazing how easily the ink flows and how quickly one can fill the pages if he gets at it before breakfast. I wrote a book once before breakfast—not, of course, at one sitting, but by having a plan and keeping at it regularly for a few weeks. One can write a thousand words in a short time if his mind is fresh, as one's usually is after a refreshing sleep.

If there is something you really want to do and don't feel that you have the time for, trying getting at it before breakfast.

CUSTOM

CUSTOM is rock-bound, immovable, or at least it is in the little community in which I live. If one undergraduate takes off garters the whole group within a week will be running around with their socks crumpling over their shoe tops. If one girl boos her hair or rouges her cheeks most of the others fall unresisting into line.

When I inquire, as I often do, why certain things are being done in a certain way in our community or in one of the organizations to which I am attached, I almost invariably get the answer, "Why we've always done it that way." The idea that one could change or improve a custom seems never to have entered the heads of those in charge of affairs.

We stick to the old because it is easier to do so.

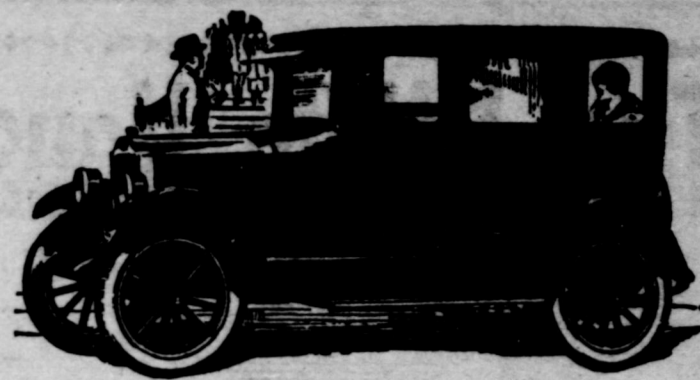
I know a man up in the country, who, although there is a good furnace in the house into which he has moved, still runs a base burner and carries in the coal and carries out the ashes and shakes the thing down in the morning just as he has been accustomed to do since the time he was a boy. He's always done it that way, so why change?

I have been trying recently in the academic community in which I live to bring about a change with reference to a custom which has been followed for many years by the organizations about the campus in the procedure connected with their initiations. There is no sense in what they are doing, there is no intelligent purpose in it excepting that it interests and amuses those who plan and execute the tricks played upon the initiates. It wastes time, it is not infrequently entails dangers, and it in no way tests or develops the characters of the initiates. When I make a plea for eliminating it, I always get the come back:

"Why, we've always done it that way. What else could we do if we cut that out?"

It never occurs to them that it might possibly be better to do nothing if what is being done is useless if not harmful.

Mrs. Clifford always cleaned her kitchen on Saturday mornings. She swept the room carefully, gathering all the dirt into a little pile in front of the door where those who came and went either stepped over it or tracked through it. She began her scrubbing at the farthest corner of the room, and when she finally reached the little pile of refuse she gathered it up in a dust pan and threw it into the stove. Why she did not do this at first, I never could understand, excepting, as she said, she'd "always done it the other way."



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Pains Very Severe

"I suffered from womanly troubles which grew worse and worse as the months went by," says Mrs. L. H. Cantrell, of R. F. D. 9, Gainesville, Georgia.
"I frequently had very severe pains. These were so bad that I was forced to go to bed and stay there. It seemed to me my back would come in two."
"I taught school for a while, but my health was so bad I would have to stay out sometimes. This went on till I got so bad I didn't know what to do."
"One day I read about the merits of Cardui, and as I had some friends who had been helped by it, I thought I would try it. I began to get better after I had taken half a bottle. I decided to keep on and give it a thorough trial and I did. I took in all about 12 bottles and now I am perfectly well. I do not suffer any pain and can do all my housework."
At All Druggists

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For Female Troubles

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"One day I read about the merits of Cardui, and as I had some friends who had been helped by it, I thought I would try it. I began to get better after I had taken half a bottle. I decided to keep on and give it a thorough trial and I did. I took in all about 12 bottles and now I am perfectly well. I do not suffer any pain and can do all my housework."
At All Druggists

EDICION ESPAÑOL

Esta Edición es dedicada solamente para el Bienestar y provecho de la Colonia Mexicana.

SUPLICA

Lectores: Antes de que empiezen a leer esta Edición les rogamos que nos dispensen por no haber imprimido con letra acentuada por que nuestros Linotipos no tiene los acentos, pero si uds. desean que esta benifca Edición siga adelante, en uds. esta el asunto para que manden sus nombres como suscritores y remitiendo el importe de la suscripción, así de este modo ordenamos los acentos para nuestros Linotipos por que ya contaremos con gran numero de suscritores mexicanos en lo sucesivo.

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Por lo cual uds. han notado el precio de la suscripción y no sera sacrificio sin provecho al remitir su importe de suscripción asegun su alcance. Este condado necesita mucho un periodico en Espanol y ahora es tiempo para llevar esta bienhechora empresa adelante,

Así quedo a las ordenes de la Colonia Mexicana y siempre ansioso para servirles.

Respetuosamente,
Juan Rivera,
Editor.

Nota: Dirija toda correspondencia a nuestro departamento general, Así:

The Marfa New Era
Marfa, Texas

QUERIDOS LECTORES

Por primera vez salio a luz esta edicion en espanol, vds. veran que es un corto espacio, pero de este modo debemos de comenzar, para darle a nuestros lectores un servicio fiel constante y duradero. Esta Edición es corta, vds saben que una persona, planta u animal nacen chiquitos, pero aun mas tarde crecen y dan su producto. Así comparativamente con esta edicion es chiquita, es joven, pero ha venido a luz solamente para nuestros hijos, cual así por medio de lectura se desarrollan toman interes en la lectura cual es el camino para mejor civilization. Ahora que se ha presentado la feliz oportunidad que haiga nacido una corta Edición Espanol en esta condado debemos que toda la colonia Mexicana no pierda esta brillante oportunidad, y patrocinador esta empresa en pagos como suscripción a segun nuestra alcance esto. No es un sacrificio sin provecho, al dar una pequeña suscripción, pero es nuestro deber de darle estas letras a nuestra mente que las necesitan lo mismo que nuestro cuerpo necesita el alimento así nuestra mente es digna y merecedora de darle las Letras, y contemplarlas que son de oro, lo que del resultado quedaremos contentos de haberlo hecho así. Pues. Queridos Lectores, les suplico otra vez que tomen empeno en engrandecer esta empresa, y remitan su nombre de suscritores con el importe de \$2.00 por un año de suscripción. \$1.00 por medio año. u 50c por 3 meses.

LOCALES

El Sr. Lliandro Medina, Presidente de la Sociedad del "Círculo Católico de Fort Davis" esta trabajando activamente para engrandecer dicha sociedad, adelante Sr. Medina—En la Union esta la fuerza.

Sr. Silbestre Ordóñez, Presidente de la Sociedad "Centro Católico" se encuentra en Colorado, Texas, en union de su familia, Sr. Ordóñez fue a la pizca de algodón.

En Chihuahua se vendera una parte del Latifundio de Terrazas

Brownsville, Texas.—En las oficinas del consulado se ha facilitado un informe que manifiesta que el Gobierno mexicano pondra a la venta parte del latifundio Terrazas, en el Estado de Chihuahua, siendo los precios a que se vendera, los siguientes:

Tierras de medio riego, a \$128 la Lestarea; tierras de riego de auxilio a \$80; tierras de temporal, de primera, a \$48.00; las de temporal de segunda, a 29.34; las de temporal de tercera, a \$12.50; tierras de pastel de primera a \$12.50 las de pastel de segunda, a \$8.80 y terrenos de monte a \$9.30; la hectarea. Los precios indicados son en moneda mexicana, y pagaderos en un plazo hasta de 15 años, con el seis por ciento anual, pudiendose dirigirse al mismo Consulado para informes, aquellas personas interesadas en la adquisicion de terrenos en el mencionado latifundio.

Mejor se Cortaba una Mano que Casarse con Mary

Milwaukee, Wis.—Toda anegada en llanto se pre sento en la estacion de policia la senora Maria Cetina, viuda y que tiene dos hijos quejandose de que su prometido, Anton Bostianek que debia haberse casado con ella habia desaparecido despues de haber tenido con el un altercado.

El caso es curioso. Maria tiene veintisiete años, sus hijos se llaman Francisco y Guillermo respectivamente; Anton le habia prometido casarse con ella y ella misma de sus ahorros compro la licencia matrimonial hace dos semanas; ren to un departamento en el numero 715 de la Sexta Avenida y además, compro tambien el anillo de boda.

El dia de la boda los novios tuvieron un altercado, y en seguida Anton dejo la casa y dejo una nota diciendo en ella que mejor se cortaba la mano derecho que casarse con Maria.

Anton cuenta solamente veintin años y es buscado por la policia para obligarlo a que le cumpla a la pobre Maria su palabra.

De la Noche a la Manana resulto Rico

Pratt, W. Va.—Charles Sydney nacido en la esclavitud en Virginia y que ahora cuenta sesenta y cinco años de edad, por poco se vuelve loco cuando recientemente descubrio que era millonario y el hombre mas rico en el estado.
La riqueza le vino a negroito escavando en unos terrenos que habia comprado hace varios años en \$3,000.00 descubrio un pozo de petróleo que tiene una capacidad de doce millones y ochocientos mil pies de profundidad. Ahora esta ganando diariamente mas de \$125.00 con la venta del gas.

Dept, Informativo

Segun noticias recientemente enviadas por el agente especial en Greenville, J. K. Fallin, en el norte de Texas, se necesitan mas de 1,000 pizcadores de algodón. Algunos de los agricultores estan anuentes en pagar los gastos de transporte en calidad de adelanto, y garantizan pagar a las trabajadoras los precios que actualmente prevalecen. Los pizcadores de algodón que deseen trabajar en dicha comarca, deberian comunicarse con la division del Departamento de trabajo de los Estados Unidos, establecida en Greenville.

Stamford, Texas.—Una llamada por 10,000 pizcadores de algodón en la parte poniente de Texas fue llamada por la camarade comercio. En las siguientes plazas se reporta en immediate necesidad de pizcadores:

Canyon	necesita	500
Truscott	necesita	250
Tuscola	necesita	100
Hamlin	necesita	1000
Rolan	necesita	500
Aspermont	necesita	100
Stamford	necesita	600

San Antonio, Texas.—De entre 3,000 y 4,000 pizcadores se necesitan en la parte poniente de Texas, segun los informes recibidos por E. R. Gross presidente del Cuerpo de Empleos de Estados Unidos, la transportacion sera gratis hasta la pizca de algodón.

Texarcana, Texas.—El departamento de Empleos Federal aqui, recivio mensajes de diferentes partes de Oklahoma, Pidiendo pizcadores de algodón, el condado de Bryan, en donde esta situado Durant, quiere 10,000 pizcadores, el condado de Comanche, 1,000 y el condado de Washita 1,000.

Pronto empezara a ser Construida la via ferrea a Medina

En los centros ferroviarios locales se ha informado que, dentro de pocas dias arribaran a esta ciudad varios financieros del Este interesados en la construccion del Ferrocarril San Antonio-Medina y Oriente, con el objeto de firmar los contratos y arreglar todo lo necesario para que den principio los trabajos.

La importancia de la construccion de esa nueva via ferrea no se escapa a ningun hombre de negocios, de alli el interes que toman en su realizacion las principales instituciones comerciales sanantonianas.

El ferrocarril que va a construirse en breve unira a San Antonio con el lago de Medina, despues de recorrer una extensa zona agricola en la que se han empezado trabajos de colonizacion.

HEROICO ACTO POR un MEXICANO

El Paso Texas.—Esta manana ocurrio un accidente automovilistico Ramon Salazar, piloto de un Ford, el cual se volco, cayendo en el Canal Franklin, que llevaba gran cantidad de agua. El piloto quedo debajo del carro, y hubiera perecido ahogado, puesto que no podia moverse, a no ser por el oportuno auxilio de Antonio Alcalá que se arrojó al agua, y despues de grandes esfuerzos, logro sacar a Salazar.

Los Mexicanos que son maltratados deben quejarse

San Antonio, Texas.—Las trabajadoras mexicanas que han salido del Federal Labor Bureau, de esta ciudad para los campos algodonnos de Mississippi, Arkansas y el occidente de Texas y otros lugares, y sean objeto de maltrato o engano de parte de los rancheros con quienes trabajan, pueden elevar sus quejas ante la misma oficina, que se encargara de hacer las investigaciones necesarias y hacerlos debida justicia. Tal declaracion nos fue hecha ayer por Mr. E. R. Cross, Superintendente de la mencionada oficina, al darnos cuenta de que de las oficinas a su cargo han estado saliendo grandes contingentes de trabajadores mexicanos para los campos de algodón de diversos Estados de la Union Americana y que actualmente esta tratando de reunir 1000 pizcadores para la region de Wichita Falls Texas.

Braceros mexicanos han estado siendo enviados a San Angelo, Lorraine, Colorado, Prescott y otros lugares del estado de Texas, asi como a los Estados cercanos a este, de donde han estado siendo solicitados por las Camaras de Comercio y otras instituciones, segun los informes que nos dio el funcionario mencionado.

La oficina Federal de Trabajo en esta ciudad esta establecida en el antiguo mercado, y todos los mexicanos que se presentan a ella son desde luego anotados para proporcionarles trabajo a la mayor brevedad, sin cobrarles la cuota inicial que cobran agencias particulares de empleos.

Los rancheros e interesados en las pizas del algodón, segun nos informo Mr. Cross, estan pagando a los compatriotas \$1.25 por cada cien libras, proporcionandoles gratis los gastos de transporte.

La demanda de braceros ha sido notable en estos ultimos dias, segun expresa el Superintendente de la oficina aludida antes, quien es la dispuesto a velar equitativamente por los trabajadores y las empresas, segun nos lo manifesto, llevando a cabo su labor dentro del campo que se le ha demarcado por las leyes que rigen la citada oficina.

CUENTOS Selectos para los Niños

EL REY ZANGOS

Hubo una vez un rey lleno de extranos caprichos. Habia nacido con una pierna mas corta que la otra y caminaba, cojeando. Los cortesanos para adularlo, cojeaban como el, y se dicto un decreto para que todos

los subditos, sin distincion de sexos ni edades hicieran lo mismo. Uno viejecita fue la unica que no consintio en obedecer. El Rey lo supo y la hizo conducir a su presencia.

—Por que no quires cojear como esta ordenado,—le pregunto.
—Por que tengo muy buenas piernas.

—Y si te haga cortar la cabeza?
—Me crecera otra. Tengo buena provision.

—Ahora lo veremós vieja insolente. Hizo el rey llamar al verdugo, y este trato de cortar la cabeza a la viejecita, pero al ir a descargar el golpe se quedaba con el brazo en el aire, sin poderlo bajar. El rey mando entonces que atasen a la vieja a una columna y cuatro hombres tiraron con todo su fuerza para apretar el nudo, pero la cuerda se partio y los cuatro hombres rodaron por el suelo.

Entonces el rey pensó que se trataba de una bruja y dispuso que la quemaran. Fue colocada sobre una gran piramide de lena, y el mismo monarca se digo prender fuego a los materiales combustibles. Pero un viento fortissimo esparcio las llamas en todas direcciones, dejandole incolume a la viejecita; varios cortesanos fueron chamuscados y medio manto real ardio como yesca.

Continuara en la otra Semana

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