

Two Big Field Days, October 2-3. Barbecue, Racing, Base Ball, Basket Ball, Goat Roping, Dancing, Etc.

They Are Efficient

Playing In Luck

Condemned Wrong Party

REGARDLESS of their faults, it must be admitted that the republican bosses of New Mexico are efficient in doing their work.

The libel law is an illustration. Under that law, as most liberally construed by some of the courts, there is no escaping the wrath of the politicians powerful enough to be real bosses in some county of the state. They have an offending editor indicted in some far away county, and make the state pay the expenses of prosecution. The offending editor is upon a financial wreck and then can be railroaded to the pen or forced to make his peace on terms dictated by the offended. All that could be truth, backed up by ample evidence, but the result is the same.

Behind this libel law are found hiding the men responsible for its creation, and there is no expectation of its being repealed or properly amended as long as the men heading its protection are in a position to control the legislature. The only remedy is the election of democratic legislators.

It is, indeed, fortunate for those with humane feelings that Christian nations are at war in Europe, and not barbarian nations. After a few weeks of fighting, the contending nations have accused one another as follows:

- Mutilating the dead.
- Killing the wounded.
- Burning men alive with coal oil.
- Robbing the dead and wounded.
- Using dum-dum bullets.
- Disposing of a Russian command by poisoning drinking water.
- Tearing men to pieces in the streets of the cities.
- Burning cities, towns and villages.
- Shooting non-combatants who escape.
- Killing old men, women and children.
- Outraging women and girls.
- Putting the torch to towns because officers become peeved.
- Demanding large sums of money from cities and burning the houses of rich and poor alike upon failure to pay.

Now if barbarians were at war there would certainly be something doing which would shock the Christian world, and shock it real hard.

In their zeal to condemn something democratic the republicans, in their state convention, were not particular to ascertain which party was responsible for certain things that they seemed to think merited condemnation. In fact, the Republicans were not extremely careful as to the truth or falsity of the proposition—they had no issue and in their endeavor to make one handled the English language very recklessly, to say the least.

Congressman Ferguson, feeling that an injustice was done the administration, and in a measure, a reflection upon him, took steps to ascertain the facts concerning the withdrawal of lands in New Mexico, for which the republican party, in its state convention at Santa Fe, condemned the present administration. Mr. Ferguson's request for information was addressed to the department of the Interior, and his letter elicited the following reply.

You ask to be advised, in order that the people of New Mexico may be given the facts, relative to resolutions adopted by the Republican State Convention held at Santa Fe on August 24 and 25 which, among other things, condemn the federal land policy of the present Administration as applied to that State.

Will Not Weaken President's Influence

That the change in point of view of the nation since August must be of advantage to the party in power is generally admitted. Lines of attack on the administration's record, which had been carefully opened up, are now completely blocked. Certain liabilities of the President are now revealed as assets. A jibe at "watchful waiting" today would be more likely to make Democratic votes than Republican or Progressive votes. All criticisms of the foreign policy of the administration is suspended. Mr. Roosevelt has publicly announced an abandonment of his assault on the President along that line.

The sufficient answer, to criticism of the foreign policy of the United States Government is that the United States is at peace with all the world. Americans prefer the answer of the "inexperienced" Bryan to the Japanese ambassador, "There can be no last word between friends," to the experienced Von Bethmann-Hollweg's professional sneer at a "scrap of paper." The nation must take pride in the scrupulous observance of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, in the matter of the canal tolls, now that a great European power has made a mockery of the treaty neutralizing Belgium. One can no longer sneer at "amateur diplomatists," in view of Gerard's splendid service at Berlin and Whitlock's masterly rescue of unfortified Brussels from the German guns.

The country is not likely in the coming elections to weaken seriously the President's influence either at home or abroad. He must remain President of the United States throughout the war period, and in him rest the world's best hopes of peace as soon as conditions render it advisable for him to again offer his friendly offices. He will need the strong and undivided support of his countrymen in order that he may speak at the opportune moment with such prestige that the powers in conflict will listen to his counsel.—The Springfield Republican (Ind.)

advantage of an unusual assembling of material for "western stuff" gathered to take part in the 34th annual New Mexico state fair which opens October 5th. A feature of the state fair amusement program this year will be an all week frontier sports contest in which cowboys, cowgirls, Navajo Indians two hundred strong and a troop of United States Cavalry will participate. The sports will include roping, rough riding, relay racing and the other sports which go with the frontier show, while the Navajos are to give day and night dancing. The Belair company which has a troupe operating at Tucson first obtained permission of the fair commission to operate on the state fair grounds. Next the Colorado film company, a Denver organization, asked to come in and finally the Selig company as indicated that it intends to bring a company to stage several scenes of a big western drama in which cowboys, Indians and cavalry are needed. The Selig producer wants permission to use not only the contestants in the sports of the rodeo, but also to include in his play the aeroplane in which Roy Francis of the Lincoln Beachy company is to give daily exhibitions, several automobiles, and if the crowds will consent to pose, to use the whole grand stand as a super for one scene of his play.

The state fair management has given permission to produce these scenes before the grand stand and also permission to use the crowd in the stand, if they will consent to be used. The state fair this year promises to draw a record breaking crowd and there will be no lack of people for staging. Almost any crowd scene that may be wished. The idea of using the staging of the motion picture drama as an added fair attraction has appealed to the fair management and it is being widely advertised.

With the opening of the fair next week the New Mexico state fair will take its place for the first time as a real state exposition, every county in the state being represented in all of the seventeen fair display departments which range from chickens to "better babies" in both of which departments a record breaking number of entries have been received.

Why Sugar is High

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—The war causes the high prices because of the probability that the strike abroad will greatly reduce the sugar output of European countries, and because of the certainty that Great Britain cannot rely this year upon supplying its needs from the beet-sugar growers of Germany and Austria-Hungary. The biggest sugar producing country in Europe is Germany; Austria-Hungary is second; Russia is third and France is fourth. The world's supply centers and requirement have been very evenly balanced for a long time. Now one of the largest sources of supply is cut off. Great Britain has become a bidder for the Cuban and Hawaiian sugars, which, along with the beet and cane sugar produced in this country, have supplied the large consumption of the United States.

Recently the American Sugar Refining Co. (Sugar Trust) issued this statement, explaining the increase of the price of sugar: "This company realizes the difficulties which have arisen by reason of the phenomenal rise in the price of sugar. The situation is so unusual as to occasion universal comment, but the rise is easily explained, and we desire to make to you, and through you to such of your customers as are interested, the following statement:

"In the first place, let us make it clear to you that this company sells less than forty per cent of the refined sugar used in the United States, and, secondly, that it does not own an acre of sugar land and does not produce a pound of raw sugar. It is entirely dependent for its supply upon the growers of cane sugar of Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, the Philippines, Java and other countries.

"In normal times Europe has a beet crop producing each year about eight million tons of refined sugar. For example, the European countries, including those now at war, produced during the last campaign the following amounts of sugar:

District Court

THE regular fall term of District Court for Lincoln County will convene here next Monday, October 5th, with Judge Edward L. Medler presiding. The grand and petit jury venues were drawn on the 19th ult. and Sheriff Cole has been busy since that date passing around the invitation to the lucky ones. The petit jury will not appear until Wednesday. The lists as drawn are as follows:

GRAND JURY		
No.	NAME	PRECINCT
1	Bert Stoope	13
2	Ed. Harris	14
3	W. P. Jones	8
4	Clarence Spence	14
5	George Haviland	7
6	Walter Reed	14
7	Santiago Lueras	5
8	John A. Kimbrell	4
9	John Doering	14
10	John Orr	14
11	Melcor Marques	5
12	J. H. McCutcheon	13
13	Joseph George	11
14	Pablo Chavez y Luna	2
15	E. H. Falbert	7
16	J. H. Jump	13
17	Felipe Gomez	10
18	Joe Long	3
19	Lorenzo Montoya	1
20	Jose Manuel Sanchez	10
21	F. W. Jones	14
TALSMEN		
1	John Gallacher	14
2	Aurelio Sanchez	5
3	F. W. Vorwerk	1
4	A. B. Zimwalt	11
5	T. J. Grafton	12
PETIT JURY		
1	Chas. Smith	2
2	Oldeo Norton	15
3	Phil Blanchard	6
4	Joe Clements	4
5	Jesus M. Lueras	5
6	Selso Gonzales	4
Country Tons		
Germany	2,737,000	1
Austria	1,710,000	3
France	800,000	4
Russia	1,750,000	5
Belgium	1,230,000	6
Holland	230,000	7
Other countries	796,000	8
Total	8,254,000	10

The language of that portion of the resolutions referred by you is as follows:

We condemn the federal land policy of the present Democratic national administration, as applied to the state of New Mexico, and particularly to Rio Arriba, San Juan, Sandoval and McKinley counties; in withdrawing from the public domain, for forest reserves, or as coal or oil lands, or for Indian reservations, millions of acres, which contain no timber, nor coal nor oil.

I have caused an examination of the Department to be made, and find that an approximate area of 2,100,698 acres now reserved for the forestry purposes in four counties named, 25,795 acres were so reserved subsequent to March 4, 1913. As against the 27,795 acres reserved since March 4, 1913, 232,233 acres have been excluded from the national forests.

As to withdrawals of oil lands in said counties, none whatever have been made. The area of outstanding withdrawals of coal lands is approximately 4,485,800 acres, all of which was withdrawn within the period July 9, 1910-May 18, 1911.

No lands whatever have been reserved in these counties for Indian purposes during the present Administration, the existing reservations having been created at different times 1868 to 1911.

It will be observed from the foregoing that, except as to the withdrawal of 27,795 acres for forestry purposes in Rio Arriba and Sandoval counties, to offset which 232,233 acres therein have been excluded, no reservations have been made by the present Administration in the four counties named for any of the purposes mentioned in the resolutions.

Cordially yours,
A. A. JONES,
First Assistant Secretary.

Sunset Ranch		
7	Manuel Saborra y Salus	1
8	Joe Beckman	12
9	J. H. Philips	12
10	Roland Box	12
11	Olyger Jackson	15
12	Marshall C. West	12
13	Olyger Peaker	8
14	Tom Lovelace	14
15	Jose Barela	3
16	W. G. Wells	12
17	Padino Aldas	1
18	L. M. Stubbs	7
19	E. Davenport	7
20	Aniceto Lueras, Jr.	5
21	Lorenz Olsen	15
22	Pierce Perry	10
23	Fred Gonzales	2
24	T. E. Kelley	14
TALSMEN		
1	Francisco Zamora	1
2	Clay Van Schoyck	3
3	Geo. L. Ulrich	14
4	W. E. McBrayer	7
5	Jose Herrera	9
6	Eusebio Carabajal	3
7	A. J. Hurst	1
8	J. A. Coomes	16
9	Bernardo Salazar	3
10	Frank Gurney	14

George and Will Titworth, of Capitan, were visitors at the Sunset ranch Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Bishop and little daughter, from the Boarder Ranch visited Mr. and Mrs. Slaughter Sunday.

M. W. Votaw and John Bell made a business trip to Roswell last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Gummy of Carrizozo, visited the Sunset school Thursday.

Wade Wallace and wife visited the McPherson's family Saturday.

Mr. E. O. Slaughter made a business trip to Picacho last Sunday.

The apple crop on the Sunset ranch is being harvested, and loads are leaving daily.

The Sunset school is doing good work with Miss Nellie Grant as teacher.

M. W. Votaw returned from Tinsie last Monday.

LOCAL & PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Plunket returned Tuesday from a visit of two weeks in Oklahoma.

Peter Burleson was over from Lincoln several days this week, disposing of a load of fine apples.

Pete Hale was here Tuesday from Ruidoso with a load of fruit for this market.

Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Watson and little Jean, returned Sunday from a month's visit to Toledo, Ohio.

Dr. T. H. Williams left Monday for a short visit to Mesquite, before returning to his home at Chickasha, Oklahoma.

Gov. McDonald came down from Santa Fe Tuesday, and spent the greater part of the week here looking after ranch matters.

Chas. D. Mayer, of White Oaks, has put on an auto-delivery, which he runs between here and White Oaks, hauling freight, express, etc. It is a two cylinder made by the International Harvester Co.

R. W. Wallace, representing Rice Bros., Chicago, is here for several days, negotiating for lambs from our ranchman. Mr. Wallace is an old-time friend of Charles Spence, White Oaks, and is his guest while here.

Frank Weitsel, Superintendent of the Dawson Fuel Co., came in Wednesday morning. While here he visited the Willow Springs Coal Mines and made an examination of the coal there. Some important move is expected from his visit.

Brent Paden returned last Friday from Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he has been since the first of July, taking baths for rheumatism. He appears somewhat improved, although he did not eliminate all his rheumatic troubles.

Methodist Church Sunday School at 10 a. m. Preaching both morning and evening by the pastor. Theme, 11 a. m., "War; Prayer for Peace."

According to President Wilson's request the service will be given over to the great Sunday of prayer for peace. It is our opinion that an offering will be taken for the Red Cross Society. Theme, 7:30 p. m., "An Extravagant Art."

Don't forget the hours and be sure and be present. The morning service ought to be attended by every patriotic citizen. It is in fact patriotic to attend any religious service, as the hope of any town lays in the direction of eternal salvation. A man may take many fits over the flag and throw a few over some patriotic song, but if he is an enemy to the best order of society, his patriotism is of a shallow nature. Special music at both services, but the morning service will be favored with appropriate patriotic hymns.

Rev. J. L. Rupard at Baptist Church Sunday, October 4th, 1914

Sunday will be a special day at the Baptist Church. Rev. J. L. Rupard, of Missouri, will assist the pastor, especially in a Sunday School and Young People's Rally. In the morning at 10 and at night, 7:30, Rev. Rupard will preach. Special singing, including duets by Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Haywood, and solos by the latter, will be one feature of these services, and Brother Rupard is well known for his enjoyable and profitable addresses. A hearty invitation is extended to you, and we trust you will come and derive benefit from the occasion. Midweek services on Wednesday nights at 7:30, and the Woman's Missionary Union at 3, Wednesday afternoons. HERBERT HAYWOOD, PASTOR.

Classified Advertisements

See L. B. Crawford for Ice Out of town orders given prompt attention.

Just received a car of Studebaker wagons.—Welch & Titsworth, Capitan, N. M.

WANTED:—To buy, plymouth rock pullets; Adress Mrs. George Furguson. 9-11-2t.

We have just received a car of wire, bale ties, etc. Welch & Titsworth, Capitan, N. M.

GOOD PASTURE on Grama farm. Good Water. Apply H. Box 134.

Throw away your hammer and buy a horn—The Carrizozo Trading Co. have a complete line of Wilson Bros. Gents Furnishings and Coopers Underwear.

The instant that you make up your mind that every thing is coming your way, that minute things will stop coming your way. Buy a "Kuppenheimer Suit today—The Carrizozo Trading Co.

A mule makes no progress while he is kicking, neither does a man—Buy a pair of Walk-overs, the right shoe for you. Exclusive with the Carrizozo Trading Co.

For Sale:—Apples in car lots, will sell in orchard, 5 miles from Capitan, good shipping point. Address

MRS. ALICE ALBRÖ, CAPITAN, N. M.

FOR SALE—1913 Model, Motor Cycles and Motor Boats at bargain prices, all makes, brand new machines, on easy monthly payment plan. Get our proposition before buying or you will regret it. Also bargains in used Motor Cycles. Write us today. Enclose Stamp for reply. Address Lock Box 11 Trenton, Mich.

WARNING!

No one can legally close any well established road or put gates upon same, or in any way obstruct or change roads without permission from the Road Board.

Citizens in localities where gates, fences or other obstructions are placed without legal permission having been granted by the Road Board have a perfect right to remove same without appealing to this Board. 8-21-14. Lincoln County Road Board.

Notice for Publication DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M. Aug. 24, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, by virtue of Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1898, and June 25, 1910, and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office a selection list for the following described land:

- List No. 279. Serial No. 02001. 8 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec 20 T 11 S R 11 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres. List No. 280. Serial No. 02002. 1/4 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, W 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec 25, T. 6 S. R. 10 E. N. M. Mer. 100 acres. List No. 281. Serial No. 02003. 1/4 NE 1/4, 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec 20, T. 7 S. R. 10 E. N. M. Mer. 80 acres. List No. 282. Serial No. 02004. 1/4 NE 1/4, 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec 20, T. 7 S. R. 10 E. N. M. Mer. 80 acres. List No. 283. Serial No. 02005. 1/4 NE 1/4, 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec 20, T. 7 S. R. 10 E. N. M. Mer. 80 acres. List No. 284. Serial No. 02006. 1/4 NE 1/4, 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec 20, T. 7 S. R. 10 E. N. M. Mer. 80 acres. List No. 285. Serial No. 02007. 1/4 NE 1/4, 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec 20, T. 7 S. R. 10 E. N. M. Mer. 80 acres. List No. 286. Serial No. 02008. 1/4 NE 1/4, 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec 20, T. 7 S. R. 10 E. N. M. Mer. 80 acres. List No. 287. Serial No. 02009. 1/4 NE 1/4, 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec 20, T. 7 S. R. 10 E. N. M. Mer. 80 acres. List No. 288. Serial No. 02010. 1/4 NE 1/4, 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec 20, T. 7 S. R. 10 E. N. M. Mer. 80 acres.

Former Carrizozo Citizen Dies

WILLIAM SWEARIGEN died at Amarilla, Texas, last week, after a short illness. A. V. Swearingen, a brother here, was notified of his brother's death, and went to Amarilla to be present at the funeral. Deceased was well known here to the early residents of this section, having been in the employ of the railroad company when its terminus was Capitan. This is the second death in the family during the past six months, another brother having died in El Paso,

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

BUEL R. WOOD ATTORNEY State and Federal Courts CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO

LEE B. CHASE LANDS Homesteads, Desert, State Lands, Contests, Mineral Lands and Water Rights. Information Cheerfully Furnished OSUERO (phone) NEW MEXICO

JOHN H. BOYD United States Commissioner All Land Office Business OSUERO (Postoffice) NEW MEXICO

SETH F. CREWS ATTORNEY AT LAW Will practice in Federal and State Courts OSUERO NEW MEXICO

R. E. BLANEY DENTIST Office in Exchange Bank Building Carrizozo New Mexico

FRANK J. SAGER FIRE INSURANCE Notary Public Office in Exchange Bank, Carrizozo

CHARLES L. KENNEDY LAWYER Mining Law a Specialty Office days: Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays With John Y. Hewitt, WHITE OAKS, N. MEX.

GEORGE B. BARBER ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW Carrizozo New Mexico

DRS. PRASLEY & SWEARINGEN Specialists: Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and Fitting Glasses 501 1/2 & 5, First National Bank, ROSWELL, N. M.

W. W. STADTMAN & BYRON Dealer in—Fire Insurance Real Estate, Rents and Locations Surety Bonds Office opposite post office Carrizozo, N. M.

J. F. BONHAM GEO. SPENCE BONHAM & SPENCE ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW 510-12 CAPITAL BUILDING EL PASO TEXAS

T. E. KELLEY Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer Phone 96 CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO

DR. J. W. COMPTON Has Moved his Office to El Paso Avenue and is officing with Dr. R. P. Lucas

All desiring eyes tested and glasses fitted will find him at above location.

L. R. YORK ATTORNEY-AT-LAW CAPITAN NEW MEXICO Practice in all Courts and U. S. Land Office

Baptist Church HERBERT HAYWOOD, Pastor Bible School at 10. a. m. Preaching service at 11 in the morning, subject: The Next and Greatest War.

Young people's meeting at 7. p. m., and preaching service at 7:45. The second sermon on Heaven will be delivered at this hour.

Midweek service on Wednesday nights at 7:45, and Women's Missionary Union every Wednesday afternoon at 3.

Good singing at all of the services; and you are cordially invited.

Notice for Publication Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the State of New Mexico has applied for the survey of the following lands:

- 8 1/2 of fractional townships R. 8 E. Sections 13, 14 and 15, Twp. 7 S., R. 8 E. also the exclusive right of selection by the State for sixty days, as provided by the act of Congress, approved August 19th, 1891, (25 Stat., 391), and after the expiration of such a period of sixty days any land that may remain unselected by the State and not otherwise appropriated according to law shall be subject to disposal under general laws to other public lands. This notice does not affect any adverse appropriation by settlement or otherwise, except under rights that may be found to exist prior in date to August 19th, 1891. W. C. McDONALD, Governor of New Mexico.

THE CARRIZOZO TRADING COMPANY ANNOUNCES AN Open House Oct. 2 and 3 Field Day Visitors Should Make This Store Their Headquarters GREAT REDUCTION SALE NOW ON GROCERY SPECIALS Highest Patent Flour By 100---\$3.05 Potatoes Fancy By 100----\$2.35 COME IN GET OUR PRICES THE CARRIZOZO TRADING COMPANY O. W. Bamberger, Mgr.

Notice for Publication DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M. Aug. 31, 1914. Notice is hereby given that Norman Hager, of White Oaks, N. M., who, on June 21, 1911, made a selection under Serial No. 12114 for W 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 20 SW 1/4, Sec. 20 SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 20 and on Aug. 7, 1913 made additional entry Serial No. 07500 for SW 1/4, S 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 20, T. 11 S. R. 11 E. in Township 11 S., Range 10 E., N. M. P. Section, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before John H. Boyd, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Osuero, N. M., Oct. 7, 1914. Claimant names as witnesses: Hester S. Schaffner, Sam C. Hall, Domingo Sanchez, these of White Oaks, N. M.; Jack J. East, of Three Rivers, N. M.

Notice for Publication DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M. Sept. 21, 1914. Notice is hereby given that Charles M. Stanton, of Osuero, New Mexico, who, on September 25, 1908, made H. E. Serial No. 02077, for S 1/2 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 23, Township 9 S., Range 10 W., N. M. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before John H. Boyd, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Osuero, New Mexico, on Oct. 27, 1914. Claimant names as witnesses: Charles A. Thornton, of Osuero, N. M.; Charles F. Huxley, Clark Hunt, Israel M. Harker, these of Carrizozo, N. M.

Through Daily Service ROSWELL-CARRIZOZO MAIL LINE Leave Roswell..... 8:00 a. m. Leave Carrizozo..... 8:00 a. m. Arrive Roswell..... 4:45 p. m. Arrive Carrizozo..... 4:45 p. m. INTERMEDIATE POINTS Picacho - Timme Hondo - Lincoln Capitan - Nogal Through fare one way \$8.30. Intermediate points 8 cents per mile. Roswell Auto Company OWNERS AND OPERATORS

Paper Hanging & Painting Prepared to do all kinds of Paper Hanging and Painting Make that old house look new. All Work Warranted Lesnett & Crawford

Carrizozo Ldge. N. 41, A. F. & A. M. Carrizozo, New Mexico. Regular Meetings: January 10; February 7; March 7; April 4; May 9; June 6; July 4; August 1; Aug. 29; Oct. 26; Oct. 31; November 28; December 25. S. P. MILLER, Sec'y. F. A. ENGLISH, W. M.

R. L. Ransom Plasterer & Contractor Estimates furnished on all kinds of plastering and cement work CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO

Have You A Bank Account? If not, why not open one with The Stockmen's State Bank? The fact that our bank has grown steadily from the time we opened for business here, indicates that our customers are being well cared for, and that the public has implicit confidence in our institution. We render statements once a month, and do every thing in our power to make it a pleasure for people to deal with us. THE STOCKMENS STATE BANK, Corona, New Mexico Corona, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

HUMPHREY BROS. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Hay, Grain, Feed Stuffs, Etc. Phone 16 Wood and Coal Carrizozo, N. M.

THE "PRUDENT MAN BANKS HIS MONEY" BANK BOOK OUR BANK IN ACCOUNT WITH Prudent man POCKET BOOKS LEAK OUR BANK IS A SAFE PLACE FOR IT Money carried in the pocket slips away easily. Put yours in our BANK; it won't be so hard to refuse a loan to "friends" who will never pay you back. Nor will you foolishly SPEND your money when it is safe in our bank. We refer those who have not banked with us to those who HAVE. Our vaults and locks are strong. The good names of men of high CHARACTER and known financial RESPONSIBILITY are also behind our bank. Make OUR bank YOUR bank We pay 4 per cent interest on certificates of deposit EXCHANGE BANK, Carrizozo, N. M.

THE CARRIZOZO NEWS

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FALEY & DINGWALL

Publishers

DEMOCRATIC TICKET



For Member of Congress
H. B. FERGISSON
For Corporation Commissioner
ADOLPH P. HILL
For Member of the Legislature
Lincoln County
JOHN Y. HEWITT

Mr. Williams will now have to write another letter telling how it came about that the gentleman from Rio Arriba got into that little shortage tangle.

Well, anyhow, the bosses only intended to trade Hernandez off or legislative votes, but it was a deal mean of a republican newspaper to go and fix things so that trading is going to be hard.

It is now easier to understand why the governor became "offensive and pernicious" in the opinion of a number of republican faces. And the bosses had to all attention to it themselves.

"State College to teach canning," says an exchange. To do it, as the people of the state have already decided to do the thing act themselves, with dears. Hernandez and Williams are contestants for the cans.

It is safe to believe that the Albuquerque Journal is not making friends among the republican bosses. It says they must all go, and also insists that Catron must go and Fall must go, so there is a rocky road ahead for the Sage of Santa Fe two years from now.

And one Mr. Williams will have to take another hunt for the warehouse receipt if he expects to deliver that railroad vote to Hernandez. According to Mr. Williams he has the vote all boxed up and ready for delivery, all right, but for some reason he has not produced the warehouse receipt.

Thrown Hard

An exchange has a heading: "Andrews down 2,825 feet." We knew Andrews was thrown down at Santa Fe, but we did not believe he got it that hard.

The People Should Know

It may cost the Albuquerque Morning Journal an expensive libel suit, but it will have the great satisfaction of knowing that it was not afraid to tell the people of the records standing against the republican candidate for congress.

So far as known Mr. Hernandez has made no denial of the charge that the record so stand, and the people certainly had a right to know it, and the attempts of State Chairman Ely to use the libel law to prevent the publication of records made by the candidates will get him no votes for his candidate nor popularity for himself outside the circles which found the investigation of shortages by the administration both "offensive and pernicious"

If Mr. Ely is looking for popularity with those politicians who

oppose the collection of the people's money from politicians he has broken into New Mexico politics some years too late to make anything for himself in the way of public prominence.

A Damaging Defense

(Santa Fe New Mexican)

The New Mexican has made no attack on Mr. Hernandez. When he was accused by others this paper declared that it would reserve judgment until he had a chance to defend himself. But after carefully reading Mr. Ely's so called vindication of his candidate's record as treasurer of Rio Arriba county, published in yesterday's Albuquerque Journal, we are forced to the inevitable conclusion that Mr. Hernandez is utterly unfit to hold any public office here or elsewhere.

Probably no more extraordinary document has been issued as campaign material in the history of American politics.

We have no space to quote the statement in full. But one passage is typical of the whole. It is from Mr. Hernandez's letter to Mr. Ely, and purports to be an explanation of his act in marking as "paid" unpaid taxes due from his relations and from a company in which he was interested.

"The item marked 'paid' on the general tax roll were taxes assessed against good, reliable people in our community and personal friends of mine. I don't want them to appear as delinquent on the roll and to have to pay penalties."

No words could give a better picture of the mental caliber of Mr. Hernandez or of his conception of the obligations of a public officer. Mr. Ely must be aware of what would happen to the cashier of a bank or the auditor of a railroad who held views similar to the above of his duty to his employer. It is doubtful whether Mr. Ely would engage such a man to manage his own private affairs. Does he consider the people of New Mexico less exacting employers than the average merchant or banker? Or is it possible that he regards public business as of less importance than private?

Mr. Ely's comments on the whole transaction are nothing less than amazing. His theory seems to be that Mr. Hernandez meant to deduct the amount from his own commissions, but that by a mysterious lapse of memory, lasting three years, he forgot to carry out his laudable ambitions. He protests that "the man" could surely not have "intended to be a thief." This from a campaign manager in behalf of his candidate for congress.

Unless further evidence is produced the New Mexican will gladly accept Mr. Ely's version of the facts. No one who knows Mr. Hernandez would willingly believe that he "intended" to be a thief. Nor can anyone who reads his letter to Mr. Ely and Mr. Ely's attempts at apology believe that he is a fit man to represent the people of New Mexico in any capacity whatever. If every word in Mr. Ely's statement be true, it forms far and away the most damaging arraignment of Mr. Hernandez's candidacy that has yet been published in this campaign.

Personally, we have nothing against Mr. Hernandez. We like him. We think that the last word on his qualifications was uttered by his running mate, the Honorable Hugh H. Williams, who pronounced him "a mighty nice little fellow." But a nice little fellow with such exceptionally vague ideas of his duty to the public is an impossible candidate for the congress of the United States.

Notice for Publication
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
Sept. 11, 1914
Notice is hereby given that Robert A. Hurt, of Capitan, New Mexico, who on July 16, 1914, made H. D. E. Serial No. 02766, for NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 2, Township 22 S., Range 15 E., N. 31 P., Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Merriam, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Capitan, New Mexico, on Oct. 29, 1914.
Claimant names as witnesses:
John B. Burch, Willie L. Moore, Seaborn T. Gray, Jose Trujillo, all of Capitan, N. M.
EMMETT PATTON,
Register.
1st pub. 9-25; last pub. 10-13

Notice for Publication
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M.
Sept. 1, 1914
Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, by virtue of Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1895, and June 28, 1906, and new supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands:
Lot No. 2123. Serial No. 02913.
All Sec. 20 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 610 acres.
Lot No. 2125. Serial No. 02919.
All Sec. 21 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 610 acres.
Lot No. 2127. Serial No. 02917.
All Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 610 acres.
Lot No. 2129. Serial No. 02915.
All Sec. 23 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 610 acres.
Lot No. 2131. Serial No. 02911.
All Sec. 24 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 610 acres.
Lot No. 2133. Serial No. 02913.
2 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2135. Serial No. 02915.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 29, N. 31, Range 15 E., T. 22 S., R. 20 E., N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2137. Serial No. 02917.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2139. Serial No. 02919.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2141. Serial No. 02921.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2143. Serial No. 02923.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2145. Serial No. 02925.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2147. Serial No. 02927.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2149. Serial No. 02929.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2151. Serial No. 02931.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2153. Serial No. 02933.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2155. Serial No. 02935.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2157. Serial No. 02937.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2159. Serial No. 02939.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2161. Serial No. 02941.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2163. Serial No. 02943.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2165. Serial No. 02945.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2167. Serial No. 02947.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2169. Serial No. 02949.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2171. Serial No. 02951.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2173. Serial No. 02953.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2175. Serial No. 02955.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2177. Serial No. 02957.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2179. Serial No. 02959.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2181. Serial No. 02961.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2183. Serial No. 02963.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2185. Serial No. 02965.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2187. Serial No. 02967.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2189. Serial No. 02969.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2191. Serial No. 02971.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2193. Serial No. 02973.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2195. Serial No. 02975.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2197. Serial No. 02977.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2199. Serial No. 02979.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2201. Serial No. 02981.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2203. Serial No. 02983.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2205. Serial No. 02985.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2207. Serial No. 02987.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2209. Serial No. 02989.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2211. Serial No. 02991.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2213. Serial No. 02993.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2215. Serial No. 02995.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2217. Serial No. 02997.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2219. Serial No. 02999.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2221. Serial No. 03001.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2223. Serial No. 03003.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2225. Serial No. 03005.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2227. Serial No. 03007.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2229. Serial No. 03009.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2231. Serial No. 03011.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2233. Serial No. 03013.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2235. Serial No. 03015.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2237. Serial No. 03017.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2239. Serial No. 03019.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2241. Serial No. 03021.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2243. Serial No. 03023.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2245. Serial No. 03025.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2247. Serial No. 03027.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2249. Serial No. 03029.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2251. Serial No. 03031.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2253. Serial No. 03033.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2255. Serial No. 03035.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2257. Serial No. 03037.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2259. Serial No. 03039.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2261. Serial No. 03041.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2263. Serial No. 03043.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2265. Serial No. 03045.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2267. Serial No. 03047.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2269. Serial No. 03049.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2271. Serial No. 03051.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2273. Serial No. 03053.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2275. Serial No. 03055.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2277. Serial No. 03057.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2279. Serial No. 03059.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2281. Serial No. 03061.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2283. Serial No. 03063.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2285. Serial No. 03065.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2287. Serial No. 03067.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2289. Serial No. 03069.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2291. Serial No. 03071.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2293. Serial No. 03073.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2295. Serial No. 03075.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2297. Serial No. 03077.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2299. Serial No. 03079.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2301. Serial No. 03081.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2303. Serial No. 03083.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2305. Serial No. 03085.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2307. Serial No. 03087.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2309. Serial No. 03089.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2311. Serial No. 03091.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2313. Serial No. 03093.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2315. Serial No. 03095.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2317. Serial No. 03097.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2319. Serial No. 03099.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2321. Serial No. 03101.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2323. Serial No. 03103.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2325. Serial No. 03105.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2327. Serial No. 03107.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2329. Serial No. 03109.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2331. Serial No. 03111.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2333. Serial No. 03113.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2335. Serial No. 03115.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2337. Serial No. 03117.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2339. Serial No. 03119.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2341. Serial No. 03121.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2343. Serial No. 03123.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2345. Serial No. 03125.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2347. Serial No. 03127.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2349. Serial No. 03129.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2351. Serial No. 03131.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2353. Serial No. 03133.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2355. Serial No. 03135.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2357. Serial No. 03137.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2359. Serial No. 03139.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2361. Serial No. 03141.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2363. Serial No. 03143.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11 acres.
Lot No. 2365. Serial No. 03145.
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E. N. 31 Mer. 241.11

A GLIMPSE OF HONOLULU



THE Hawaiian Islands are a lotus land, where it is always afternoon and where the call to strenuous work is seldom heard. They are an ideal place for a vacation, especially in the winter months, when ice and snow hold fast most of the United States. Even to a Californian the climate is singularly equable, as the mercury seldom drops lower than 55 degrees and in midsummer it rarely climbs above 85 degrees. To one used to a harsher climate this equable temperature, with its soft, balmy winds, seems very enervating. Walking in the middle of the day produces profuse perspiration and energy is much relaxed. It is a positive effort to walk more than a block or two, and mental work is not pleasant. After one is acclimated, however, the blood becomes thinner and old residents of Honolulu declare that they can do nearly as much work as on the mainland.

Thoroughly Americanized as they are, these islands present a variety of races that make their future a problem for any thoughtful observer. While the Hawaiians are a rapidly dying race, the Japanese have leaped into the foremost place in numbers and have seized all the small manufactures and petty trades and industries that were once controlled by the natives. With thousands of Chinese, these two people have orientalized many quarters of Honolulu, while they give a peculiar stamp to many of the small towns throughout the island. Together they form 60 per cent of the population. These orientals retain their native dress and customs far more than they do in California. In fact, in passing through many of the villages on the big sugar and pineapple plantations, the visitor is reminded of the country towns in Japan.

It is the exception in Hawaii when one meets today a native Hawaiian of pure blood. The best cross is that between the Hawaiian and the Chinese, the oriental blood giving that business ability which the native lacks. Next to this comes the Japanese and Hawaiian, a blend that produces many beautiful girls. The energy of the white man is greatly impaired by union with the Hawaiian. With this blending of races is a complete breaking down of the usual racial lines. In California the Japanese has no social standing, and a white girl who marries a Japanese is ostracized. In Hawaii the Japanese and the Chinese, when crossed with the Hawaiian, has as good a social position as the whites.

This extraordinary cosmopolitanism was shown very clearly at an entertainment given in Honolulu. It was a variety performance for the benefit of charity, held in the roof garden of the Alexander Young hotel, and all Honolulu society was put in force. Girls of great beauty, with complexions like rare porcelain, had the slant eyes of the Mongolian; others had almond eyes and the dusky skin of their mothers; others were dark as southern negroes, with thick lips and bold, rugged features—representatives of the native race which is fast disappearing. And all these people of various races mingled in perfect amity and good-will.

It is curious to observe the absolute breaking down of all race prejudice as seen on the street cars and at all public places and entertainments. The man who is used to the Jim Crow cars for colored people in all our southern cities will be startled in Honolulu to see a dusky Hawaiian woman, with her bundles of household purchases, drop down into the seat beside him on any crowded street car of Honolulu, or a Japanese or Chinese share his seat, with no feeling that he is an intruder. It is this absolute assumption of social equality by what we have come to regard inferior races that gives a shock to the American visitor to Hawaii. But after the first surprise one is apt to admire this new social equality, which takes no count of race or creed or training, of color of skin or setting of the eyes.

The two most wonderful sights in Honolulu are the work of man. These are the Aquarium and the Bishop museum. The first belongs to the city, and, because of the extraordinary variety and coloring of the fishes, it surpasses in interest the great Aquarium at Naples. The other was founded by Charles Reed Bishop, a wealthy merchant of Honolulu, in memory of his wife, the Princess Kaiulani, who was the great-granddaughter of the ruling chief at the time of Captain Cook's visit and a direct descendant of Kamehameha the Great. The museum is housed in a fine stone building in the center of the Kamehameha school grounds at Kalihi, a suburb of Honolulu.

The Aquarium is located near the famous Waikiki beach and is easily reached by a car ride of about twenty minutes. The building is unprecedented, and the tanks are not arranged with the art shown in the Naples Aquarium. What impresses the visitor almost at the outset is the wonderful variety of the fishes and their equally wonderful coloring. To describe these as they are here one can only say that they are as varied as the colors of the rainbow. Not only are there fish of every red, deep blue, light blue, orange and other primary colors, but these colors are blended in many variations of greens and other eccentric markings. Then, too,



IN THE SURF AT HONOLULU



dollars. These birds, as well as the yellow and black, the scarlet Iwi and others, were protected by stringent decrees, and the feathers were used exclusively in the making of these royal cloaks and standards. The rich yellow of the mamu cloak is contrasted with the more common cloaks of the oo bird. The British museum has a smaller mamu cloak than this, which was given to Queen Victoria.

The Hawaiian hall is rich in articles that illustrate the early life of the people of the islands. Doctor Brigham devised the ingenious plan of taking plaster casts of living Hawaiians who were good types of their race. Then from these casts were made the figures that now represent the worship and the industries of the people. Thus, for instance, we have natives pounding the taro to make poi, the national dish, and others cutting from stone the pounders used in this work. Others are shown spinning and weaving and making weapons and fishing tackle. One of the most striking groups is that of a kahuna, or medicine man, praying before a big calabash, in order to draw down a curse upon his enemy. So superstitious are the natives that even in these days if a man learns that a kahuna is praying for his death he takes leave of his friends, settles his estate, turns his face to the wall and gives up the ghost.

Among the valuable specimens in this room is a unique collection of kapa, or tapa cloth, made from vegetable fiber. Of all the islands of the Pacific, these Hawaiians made the finest tapa, and Doctor Brigham has gathered here wonderful specimens of their skill. Most of this cloth was made from the paper mulberry, a shrub that was cultivated by all Polynesians. The bark from the lower branches of these trees was stripped off, dried and then laboriously beaten, and the fiber welded together into sheets. The pattern carved on the beater gave figure to the tapa cloth, and the coloring was done by vegetable dyes. The museum contains also many fine specimens of the old basket work, which has now become extinct.

Perhaps the most interesting exhibits in the Hawaiian hall are the large central cases, one containing an ancient grass house and the others a replica of an ancient sacrificial temple. The grass houses have well-nigh disappeared from the islands, although over thirty years ago they were universal in the more remote parts of the islands. This house was found in Kaula, the garden island, and it was evidently made by skilled workmen. The frame is of timber, with strong rafters, the whole being bound together by tough braided and thatched with pell grass. The only opening usually provided was the door, although sometimes a small hole was made in one gable. The door of plank was seldom over three feet high. A small circle of stones on the ground floor was raised slightly and covered with fine mats, served as the family bed. There was no furniture, as the Hawaiian squats on his haunches when working or taking his food. These houses were wholesome when new, but they soon became musty and vermin-infested.

Surf riding is a sport peculiar to Hawaii. It furnishes more thrills to the minute than any other known sport, with the possible exception of roplaning in an aeroplane. On the Waikiki beach at any hour of the day men may be seen surf riding on boards. Beginners roll about inshore at the mercy of the waves, which batter them about and throw them up in huddled heaps upon the sand, amid roars of laughter from the onlookers. In the far distance, they figure with outstretched arms, like the wings of a bird, fly, hover, float, with perfect poise and grace, upon the crests of green breakers.

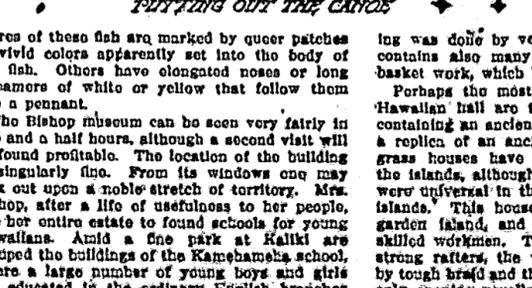
Describing his first experience in this sport a writer says: "Clad in scanty bathing dresses, we ventured forth, a party of three, and trust ourselves to the mercy of two brawny, mahogany-colored natives. The long, narrow canoe is steered by an outrigger, a slender log held by curved crosspieces. As we paddled out, breakers rose like green walls in front of us, thrilling enough, but nothing to the excitement when we turned to come in. Having got some way out, we waited, padding gently, for a really big wave. Suddenly our black men began to shout wildly, and away we went, a huge wave gathering up behind us, while we had down its green and gleaming surface amid showers of blinding spray and the shock of the men, drenched by the blowing of the racing water. The steeper grew the wave, the faster beat the canoe. We were going at mad pace, the water whirling in our faces. It was no thrilling, we forgot to be afraid."



THE SWIFT RUSH TO THE SHORE



POLES OF THE SURF RIDERS



PULLING OUT THE CANOE

scores of these fish are marked by queer patches of vivid colors apparently set into the body of the fish. Others have elongated noses or long streamers of white or yellow that follow them like a pennant.

The Bishop museum can be seen very fairly in two and a half hours, although a second visit will be found profitable. The location of the building is singularly fine. From its windows one may look out upon a noble stretch of territory. Mrs. Bishop, after a life of usefulness to her people, left her entire estate to found schools for young Hawaiians. Amid a fine park at Kalihi are grouped the buildings of the Kamehameha school, where a large number of young boys and girls are educated in the ordinary English branches and in manual training. The original museum consisted of an entrance hall and three rooms; to this have been added two wings, one for Hawaiian curios and one for Polynesian. Besides its unique collection of Hawaiian articles that serve to illustrate the old life of the people, the museum is the richest in the world in Polynesian exhibits. Much of the pleasure and profit which the tourist gains from the museum is due to the fine arrangement of the exhibits and the admirable casts of Hawaiians made by the director, Dr. William T. Brigham, who has been in charge of the institution since its foundation. Doctor Brigham is well known to scientists for his works on the volcanoes of Hawaii.

Though nearly eighty years of age, he is full of energy, and if you are fortunate enough to carry a letter of introduction to him he will not only show you all the treasures of the museum, but he will give you a mass of information about early Hawaii and its people which he has gathered during his fifty years of residence on the islands. The doctor is violently anti-Japanese, and he is not partial to the native Hawaiian, as he declares little good can be expected of a race whose language has no words for virtue, honor or home.

The nucleus of the museum was the large and priceless collection of mats, calabashes, feather work, kapa and relics that were bequeathed by Mrs. Bishop to the last of the royal line of the Kamehamehas. To these have been added many treasures given by the late Queen Emma and fine collections of 5,000 species of shells, of Hawaiian plants, birds and insects and rich exhibits of ethnological specimens not only from Hawaii, but from all the principal islands of Polynesia. The rare treasures of the museum are in the Kahiki room. These are Kahiki or large feather standards used at funerals of royalty, and the famous robe of the first Kamehameha, made entirely of feathers from the orange and black kaka bird, which is said to be valued at a million

Points on Advertising

By HERBERT KAUFMAN

(Copyright.)

How to Write Advertising Copy.

A skilled layer of mosaic works with small fragments of stone—they fit into more places than the larger chunks.

The skilled advertiser works with small words—they fit into more minds than big phrases.

The simpler the language the greater certainty that it will be understood by the least intelligent reader.

The construction engineer plans his roadbed where there is a minimum of grade—he works along the lines of least resistance.

The advertisement which runs into mountainous style is badly surveyed—all minds are not built for high grade thinking.

Advertising must be simple. When it is tricked out with the jewelry and alloy of literary expression it looks as much out of place as a ball dress at the breakfast table!

The buying public is only interested in facts. People read advertisements to find out what you have to sell.

The advertiser who can fire the most facts in the shortest time gets the most returns. Blank cartridges make noise, but they do not hit—blank talk, however clever, is only wasted space.

You force your salesman to keep to solid facts—you don't allow them to sell mud in with quotations from Omar or tracers with excerpts from Marie Corelli. You must not tolerate in your printed selling talk anything that you are not willing to countenance in personal salesmanship.

Cut out clever phrases if they are inserted to the sacrifice of clear explanation—write copy as you talk. Only be more brief. Publicity is costlier than conversation—ranging in price downward from \$10 a line; talk is not cheap, but the most expensive commodity in the world.

Sketch in your ad to the stenographer. Then you will be so busy "saying it" that you will not have time to bother about the gowags of writing. Afterwards take the typewritten manuscript and cut out every word and every line that can be dropped without omitting an important detail. What remains in the end is all that really counted in the beginning.

Cultivate brevity and simplicity. "Savva Francata" may look smarter, but more people will understand "French Soap." Sir Isaac Newton's explanation of gravitation covers six pages, but the schoolboy's terse and homely "What goes up must come down" clinches the whole thing in six words.

Indefinite talk wastes space. It is not 100 per cent productive. The copy that omits prices sacrifices half its pulling power—it has a tendency to bring lookers instead of buyers. It often creates false impressions. Some people are bound to conceive the idea that the goods are higher priced than in reality—other, by the same token, are just as likely to infer that the prices are lower and go away thinking that you have exaggerated your statements.

The reader must be searched out by the copy. Big space is cheapest because it doesn't waste a single eye. Publicity must be to the offensive. There are far too many advertisers who keep their lights on top of their bushes—the average citizen hasn't time to overturn your bushes.

Small space is expensive. Like a one-flake snowstorm, there is not enough of it to lay.

Space is a comparative matter after all. It is not a case of how much is used but how it is used. The passengers on the limited express may realize that Jones has tackled a twelve-inch shingle on every post and fence for a stretch of five miles, but they are going too fast to make out what the shingles say; yet the two-foot letters of Brown's big bulletin board on top of the hill leap at them before they have a chance to dodge it. And at that it doesn't cost nearly so much as the sum total of Jones' dinky display.

Just so advertisements attractively displayed every day or every week for a year in one newspaper will find the eye of all readers, no matter how rapidly they may be "going" through the advertising pages, and produce more results than a dozen piling pieces of copy scattered through half a dozen papers.

The Horse That Drew the Load.

A moving van came rolling down the street the other day with a big-spirited Percheron in the center and two wretched mags on either side. The Percheron was doing all the work, and it seemed that he would have got along far better in single harness than he managed with his inferior mates retarding his speed.

The advertiser who selects a group of newspapers usually harnesses two lone propositions to every pulling newspaper on his list, and, just as the van driver probably dealt out an equal portion of feed to each of his animals, just so many a merchant is paying publicity the same rate to a weak paper that he is allowing the sturdy, profitable sheet.

Unfortunately the accepted custom of lumping the same advertisement in

every paper adds to the expense of the advertiser. The advertiser charges the sum of his expense against the sum of his returns, and thereby loses himself and the best puller as well by crediting the less productive with results that they have earned.

There are newspapers in this town that are, single handed, at build up business. Their circulation is solid muscle and sinew—all put isn't the number of copies that reach the hands of buyers—it isn't the number of readers but the number of readers with money to spend—it isn't the amount of circulation but the amount of circulation which is available to the advertiser—it isn't, fat but brain that tell in the long run.

There are certain earmarks that indicate cheap straghts and weak pulls. They are as plain to the observant eye as the signs of the woods significant to the trapper. The columns tell you what you can get out of the advertising columns of a newspaper always finds the class of readers to which it is edited. Its mental tone is low and its tone is careless depend upon its readers match the medium.

No gun can hit a target outside its range. No newspaper can do anything in one direction and get another. No advertiser can find a forest of men and women if the publisher has found for him. He is judged by the company he keeps. If he lies down with dogs he will with fleas.

PICKED UP DOG IN OC

Newfoundland's Remarkable Saving Ability Responsible for the Saving of its Life.

Capt. Daniel Probst of the H. Line steamship Wildentele, recently arrived at East Boston, received a watch and chain by the Danish government for rescuing the survivor of the Danish steamer Ekilpilla, which was foundered in the Bay of Biscay, February 24, while bound from Newcastle, England, to Cagliari, with a cargo of coal. A Boston Globe writer says:

The Wildentele, which was then on its way from Antwerp to Calcutta, load its present cargo, fell in with a ship just as she was on the point of going down. An explosion hastened the destruction of the luckless freighter, and before boats could be put it plunged to the bottom. Eleven of the crew, including Captain Hemmingsen, came to the surface and were rescued by means of lifebelts thrown from the Wildentele. They were taken on board and cared for. Captain Hemmingsen died the day following, the remainder of the survivors landed at Lisbon. Ten men were drowned.

Half an hour after the survivors were taken on board the Wildentele, Captain Probst saw something swimming in the wake of the vessel. He thought at first it was a shark, after carefully scrutinizing the object it was seen to be a dog. The vessel was stopped and the animal taken aboard. It was so exhausted that it could not get up, but quickly recovered. The dog was a Newfoundland, long known to Captain Hemmingsen as a lost steamer. In the vortex caused by the sinking of the ship Jack was drawn under. While still under the dog tried to save the four-year-old boy. He seized the last of the clothing, but in the swirl of rushing waters the dog lost its life. The survivors thought the dog was drowned. The Danish coast guard vessel, He is the pet of the crew when the captain is on board his constant companion.

LARGE CITIES OF THE OR

Three of the Most Populous Hiv Humanity Must Be Credited the East.

They took a census of Buenos Aires the other day, and found 1,500,000 noses to count. The capital of China is getting to be quite a bit larger than twice the size of Cleveland such a matter.

A good many of the big places on earth are hidden away in inconspicuous locations. Inconspicuous, that is because far from the range of daily observations. There is one for instance, this Japanese city nearly two million and a quarter people five years ago, being almost as large as Chicago. Canton and Fookien communities, each having a population estimated at 1,400,000, does not know the precise well computation in such cases. The count an occasional Chinaman because of the length of his hair, but the fact remains that off the coast of the Orient are three of the ten most populous cities of the earth.

Women Detectives.

Women detectives are now being employed by Scotland Yard in the ladies' gallery to deal with any unruly intruders who are shamelessly attired as unrecognizable from the usual heroine.

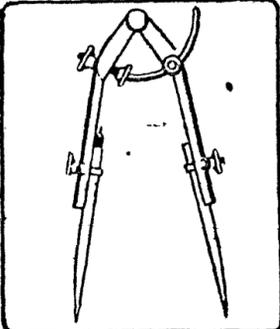
Men detectives regularly attack the men in the stranger's room. When a stranger enters a room there will sometimes be seen a woman among the detectives.

SCIENCE and INVENTION

FEATURES OF NEW DIVIDERS

Either Steel Point or Pencil Can Be Used at Will With Device Invented by Connecticut Man.

A Connecticut man has invented a divider which is said to have several advantages over its predecessors. One of these is that the extension part is provided with both steel and lead points, either of which can be used at will. One end of the extension is hollow and a pencil screws into it. When it is desired to use the lead point the extension is reversed in the grip with pencil end down. This di-



New Improved Dividers.

vider can also be extended in length from seven to nine inches, and will strike circles up to 26 inches. Another valuable feature is the spring device at the top, by which unusually fine adjustments can be secured, and can be held firm by a locking nut, so that there is no danger of the measurement slipping when the dividers are in use.

AVIATORS SPRING NEW HOBBY

Craze for Flying Upside Down Caused Construction of Machines Especially Strengthened.

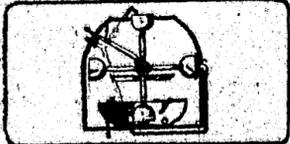
The craze for flying upside down which has caught the aviators of France has caused the construction of machines especially strengthened to bear the new strain which inverted flying places upon them. This strain is more particularly upon the wings and tail. These new aeroplanes can do almost anything in the air except to fly upon their heads for any considerable length of time. In fact, one expert testifies that there is no position which they may not take with perfect safety, from which they can easily be brought back into normal position again, provided there is sufficient altitude in which to effect the recovery. The new fad demonstrates that the aeroplanes high in its native element is able to navigate the atmosphere with all the freedom and security of the fish in water. Diving, somersaulting, cavorting upon its side, plowing through the air on its nose or tangling upon its tail—all these and many other stunts are pie for the modern upside down machine.

It is fairly easy to get the machine to turn upon its back, but it is difficult to hold it there, as at the least loss of balance it will roll over and continue to sail merrily along right side up. Control of the machine while head downward is said by those who indulge in the playful sport of upside down aerial navigation to be just as simple and pleasurable a matter as the other way around. At least this fact has clearly shown the dependability of air craft.

DRINKING CUP IS SANITARY

Several New and Unique Features Are Introduced in Recently Patented Water Fountain.

A recently patented drinking fountain possesses several unique features, says Popular Electricity. Four cups are mounted on arms so that they may be turned. A lever on the fountain permits of moving the arms so



Sanitary Drinking Cup.

that the cups can be dipped into a basin of running water, then flushed out, and finally brought into the drinking position, where it is filled with a continuously flowing supply of water. The fountain is absolutely sanitary and should meet with wide favor.

War Airships.

The British army will buy 18 biplanes from one German maker and the navy 12 hydroaeroplanes from another.

New Life Preserver.

A steamer chair which opens into a life raft when it strikes water is a life-saving appliance patented by two New England men.

SCIENCE AND SOAP BUBBLES

Inventions and Great Orbs of Iridescent Colors Shown at London Exhibition by Professor Boys.

Specimens of the year's scientific discoveries and devices drew the members of the Royal Society in large numbers to the annual exhibition and conversations at Burlington House recently, the London Chronicle states. Round the rooms stood novel instruments of great import, ranging from a complex machine to ascertain the stability of an aeroplane to a simple pipe for blowing mammoth soap bubbles.

Nothing astounding or freakish had crept into the august precincts of the society's rooms this year. Charles Dawson was there with his Pittdown skull, which he has now christened Eoanthropus Dawsoni; Doctor Schloffer was also there as lecturer and exhibitor of a train, boat and aeroplane, illustrating the value of gyroscopic principles in locomotion, navigation and aviation. But neither of these being new to the visitors, they turned to C. V. Boys, F. R. S., who delighted them with a new method for enjoying an old amusement—blowing soap bubbles.

Mr. Boys is unrivaled in the art. He blew great drafts in the expanding film until it became a beautiful orb of iridescent colors.

"Two feet in diameter some of them are," he exclaimed exultantly, "and I maintain that a bubble of that size is a joy to look upon."

"Is your clever blowpipe a toy, then?" asked a spectator.

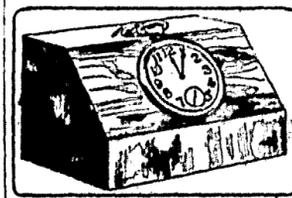
"In a sense, yes," he answered, "but I claim that there is more science about a bubble than in anything else of its weight."

He has overcome the difficulties of blowing and detaching bubbles by a special form of injector blowpipe. Instead of the bowl a piece of flexible fabric with corrugated edge is affixed to the pipe. The injector blown by the mouth supplies air in quantities of ten to twenty times greater than is possible with the lungs alone. His discovery, said to relate, will oust the clay pipe from popular favor.

TIMEPIECE IS QUITE HANDY

Desk Block is Recommended for Convenience and Safety—Watch Can Be Seen at Glance.

In a great many places where it is necessary to know the time at any moment, a watch is a very convenient guide. If the watch is placed flat on the table or desk, it is not always easily seen, and then, too, it is liable to be pushed off and broken. The sketch shows a desk block which was used with a great deal of satisfaction. The recess in the top of the block is for the chain, which need not be taken from the watch. The slight



Desk Block for a Watch.

angle of the block, which is hollowed out to receive the watch, makes the dial clearly visible from almost any point of view. For convenience and safety in connection with the continual use of a timepiece this suggestion is hard to excel, says Popular Mechanics. The block is easily made and finished to present a pleasing appearance on any desk.

NOTES OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A frame has been invented to hold an ice cream box secure while it is being filled.

Oxygen and alcohol vapor are being used to stimulate the heart by English physicians.

Mufflers to silence the motors of their dirigible balloons are being tried by German army officers.

The Russian government has ordered ten aeroplanes of a type to carry 11 persons in addition to the pilot.

The normal human eye is blue, say scientists, other colors being caused by the presence of different pigments in the iris.

It has been contended by a French scientist that ultraviolet rays aid digestion in persons suffering from weak stomachs.

Of the 43 airmen in the world who have looped the loop, France has 26, England 6, America 1 and Russia and Italy 2 each.

One of the French manufacturers has produced a hydroaeroplane so powerful that it is in reality little less than a flying tugboat.

Remarkable glass shields, so inclined as to keep out rain but admit air, have been invented to be attached to windward transoms to the protection.

PUBLIC ROADS

IMPORTANCE OF ROAD REPAIR

Impression That There Are Certain Types of Highways That Are Permanent Is Erroneous.

There is no phase of the road problem more important than that of maintenance. The general impression that there are certain types of roads that are permanent is erroneous. No permanent road has ever been constructed or ever will be, according to the road specialists of the United States department of agriculture. The only things about a road that may be considered permanent are the grading, culverts and bridges. Roads constructed by the most skillful highway engineers will soon be destroyed by the traffic, frost, rain and wind, unless they are properly maintained. But the life of these roads may be prolonged by systematic maintenance. A poor road will not only be improved by proper maintenance, but may become better in time than a good road without it.

The first and last commandment in earth road maintenance is to keep the surface well drained. To insure good drainage the ditches should be kept open, all obstructions removed and a smooth crown maintained. Except for very stony soil the road machine or scraper may be used very effectively for this work. The machine should be used once or twice a year and the work should be done when the soil is damp so that it will pack and bake into a hard crust. Wide and shallow side ditches should be maintained with sufficient fall and capacity to dispose of surface water. These ditches can in most places be constructed and repaired with a road machine.

All vegetable matter such as sods and weeds should be kept out of the road as they make a spongy surface which retains moisture. Clods are also objectionable for they soon turn to dust or mud and for that reason roads should never be worked when dry or hard. Boulders or loose stones are equally objectionable if a smooth surface is to be secured.

A splitlog drag or some similar device is very useful in maintaining the surface after suitable ditches and cross sections have once been secured. This drag can also be used to advantage on a gravel road as well as on an earth road. The principle involved in dragging is that clays and most heavy soils will puddle when wet and get very hard when dry. The little attention that the earth road needs must be given promptly and at the proper time if the best results are to be obtained.

In dragging roads only a small amount of earth is moved, just enough to fill the ruts and depressions with a thin layer of plastic clay or earth which packs very hard so that the next rain instead of finding ruts, depressions and clods in which to collect runoff leaving the surface but little affected.

The drag should be light and should be drawn over the road at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The driver should ride on the drag and should not drive faster than a walk. One round trip, each trip straddling a wheel track, is usually sufficient to fill the ruts and smooth the surface. If necessary the road should be dragged after every bad spell of weather, when the soil is in proper condition to puddle well and still not adhere to the drag. If the road is very bad it may be dragged when very wet and again when it begins to dry out. A few trips over the road will give the operator an idea as to the best time to drag. Drag at all seasons, but do not drag a dry road.

The slope or crown of an earth road should be about one inch to the foot. If the crown becomes too high it may be reduced by dragging toward the ditch instead of from it. If the drag cuts too much, shorten the hitch and change your position on the drag. If it is necessary to protect the face of the drag with a strip of iron, it should be placed flush with the edge of the drag and not projecting. A cutting edge should be avoided, as the main object in dragging is to smear the damp soil into position.

Usually Too Narrow.

The average roadway is crowned too narrow. Sixteen feet, in these days of autos and auto trucks, is none too much, and where travel is heavy 20 would be better.

Use of Slip-Log Drag.

Next to permanent road building comes a systematic and intelligent use of the slip-log drag.

Roads Should Be Crooked.

Good roads in the future should be built on the zig-zag plan for the avoidance of hills and steep grades, the federal office of good roads announced recently in declaring that the lives of horses and automobiles could be lengthened thereby and the cost of hauling reduced materially. The experts contended that "the longest way around often may be the shortest and most economical way home," and deny the natural tendency to build straight roads whenever they meet with heavy grades.

Tires at Before-War Prices

storage an almost record supply of this extra grade of rubber. And we paid about June prices.

Now Inferior Grades Cost Double

About the only crude rubber available now for many makers is inferior. In ordinary times, the best tire makers refuse it. Much of it has been rejected. But that "off rubber" now sells for much more than we paid for the best.

The results are these:

Tire prices in general are far in advance of Goodyears. And many tire makers, short of supplies, will be forced to use second-grade rubber.

Be Careful Now

In Goodyears we pledge you the same grade tire as always. And that grade won for Goodyears the top place in tiredom—the largest sale in the world.

And, for the time being, our prices are the same as before the war. We shall try to keep them there.

We accept no excessive orders, but dealers will be kept supplied. And we charge them, until further notice, only ante-bellum prices.

That means that Goodyears—the best tires built—are selling way below other tires.

There exists now a new, compelling reason for buying Goodyear tires. It results from War conditions.

These leading tires—built of extra-fine rubber, in the same way as always—are selling today at June prices.

You will find today a very wide difference between most tire prices and Goodyears.

Due to Quick Action

Early in August—when war began—the world's rubber markets seemed closed to us. Rubber prices doubled almost over night.

Men could see no way to pay for rubber abroad, and no way to bring it in. We, like others—in that panic—were forced to higher prices. But we have since gone back to prices we charged before the war, and this is how we did it:

We had men in London and Singapore when the war broke out. The larger part of the world's rubber supply comes through there. We cabled them to buy up the pick of the rubber. They bought—before the advance—1,500,000 pounds of the finest rubber there.

Nearly all this is now on the way to us. And it means practically all of the extra-grade rubber obtainable abroad.

Today we have our own men in Colombo, Singapore and Para. These are the world's chief sources of rubber. So we are pretty well assured of a constant supply, and our pick of the best that's produced.

We were first on the ground. We were quick in action. As a result, we shall soon have in

Goodyear Prices		
It is Folly Today to Pay More		
30 x 3 Plain Tread		\$11.70
30 x 3 1/2 " " "		15.75
34 x 4 " " "		24.35
36 x 4 1/2 " " "		35.00
37 x 5 " " "		41.95

GOOD YEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads of Smooth

REWARDS OF VALOR

Crosses of Honor Will Be Won in the European War.

England, France and Germany Bestow These Testimonials of Deeds of Daring Performed by Officers or Privates.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Some of the soldiers of England, France and Germany in the present war unquestionably will win the crosses of honor which are the most coveted decorations which governments give for acts of conspicuous personal gallantry in the face of the enemy.

To Americans perhaps, the French Cross of the Legion of Honor and the Victoria Cross of England are more familiarly known than are the decorations given by Germany. In the United States we have the Congressional Medal of Honor which is given

by congress for individual deeds of daring in the field. The intrinsic value of any of these badges is about one cent, and yet for the privilege of wearing them soldiers soon always ready to tread Gray's "paths of glory."

The French decoration was first granted under Napoleon in the early part of the present century; the Victoria Cross was instituted during the Crimean war and the American medal of honor was first struck off to reward acts of heroism performed during the Civil war. The French cross may be won by civilians; the English and American crosses are pinned only upon the breasts of soldiers and sailors. In the armies of all three nations officer and private, peasant and prince, have equal chances of wearing that which nothing but attested bravery can buy.

The first Victoria Cross granted for bravery in the South African war was given to Col. Ian Hamilton of the Gordon Highlanders for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Elandsbaagte.

A perusal of the Gazette list which tells something of the deeds for which the Victoria Cross has been awarded shows that fully one-half of the most striking exhibitions of heroism have

been shown by men whose shoulders bore no insignia of rank. One English publication states that with perhaps one exception the bravest thing ever done by a British soldier was the act of a drummer boy.

That drummer boy, if living, is now a man seventy-two years old, and for 57 years of that time he has been wearing the Victoria Cross, and has had the right to write V. C. after his name. This boy in the year 1857, amid a shower of shot and shells, fastened bags of gunpowder on the gates of Delhi. He carried death in his arms that day and met it in other forms all along his way. Others helped him and were killed; he lived and wore the cross.

It was another British drummer boy who, while acting as a field bugler for Lord Napier of Magdala in the Abyssinian war, left the general's side and dashed first into the stronghold of "Theodore the Tyrant."

Bird of a Threat.

"My next-door neighbor sent word to me to oil my lawn mower."

"And did you do it?"

"Yes; he said if I didn't he'd bring home a parrot."—Boston Transcript.

BATTLE-TORN STANDARDS OF BELGIANS

Photograph of Belgian cavalry during the fighting about Liege, showing standards torn to ribbons by the Germans.

BEYOND THE ORIENTAL MIND

Present Craze for Dancing is Something Indians and Japanese Do Not Understand.

A feature of the London season is the revival in dancing; people are now interested not only in watching the professional stage dancer of either sex but in dancing themselves. Indians and Japanese alike express their astonishment at the European practice of rushing about in ballrooms.

To the Oriental mind dancing is something that should be done professionally, to amuse the host and guests looking on. They cannot comprehend men and women dancing together as partners, except as a scheme for flirting.

The Japanese artist Yoshio Marikida recounts that he was frankly amazed when his host, who was "an old man of about sixty," told him that he was going to a ball, and that he was going because he loved dancing.

"And with whom do you dance," the Japanese inquired, "with your own wife or with some other old man?"

To which the English gentleman replied: "Not quite necessarily," and explained that he preferred dancing with girls, whereupon the Oriental comments:

"What a really flirting nation they are, these English! They flirt until they die!"

Women are always ready to kiss and make up—but they usually make up before they kiss.

The State Road Commission is now camped at Ocuero and are working from this place toward the Three Rivers. The sand at Ocuero, which is midway between Ocuero and Three Rivers is proving a very difficult problem and other means than the large power rader may have to be employed. Assistant State Engineer Hooker is temporarily in Santa Fe, taking up the proposition with the officials there.

Road Supervisor, R. E. Blaney, of Carrizozo has had a few local parties out improving the roads near here.

Norman Riggs was a visitor from Three Rivers Monday and Tuesday.

Ray Stoddard left Tuesday with the government surveying crews, who passed through en route to Ancho, where they will survey two townships before returning here. The crew is in charge of Lee H. Miller.

Elias G. Rafferty, Chas. F. Key, Captain D. W. Roberts and Joe B. Chase were Carrizozo visitors Monday.

John Boyd was a visitor in Carrizozo Monday.

Dr. Guido Ranniger is disposing of his large crop of fine 'aming Tokay grapes at very good prices.

A very pleasant dance was given at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Ranniger in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Jones, who are visiting relatives here. Their home is in Indiana.

Chas. Thornton and family are guests to Mr. Thornton's father and mother and also his brother and family, all residing in and near Chicago.

A community dance is announced for Friday evening, October 2, at the school house.

Considerable development work will start here in a very short time, most of the obstacles having been removed.

Mrs. L. Black is suffering from blood poison in one hand.

Mrs. Adolph Gachwind is recovering from Typhoid fever.

Alex Mills and family, Tom McDonald and family, Andy Hayes family and Sears Crockett and family have moved to town on their ranches for the school season.

Capt. Don Roberts, of Alamogordo, is spending a few days here.

I. M. Harkey was an Ocuero visitor Monday.

Lee B. Chase has a surveyor's transit, and is now prepared to do surveying for the public.

White Oaks

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Huskins are the proud parents of a ten pound boy, born Sunday, 27th.

Mrs. Jane Gallacher and sons, Harry and William, were in town over Sunday.

The Misses Mildred and Robbie Taylor left last week for Carrizozo, where they will attend school this winter.

Dr. Paden and Dr. Williams spent Sunday here the guest of friends.

J. M. Keith left Sunday morning for an extended trip to points in California.

J. D. McAdams returned to work at the mine Monday, after a week's illness.

G. D. Mayer has purchased a new auto truck and will handle both passengers and freight between here and Carrizozo.

E. E. Queen and family were visitors in Carrizozo Sunday.

Dr. F. S. Randles, of Blue Lodge, was in town couple of days last week.

K. D. Mayer and F. Guebara were in Batavia last week on court business.

James Sims is preparing to move into the Hewitt home on the south side of town.

The wheel of justice has

been revolving much of the time in the local justice court the past week. No little excitement was caused in one of the sessions by a criminal warrant being issued for the owner of an unruly cow instead of the cow itself. The defendant was acquitted.

School Notes From The County

Fifty-five teachers now drawing salary in the county.

Petitions for two new districts on file.

Sixty-nine pupils doing High School work.

Enumeration for the new school year is 2394. An increase over last year of 180.

School at Gonzales' Ranch, San Patricio began last Monday under the guidance of Miss Jessie Portham of Portales.

Prof. J. E. Koonce is recovered from a recent operation and will start the term in the new school house on the Ruidoso, October 5th.

The patrons of the Sunset Ranch School are planning to build a new stone school house, so pleased are they with the success of the term that Miss Nellie Grant is teaching.

County School Superintendent, Mrs. W. L. Gumm, spent the past week in visiting the schools in the southern part of the county and found them all starting with the prospects of better work than ever before. The interest of the patrons in better teachers and buildings is one of the encouraging signs of continued progress.

Civil Service Examination

The Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for the position of Assistant Forest Ranger to be held at Capitan, New Mexico, on October 19 and 20. The entrance salary will be from \$900 to \$1200 per annum. The examination will be held by the Forest Supervisor, of the Lincoln National Forest.

Notices for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M.

Sept. 5, 1914.

Notices for publication given to the State of New Mexico by virtue of Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1906, and June 21, 1913, and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has been filed in this office selection lists for the following described land:

List No. 2472 Serial No. 629118
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2473 Serial No. 629119
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2474 Serial No. 629120
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2475 Serial No. 629121
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2476 Serial No. 629122
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2477 Serial No. 629123
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2478 Serial No. 629124
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2479 Serial No. 629125
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2480 Serial No. 629126
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2481 Serial No. 629127
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2482 Serial No. 629128
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2483 Serial No. 629129
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2484 Serial No. 629130
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2485 Serial No. 629131
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2486 Serial No. 629132
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2487 Serial No. 629133
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2488 Serial No. 629134
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2489 Serial No. 629135
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2490 Serial No. 629136
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2491 Serial No. 629137
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2492 Serial No. 629138
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2493 Serial No. 629139
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2494 Serial No. 629140
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2495 Serial No. 629141
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2496 Serial No. 629142
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2497 Serial No. 629143
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2498 Serial No. 629144
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2499 Serial No. 629145
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2500 Serial No. 629146
NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 13 E. N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

Protests or contentions against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office during the period of publication hereof, or any time thereafter, and before final approval and certificate.

REGISTERED PATTON,
Register.

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A. H. Harvey	County Clerk
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All Europe at War

The greatest nations of the world are engaged in deadly conflict. The whole map of Europe may be changed in a few months. Brawn is pitted against brawn, brawn against brawn.

Millions of soldiers are fighting. Thousands of war machines are in use. The scythe of death is mowing the eastern hemisphere.

Everybody everywhere is reading of the greatest international war of all time.

For a postage stamp a day you may have the most accurate and complete reports of the happenings, which each day are given in the southwest's greatest newspaper, The El Paso Daily Herald.

SPECIAL EUROPEAN WAR OFFER

As a special inducement to subscribers at this time, we will send The El Paso Herald for three months and The People's Popular Monthly a whole year for only \$1.80. El Paso Herald, El Paso, Texas.

Circular No. 911

Abstract From Homestead Entries, Acts of August 22, 1914. (Public, No. 183.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, Washington, Sept. 8, 1914.
Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office.

First: Your attention is directed to the act of Congress approved August 22, 1914 (Public No. 183), which provides that the western homesteads mentioned in Section 2281, Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of June 8, 1913 (Stat. 125), upon filing in the local land office notice of the beginning of such absence at his option shall be entitled to a leave of absence in one or two continuous periods not exceeding in the aggregate five months in each year after establishing residence and upon the termination of such absence. In each period, the homesteader shall file a notice of such termination in the local land office; but in case of continuation the 11 months' actual residence, as now required by the law, must be shown, and the period commencing at the time a citizen of the United States.

Second: If the total five months' leave of absence in each year allowed by the first provision to section 2281 may, at the option of the homesteader be divided into two periods, but no more. The homesteader, upon the beginning of each absence, file a notice thereof at the local office, but he need not specify the portion of the five months' privilege of which he intends to avail himself. A notice of his return to the land must be promptly filed at the termination of each absence.

Third: If a homesteader has returned to the land after an absence of less than five months and filed notice of his return, he may, without any payment for such notice, file for the remaining part of the period within the residence year. Two absences in different residence years, however, reckoned from the date when residence was established, must be separated by a substantial period if they together make up more than five months.

Fourth: Paragraph 10 of the circular (No. 278) of November 1, 1912, and paragraph 24 of the circular (No. 293) of January 7, 1914, are modified to conform to the above.

Very respectfully,
DEAN TALLEMAN, Commissioner.
Approved: A. A. Jones, First Assistant Secretary.



If you have your mind made up as to the kind of clothes you're going to buy this fall, go one step farther and decide to buy them here. You will be just as glad as we will, if you do; we'll show you the kind of clothes— weave, pattern, color, model, fit that you've decided on.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Make all the good models; and use all the best weaves from all over the world. \$25.00 will do more for you in clothes buying than you realize. We have these goods from \$18.00 to \$50.00.

Our line of ladies' suits, coats, and dresses are the latest styles and a beautiful assortment. Come to our store for anything in fall merchandise. We have anything you may want in the shoe line.

ZIEGLER BROS.

Welch & Titsworth
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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| Fruit Jars | Dynamite |
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