

# Everybody Rich In Dobe Village

Tierra Amarilla, in New Mexico, Is Quaint and Curious. Town.

## WITHOUT LIGHTS OR WALKS

Very Large Portion of the Population Can Qualify on \$50,000 Bond—Make Wealth in Sheep and Wool.

Pagosa Springs, Colo.—While there is no frontier left in the West, now and then one may come across something interesting in the way of the primitive. In the northernmost and central part of New Mexico, just across the Colorado line, is the small town of Tierra Amarilla. There are about 500 people living there, mostly of Spanish birth, and among them a very, very large portion who can legitimately qualify on a \$50,000 bond.

They have made, and are still making, a great deal of money in sheep and wool, and are quite happy without electric lights, autos or sidewalks.

If you are ever fortunate enough to be invited to visit one of these families, no-doubt you will go in a kindly, tolerant spirit and come away pleasantly amazed.

They are the very heart and soul of hospitality and welcome a stranger with a sincere enthusiasm that makes one ashamed of the cold-blooded, haughty politeness of an American.

**They Are Americans.**

And that calls to mind the dignified rejoinder of one of these citizens upon being questioned as to where his sympathies were in our trouble with Mexico—with the Americans or the Mexicans.

His terse reply, "I am an American," was sufficient. Considering that scarcely any of the inhabitants are educated, according to the average standard, that was a remarkable reply.

The houses are nearly all built of sun-dried bricks of mud called adobe, set down, more than likely, in a sea of mud or dust, according to the season, with few windows, and facing haphazard in any direction, without regard to the streets, if there are streets, and back door to the front or side of a neighbor.

No lights on the street make navigation at night a risk, and no sidewalks of any kind add to the excitement.

In the houses are piled bit or miss the most expensive of furnishings, as the big catalogue houses of the East know quite well that it pays to advertise where there is money, and no nearby merchants to beguile with window displays. A fine kitchen cabinet

may be right beside the phonograph with its dozens and dozens of records, mostly stringed and operatic music, and almost invariably the houses are clean as scouring with soap and water can make them.

If you eat with them, you will eat chill, as it is a standby like our bread and potatoes. There is nothing elusive about the chill. Nor has it lost any of the energy of its forefathers. It is a good plan to eat some of it before you patronize a local barber, as it tends to loosen one's hair, at least it seems to, which answers the same purpose.

The barber, who probably owns 1,000 head of sheep, wears a wool sock full of his own product on his face, and his uniform is overalls that have been so long a part of his wardrobe that they could belong to no one but the barber. They also serve as a strap, after the razor has been dipped in the basin of jellified conglomerate suds.

In the stores, which one and all carry enormous stocks for so small a place, you will be confronted with an odor, from the improperly cured hun-

# Alien Enemies Worry Canada

Returned Soldiers Protest Against Foreigners Filling Positions They Need.

## EXPECT FIGHT ON REPEAL

War Times Election Act Repeal Is Opposed—Educational Test May Be Made to Disfranchise Many of Teuton Origin.

Toronto.—Despite the approach of normal peace when there will be no more "enemies," the alien enemy question is still far from settled in Canada.

Controversy surges around two points: first, is the alien enemy to be allowed to work? and, second: is he to be allowed to vote?

**Conditions During War.**

When the war was on the alien enemy worked. There were many objections to it, but labor was so scarce that the alien enemy who could work was rarely interfered with. And he made big wages. Now labor is not so scarce, and the alien enemy's job is more precarious. It is not employers who are interfering with him, nor is it government authority.

Pressure comes from the returned

## Girls Fat Enough. Is Jury's Verdict

Cardiff.—A situation worthy of Gilbert & Sullivan's "Trial by Jury" developed here when a girl's class from the Howells Girls' school, Llandaff, filed past the jury box in order that judge and jury might judge as to their physical condition. The case was one in which the father of a pupil sued the governors of the school for damages, alleging that his daughter was not properly fed. The inspection of a class satisfied the court that the majority of the girls seemed to be doing fairly well on the food supplied, and the jury decided against the indignant father.

dozens of sheepskins piled along with the bright colored silks and shawls and artificial flowers, appealingly displayed for the edification of the feminine residents. Perfume is sold here by the quart, as no proud young lady, or boy, would think of attending a dance without saturating both clothing and hair with it.

Altogether Tierra Amarilla is an intensely interesting place to visit, if one likes the out-of-the-ordinary.

# Suits for the Corsetless Figure



There has been considerable talk of the corsetless figure and much more drawing of it. When artists picture morning frocks or afternoon gowns, and even suits, they hang them on graceful but emaciated figures calculated to make us envy our adorably thin sisters and to remind us of the question put by that naive Japanese lady who asked, "Where do they put their stomachs?" Judging by a few late photographs she would not be impelled to ask that question now. But the season's styles are kind to the natural lines of the figure and just why fashion artists continue to draw inhuman creatures is a mystery not solved. Anyway, they inspire indolent ladies to train down and to diet and do sundry other things in the pursuit of slenderness.

"Corsetless" is not to be taken too literally—it really means a figure that looks uncorseted, with lines like those in the normal youthful body. The best

corsets are too comfortable and too flattering as a rule to be relinquished. They are probably the foundation of the good lines, truthfully portrayed by photographs, in the two suits shown above. In one of them a dress and coat takes the place of the usual three-piece combination. The dress is of figured silk with the lower half of the skirt made of plain wool material and a long narrow girdle of the same goods. The long coat of one of the new rough silks is cut on the lines of the Chinese coat and is bordered with another silk in a plainer weave. Small buttons set on the side seams are very attractive as a finish.

The plain box coat over a draped skirt, shown in the other picture, is an excellent model for pongee or other heavy silk for summer wear. Black embroidery on the coat and sleeves, and oblong buttons at the top and bottom of the front lend character and elegance to the design.

# The Dead in Christ

By REV. L. W. GOSNELL, Assistant Dean, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—Blessed are the dead which are in the Lord.—Rev. 14:13.

What becomes of our dead when they "die in the Lord?"



To begin with, they go to a certain place. The Jews called this the place of departed spirits, Sheol, while in the language of the New Testament it was known as Hades. In the Old Testament, Sheol is conceived of as in the heart of the earth, for the dying are spoken of as going "down" to it. It had two

compartments, as set forth in the picture of the rich man and Lazarus: One a place of torment; the other, called "Abraham's bosom," or paradise, a place of feasting and repose; and between them was a great gulf fixed. Christ himself descended to Sheol or Hades, and told the dying thief he would be with him that day in Paradise (Luke 23:39-43).

Since the ascension of our Lord, the location of Paradise seems changed; Stephen looked "up" into heaven and saw Jesus (Acts 7:55) and Paul was caught "up" to the third heaven, to Paradise (II Cor. 12:2-4). It is suggested in Ephesians 4:8 that when Christ ascended he delivered from Sheol or Hades all the righteous dead, from Abel onward, and carried them with him into the presence of God. Hence we understand that in this age the righteous depart to be with Christ in a Paradise which is on high.

The state of the dead in Christ is a restful one. They "sleep in (or through) Jesus" (I Thess. 4:14). He died, bearing our sins on the cross; because of this fact we do not die, but rather fall to sleep. Rest is very attractive in this weary world; the power of this attraction is suggested by the fact that Buddhism, the religion having the largest number of adherents, holds out annihilation as the chief boon for man.

**Are the Dead Conscious?**

The state of the dead in Christ is a conscious one. Some have inferred from the scriptural language about sleep that the soul slumbers in the intermediate state. But the Scripture nowhere asserts that the souls of the dead are asleep. Even in normal sleep we are quite conscious. Charles Spurgeon once arose from his bed, lighted a lamp and wrote the full outline of a sermon which he preached the next morning. Yet he was sound asleep while writing the sermon and could hardly believe the testimony of his own eyes when he saw the outline on his desk in the morning. The Bible clearly teaches that the dead are conscious. If it were otherwise how could Paul say it would be better for him to depart to be with Christ than to remain on earth to work for him (Phil. 1:23)?

The state of the righteous dead is a blessed one. The expressions used in the Scripture to describe it are full of significance. For example, Paradise was a name applied to a king's park and suggests ordered and stately beauty, together with noble society. The dead are said to be "at home with the Lord" (II Cor. 5:8; R. V.) As one has put it, home is "the scene where our whole being is in sweet and vivid harmony with surroundings." We grieve over our departed friends as if they had gone out into a world of mystery where they will be strangers and ill at ease. How blessed to know that they are "at home with the Lord!" They do not wait even a single moment to enter into this bliss, for "to depart is to be with Christ" (Phil. 1:23).

**State of the Dead.**

Finally, the state of the dead may be described as an unclothed one. Paul speaks in II Cor. 5 of the "earthly house of this tabernacle" being dissolved. He goes on to say, in verses two to four: "For in this we groan, earnestly desiring to be clothed upon with our house which is from heaven; if so be that being clothed we shall not be found naked. For we that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened; not for that we would be unclothed, but clothed upon, that mortality might be swallowed up of life." In other words, while glad at the prospect of being absent from the body because he would be at home with the Lord, yet he does not consider this the highest possible boon. The intermediate state would find him unclothed, without a body. Paul evidently felt he would not be perfect until he received a glorified body. Hence he hoped that the Lord himself might come before death overtook him so that he might be "clothed upon" as with a garment, with his house from heaven. What significance this gives, for both the living and the dead who are in Christ, to the words of Paul: "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept!"

**Daily Thought.**

All writing comes by the grace of God, and all doing and having.—Emerson.

## NEW USE FOUND FOR POISON GAS



Poison gas is now being put to a good use in England. The gas is injected into rat holes by means of a rubber tube. Most of the rats are killed underground, but any which come out are dazed and easily struck down.

## TAP WILL BREAK HIS BONES

Four-Year-Old Massachusetts Lad Suffers From Queer Malady—Otherwise Normal.

Pittsfield, Mass.—Charles Furrer Jr., 4, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Furrer, broke his left thigh. He already has had 17 fractures of bones in the left leg and right arm. If he raises his arm suddenly in bed he will hear the bones snap. If he sits down hard he always has a break.

The child is otherwise normal, healthy and good natured. A chalky condition exists in the bones. The boy's father is foreman of line construction for the Western Union Telegraph company and is away from home most of the time. Mrs. Furrer and two children, Charles and Howland Furrer, 12, make their home with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Howard L. Brown.

## WILL FIX RUSS RAILWAY

(Allies Are Planning to Raise Necessary Money.

It Will Take \$20,000,000 to Put Trans-Siberian Railroad Line in Shape.

Washington.—It will take \$20,000,000 to put the Trans-Siberian railroad in proper working condition. Eight nations are now trying to finance the road temporarily, without waiting for formal recognition of the Kolchak government at Omsk. Present indications are that recognition must come before financial aid on this scale can be extended.

The interallied railway commission at Vladivostok has made strong representations to each of the eight countries, urging the making available immediately of this amount of money in the form of credits, so that the sys-

tem from Vladivostok to the Ural mountain may be put in working order.

The United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Japan, China and Russia are the countries represented on the railway commission. Italy, the Czecho-Slovak republic, China and Russia are willing to accept their share of the responsibility for the loan, but cannot supply funds or credits, as everything they have they need for their own people. France, too, needs all her resources.

Japan could furnish both cash and credit if the other allies would permit her to assume the entire burden. Great Britain and the United States are each in a position to arrange the necessary credits, but the bankers of these two countries insist upon having a tangible government back of the loan as a guarantee. The Omsk government is considered stable enough

by the bankers to warrant the loan, but until actual recognition is accorded the status and responsibility of the government are in doubt.

## TAXES CAUSE PENNY FAMINE

Mints Begin Making 2,000,000 One-Cent Pieces Daily to Supply Demand.

Washington.—Pennies are more in demand than dollars in these days of soda water taxes. Since May 1, when these taxes went into effect, the United States mints and subtreasuries have been flooded with orders for millions of one-cent pieces and these coins have been shipped to banks by the bushels. To meet the continued demand the Philadelphia and Denver mints are working almost exclusively on one-cent pieces, and an extra shift of workers has been ordered for the Philadelphia mint. Two million one-cent pieces will be turned out daily.

The United States owns fully one-half of the world's stock of diamonds.

## In Fabrics Old Friends Are Best



Because gingham and organdie are so familiar and unpretentious we are always delighted to find them reappearing each season in frocks that have every claim to beauty. And women are coming to realize the distinction of the successful dress that is made of an ordinary fabric, handled with consummate art. There is something sterling about it, something, in fact, more out of the ordinary than can be found in a frock that depends upon novelty in material for its success. Old friends are best in fabrics, and when they appear in frocks as pleasing as that pictured above they are thrice welcome. Imagine what a sensation they would make if we had never seen them before.

This summer we find smart frocks made up in the same designs, of either gingham, chambray or sport silk, and organdie or dotted swiss combined with silk as well as cotton goods. On cottons old-fashioned rick-rack braid reappears and is cleverly used as a finish for edges and to emphasize lines. It looks well in company with chambray, gingham or English prints for morning dresses. When organdie and gingham are as skill-

fully managed as they have been in the frock pictured above they can invite comparison with more pretentious materials in afternoon dresses.

The picture sets forth this dress so well that it is hardly worth while to describe it. The fichu of organdie, edged with a narrow val lace, is important, helping more than anything else to give the style a flavor of quaintness. With canvas shoes and a wide-brimmed white hat, the whole toilette is as cool and crisp as a breeze from the sea. Visions of old-fashioned gardens, with hollyhocks and hedges, bergamot and mignonette follow in the wake of such frocks, making us doubly thankful to their designers.

*Julie Botwin*

**Skirts for Sports.**

Binding the bottoms of sports skirts with velvet, or edging them with fringe, is a return to a very old-fashioned style. Usually the velvet binding matches the coat of the suit, which is always in contrast to the skirt.