

## True Detective Stories

### VANISHING MAN

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WHEN Gideon Rabshaw, chief of detectives of Cleveland, Ohio, was notified over the long distance wire from Buffalo, that the police of that city had captured the four men responsible for the murder of Patrolman Leroy Bouker, he smiled, shrugged his shoulders, and muttered: "Fine work! That much is out of the way!"

But, had Rabshaw only known it, his troubles were only beginning—for one of the bandits, a man by the name of Meaney, determined to fight for his life with every weapon that the law afforded him.

Securing an attorney familiar with the kinks and twists of criminal law, he quickly succeeded in manufacturing an alibi which appeared to be iron-clad. Half a dozen witnesses swore that, at the time Bouker was shot, Meaney had been in their company, and that it was physically impossible for him to reach the scene of the crime in time to take part in the murder.

Meaney's lawyer followed his client's instructions to "make the alibi good enough for me to have 24 hours clearance—once I'm out of Cleveland they'll never find me" and the district attorney, rather than imperil the entire case, decided to drop the proceedings against Meaney and concentrate his attack upon the other three men who had the foresight to provide themselves with capable legal assistance. Therefore, in spite of the pleadings of Chief Rabshaw, Meaney was released.

Less than twelve hours later, the chief of detectives secured evidence that riddled the carefully prepared alibi—evidence which proved that Meaney had been directly implicated in the murder. But it was too late. The gunman had vanished, apparently into thin air!

Spurred on by a realization that he had had the man he wanted, actually lodged in jail, only to have him slip through a loophole in the legal wall which surrounded him, Rabshaw determined to nail the escaped murderer if, as he stated, "it took ten years and every man on the force to do it."

The city of Cleveland was combed from one end to the other. Every known meeting place in the underworld was watched and raided and closed.

But the days lengthened into weeks, and the weeks into months, and still there was no trace of Meaney.

At night, when his day's work was finished, Rabshaw would relieve the man always on watch at the former Meaney home, for the chief had a theory that some day the fugitive's wife would provide the clue which would lead them to the man they wanted.

"Yes, I know it's hard work and tedious work," Rabshaw would say, as he took up his nightly vigil. "But there's no woman alive that can outwit us if we keep steadily at it."

As events proved, however, Rabshaw was wrong. The clue which led to the final capture came from another and unexpected source.

It was some eleven months after the Bouker murder—after Meaney had been traced to Toledo and Pittsburgh and St. Louis and Toronto and various points in between, the police always one jump behind him—that Rabshaw dropped into the Cleveland post-office to purchase a stamp.

There was nothing unusual in the action itself. He had bought stamps at that window hundreds of times before. But there was something in the attitude of the woman ahead of him in line, something furtive about the manner in which she attempted to conceal the address of the letter which she carried, which made the chief of the detectives wonder what was wrong.

When he caught a flash of her face, half-hidden under a long black veil, he had an intuition that he knew her reason for trying to prevent anyone from seeing the letter. The woman was Meaney's sister-in-law.

As she purchased the stamp and bent forward to affix it, Rabshaw stepped swiftly out of line, and succeeded in catching a glimpse of the envelope. One glance was all he needed. The missive was addressed to John M. Oliver, at a number which Rabshaw knew was in a secluded and quiet part of Indianapolis.

Early the following morning Rabshaw took up his vigil outside the house where Oliver was supposed to be living. But no one answering to the description of the missing man made his appearance, so the Cleveland chief determined to force the issue by sending two of the local police in to find out if anyone by that name resided there.

Scarcely had they reported that "Oliver lived there, but was out at the time," than Meaney strolled down the street and started to mount the steps of the house, totally unsuspecting of his danger. An instant later, Rabshaw was upon him, his automatic ready for action, but the fugitive, realizing the folly of opposition to superior force, threw up his hands and surrendered.

"You've got me," he admitted. "Just when I thought I was safe, too. How'd you manage it?"

"A little matter of a postage stamp," said Rabshaw, and it wasn't until after he had commenced his life term in the Ohio penitentiary, that Meaney discovered the loophole which he had overlooked, the trivial detail which had enabled Rabshaw to trace him when every other means had failed.

## POULTRY

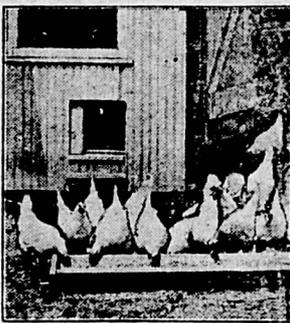
### FRESH GARBAGE SAVES COST

If Carefully Selected and Kept Free of Broken Glass and Tin 30 Per Cent Saving Made.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A practical manner of reducing the production costs of market eggs consists in feeding fresh garbage placed before the flock as soon as possible after it has been rejected from the table. Used judiciously it will reduce the cost of egg and meat production from 25 to 30 per cent. The garbage must be fresh and free from all fermentation and sourness. The intrinsic value of garbage as a poultry feed is due to the fact that it provides a varied ration which fits all the needs and requirements of the flock.

One explanation of why the small flock owner, with his backyard bevy of hens, secures heavy production of



The Provident Hens Relish Fresh Garbage and Daily Await the Appearance of the Garbage Wagon.

eggs, hinges around the fact that he emphasizes the use of table scraps in the ration. Similar results obtain where large commercial flocks are given access to daily allowances of sanitary, well-selected and palatable garbage. Although the character of garbage varies throughout the year due to the fact that more succulent vegetables and fruits are used during the summer, this refuse is also a valuable substitute for costly grains and concentrates in the hen menu.

Unfortunately results which in some instances have followed the use of garbage are due to feeding a mixture of table scraps that was not carefully selected. Hens like fresh garbage, but are not able to digest scraps of tin, phonograph needles and similar foreign material. Unless such substances are separated from the garbage, disastrous results invariably follow and the poultryman soon abandons garbage feeding and condemns it as unsatisfactory. The Department of Agriculture recommends that fresh garbage be run through a meat or vegetable chopper, and mixed with a little ground feed before it is fed to the fowls.

As much of the table refuse should be fed as the flock will clean up with a relish in the course of an hour. All feed which the birds reject should be removed from the feeding pens or yards as soon as possible thereafter. Otherwise, it sours and contaminates the premises and, subsequently, if the fowls eat it invariably causes digestive troubles.

Where garbage is fed, it is also prerequisite to provide a light ration of grain twice daily, as well as to supply dry mash in a hopper before the flock. As a rule table scraps are rich in protein and only occasionally is it necessary to supplement the mash with approximately 5 per cent of meat meal. During the summer garbage decomposes and ferments quickly and it must be fed before it reaches this stage. The feeding of garbage is favored during cold weather because in the winter the refuse keeps better. Suburban flock-owners may often secure the garbage from neighboring families who do not keep hens. This source of feed may be so plentiful that the flock-owner can expand his hen-keeping operations and even afford to pay a small amount for the garbage.

Experiments in feeding garbage at the government experiment farm at Beltsville, Md., indicate that ten hens will consume about one quart of garbage daily. A suitable dry mash as a supplement to this garbage consists of three parts by weight of cornmeal, one part of bran, one part of middlings and 5 per cent of meat scraps. This mash is kept before the fowls all the time. If the table scraps contain much fruit and vegetable peelings, more mash should be added, while if the garbage consists chiefly of potato peelings, bread and meat less mash should be used. Care should be exercised to drain off soupy water or excess liquid from the garbage.

### PULLETS MUST HAVE GREENS

Fowls Seldom Pick Up Enough on Free Range in Fall on Account of Plants Drying Up.

Green feed must be provided if the pullets are to grow rapidly. They seldom get enough even when on free range in early fall, for most of the plants and herbage have long since passed the succulent stage. A newly mowed field of grass or a patch of rye, wheat, oats, barley, or rape sowed especially for the poultry gives the best supply. Cabbage, chard, or beet tops may be used.

## FARM POULTRY

### CHRISTMAS BEST FOR GEES

These Fowls Require Little Care and Attention Compared With Returns They Bring.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Roast goose and apple sauce! Christmas in many homes is incomplete without them, and for that reason the best season in which to market the goose is the latter part of December, although there is a limited demand all the year.

Goose raising is not so extensively engaged in as duck raising, the conditions under which they can be successfully raised being almost entirely different from those necessary for successful duck raising. The duck, being smaller, can be raised in a more limited space than can the goose, the latter needing free range and water, while the former has been proved to do well without water.

While the goose cannot profitably be raised in as large numbers as the duck, still it cannot justly be termed unprofitable. There are many places on a farm that are worthless for cultivation that could be utilized with excellent results for goose raising. Fields that have streams, branches, or unused springs on them could be turned to good advantage by making them into goose pastures. A goose on range will gather the largest portion of its food, consisting of grasses, insects, and other animal and vegetable matter to be found in the fields and brooks.

Young geese are fattened by placing them in a pen, not too large, so that they will not exercise too much, and by feeding them once a day all they will eat up clean of a moist mash made of one-half shorts and two-thirds cornmeal, and two feeds daily of corn with some oats of barley. While fattening young geese they should be kept as quiet as possible; no excitement whatever should disturb them. Poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say, "When feeding, approach them quietly, and do not frighten them. At ten weeks of age, or when the tips of the



Many Farmers' Wives Prefer to Dress Geese Before Marketing Them to Obtain the Feathers.

wings reach the fall, they are ready for market. If they have been heavily fed, and should weigh between eight and ten pounds. Most young geese from general farms are sold when they are from five to eight months old.

When young goslings are to be dressed for market, they are first stuck in the roof of the mouth with a long-bladed knife and then stunned by hitting them a sharp, quick blow on the head. For dry picking the picker uses a box in front of him about the height of the knees, holding the bird with the left hand and clamping the feet and wings together; he places the head of the bird against the box and holds it in place with the knee. Pick the feathers from the body of the bird, then dampen the right hand and brush the body to remove the down. Leave about two inches of feathers on the neck, and also leave feathers on the wings at the first joint. Lay the wings against the body of the birds and tie a string around to hold in position. Place the birds, when picked, in cold water for an hour or so to plump them; if they are in the water too long they are liable to bleach and become water-soaked. They are then fed up in barrels ready to ship to market.

## POULTRY NOTES

Any margin over market prices received for breeding stock is pure profit, and the demand, especially for hatching eggs, comes at a time when the egg baskets are easily filled.

Be on the lookout for dampness in the poultry houses. Where freezing is common, close-built houses are very apt to show condensation of moisture on ceiling and walls. Too large a number of birds in a house will also cause this.

In either hen-hatched or incubator-hatched flocks, there are likely to be some backward, slow-growing, slow-feathering chicks. If the hatch is in the brooder, separate these backward chicks, and give them to a hen, or put them with a younger hatch. A turkey hen that has no family is an ideal mother for them.

## LIVE STOCK

### BOY STARTS PUREBRED HERD

Was Means of Eliminating All Scrubs on Father's Farm—Crops Tried for Pasture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Other pig club members may be encouraged by the way in which Thurbert Campbell, a thirteen-year-old boy in Haskell county, Oklahoma, persisted in spite of various setbacks until in little more than a year he had not only started a purebred herd of his own, but eliminated all the scrubs from his father's farm and induced the latter to plant forage crops that had never been tried before.

To begin with, Thurbert's father was not very much interested, either in his joining the pig club in the spring of 1920, or in the Eureka Boys' Demonstration club, of which he was a member. The father was unable, and partly unwilling to back the boy financially when he proposed buying a breed gilt. He had plenty of ordinary hogs which he considered good enough for himself, and thought they would do quite as well for the boy to start with. A purebred gilt would cost \$50. The county agent became interested and took the matter up with the father who agreed to let the boy borrow the money if he could do so without obligation on the father's part.

When the time came ten pigs were farrowed, but only one was alive. It was a crushing blow. Thurbert came to the county agent for advice. His \$50 note was extended by the bank. He was determined not to quit. The gilt was bred again, and Thurbert went right ahead caring for his pig. The second litter brought eight pigs all alive, and things looked considerably brighter for the boy. The one pig from the first litter sold about this time for \$45, and two of the new ones for \$15 each, so that after paying his note with interest Thurbert had \$22 left.

From the same breeder who furnished the gilt Thurbert now bought a boar pig. The price, \$50, was to be paid when the boy had sold some more stock. Two more pigs which were sold at \$25 each cleared the note off and left Thurbert free from all indebtedness with a balance in the bank.

An arrangement has been made with an older brother who is to grow the feed while Thurbert furnishes the herd. The "herd" consists now of



A Pig Club Boy and His Pigs.

foundation stock, soon due to farrow again; three younger gilts, which will be bred this fall; the herd boar, and one young boar which is for sale. All the father's scrub brood sows have been disposed of, with no other scrubs left but a shote, which will go to the pork barrel.

Oats, rape, sudan grass and sweet clover have been tried out with good results for summer pastures. Bermuda and red clover have been planted on a small scale. The entire family is won over to the purebred stock idea and many changes for the better have been begun on this farm.

### FEEDING THE PREGNANT EWE

Fair Amount of Silage, With Cottonseed Cake and Hay, is a Recommendation Made.

Pregnant ewes should receive from three to four pounds of silage per head daily during the winter. This should be supplemented with two or three ounces per head daily of cottonseed cake and some hay. After the lambs are born silage increases the milk flow of the ewes. In the fattening of lambs and yearlings for market the cheapest gains have usually been made when silage constituted a part of the ration.

### FEED SILAGE TO THE SHEEP

Must Not Be Made Entire Ration, but Should Be Used With Proportion of Hay.

Whether or not it pays to feed silage to sheep, hogs and horses is a more or less debatable question. It will be safe to feed it to sheep of all classes except that feeding a flock of breeding ewes on silage alone or a ration composed almost entirely of silage is likely to cause a crop of weak lambs in the spring. It will always be safer, therefore, to use some hay and toward spring a little grain also for ewes that are due to lamb.

### For Rent—Dry Farm

480 acres; good pasture; running water; 60 acres in cultivation; Limekiln Hill. For particulars, address J. P. Budenholzer, Box 81, Belen, New Mexico.

STRAYED—A red heifer, three years old; branded [symbol] on left ribs. Finder please notify Dan Lohman, Axial, Colo. \$5.00 Reward.

### NOTICE

Estate of Otto Metzger, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that I have presented my resignation as Executor of the above named estate, and that on Monday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1922, I will move the acceptance of the same, and will present to the County Court of Rio Blanco County, Colorado, my accounts for final settlement of my administration of said estate and ask that an order be entered directing the delivery of all effects of the estate in my possession to my successor then to be named. At the time and place above mentioned any and all persons in interest may appear and object if they so desire. Dated at Meeker, Colorado, this 9th day of March, 1922.

ROBERT L. METZGER, Executor of the Estate of Otto Metzger, Deceased.

FOR SALE—INCUBATOR. One Incubator, 130 egg size; one Incubator, 250 egg size; one stove, Hoover, 500 size. Prices reasonable. Inquire of H. A. Fay, Meeker. mlf

Navajo Blankets for Sale. I have about two hundred pounds of genuine Navajo saddle blankets for sale at a very reasonable price. I would prefer dealing with responsible business men. If interested, address P. P. Schifferer, Towaoc, Colorado, Licensed Indian Trader.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This is a pleasant, safe and reliable medicine for coughs and colds. It has been in use for many years and is held in high esteem in those households where its good qualities are best known. It is a favorite with mothers of young children, as it contains no opium or other harmful drug. Try it when you have need of such a remedy.

Catarrh Can Be Cured. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. All druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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Will Give Free Consultation on Wednesday, March 29th Glenwood Hotel from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

One Day Only

They Come Many Miles to see Him

Dr. Doran is a regular graduate in medicine and surgery and is licensed by the State of Colorado. He visits professionally the more important towns cities, and offers to all who call on this trip consultation and examination free, except the expense of treatment when desired.

According to his method of coming to your nearest city to see patients he gives all the sick people an opportunity to obtain the best that medical science can offer right at home. He does not operate for chronic appendicitis, gall stones, ulcers of stomach, tonsils or adenoids.

He has to his credit many wonderful results in diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, skin, nerves, heart, kidney, bladder, bedwetting, catarrh, leg ulcers and rectal ailments.

If you have been ailing for any length of time and do not get any better, do not fail to call, as improper measures rather than disease are often the cause of your long standing trouble.

Remember above date, that examination on this trip will be free and that his treatment is different

Married ladies must come with their husbands and children with their parents.

Address: Medical Laboratory of Dr. Doran, 335-336 Boston Block Minneapolis, Minn.

## STOCK BRANDS

MRS. DAVID SMITH. Cattle branded [symbol] on left side. Also own [symbol] brand. Horses branded [symbol] P. O. Meeker, Colo. Range, Miller creek.

H. W. GOSSARD, CHICAGO, ILL. Cattle branded [symbol] left hip, Ear mark [symbol]. Fowls cows Ear-Marked [symbol]. Horse brand [symbol] left hip [symbol] on right. Range favors. H. G. Moring, Foreman, Axial, Moffat county, Colo.

FRANK M. GREEN. Range, Powell Park section, P. O. Meeker, Colorado.

STARBUCK & BLISS. Big Beaver Ranch, Meeker, Colo. Cattle branded [symbol] 171 anywhere on animal with waddle on the nose. Also own [symbol].

S. A. WRIGHT. Range, Upper Flag creek. P. O. Meeker.

H. W. WELLMAN. Range, Milk creek. P. O. Thornburg, Colo.

L. B. WALBRIDGE. Cattle branded as on cut. Also own [symbol]. Range, Lime Kiln Hill and Miller Creek. P. O. Meeker.

H. H. BERG. Cattle branded same as cut. Also own [symbol]. Range, Milk creek and Forest Reserve, P. O. Thornburg, Rio Blanco Co., Colo.

MCGINNIS & HUMBRETT. Formerly Baer Dairy Ranch. P. O. Meeker.

ALICE MAY BAKER. Range Big Hogback. P. O. Meeker, Colo. on left side.

DR. R. H. TAYLOR. DENTIST. Room 7, 1st National Bank Bldg. Phone, 56-J. MEERER, COLO.

E. A. WILSON, Dist. Manager. Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. Meeker Hotel Block. Meeker, Colo.

Real Estate and Loans. If you want to buy or sell a ranch see me, I can save you time and make you money. If you want to buy or sell a relinquishment, call on me. List your property with me—either real or personal. T. B. SCOTT. MEERER, COLO.

Worth Considering. The question is not so much how you contract a cold but how to get rid of it with the least loss of time and inconvenience. If you will consider the experience of others under similar circumstances, who have been most successful in checking their colds, in their beginning, if you will secure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy without delay, and use it faithfully. There are many families who have used this preparation successfully for years and led it in high esteem. It is excellent.

Certificate of Authority No. 397. Report of Condition of THE First State Bank of Meeker. At Meeker, in the State of Colorado, at the close of business, March 10, 1922.

RESOURCES: Loans and Discounts Unsecured \$ 56,579.29. Loans and Discounts Secured by Collateral 29,161.69. Loans on Real Estate 12,700.96. Overdrafts 847.75. Other Bonds and Securities 2,642.38. Furniture and Fixtures 6,889.81. Due from Banks (not Reserve Banks) 118.81. Due from Reserve Banks 11,492.16. Liberty Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness (Reserve) 5,920.00. Checks on Other Banks 1,819.36. Cash on Hand 1,238.47. Total \$111,432.59.

LIABILITIES: Capital Stock 20,000.00. Surplus Fund 3,000.00. Undivided Profits (less expense and taxes paid) 2,073.47. Savings Accounts 5,265.68. Individual Deposits 69,728.59. Time Certificates of Deposit 20,029.10. Cashier's Checks 590.75. Total \$111,432.59.

STATE OF COLORADO, ) ss. COUNTY OF RIO BLANCO, ) ss. We, J. N. Neal, President, and E. E. Fordham, Cashier, of the above named Bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. N. NEAL, President. E. E. FORDHAM, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of March, 1922. T. B. SCOTT, Notary Public. My commission expires April 9th, 1925.

[SEAL] [ATTTEST] C. P. MATHER, EDWARD PAULS, FRANK A. HARKER, DIRECTORS.

Dr. J. P. Riddle, specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Glasses fitted. Glenwood Springs, ft.