ENGLISH BOBBIES ARE SOMETIMES QUITE CROOKED

Recent Arrests in London of Policemen Charged With Various Crimes Cause People to Feel Unprotected.

London, June 3.—The police of England, Ireland and Scotland have earned a splendid reputation for honesty. Recently three Belfast policemen were arrested for highway robbery and another for a serious offense. Recently it came to light that Scotch Bobbies were working as gamblers. Now comes the news that two English Bobbies have been arrested for burglary.

Public interest in the charge against two Stoke-on-Trent policemen of warehouse breaking was so great that the court house was crowded. The policemen, Frank Hebdige and Earnest Plimmer, were charged with breaking into a warehouse and stealing pottery ware. A table in the court was filled with a number of articles of pottery, including fruit dishes, flower holders, plaques, vases, trinkets, etc. They have been held.

A local magistrate recently declined to grant an application for a remand in a case in which a man was charged with robbery on the underground railway. This line, Sir J. Ritchie said, was infested with thieves and the company in taking the guards off all the cars had offered a great inducement to persons of this description to rob passengers. He knew many instances of robberies, and had himself been hustled about by an organized band of thieves bent on robbing him.

An investigation may result from the evidence taken in an inquest over a member of the army who killed himself because of brutally long hours of labor. He is the second man to commit suicide for the same reason.

The second suicide occurred in connection with the medical staff at Parkhurst barracks, the victim being Sergeant Ethelbert Stokes of the Royal army medical corps, dispenser at Parkhurst barracks, who was found dead in a cave on the downs, near the Isle of Wight. In a diary found upon the body Sergeant Stokes had written:

"My poor old brain is going fast. It has tried to do its best, but the inexorable hand of fate is against 'Stokes.' What we ask for is rest and again rest. For thirteen and one-half years we have served to the best of our ability, but we can't all be Hal Dakes."

British Soldiers Overworked.

Stokes also made charges of ultra treatment against two noncommissioned officers. This is the second suicide in connection with the medical staff at Parkhurst within twelve months traceable to overwork, and the coroner points out to Lieutenant Colonel Donegan that the history of the staff seems to be unfortunate. Colonel Donegan said he had reported officially, but he was short of men, and he regretted that assistance had not come in time to avert this lamentable occurrence. He gave Stokes all the help he could. Asked by the coroner if the man was overworked, the colonel replied that he would like the question recorded, but he preferred not to answer it. He also said that the widow of the sergeant has told him that her husband worked until 11:30 at night, starting early in the morning. The two noncommissioned officers of the staff attended as witnesses and looked so thin and ill that the coroner commented upon their unhealthy appearance. They declared that they were in a chronic state of overwork at Parkhurst, working from 7 in the morning until 11 at night seven days a week. A verdict of "suicide while in an unsound mind, produced by ill health and prolonged hours of duty" was returned. The jury suggested that representations should be made to the war office with a view of an inquiry being instituted.

A mysterious, despairing voice startled passengers waiting for cars at the Hitchbridge end of the embankment the first of last week.

The voice represented the latest development in railroad organization—and installation of megaphone-telephones, now which are announced the destination and vacant seating capacity of the approaching cars.

Two microphones are fixed in the roof above the two exits, and an inspector stands ready to chate off or to release the moving queue. Another inspector has charge of a telephone. He informs the inspector of the destination and capacity of the cars. "Clapham, 65 vacancies," says the megaphone, and the inspector counts out 65 passengers in the queues and hails all in excess of the number for whom seats are available.

Denial from Mormon Prophet.

Following the agitation against Mormonism here President Smith of the Mormon church sends the following denial from Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A.

With a view to counteract the misrepresentations now being made in England and in the home to establish the truth I declare that during the nine years of my presidency of the Church of Latter Day Saints, no man in the church having one wife has been permitted to take to himself a wife. No one in authority in the church has been permitted to perform such a marriage under pain of being excommunicated from the church. No person in this land is entitled to become a member of the church with the expectation of living in any marriage state than obtains in all Christian countries; but all persons are invited to join us only as brothers in Jesus Christ and share the fullness of grace vouchsafed to us as we believe in revelations.

The church enjoins upon all its members obedience to the laws and all properly constituted authority. Any statement to the contrary, or which ascribes to the church any willingness to countenance or encourage any form of immorality or loose living whatsoever is false and will bring condemnation on its authors. We ask you to invite with us in opposition to all appeals to passion or prejudice at this time and earnestly solicit a most searching investigation into the conduct of our members in every community of the church. We pledge ourselves to do all in our power to assist such an investigation."

Rev. William Black, sometimes called Father Black, is back from France, where he has been spending a honeymoon. He was married recently by the Rev. Henry Washington, vicar of St. Saviour's, St. George's Square, to Zoe Dobell Tidy. Father Black was for four years Cowley Father—a member of the Episcopalian monastic community at Crawley, St. John. He took a strong line against the remarriage in the church of divorced persons. At that time the late Prebendary Villiers of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, although a member of the committee of the English Church Union, had performed these ceremonies and Black refused to preach in his church. The superior sent Father Maturin to preach there instead. Father Black held that this was a rebuff to him, and refused to preach again for the society, unless an apology was offered.

BOY SCOUT MANUAL AMERICANIZED

Oath Has Been Changed, Law Amplified by American Ideals of Manhood and Citizenship.

In sending out the new edition of the manual, the leaders of the Boy Scouts of America feel that at last they have adapted the principles of the Boy Scout movement to suit the needs of the American boy. The movement has been Americanized. It may seem strange that an organization that was started in this country, adopted in England, and then in a new form, transferred to this country, should need Americanization. The fact is that General Sir Robert Baden-Powell added new ideas to the principles which he found here, and when the Boy Scouts of America were started more than a year ago, it had many foreign phases. So popular did the organization become that the English manual with several numbers of Ernest Thompson Seton was hastily adopted for the American boys. The requirements for the various classes of scouts, badges, various articles in the manual, Scout law, mottoes, and many of the activities had foreign characteristics.

Despite all this the activities appealed strongly to American boys and the movement spread rapidly. It was apparent to the leaders of the work, however, that the work among the boys was hindered to a certain extent in the former method in the activities. It was apparent that this obstacle must be overcome before the Boy Scout organization could realize and the place in the heart of the American boy for which the leaders aspired. To this tremendous task of Americanizing a movement that originally was American, many men have given months of serious thought and work. It included a conference at Washington under the auspices of President Taft, and consultations with many eminent educators and philanthropists interested in the development of American boys into splendid citizens.

The first tangible result of this work is the new manual. Typewritten copies and proof sheets of it have been submitted to many men throughout the country. The comments which the editorial board, comprising Mr. Wm. D. Murray, A. A. Hanscom, Ernest Thompson Seton, G. D. Pratt, and James E. West, executive secretary, have received are highly gratifying. Persons interested in the organization feel sure that in the coming summer the Scout handbook will appeal more than ever to the boys and that the movement will receive greater impetus.

A brief summary of the contents of the manual shows at a glance how thoroughly the activities have been adapted to the ideals of the American boys. The requirements for the three classes of Scouts have been changed and made more thoroughly American. The Scout oath has been changed. The Scout law has been amplified. To it have been added planks in keeping with the American ideal of manhood and citizenship. It is aimed to train the boys to face evils which threaten them daily.

The badges of the Boy Scout movement have been changed. The American eagle forms a part of the design. The models for the various merit badges, and here medals have been revised. The requirements for these badges are in keeping with the activities of the American boy. There are instructions for the playing of games not attended in the British manual. Many activities that are dear to American out at the same time tends to "Be Prepared" physically, mentally and morally for emergencies have been added. The equipment of the boys has been worked out carefully. It is made more compact and yet the enjoyment of the things have been added. At the same time the price has been greatly reduced.

Another interesting phase of the new manual is that the illustrations are distinctly American and replaced the foreign pictures in the old manual. The old illustrations as well as many words and phrases often puzzled the American boys. Those difficulties have been eliminated.

The manual has been written by many men. Authors skilled in work among boys have prepared and adapted the scout activities for the American manual. Writers like Ernest Thompson Seton have written on Woodcraft and campcraft. Scientists of the highest rank have taken up in a popular manner many things that hitherto have been thought to be abstract for the boys. These subjects have been prepared in a simple, clear and thoroughly interesting manner. There are articles on Birdcraft, Forestry, Stars, Shellfish, Reptiles and Insects. There is a chapter on Chivalry which treats of the Knights of the middle ages, and the heroes of America in a manner to emphasize the Boy Scout principles. There is a chapter on Citizenship written with the aim of bringing home to the boys the deeds of the men who made American history, and of showing how the Boy Scout principles train them to do likewise.

The authors of the manual know the boys and understand what they want. The fact that so many men have taken a part in the authorship of the manual guarantees that it has much greater breadth and scope than if one man had written it. The fact, too, that it has been supervised by an editorial board of trained men and that suggestions have been received from educators and philanthropists in all parts of the country is a proof of the scope of the new book and the widespread interest in the movement.

Clarence B. Craig, a scout master of Phoenix, Ariz., writing in regard to the Americanization of the manual says: "I think the suggestions are a vast improvement over thinks contained in the manual which we have been using. The change will be very much appreciated by the boys, as they have not felt that the manual was quite an American book, and there were numerous things in it that did not appeal to them. In fact things were somewhat disagreeable to them. Even the picture on the cover was a source of troubling questions and inquiries. Whereas the cut now used on the buildings and the stationery of the movement appeals at once to the American boy."

Baden Powell also writes: "I think your revision of the Scout test and of the Scout law an improvement on the original. We have, in fact, amended the law lately to include purity in thought, word and deed in accord with your idea, and also have altered the wording of honoring God to make it more emphatic and practical."

The Age Limit.

Appeals have been made to the executive board of the Boy Scouts of America to permit boys under twelve years to qualify as Scouts. The executive board gave the request careful consideration and finally decided that, in view of the aims of the Boy Scout movement, it is much wiser to keep the age limit, twelve years, uniform throughout the United States.

The reason for this decision is well defined in the minds of the members of the national council. Experiments among boys under twelve years and over twelve years show conclusively that, when the boys are left to themselves they invariably separate into two groups. The boys older than twelve years, invariably want to play games in which the younger boys can not compete. The older boys take up the greater part of the playground. Because of the manner in which the boys invariably separate, the members of the national council recently decided that they can not adopt the recommendation of Professor Clark W. Hetherington, for the incorporation of the Boy Scouts of America and the Playground association as one organization.

Ohio Scouts Developing Rapidly

Preston G. Orwig, field secretary of the Boy Scouts of America, who recently made a tour of the Boy Scout organizations in the west, says that in Columbus, especially, the Boy Scouts are of the highest order.

Concerning Scouting and especially the boys in Columbus, Orwig says: "That scouting has taken a grip on communities in all parts of the country is demonstrated by the fact that in all the places touched in my trip to the west the work was found to be in a most flourishing condition, and backed up by the very best men in each community. In Columbus, Ohio, the work headed by Mr. Edgar S. Martin is of the highest order. The Scout masters in Columbus are an unusually fine type of men, and are keenly interested in the work. Mr. Martin is director of public recreation, a public official, and with the multitudinous duties of his office has found time to oversee the Scout work of the city. Local council in Columbus is one of the most representative in the country, being composed of business men, lawyers, bankers, physicians, representatives of institutions doing work for boys, members of Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew denomination. The work in Columbus has grown to such an extent that they expect shortly to put on a paid city secretary to look after the Scout work."

If you want a stylish horse and buggy, see W. L. Trimble, 113 North Second St. Phone No. 2.

Young Mothers

No young woman, in the joy of coming motherhood, should neglect to prepare her system for the physical ordeal she is to undergo. The health of both she and her coming child depends largely upon the care she bestows upon herself during the waiting months. Mother's Friend prepares the expectant mother's system for the coming event, and its use makes her comfortable during all the term. It works with and for nature, and by gradually expanding all tissues, muscles and tendons, involved, and keeping the breasts in good condition, brings the woman to the crisis in splendid physical condition. The baby too is more apt to be perfect and strong where the mother has thus prepared herself for nature's supreme function. No better advice could be given a young expectant mother than that she use Mother's Friend; it is a medicine that has proven its value in thousands of cases. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers which contains much valuable information, and many suggestions of a helpful nature.

Mother's Friend

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

GREAT INCREASE IS SHOWN IN ARIZONA FARM VALUES

Statement Issued by Census Director Durand Indicates Rapid Growth of Territory's Agricultural Resources.

Washington, D. C., June 3.—Census Director Durand issued today the first official statement from the census bureau relative to the agricultural statistics of the territory of Arizona collected at the thirteenth decennial United States census, April 15, 1910.

It is based on a preliminary comparative summary submitted to the director by Dr. Le Grand Powers, chief statistician of the division of agriculture in the bureau of the census. This summary shows, for both the censuses of 1910 and that of 1909, the reported total value of farm land, buildings, and implements and machinery; total acreage; improved acreage; average acres per farm; average value per acre of farm land alone; and the aggregate expenditure for labor and fertilizers. It also distributes the total number of farms according to color of farmer; specified character of tenure; whether held free or mortgaged by owners; and by certain acreage groups.

The director gives notice that the figures are subject to revision later, as a number of farms whose returns are incomplete will be included in the final tables. These additions will not, in all probability, modify any of the amounts or rates contained in the present statement.

Although a marked increase in the number of farms is reported for the territory, there is a net decrease of farm area of nearly 700,000 acres, confined principally to two counties—Navajo and Coconino—where some 500,000 acres belonging to a large land company. The transfer to the forest reserve of large areas of land, previously owned by the railroad, that was rented for grazing purposes in 1909, account for another large area. These lands were used for the same purpose in 1910, but not under circumstances that permit their classification as farm lands. Exclusive of the two counties reporting a decrease, the acreage of farm land in Arizona increased 44 per cent. These lands, not enumerated in 1910, were all of small value per acre, and their omission makes the average value of land per acre show an slightly larger than was actually the case.

The census of agriculture was taken primarily for the purpose of obtaining an accurate inventory of all classes of farm property existing on April 15, 1910; a complete exhibit of farm operations during the year ended December 31, 1909; and a statement of the number and value of domestic animals in cities and villages on April 15, 1910.

Statements relative to the acreage and yield of crops and the domestic animals of Arizona will be issued by Director Durand as soon as the tabulation of this data has been completed.

It is pointed out in the statement today that the principal rates of increase in Arizona in 1910, as against 1900, among the items for which percentages are given, in the first section of the tabular summary, are: In the average value per acre of farm land alone, 125 per cent; in the average value per acre of farm land and buildings, 426 per cent; in the total value of all farm land alone, 269 per cent; in the total value of farm land and buildings, 241 per cent; in the total value of all farm implements and machinery, 123 per cent; in the total value of farm buildings alone, 117 per cent; in the total expenditures for labor, 177 per cent; in the total expenditures for fertilizers, 100 per cent; in the whole number of farms, 29 per cent; and in the improved farm acreage, 37 per cent.

The only decrease during the decade among the items for which percentages are given occurred in the average acres per farm, 54 per cent, and in the total farm acreage, 36 per cent.

The statement shows in detail that the number of farms reported in 1910 was 5,978, as compared with 5,709 in 1900, an increase of 2,269, or 29 per cent.

The total value of farm land and buildings was given in 1910 as $47,034,000, as against $13,683,000 in 1900, an increase of $33,351,000, or 244 per cent.

The total value of all farm land alone was reported in 1910 at $42,116,000, as compared with $11,416,000 in 1900, a gain of $30,700,000 or 269 per cent.

The total value of farm buildings alone was given in 1910 as $4,918,000, as against $2,267,000 in 1900, an increase of $2,651,000, or 117 per cent.

In 1910 the value of farm land alone constituted 90 per cent of the total value of land and buildings, as compared with 83 per cent in 1900.

The reported value of farm implements and machinery was $1,770,000 in 1910, as against $765,000 in 1900, a gain of $1,014,000 or 133 per cent.

The total acreage reported in 1910 was 1,247,000 acres, as compared with 1,925,000 in 1900, a decrease of 683,000 acres, or 36 per cent.

The improved acreage was returned in 1910 as amounting to 249,000 acres, as against 255,000 in 1900, an increase of 94,000 acres, or 37 per cent.

The improved acreage formed 28 per cent of the total acreage in 1910 and 13 per cent in 1900.

The average acres per farm reported in 1910 was 154, as against 333 in 1900, a decrease of 179 acres, or 54 per cent.

The average value per acre of farm land and buildings in 1910 is stated as $37.87, as against $7.07 in 1900, a rise of $30.80, or 436 per cent.

The average value per acre of farm land alone in 1910 was reported as $33.91, while in 1900 it was $5.90, the amount of gain being $28.01 or 475 per cent.

Of the whole number, 5,978, of farms reported in 1910 there were 5,073, or 74 per cent, operated by white farmers, and 2,103, or 26 per cent by negro and other nonwhite farmers, as compared with a total of 5,709 in 1900, of which 4,006, or 69 per cent, were conducted by white farmers, and 1,703, or 31 per cent by negro and other nonwhite. The increase in the number of farms of white farmers during the decade amounted to 1,067, and in the number of farms of negro and other nonwhite farmers to 302.

The total number of farms operated in 1910 by owners, part owners, and owners and tenants, comprising the "all owners" class, was 7,060, as compared with 4,983 in 1900, an increase of 2,077.

The total number of farms conducted in 1910 by cash tenants, share tenants, and cash and share tenants, comprising the "all tenants" class, was 857, as against 709 in 1900, an increase of 148.

The total number of farms operated by managers in 1910 was 164, as compared with 133 in 1900, a decrease of 174.

The total number of farms operated in the "all owners" class constituted 87 per cent of the whole number of farms in 1910 as 86 per cent in 1900, those operated in the "all tenants" class, 11 per cent in 1910 and 8 per cent in 1900 and those conducted by managers, 2 per cent in 1910 and 6 per cent in 1900.

Of the total number, 4,866 farms operated in 1910 in the "all owners" class there were 4,013, or 82 per cent, reported as owned "free from debt," and 1,641, or 18 per cent, mortgaged. There were 118 farms for which no mortgage report was secured, and these are included in the farms "free from debt."

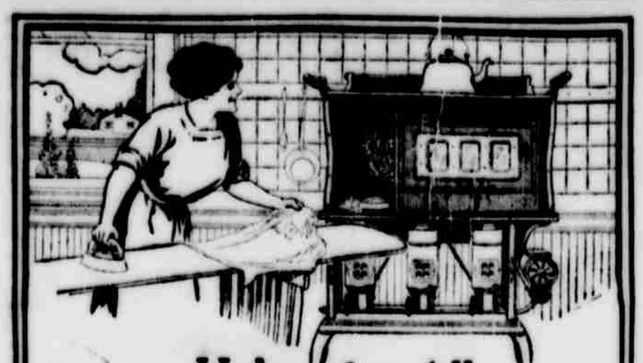
In 1900 information was secured concerning the "owned farm homes." At that time 6,872, or 82 per cent, were reported "free from debt," and 580, or 8 per cent, mortgaged. There were 148 in 1900 for which no mortgage report was secured, these being included in the farms "free from debt." The census bureau has no information respecting the number of mortgaged farms leased to tenants.

The statement relative to farms distributed according to certain acreage groups shows that those of 10 acres and under numbered 2,231 in 1910 and 2,038 in 1900, a gain of 193; of 20 to 49 acres, 1,173 in 1910 and 922 in 1900, an increase of 253; of 50 to 99 acres, 708 in 1910 and 624 in 1900, an increase of 134; of 100 to 174 acres, 2,572 in 1910 and 1,571 in 1900, an increase of 991; of 175 to 499 acres, 756 in 1910 and 411 in 1900, an increase of 345; of 500 to 999 acres, 164 in 1910 and 112 in 1900, an increase of 52; and of 1,000 acres and over, 72 in 1910 and 71 in 1900, an increase of 1.

Of the whole number of farms, those of 10 acres and under formed 28 per cent in 1910 and 35 per cent in 1900; those of 20-49 acres, 18 per cent in 1910 and 16 per cent in 1900; those of 50-99 acres, 16 per cent in 1910 and 12 per cent in 1900; those of 100-174 acres, 32 per cent in 1910 and 27 per cent in 1900; those of 175-499 acres, 9 per cent in 1910 and 7 per cent in 1900; those of 500-999 acres, 2 per cent in both 1910 and 1900, and those of 1,000 acres and over, 1 per cent in both decades.

The expenditures for labor in 1910 reached the sum of $2,503,000, as compared with $1,152,000 in 1900, an increase of $1,350,000, or 117 per cent.

The expenditure for fertilizers amounted in 1910 to $6,000, while in 1900 it was $3,000, an increase of $3,000, or 100 per cent.



Help for All

Andrew Carnegie once suggested as an epitaph for his own tombstone what he said was the secret of his success: "Here lies a man who surrounded himself with men abler than himself."

Many able people are working for you, scientists, inventors, manufacturers, all trying to make something *you* want. Do you use their brains and their efforts—"surround yourself with them"—or do you plod along by yourself, years behind the times?

Take your own home. Have you your share of modern improvements there—money-saving, labor-saving, health-promoting? One of the most important of these is a New Perfection Oil Cook-stove.

A New Perfection stove never overheats a kitchen. It saves your strength. It saves fuel and time. With the New Perfection oven with the glass doors you can go on with your ironing or any other work, and will be sure at a glance the joint is roasting properly.

Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners, with long, turquoise blue enameled chimneys. Handsomely finished throughout. The 2- and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without a cabinet top, which is fitted with drip shelves, towel racks, etc.

Dealers everywhere; or write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

New Perfection WICK BLUE FLAME **Oil Cook-stove**

Continental Oil Company (Incorporated)

MILD SPOONING IS TO BE ALLOWED

Cleveland Police Distinguish Between Harmless Flirtations and Violent Spooning: To Carry Flashlights.

Cleveland, O., June 3.—Mild love making and spooning will be allowed in the parks this summer by park police, Chief Jones has announced.

"Parks are ideal places for love-making," Chief Jones explained. "Harmless little flirtations don't hurt anyone and you know they say every one loves a lover.

"The spooning has got to be of a strong nature. As you stroll along the dark of a bench, or even around it lots such will be admitted, but showers of water are the best kind of spooning will meet instant cutoff from the park police.

"Chief Jones has furnished each park policeman with a pair of night glasses and a parent flash lamp.

"The difference between mild and violent spooning has been explained and Chief Jones has told each officer to do his duty."

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The Bernalillo County institute will convene in the Central school building on the corner of Lead avenue and Third street in the city of Albuquerque on June 5th, 1911, and continue in session for four weeks. It is compulsory upon all teachers who expect to teach in the territory to attend some institute for at least ten days.

A. E. STROUP,
County School Superintendent.

Itch! Itch! Itch! Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! The more you scratch the worse the itch. Try Doan's Ointment. It cures piles, eczema, any skin itching. All druggists sell it.

Spray pumps and spraying materials for all purposes. E. W. PEE.

OLD TIME GAMBLER PASSES AWAY

Man Who Took Pride in Never Having Cheated and Who Gave Extensively to Charity Was One of Last of Kind.

Denver, Colo., June 3.—William Cates, an old time gambler and exponent of the "square deal" died at his home in this city recently.

For 15 months he had been confined to his bed with creeping paralysis, and his death had been not unexpected. He was 68 years old.

A silent man always, yet of a pleasing personality, he was a man of distinguished appearance. Nearly six feet in height, of military carriage and forceful manner, he attracted much attention always.

Cates was one of the pioneers of this country, coming west in the roiling days of the Leadville boom. While he followed a profession that is today described as ungentlemanly, it was to him never anything but a profession, and he took great pride in the fact that he had never cheated a man out of a cent in his life. He has been a heavy donor in many charitable institutions throughout the country, and a philanthropist out he has ever been quiet about his donations to charitable causes and has given because it pleased him to give.

Originally from Pennsylvania Cates came west some 50 years ago and since that time his name has been widely known not only in Colorado, but in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, through which he journeyed in the following of his profession.

Cates has not been actively engaged in the operation of a gambling establishment for the past five years. He was last interested in the Cottage club, located on Curtis street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, which was closed by the police when Denver experienced its last house cleaning.

He appeared in Leadville during the silver excitement of '78, and it was there that he first sprang into prominence with the establishment of a gambling house, which he and his partner operated for nearly two years.

In a building then known as the Produce Exchange, Cates in 1882 opened his first Denver establishment. The place was pretentious to the extreme, and it continued to do business for a number of years. Finally, however, the activities of the police resulted in its closing, and Cates sought other and better quarters in a building at Seventeenth and Curtis streets, which was more central in location than his other establishment had been.

Cates leaves an estate of between $75,000 and $50,000. The exact extent and nature of his interests are not at present definitely known, but it is probable that the executor has been designated as Edward Chase. The bulk of his fortune is said to have been left to charity. The Old Ladies' home, various orphan asylums in Missouri today in New York city, in which he has been a member for over 20 years, and the Elks' lodge No. 17 of this city, it is stated, are among the legatees.

Are you wise enough to appreciate the use of "Modern Methods in business?"

Business men are realizing more and more the necessity of systematizing their records in such a way as to give them ready access to any information required on any subject.

Loose Leaf forms and devices and Filing Cabinets is the MODERN METHOD way.

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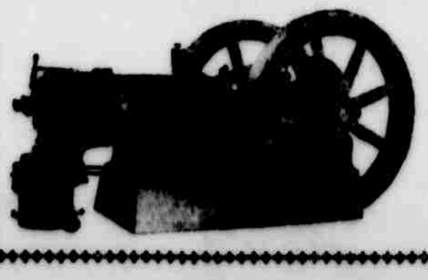
WHAT DOES YOUR ACEQUIA WATER COST? DO YOU GET ALL YOU NEED OF IT?

Do you get it when you need it? What will become of your crops when the river goes dry this summer?



Do you know that our crude oil engines will pump water in the lower valley cheaper than you can get it from the ditches?

We can also pump water at a paying rate on the mesa.

CALL US UP AND LET US give you some figures that will astonish you!

Our engines are not an experiment. They have stood the test for years.

We also furnish the pumps, pipe, casing and supplies. Castings, Columns, Girders, Steam Boilers, Engines, Stacks. Feed your hogs and cattle from our sanitary and indestructible troughs.

Works and Offices, Albuquerque, New Mexico.