WASHINGTON'S DOG CEMETERY HAS 50 BODIES

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27.—Unique is the Aspen Hill cemetery, located just beyond the confines of Washington, where the pampered canine pets of the capital's aristocracy are finally laid to rest. Since this burial ground for fashionable dogs was established last June, 50 canines have been laid to rest by their masters.

Let it be understood that this cemetery is no place for common dogs of the rag-tag and bob-tail variety. Of course, such dogs are permitted to stand outside the fence and look in, but that's all.

It is a regular cemetery. Two keepers have charge of the grounds and their cottage is located at the entrance gate. It is their work to keep up the graves, weed them, and occasionally decorate them with flowers.

A walk through the grounds shows even mounds in rows with marble headstones. On some graves plants such as ferns have been planted, and floral offerings have been placed by loving hands. On one headstone reads the following inscription:

"In memory of Spot. A faithful friend. Sept. 1902-Feb. 1913. M. J. and I. E.

Automobile Hearse.

On the death of the pet dog the keeper is notified. A Ford hearse automobile is dispatched to the home of the deceased carrying a coffin. A rough box is used. If there are no mourners the dog is brought out for a quiet burial and placed in a grave. A number and a wooden headstone is furnished as a means for identification.

Such a sight as this is not uncommon to the neighbors. A procession of automobiles is seen off in the distance, wending its way slowly and solemnly toward the cemetery. A hearse auto leads. As it passes through the gate, weeping is frequently heard from the occupants in the autos.

Slowly and solemnly the procession winds its way up the steep narrow roads between rows of graves. Then it comes to a standstill. One by one the mourners file out, and take their places at the grave. It is a weeping and sorrowful party that surrounds the grave as the box-coffin is lowered and Fido is laid to rest.

In some instances mourners have insisted on burying a bone with their dog, while others rely on their pet dreaming of bones and dog heaven.

Funeral Costs $10.

The graveyard stretching for 12 miles along Eastern Branch is said to be one of the best constructed of its kind in the country, and the best south of New York. It was erected at a cost of about $18,000. The cost of a funeral is $10.

Many Sunday afternoon strollers have been attracted to the place out of curiosity, and parties going through of a Sunday afternoon are frequent.

Mourners of the deceased are likewise frequent visitors. On an afternoon it is not uncommon to see a silent figure of either a man or a woman bending over a grave, placing a wreath or some other floral offering. Dogs, former playmates of the deceased, visit the graves. Sometimes they lie on the grave for hours and grieve.

The bulk of the water in the sea is 25 times that of the land above sea level.

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With the Lovely Tint of Youth.
By the Use of the Popular Black and White Beauty Treatment.

If you are dissatisfied with your complexion because of unsightly skin blemishes such as liver spots, freckles, rough or pimply skin, do this today—go to your nearest drug store, get a package of BLACK and WHITE Ointment and a bar of BLACK and WHITE Soap. Before retiring, wash the face, neck, arms or hands with warm water and Soap and dry thoroughly. Then mix and apply the creamy Ointment, according to directions. The next morning wash off the Ointment, using Black and White Soap. You can see a difference almost after the first night's treatment. Repeat the applications and you will be happy with the results.

If you cannot find the Black and White Beauty Treatment—Ointment and Soap, the manufacturers will send both to you postpaid on receipt of 50c.

A sample, literature and a Black and White Birthday and Dream Book free if you will clip this advertisement and mail to BLACK and WHITE, Box 1017, Memphis, Tenn.

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LUNGARDIA opens the respiratory organs, removes the thick masses of sputum, heals the irritation, dispels the cough and cold tuberculosis in pneumonic Croup, Bronchitis, difficult breathing, and such kindred diseases. Thousands attest to its great virtue. If LUNGARDIA fails, your money returned. Price, 65c and $1.25 per bottle.

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Answer This Question—

"What Am I Doing With My Money?" Ask yourself that pertinent question and think about the answer.

Go a step further and ask yourself: "What Ought I Be Doing With My Money?" The answer is that you ought to be putting your money into a safe investment that brings a good return.

We submit to you the proposition of gilt edge and safe and sane Mortgage Investment—Real Estate Mortgage Notes bearing 8 per cent interest. These notes are secured by real estate worth double the amount of the mortgage, and backed by men who are among the most trustworthy and reliable business men in El Paso. You simply invest your money—we will even collect the interest and remit it to you.

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Phone 4350. 304 E. San Antonio

FRANCE, ITALY PAY HIGH FOR BRITISH COAL

By JOHN LLOYD BALDERSTON.

(Continued from page 1.)

port coal and number of tons mined goes up.

Treasury Gets Surplus.

Not all of the enormous price obtained abroad for coal goes to the owners or miners. The foreign purchaser must pay the extra wages of the miners and the strictly controled profits of the owners, but most of the swag goes into the treasury to help pay for the war. It is taken by the government under the excess profits act.

"If France and Italy cannot pay us their debt," remarked a government official to me, "this is the only way we can get out of them what they owe." The treasury is getting it out of them at the rate of something like $150,000,000 a year.

Most of the bitterest controversy in the coal strike centered about the question of output. It is claimed by the government and by the mine owners, and by the upper classes generally, that the wages of miners have gone up so much during and since the war that they will not work full time, that the output has thus fallen off and that the whole country suffers through the laziness of the overpaid workers.

Americans can understand the argument better if a few figures are given showing the comparative output and wages here and in the United States.

In England in 1886 the cost of wages of mining a ton of coal was $1.59, in America $1.52. This year the cost per ton here, at the present rate of exchange, is $4.20. In America $3.75.

Those figures should be considered in conjunction with the annual output of the average miner in the two countries. In 1886 the American miner produced 400 tons, the English 312 tons, which means that the relative wage paid to American and Englishmen 34 years ago for the work done was approximately the same. But this year the American miner is bringing up 600 tons and the English miner only 200. In other words the American is getting less money, even for three times as much work than the miner in Wales, if these figures are correct. I have obtained all of them from the board of trade. They are probably right for England. I have no means of checking those given for the United States.

Lloyd George Forced to Quit.

In the year before the war the output of coal in England was 287,000,000 tons, about three-fifths the American output of 509,000,000.

The 1915 American figures, the last available here, show that American production had increased to 610,000,000 tons, while the estimated production in this country for 1920 is 339,000,000, tons or 28,000,000 tons less than in 1913.

It is largely upon these figures, showing decreased output that the government refused to give the men the additional two shillings they wanted, until the strike situation had become so desirous that Lloyd George was forced to back down.

There are a million coal miners in this country. With their families they amount to between four and five million people, about one-tenth of the entire nation. Their case, as I have obtained it in talks with their leaders in that they are not responsible for the decline in output and that their standard of living is lower than that which prevailed in 1914. The increase in wages they have obtained do not, they claim, make up for the rise in prices, and the average of the miners in Wales is lower than the recognized minimum earned by street sweepers and dustmen in London.

The miners fiercely object to figures put out by the government comparing their work with that of American miners. They declare that conditions are altogether different and that it is not they but the mine owners who are responsible for the falling off in output. There are several reasons why the output is less given by these leaders who contend that the men are doing as much work as they ever did.

Fresh Capital Timid.

Owing to the government control of the mines and prices and restriction of profits, the mine owners are said to have no incentive to put fresh capital into development work. They fear, and many of them expect, nationalization. For the present they have to sell their coal at cost to the public here, the government takes most of the huge profit on export coal, and the owner sees no benefit to himself, guaranteed as he is a certain percentage on each ton of coal sold from his mine, in staking great sums into new seams that may not be productive before they have been worked a long time. Accordingly, old seams are being worked which are almost exhausted at very low levels, and this, the men say, reduces output.

Another factor making it difficult to mine as much coal as formerly is the lack of pit props, the deterioration of railway equipment, shortage of coal cars and the failure of the owners to replace necessary equipment in the mines themselves. Here again many of the owners have refused to invest new capital in their mines for any purposes until they can see where they stand, and the resulting deterioration cuts down output.

Essentials of Argument.

The essentials of the argument, so far as it is an economic quarrel, have been presented and are very simple. The position in the coal industry is regarded by opponents of government ownership as a striking object lesson in the evils of too much government interference. By setting the price and controlling profits, the government, it is claimed, has prevented new capital from being put into the mines. This, in turn, has restricted output, so the only way the industry can be continued on a paying basis is by still further bleeding the unfortunate consumers in France and Italy. The day may come when these countries will be unable to pay, even though their industries appear doomed without English coal.

But back of economic issues in the coal conflict are important political ones. South Wales is a center of Bolshevik activity in this country, and a very large proportion, if not a majority, of the 500,000 miners in this area are extremists whose aim is to seize the mines for themselves and hold the nation to ransom. There is a very "class conscious" revolutionary element working in all the great trade unions, and during the past few weeks the country had a very narrow escape from what might have been an attempted revolution.

The "triple alliance" is made up of the unions of miners, railwaymen and transport workers. Last year the railwaymen struck, were not supported by the other unions, and were compelled to make a compromise settlement. The extremists, during the year that has elapsed since then, have dinned into their followers the lesson of this check.

Big Three's Defiance.

"Let the 'big three' strike together and the country is at our mercy," they have proclaimed from 1000 platforms. Last month, when a coal strike was threatened, both railwaymen and transport workers had grievances which were and are tending towards farther trouble, and there seemed a strong chance that all three would come out at the same time, perhaps under the general direction of the "council of action," which was set up to prevent England from fighting Red Russia, but has since been continued as a sort of embryonic soviet. An important and moderate man in close touch with government opinion summed up the present situation by stating that the crisis is not past, it is only postponed.—Copyright, 1920, by the McClure Syndicate.

Many Gift Suggestions.

There is much to interest you in our windows. Lots of the most appropriate gifts—gifts that are sure to be appreciated. Come and see.

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Pre-Holiday Sale

Men's Clothing Department

Largest in the Southwest—2nd Floor.

Beginning Monday we offer men and young men an unusual opportunity to secure a new winter suit and overcoat. The Pre-Holiday Sale prices have been made almost regardless of either present wholesale market conditions or what this clothing cost us.

Quality Has No Competition

THERE may be competition in price at the present in men's clothing, but there is no quality competition. For this reason you should by all means take advantage of the present prices that we are offering on suits and overcoats made by:

Hart Schaffner & Marx, House of Kuppenheimer, Rogers Peet & Co., Fitform and Stratford.

Suits and overcoats made by the above firms are honestly tailored garments of genuine merit. At pre-holiday prices they represent the best investment in winter clothing in the entire Southwest. This Pre-Holiday Sale includes every suit and overcoat in the house. Black and blue serges are included just the same as the exclusive novelty weaves.

The following are the Pre-Holiday Sale prices:

$35.00 to $40 suits revised to	$40.50 to $48.50 suits revised to	$49.50 to $60.00 suits revised to	$60.50 to $70.00 suits revised to
$23.50	$29.50	$36.50	$44.50

Pre-Holiday Sale Of

Overcoats And Mackinaw Coats

Whether you prefer a mackinaw coat, a regulation coat, an ulster or ulsterette, you will find it in some one of the following lots:.

$13.50 value revised to	$20.00 value revised to	$40.00 value revised to
$10.15	$15.00	$30.00
$16.50 value revised to	**$30.00 value revised to**	**$50.00 value revised to**
$12.38	$22.50	$37.50

Extra Special

To add interest to our sale in the Men's Clothing Department, we offer separate trousers in values up to $12.50 at the Pre-Holiday Sale price of..... $6.25

Stout Men

THE attention of stout men is directed to the unusually large number of blue serge suits which are now being offered at Pre-Holiday sale prices. Each suit and overcoat is sold on the basis of satisfaction, or money back.

MAIL ORDERS

Out-of-town men are cordially invited to take advantage of pre-holiday sale prices on suits and overcoats.

Christmas Gifts for Men

ALREADY our Christmas stocks are shown in ample choice. It is here you will find all those gifts of a substantial nature which a man most appreciates. For Monday's selling we note the following two Extra Specials:

Pajamas At $5.95

Silk mixed pajamas attractively trimmed with braid and frogs. These come in white, pink, blue, yellow, nile and helio, and can be had in all sizes. Special at... $5.95

Silk Hose $1.69

These are made of pure thread silk in an extra heavy quality with silk tops. The colors are black, white, tan and grey, as well as two-toned effects. Special at... $1.69

—Street Floor

Copyright 1920 The House of Kuppenheimer

Pre-Holiday Sale In

The Boys' Store

WE CONTINUE Monday and Tuesday the timely values in the Boys' Store. What applies to men's clothing in regard to there being no competition in quality, also is true in the Boys' Department. All prices previously advertised continue in force, and we call special attention to the following:

Four Groups of Suits

IN THE four groups of suits noted below parents will be able to select suits that will please the boys, and at the same time give full service. There is a full range of sizes from 7 to 18 years. The following are the reductions:

Boys' suit values to $15.00	Boys' suit values to $25.00
$8.75	$14.75
Boys' suit values to $20.00	**Boys' suit values to $30.00**
$12.75	$19.75

Campbell On His Way To Governors' Conference

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 27.—Gov. Thomas E. Campbell today is en route for Harrisburg, Pa., to attend the conference of governors to be held December 1 to 5. Then he is to go to Washington to place before members of congress and government department heads arguments for protective tariff on cotton and wool for the relief of southwestern producers; exemption of mining claims from assessment, and construction of a highway over the Papago Indian reservation in Pima county, this state.

Boy Wants To See Sick Father; $4500 Missing

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27.—Elliott Micener, a 15 year old office boy, has disappeared with pay envelopes containing $4500 from the Baldwin Locomotive works.

Desire to see his father, said to be dying in Spokane, Wash., is believed by detectives to have induced him to leave the city hurriedly. The boy's mother started across the country Sunday night in an effort to reach her husband before he died.

Liquor Worth $165,000 Seized In New York Raid

New York, Nov. 27.—Wines and liquors valued at more than $165,000 were seized in a prohibition raid on the establishment of Louis L. and J. Jay Altemus, already under $32,000 bond and cited to show cause why their license should not be revoked.

Included in the seizure were large quantities of port and sherry, 875 cases and 35 barrels of whisky and 125 cases of gin.

Anthracite coal was first tested as fuel in 1768.

Inspector Preparing Bill Of Weights And Measures

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 27.—R. E. Merritt, state inspector of weights and measures, is preparing a bill governing weights. He said a great deal of fraud was known to be practiced in Arizona in the weighing and measuring of produce by persons who were not under bond and who were responsible to no authority that would prevent them from committing fraud. Merritt said he was studying the weight laws of California and Texas and had drawn up two bills, but had not decided which he would cause to be introduced.

Kodak Finishing. See Gardara.—Adv.

Arizona Youth Gets 10 Years Suspended Sentence

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 27.—Alva Patterson, 18 years old, found guilty by a jury in the superior court on a charge of manslaughter, has been given a suspended sentence of ten years by judge R. C. Stanford. Patterson was charged with having shot his father, Frank J. Patterson, Oct. 18, 1919, following a quarrel at their ranch house north of Phoenix. Judge Patterson stipulated that young Patterson report to the probation officer once each week; that he open a bank account and deposit $20 a month.

Cuba has 174 sugar factories.

20 Percent Wage Cut In Alabama Cotton Mill

Pell City, Ala., Nov. 27.—A 20 per cent reduction in the wages of all employes effective Monday has been announced by the Avondale cotton mills here.

STATE NATIONAL BANK

Capital, Surplus & Profits [illegible]
Interest Paid On Savings Accounts.
C. R. Morehead, President.
Joseph Magoffin, Vice-President.
C. N. Russell, Vice-President.
George B. Peery, Vice-President.
H. W. Kistler, Cashier.
C. N. Nebeker, Assistant Cashier.

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and at your service. We take a contract for moving anything except the earth and that moves itself. When you are ready just telephone us to get busy.

SAFETY SPEED

Odom's Transfer & Storage Co.

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Phones 707, 747 and 748.

LUCKY—I SAY SO!

A complete stock of high grade Tent and Awning goods, but not over $300 worth bought at sky prices. That's why we can sell you QUALITY goods at LOW PRICES.

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WHY HOLD OFF?

The Tent and Awning business is always light during December, January and February. Our policy is to keep our old employees during this season. QUALITY MATERIAL, WORKMANSHIP, LOW PRICES, TIME TO DO YOU THE BEST WORK—THAT'S WHAT WE OFFER. THAT IS WHY THIS SEASON IS THE BEST TIME TO BUY FROM US.

W. K. HILL & CO.

811 E. Boulevard. Phone 2360