

AGED FRONTIERSMAN TELLS STORY OF NO MAN'S LAND

All Encyclopaedias Have Wrong Statements With Regard to Correct Origin Says L. A. Allen of Kansas City—Used by Mexicans.

Kansas City, March 28.—L. A. Allen, a cattleman who has an office in the Kansas City stock yards, says that the encyclopaedias are all wrong about how No Man's Land came to be created.

Mr. Allen was a cattleman on the plains and mountains for fifty years. He was a boy when he went from Kansas City with the first herd of cattle ever driven over the plains. For the following fifty years he was in the cattle business in all parts of the West. He was the intimate friend of Kit Carson when he died and he buried her in his own garden. He is now with Carson when he died. His brother married the wife of Kit Carson and they are living now in Trinidad, Col.

Mr. Allen was the first sheriff of the territory in southeast Colorado and he led an expedition into No Man's Land and exterminated the Coe band of outlaws that had a stone fort there. This expedition happened eleven of the band in one night to some cottonwood trees and captured Coe and took him to Pueblo, where he was lynched.

No Man's Land used to be the strip of land 167 miles long and 35 miles wide between Texas on the south and Kansas on the north. Later it was known as Beaver county. Now it is made up of Cimarron, Texas and Beaver counties, Oklahoma.

"None of the books tells the true story of how that came to be known as No Man's Land," said Mr. Allen to a Kansas City Star reporter. "The Encyclopaedia Americana says it is in 1845 Texas, on being admitted to the Union, ceded to the United States that strip of her land which lay north of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes north. This piece, 167 miles by 35 miles without government until 1890, when it became a part of Oklahoma. The International Encyclopedia says: 'A region 170 miles long and thirty-five in width, north of Texas, ceded to the United States in 1850 and made a part of Oklahoma in 1890. Between those years the district was under no form of government and became a great resort of outlaws.'"

"None of these accounts is wholly true," continued Mr. Allen. "The truth about it is this: In the war between Mexico and the United States this country took all of the country south of the Arkansas River in what is now Colorado, all of New Mexico, Arizona, California and Texas. In the treaty that ceded this vast territory of the United States it was stipulated that for the benefit of the Mexicans living in New Mexico, they be accustomed to trading with the Indians of the Indian territory, they should be given a free roadway from New Mexico into the Indian country and a neutral strip was laid out 167 miles long and about thirty-five miles wide that was since known as the Neutral Strip, and No Man's Land."

"It was stipulated in the treaty that this zone should be neutral for ever. Mexico has never relinquished her rights under that treaty, so as a matter of fact Oklahoma has no right to this strip of ground, because the United States had no legal right to cede it to Oklahoma. It is today as much Mexican territory as it is United States territory, and the United States or the state of Oklahoma had no right to give titles to the farms there."

"You ask why the Mexicans required a road thirty-five miles wide. I will explain that. In those days there were no roads. The people travelled over the plains at will, following the water courses or going from one water

er hole to another in a zigzag way. And as they travelled they needed to graze, to hunt and to catch a wild horse or two. That strip was full of buffalo, antelope, deer and wild horses. So the Mexicans insisted there be a wide roadway that they could travel at leisure and live by the way."

"For many years the Mexicans used that strip without fear of molestation, for the United States government had guaranteed them security from attack from the settlers on the north and the Texans on the south. The traders used carts made wholly of wood, wheels and all were of wood. They were hauled, or rather pushed, by oxen, mules or burros. No yokes were used. Rawhide straps around the horns were connected with the front end of the cart tongue and the animal pushed the carts with their heads."

The traders took them from New Mexico mainly silver, and took back buffalo hides and buffalo meat dried. In these caravans of traders there were often as many as 500 of those carts."

"The Mexicans were still using that strip as a trading route when I went out there fifty years ago. And then it was gradually abandoned as a trading route, and as there was no government with jurisdiction over it and courts could not be established there, it became a rendezvous for the worst outlaws of the Southwest, who would run out of there and commit depredations and then drop back to the shelter of the neutral strip."

"One of the worst bands that found refuge there was the Coe outfit. Its headquarters were on the Cimarron river in the southwest corner of the strip and it had a stone fort there, about a hundred miles from a settlement. I was at that time captain of a company of rangers in Southeast Colorado. I was the first Sheriff of Southeast Colorado when it was a territory, and May 8, 1888, we pulled off the first election ever held in Colorado."

"We were in the cattle business and one time we got word that Coe and his band were coming to run off our cattle. I called my company together and we rode out, and by travelling at night we came to an abandoned job where the gang was resting for the night. We tied our horses a distance away, and with a revolver in one hand and a rifle in the other we crept up to the cabin, burst in the door and took the whole eleven and hanged them to the cottonwood trees along the river bank."

Coe was not in the adobe hut. He was at another place fifteen miles away, and we rode there and captured him, and as there was a big reward for him we strapped him to a horse and rode with him 100 miles to Pueblo and surrendered him to the sheriff, who put him in jail. But that night a mob took him out and lynched him."

"I lived with Kit Carson in Taos, N. M., when I was a boy, and I suppose that I was the closest friend he had. His wife died at my ranch. They had seven children, the youngest being a baby of two weeks. Mrs. Carson was very sick, and two Mexican women were nursing her. Carson was suffering with heart trouble, and he and I were lying together on a bed in another room and he was telling me of some adventure of his. We did not expect Mrs. Carson to die, when suddenly the Mexican woman ran in crying 'She is dead!'"

"She was sitting on a high perch and all of them piled on the bed on top of Kit, and he wept with them. I buried his wife in our garden. Two weeks later he died and I buried him too."

ORANG-OUTANG UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND CHEWING GUM

Miss Sally Has Trying Experience in New York Zoological Park—Sister Phoebe Forced to Quit Flirting With Toused Tom.

New York, March 28.—"Sally," one of the lady orang-outangs at the Zoological Park, espied a little brown package on the floor of her cage while she was trying to weave the straw of her bedding into an Easter bonnet. She picked it up and put it in her mouth and found it sweet.

Immediately Phoebe, her sister orang-outang, who had been making eyes at Toused Tom, the black haired chimpanzee in an adjoining cage, much to the annoyance of Sally, who is sweet on Tommy, tried to get the little square of sweet stuff away from Sally.

There was a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match, which would have torn all the ligaments of the young ladies if they had worn any, and both of them tried to pull hair, but their hair was too short, so Phoebe slapped Sally's face till all the little monkeys up and down the cages screamed in delight—but Phoebe didn't get the sweet package away from Sally. Sally retired into a corner and began to chew it preparatory to swallowing it, but the more she chewed it the more she seemed to need. Then she took it out of her mouth and looked it over critically.

"She's almost human," cried a woman outside the cage. "Why, she's almost human!"

Toused Tommy, his black face puffed, in the haze of preparing the cage, looked at Sally anxiously, and all the people in the monkey house gathered outside the cage and laughed and talked.

Sally put the gum back in her mouth and chewed it some more. Her vicious square jaw worked vigorously, and "Oh, how delicious," she seemed to be muttering.

A keeper came along and went

Sally's cage. "Whatcher got in yer mouth?" he asked Sally. Sally hobbled over, her jaws still and looking up innocently in his face.

"Spit it out, little girl," said the keeper, sharply. Sally spat, but nothing came out. The keeper concluded that he had been mistaken.

Five minutes after he had gone Sally was sitting on a high perch chewing vigorously again.

Late in the afternoon all of the monkey tribe knew that Sally had found

WORKS OUT STRONG MILITARY SPIRIT NOW THROUGHOUT FRANCE

Premier Poincare's Election Has Good Effect on Country—French Airmen Prove Efficient—Artillery and Cavalry Accounted Finest in World.

District Forester of California Describes Firefighting Organization—Rancher Reports Outbreak by Telephone

Court du Bois, district forester of the State of California, is working out a wonderful system of forest fire protection in his territory. He describes one part of his organization as follows:

"On one of the heavily timbered forests in Northern California the district forester has perfected volunteer forest fire organizations from among the residents of their district—each volunteer company being assigned a definite area within which it is responsible. For each company there is one chief who receives 40 cents an hour fighting time, one quartermaster and one packer, each paid 35 cents an hour and from 15 to 20 firemen who are paid 30 cents. Any additional men not members of the volunteer crew, who are employed on a fire are paid 25 cents an hour. At the beginning of the fire season each member receives a circular letter from the district ranger telling him the names, addresses and officers of his company and the boundary of its fire division, the number of pack horses and saddle horses available at each ranch, the duties of each member on report of a fire, the rates of pay for labor, horses and teams, the location of tool and grub caches, a brief resume of the district fire plan, and a statement of the objects of the organization and the bearing of fire protection on local interests. As the men selected are all small local ranchers, and are all located on former telephone lines, these organizations have worked almost automatically. Although 20 or more fires have occurred in the area covered by these volunteer companies, we have never had an opportunity to see how they work in a bad fire because they have never let one get bad."

In spite of the fact that the highly organized volunteer help is out of the question of course, we are meeting such conditions with what we call the stationary patrol. During the height of the fire season as large a number of short term forest guards are employed as can be squeezed out of the forest allotment. These are stationed at centers of accessibility throughout the ranger district and in every case at a telephone. They are given strict orders not to get out of earshot of the telephone bell and never to leave their stations except under orders from the district ranger. Each station is fully equipped with tools, and kept provisioned for two weeks ahead. The entire district is commanded by lookouts who are in communication with the district ranger."

"A lookout locates a fire. He reports it to the ranger, giving the size, exact whereabouts and the speed with which it is spreading. The district ranger telephones one or generally two of his nearest lookouts who start immediately with two days' grub on their saddles. The ranger then organizes a crew and a commissary to follow the guards and hold them until the lookout who is watching the progress of the fire, advises him to forward the reserves. In a remarkably large number of instances the first detachment controlled the fire. In one instance where it did not, the excellent team work on the part of lookout, ranger, guards and a hastily drafted volunteer crew put 25 men on a fire the night before it became inaccessible six hours and a half after the first smoke raised, or at midnight. The fire was under control by daylight and the men had eaten breakfast they finished the last of the supplies that went out with the crew. The pack train with a reserve of grub, sent out by the ranger immediately after the men had started, arrived before dinner."

something to eat that lasted forever and there was a great discussion over it. But after a while Sally tired of chewing and stuck the gum up on the under side of her bed shelf and went to sleep, her arms wrapped around Phoebe. When Phoebe was sure that she slept, she crawled out of her embrasure and crept over to the shelf. As she reached for the gum Toused Tommy screamed, and Sally woke up. Then there was another fight, but Sally got the gum and chewed it for an hour longer.

When Sally went to sleep the next time she had it in her mouth. As she had swallowed it, for when she woke up it was gone. She hunted all through the cage, even grabbing innocent Phoebe by the scruff of the neck and choking her mouth open. She was inconsolable.

When Run Down

in physical condition it is usually because the action of the organs of digestion has become irregular or defective. Then there is need for a safe and speedy medicine to relieve the ills which occasionally depress even the brightest and strongest. The one remedy you may take and feel safe with is

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The first dose gives speedy relief in sick-headache, biliousness, constipation, lack of appetite, heartburn, dyspepsia, and lasting improvement follows the timely use of this favorite and reliable home remedy. You will become healthier and stronger, and more cheerful if you let Beecham's Pills

Pick You Up

Becham's Pills are sold by all druggists and chemists. They are made in England and are of purest quality. They are sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. A. Agents: In London, at Messrs. J. & J. Becham, Ltd., 1, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

Among the many prominent forerunners who are quietly studying present-day conditions in France is Lord Northcliffe. During his stay in Paris, after visits to other important centers, Lord Northcliffe has been giving attention to many live questions. In a long conversation Lord Northcliffe gave some impressions he had received during his stay.

"I have been greatly struck," he said, "by the evidences all around of a new spirit. I find that it is much more apparent at the present moment than it was months ago, plainly indicating that the national revival was not merely a passing phase, stimulated by the Agadir incident, but a new lease of life, which no other nation can afford to ignore."

"Of the army I need say no more than that in the opinion of the highest military authorities of England (I prefer not to mention names) the French artillery and cavalry are beyond question the finest in the world."

"As far as I have the opportunity personally of studying the military question, I have convinced myself that the British War Office is justified in its high opinion of the material and normal efficiency of the army of our partisans in the entente cordiale."

Lord Northcliffe agreed that M.

Poincare's election to the presidency was a good thing for the country, and said that he had been greatly impressed by the fact that men of all shades of political opinion were united in approval of the National Assembly's decision at Versailles.

Lord Northcliffe has been following the motor handles trial, now proceeding in Paris, with the keenest interest, and was one of the spectators in court the other day. He said that what struck him most in the proceedings was their totally different appearance from the average man's conception of the criminal. They were not the low-browed, vicious-looking types of fiction, but neatly groomed, inoffensive looking persons, whose sole bent might be to turn an honest penny in an unimagineable way. Lord Northcliffe added:

"They use long words in the dock and study Turfmen, Tolstoi and Renan in their cells, but are at the bottom poor creatures. If education can do no more for men than it has done for these people, then education is not worth the time spent on it. But of course they are abnormal types, and have only half-learned the lessons of life."

"What their exploits have plainly shown, however, is that the modern

criminal is far ahead of the police in the application of scientific methods. 'Incidentally, many people think that there is room for reform in the French procedure at criminal trials. In the role occupied by the president of the court, which is somewhat similar to that of the prosecuting attorney, the prisoners do not seem to get a fair chance, however impartial the judge may be. Both the English and the American methods are calculated to give the prisoner a better measure of justice.'

"Again, the man Diouana, accused of 'stealing down a bank,' messenger and cabman, may be sent to the guillotine, merely because the latter formally identifies him as the assailant. But the cabman has recently seen Diouana's portrait in the newspapers, and read statements that it was Diouana who shot him. It is possible, therefore, for the cabby to be mistaken."

"Now, at a recent English murder trial the prisoner's head was enveloped in a hood so that no photograph of him might be published, and the evidence eventually given of his identity was thus beyond doubt."

"Let other nations say what they may, England is England yet, in the future we are going to hold our own in business, just as we have held it in the past."

"Of course, prosperity is world-wide just now, and I think it will continue. Certainly it will in Great Britain, where the general conditions are eminently favorable for a much longer period of good trade than we have already had."

How a cut led to 4 years of suffering

Mr. J. E. Arsenault, a Justice of the Peace and station master at Wallington, on the P. & E. Ry., says: "Four years ago I fell on a freight truck, sustaining a bad cut on the front of my leg. I thought this would heal, but instead it developed into a bad ulcer, and later into a form of ossoma which spread very rapidly and also started on the other leg. Both legs became so swollen and sore that I could only go about my work by having them bandaged."

"I consulted two doctors, and tried all the salves, liniments and ointments I got worse."

How Zambuk cured

"This was my condition when I got my first box of Zambuk. Greatly to my delight this first box gave me relief. I continued to apply it to the sores, and day by day they got better. I could see that at last I had got hold of something which would cure me, and in the end it did."

"It is now over a year since Zambuk worked a cure in my case, and there has been no return of the sores."

Purely herbal in composition, Zambuk is a sure cure for all skin diseases, sold in chopped hands, dandruff, ringworm, dandruff, eczema, psoriasis, ringworm, and patches, cuts, burns and bruises. All druggists and stores sell at 50c box, or post free from Zambuk Co., Toronto, for 75c.

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Used 102 years for internal and external ills. It alleviates coughs, colds, sore throat, colic, cuts, burns and bruises.

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Thessalon, Ont.—"I cannot speak too highly of your medicine. When my appetite is poor and I have that weak, languid, always tired feeling, I get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it builds me up, gives me strength, and restores me to perfect health. It is truly a blessing to women, and I cannot speak highly enough of it. I take pleasure in recommending it to others."

Mrs. ANNIE CAMERON, Thessalon, Ont.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

There are probably hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of women in the United States who have been benefited by this famous old remedy, which was produced from roots and herbs over 30 years ago by a woman to relieve woman's suffering. If you are sick and need such a medicine, why don't you try it?

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (consultant) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

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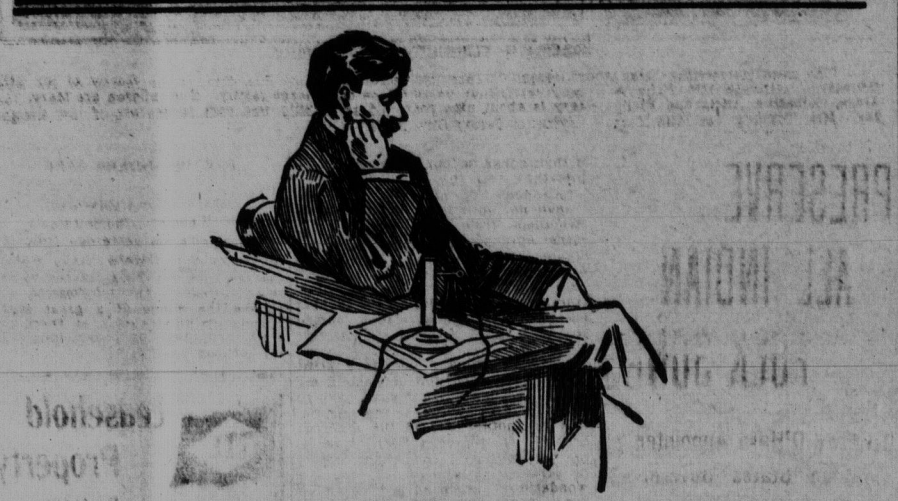
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The Worry Habit

To worry is a bad habit. It is a waste of valuable time, and nothing so quickly breaks down nerve cells and lowers the vitality of the body.

The business man has a thousand things to worry him, and if he gives way to worry it is not long before the business becomes his master, and makes of him a slave. It is only a question of time until business worries put him under the ground or in the insane asylum.

There is not much use in telling a person not to worry. The source of trouble is with the nerves, and until the nerves are set right the tendency is to continue the nerve-exhausting worry.

When you begin the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to restore vitality to the starved and wasted nerve cells you can make up your mind that you are going to get well and cease worrying. Think how few things you worry over ever happen, and make up your mind to do your best, and let it go at that.

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