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What Fergusson Has Accomplished

THAT the record of Congressman Fergusson, from a political standpoint, should be attacked by political opponents was to be expected; because his voice and his vote have been given in pursuance of a fixed political policy for which he stands and is not in accord with others holding opposite political ideas; but that his record of efficiency, usefullness and accomplishments while a member of Congress should be attacked, even by his political enemies, is altogethers surprising, and that it is being done is only another evidence of how far men will go in a political campaign and shows what utter disregard they have for the facts in the case. Of course, everybody realizes the republican party in this campaign is as short on an issue as its chairman in stature, and that lacking an issue it must needs manufacture one. However, the lack of judgment the republican chairman, Mr. Ralph C. Ely, has shown in manufacturing an issue out of Fergusson's "do-nothingness" shows the puerility of such attacks and falseness of his premise.

All old-timers know that such charges against Harvey B. Fergusson are absolutely without foundation—absolutely baseless—and that no man who ever represented New Mexico, both as territory and state, have a record of achievement to his credit as has our present congressman. But for the benefit of those who have recently become citizens of our state and, naturally, not as well acquainted with our history as older citizens, and yet all of them interested in good government and possessing a desire to cast their ballot intelligently in the approaching election, we wish to present a few things that have been accomplished by Mr. Fergusson—the accomplishment of which absolutely refutes the elongated statements of the abbreviated chairman of the opposition, who does not appear to have any regard for the facts and who has nailed to the masthead of the republican ship "incompetency."

In the first place, Mr. Fergusson has been a citizen of New Mexico for a third of a century, is one of the ablest lawyers in the state, and during all these long years has been regarded as a clean, upright citizen, whose life has been an open book, and against whom no finger of scorn was ever pointed and with whose name no slander was ever connected. Mr. Fergusson was elected a delegate to congress in 1896, and when he took his seat the following year his first effort, like that of his immediate predecessors and successors, was to ask congress to grant statehood to New Mexico. Thomas B. Reed was then speaker of the house, and, in his blunt way, practically told our voteless delegate, "your people are not ready for statehood." Chagrinned, but not discouraged, Mr. Fergusson introduced a measure, proposing grants of large bodies of land for the educational, charitable and other institutions of New Mexico. The very introduction of the measure was an answer to the sneer of the republican speaker and the majority behind him, and meant that if we are unfitted for statehood, give us this land to aid our public schools, to build up our educational institutions and thus prepare us for statehood. Such arguments were unanswerable, and though proposed by a voteless delegate, in a congress overwhelmingly republican, the measure became a law. The various institutions of the state received grants of land, directly, amounting to 1,106,000 acres, besides sections 16 and 36 for public schools, and numerous other grants for like purposes amounting in all to more than 5,000,000 acres of land. The benefit of these grants of land were recognized by Governor William J. Mills, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, dated September 15, 1911, wherein he said:

"These institutions, with the exception of the penitentiary, above mentioned, have been able, during the year ending June 30, 1911, to live within their appropriations, supplemented by the incomes derived from the revenue from the lands granted by congress."

And Governor McDonald, in his message to the legislature of New Mexico, March 12, 1912, estimated that the lands granted to the territory, by this Fergusson Act, amounted to 5,585,175.32 acres.

Was not this a work of accomplishment in which any man might justly take pride, and for which he was entitled to the thanks of his people? Placed side by side with all the performances of every delegate New Mexico has had in Congress, this one performance stands high above everything secured for the territory by the combined and united efforts of all the other delegates.

Then when the question of statehood had advanced to the point where a constitution, a very imperfect instrument, has been adopted, Mr. Fergusson, then a private citizen, at the request of a large number of the people of New Mexico, went before congress, jointly with Hon. A. A. Jones and Judge W. H. H. McGill, and this committee plead with congress to give the people of New Mexico relief from some of the burdensome provisions of that constitution. The result of the committee's work was the "Flood Resolution" generally known as the "Blue Ballot," which, when submitted to the people, was overwhelmingly endorsed at the polls. The submission of this amendment was endorsed by the democratic party in convention assembled in 1911, and the republican party, in its convention, the same year, condemned the amendment. As it has been said, the people overwhelmingly endorsed the amendment, thus approving Mr. Fergusson's course. Is that a record of which any man should be ashamed?

Mr. Fergusson was elected at the first state election to represent New Mexico in Congress and was reelected two years ago by an increased plurality.

During the past three years in Congress Mr. Fergusson has been constantly on the job, and is still there, notwithstanding his personal interests require his presence at home. With the hundreds of roll calls that have been made in the lower house during the past three years, Mr. Fergusson has missed but four, two while absent in the departments and two on account of illness. Is there a single representative that can show a closer attention to duty?

Mr. Fergusson has not overlooked a community in the state nor an individual who requested his services—whether it be for a public building, the granting of a pension or the perfection of a homestead.

But the crowning glory of Mr. Fergusson's present service in congress was the introduction of of the 640-acre Homestead Bill, which was unanimously recommended by the Public Lands Committee of the House, and which would have passed the House but for the cataclysm that overtook the eastern hemisphere, necessitating some prompt legislation by our government to prevent disaster coming to us from a condition produced by a destructive war, with which we had no connection, but which was, nevertheless, productive of conditions that vitally affected our welfare. So this important measure, which received the unqualified endorsement of a vast majority of our people had to go over, like many other matters, but will be taken up this winter and, no doubt, passed.

Activity! Why, no man has a better record.

Accomplishment! The little peanut politicians who question it either betray a most astounding ignorance or have little regard for the truth. Why don't Fergusson's detractors, picturing him with the gory knife, in a typical illustration of slaying the sheep industry, use that side-splitting Cartoon? He unquestionably is guilty of the latter, for he supported the administration in its demand for free wool, and everybody, including Ralph C. Ely, knows the result—the sheep business is ruined.

That's What We Wanted

IT'S to laugh at some of the voluminous matter that Ralph C. Ely, the republican state chairman, is perpetrating upon the people. Everybody with a little gray matter under his hat must appreciate the absurdity of the little chairman's statements. For instance, he says that Mr. Fergusson, in supporting the tariff reduction bill, has caused oats, corn, etc., to be lowered. Wasn't that what the people wanted and what they demanded? New Mexico grows so little grain, corparatively, being compelled to go into the open market to purchase what uses, it is certainly to its interest, inasmuch as it is a large consumer and a small producer, to secure these articles at reasonable cost.

One of the objects of a reduction in the tariff was to reduce the cost of living, and if the democratic policy has succeeded in producing this result Mr. Ely's admission makes quite a telling argument for such a policy. The consumers of the country, who compose a vast majority of our population, and if, as Mr. Ely admits, they are able to buy goods at lower prices than formerly, his argument falls flat, and we suggest that the democratic state committee incorporate his admission in its campaign book.

What Mr. Ely is particularly exercised over, however, is that the great American hen has been attacked, and more particularly because he owns a hen ranch near Deming. The importation of large quantities of eggs, the voluminous chairman says, has hurt the hen fruit industry and he is not receiving such a good price for his eggs. Well, if eggs are cheaper, is it not a splendid thing for the consumer? Is there a single article of more general consumption than eggs? And are there not one hundred purchasers of eggs to one producing them? And besides the eggs that are shipped in come into competition with the product of the local hen very slightly; for it is generally known that eggs when shipped into this country are of little use except to bombard rotten politicians.

Our Representative 30th District

THE democrats of the 30th legislative district, composed of the counties of Lincoln, Otero and Socorro, have nominated Amadeo Chavez, of Socorro county, as their candidate. Personally, Mr. Chavez has a slight acquaintance with voters of this county, but the same thing may be said of his republican opponent, who also hails from Socorro county. While unacquainted with the democratic nominee, we are informed that he is regarded by his neighbors as an excellent citizen, and, notwithstanding this district has been considered overwhelmingly republican, and particularly Socorro county, that he will be able to make a good showing in his own county and probably carry it. This, we consider, a good recommendation.

Altogether Appropriate

JUDGE Mann, formerly presiding judge in this district, and B. C. Hernandez, republican candidate for congress, arrived last night. It is altogether proper that Judge Mann should accompany Mr Hernandez and give him all the aid in his power, as he is reputed to have said he "would vote for a republican if he was so crooked he could stand in the shadow of a corkscrew."

Boston Braves Win Series

THE great national game has been concluded, with the Boston Braves, winner of the National League Pennant, victors over the Philadelphia Athletics, winners in the American League. The Bostons won four straight games—the first and only four played—and the City of Brotherly Love is in mourning.

District Court at Work

TOMORROW night will wind up the second week of the fall term of District Court for Lincoln County. The grand jury submitted its report to Judge Medler Saturday night, and was discharged. The grand jury reported 27 true bills, one presentiment and 20 no bills. The grand jury turned out a large amount of work for one week and, while not in possession of the report, it is said to be a very comprehensive one.

The court was busy during the early part of last week, hearing motions, setting cases, etc., and began last Friday to secure a jury in the Ascarate murder case, on a change of venue from Dona Ana county. The regular petit panel was soon exhausted, and a large special venire issued. Saturday and Sunday Sheriff Cole and deputies were busy serving the list drawn, the remotest parts of the county being visited to complete the panel. Monday the panel was accepted and the trial proceeded. There were about forty witnesses, for the prosecution and the defense, and the stubbornness with which every step is being fought by both sides will prolong the case, so that it will quite likely not go to the jury before next week, although the greater part of the testimony may be finished by tomorrow night.

District Attorney Hamilton is being assisted in the prosecution by Attorney General Clancy; while the defense is being conducted by Llewellyn & Llewellyn, Wade and Prichard. This is the second trial of this case, the jury disagreeing at the former trial.

In the meantime, a great change has taken place in the court room, and when we visited it yesterday morning we hardly recognized it. At Judge Medler's request, Wednesday night, the arrangements were all transformed. The judge's stand was placed in the east end of the court room, the railing and seats made to conform with the new arrangement, and altogether the room presents a muce better appearance, and it is believed that this plan will also produce much better results from a standpoint of accoustics.

At the conclusion of the Ascarate case, which the court is pushing as rapidly as possible, other cases will be taken up, and we are informed by Judge Medler that the session will continue from two to three weeks. During that time much business can be transacted and the docket practically cleared.

Speaking by Democrats

AS had been previously announced, Judge Hewitt, democratic nominee for the lower house from Lincoln county, and Adolph P. Hill, democratic nominee for state corporation commissioner, spoke Tuesday night at the Crystal Theater. The night was blustery, threatening and cold and the speakers were not greeted by as large an audience as would have been there had better weather prevailed.

Judge Hewitt was first introduced and spoke for a few minutes, outlining his position on two of the most important subjects to come before the legislature—two, in his opinion, the most important to be considered by the legislature—revision of the New Mexico statutes and the salary bill. He said that if elected he would favor no more justly and fairly ough revision of the statutes, the elimination of obsolete and conflicting laws with which our statutes abound, but would oppose a compilation of our present statutes, as it would be a waste of time and money. On the salary question he announced unequivocably his belief that county officers should receive reasonable salaries—salaries commensurate with the services to be performed—but not salaries so far in excess of what the same individual could command in a private capacity where the responsibility and duty were equal. In other words, he would oppose a salary bill like those passed by the last legislature, wherein certain officials would receive from $2,500 to $3,500 per annum, when their earning capacity in the employ of an individual or corporation would not command more than $1,200 to $1,800. The speaker specifically mentioned school superintendents as faring worse under the bills passed by the last legislature than any other class of county officers; for, it must be remembered, certain requirements as to training and technical knowledge must be met before becoming eligible to assume this office; and, besides, the superintendent is on duty practically the entire twelve months. Justice to the taxpayer as well as to the official is what Judge Hewitt stands for, and certainly the people of Lincoln county want nothing less.

Mr. Hill was then introduced and spoke very pleasingly and entertainingly for fifteen minutes. He referred to the European tragedy that had been the cause of the prolonged session of congress, which, necessarily, detained Mr. Fergusson, the democratic congressional nominee, in Washington, because of a duty he owed his people in time of stress, and a higher duty he owed, and accorded, the administration, which should receive the loyal support of every patriotic citizen when confronted by such a grave situation like that produced by the European conflict. He urged his hearers to support Mr. Fergusson, not only for the substantial benefits that have accrued to New Mexico by reason of Mr. Fergusson's able and active efforts in behalf of our people, but because it was the duty of patriotic citizens to uphold an administration that was facing difficulties such as that of President Wilson, when such difficulties were not of our making—but difficulties, nevertheless, the proper handling of which, required infinite tact, and to succeed, a friendly congress to aid it. He also spoke of the necessity of choosing men for the legislature who would favor a reasonable salary bill and urged the people to give Governor McDonald their support in the selection of men for the legislature who would plan a salary bill on our statutes just alike to the taxpayer and the officeholder. For himself, Mr. Hill merely said he was the nominee of the democratic party for Corporation Commissioner, and promised, if elected, to perform the duties that would be incumbent on him in such office justly and fairly.

To Close Registration Books

THE registration book of precinct No. 14, Lincoln county, New Mexico, will, in accordance with law, close on Saturday, October 24, 1914.

Registration Board
Precinct No. 14.

The ELECTRICAL WORLD

MEASURING A LAMP'S LIGHT

Portable Device, Invented by Philadelphian for Determining Its Candle Power.

A simple and efficient device for determining the candle power of a light in a lamp post or other support of a like character has been recently invented by a Philadelphian. It is a portable device and is meant particularly for the convenience of gas companies and gas experts or municipal officials who might have occasion to test the character of lights. It

Find Light's Efficiency.

consists principally of a photometer box on a staff with certain standards marked along its length. The box is supplied with a standard electric lamp taking its current from a battery carried in the pocket of the operator. The photometer box is supplied with mirrors reflecting the light of the lamp in such a manner that its intensity may be readily compared with that of the standard lamp.

In use the operator may hold one end of the staff with one hand and place the other end against the lantern or globe of the street light. With his free hand the operator presses the handle elements together, thus establishing the circuit and releasing the clutch element, lighting the standard light and freeing the photometer box on the staff. The operator may then ascertain the candle power by comparison in the ordinary way and having done this, the operator releases the handle elements, thus breaking the circuit of the lamp and locking the photometer box on the staff. The operator at his convenience can then read the scale in respect to the pointer and so ascertain the candle power.

SMELL CAUSE OF INVENTION

Odor in Sulphuric Acid Waste Led to Production of Professor Bell's Photophone.

Alexander Graham Bell, the great inventor, in the National Geographic magazine, tells how his photophone was invented primarily because of a smell. The explanation is as follows:

First, a chemist detected in sulphuric acid waste an odor which on analysis was found to come from a hitherto unknown substance. This was called selenium.

Second, selenium crystallized was found to be a conductor of electricity of phenomenally high resistance.

Third, the new resistant, having been put to use in place of whole coils of wire to balance the Atlantic cable during the period of laying, was found to have at night twice its resisting power during the daytime.

Fourth, Professor Bell, playing upon selenium's sensitiveness to light, produced the photophone, by means of which one may talk over a beam of light.

TELEPHONING IS MADE EASY

Englishman Patents Device, Shaped Like a Trumpet, to Increase Sound From Receiver.

To do away with holding the telephone receiver during a long conversation or while waiting for some one to be called to the telephone, H. W. Franco, London, England, has patented a trumpet shaped device for magnifying the sound from the receiv-

Does Away With Holding Telephone Receiver.

er so that it may be heard throughout a medium sized room, says Popular Electricity.

The trumpet has a platform at one end to support the receiver, the opening in the receiver being over the opening at the small end of the trumpet when the device is in use.

LATE [illegible]

Vapor Lights Employed to Detect Impurities in Cube Sugar—Electricity as Motive Power.

Green mercury vapor lights are now used, as described in the Electrical World, to detect impurities in cube sugar and to assort the 16 different shades of ivory which go into piano keys.

Eight quartz-tube mercury vapor lights on steel towers illuminate the yards of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad at Pittsburgh.

A recent speaker on railroad motive power declared, from the returns on a division 440 miles long, that electricity was 25 per cent cheaper than steam.

The Electrical World describes a sheet-metal case with an opening at the top through which an electric blower forces hot air to dry the hands. The device is to displace the insanitary towel for multiple use. A foot pedal controls the operating switch.

An electric range, in a test at Salt Lake City, was operated 163 hours at a cost of $1.18.

By introducing minute particles of zinc into the tissues by powerful electric currents a Philadelphia surgeon destroys cancers and has effected many notable cures.

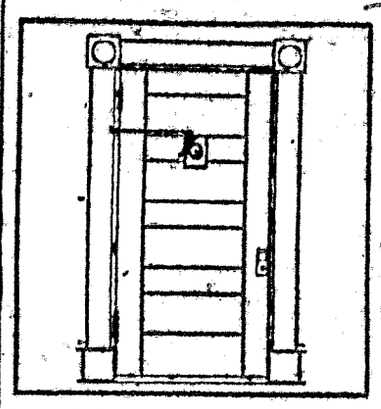
In a New York church there is an incandescent lamp that has been used seven hours a day for more than seven years, which is believed to be the world's record.

ELECTRICAL BURGLAR ALARM

Device May Be Conveniently Attached to Door, Window or Other Movable Objects.

In describing and illustrating a burglar alarm, the invention of S. Sundel of 103 East 125th street, New York, the Scientific American says:

A burglar alarm is provided by this invention for the use of travelers and other persons. It may be conveniently attached to a door, window or other movable part with a view to sounding an alarm on the movement of that part. A flexible connection runs from



Portable Burglar Alarm for Travelers.

an electric contact device to a fixed part such as a door frame, so that when the door is opened, the contact is closed and the alarm is sounded.

ELECTRICAL NOTES

Electric power is generally used in watchmaking.

* * *

London averages 475,000 telegrams daily; Paris has 120,000 only.

* * *

An instrument has been invented to measure the glare of light reflected from paper.

* * *

New types of incandescent street lamps are capable of 5,000 candle-power.

* * *

Electric fans are used in city stores to drive away flies. Flies do not like electric fans.

* * *

The Panama canal is lighted along its entire length by electricity, for lighthouses, buoys, etc.

* * *

Some of the finest examples of electrically equipped coal mines are to be found in Nova Scotia.

* * *

Electric vehicles are now being used in the streets of London for sprinkling and sweeping.

* * *

A new pocket electric flash light can be used to display light of three colors, single or in combination.

* * *

A French electrical device for curling women's hair is said to be so efficient that the hair retains its shape for months.

* * *

A chain of wireless stations extends around the entire coast of Australia so that a coasting vessel never is out of touch with the shore.

* * *

Wireless messages have been received in Germany from the Cape of Good Hope, 6,000 miles distant, clearly and distinctly.

* * *

An attachment has been invented for telephone receivers to enable stenographers to take both sides of conversations over wires.

* * *

Three million dollars have been spent to bring the power of a waterfall 90 miles to Bombay for electric light and power purposes.

STYLE IN [illegible]

PETTICOAT IS AGAIN TO BE GIVEN CONSIDERATION.

Popularity of the Dance Responsible for Return of Garment Once Considered Indispensable—Chiffon Favored as Material.

By MARY DEAN.

Though petticoats have in recent seasons shrunk almost, and sometimes quite, to the vanishing point, they are again in favor and are one of the most important items in the wardrobe of the modish woman.

The popularity of the new dances has brought about the change. The slit skirt which is necessary to give freedom of movement when dancing calls for a petticoat which must be equally as attractive as the gown with which it is worn, and sometimes, indeed, it is even more so.

White Chiffon.

The petticoat that is to be worn with dance frocks is likely to have a foundation of some soft silken material. This foundation fits like a glove but widens toward the bottom to admit of freedom of movement when dancing, unless the silken material gives way altogether to an accordion flounce of net over chiffon, of chiffon or of lace.

When the foundation is continued to the skirt bottom a diaphanous flounce is often set on over this soft narrow foundation, but the flounce without the plain under section affords more freedom.

When there is no flounce at all, not even of the scantiest and most subdued sort, the skirt is slit at the sides or back, and inset with accordion-pleated chiffon or shadow lace, and shows flatly applied trimming, panels outlined by inset lace or piping and adorned by inset motifs and tiny flounces.

A smart little model of this last class was cut up the sides for com-

Chiffon and Lace.

ing the curved corners and around the skirt bottom. About twelve inches above a line of the plaited net ran straight around the skirt. At the sides there were inset accordion plaiting of the net. These were inset with motifs of lace outlined by tiny flounces, and the narrowest of net frill.

There are many variations upon flounce trimming, and some very charming evening petticoats have narrow flounces, set at intervals with insertion and shirrings. For instance, one petticoat had a foundation of white crepe de chine; attached to this foundation were three flounces of shadow lace, flared at intervals, headed by two-inch panel insertions of shadow lace.

There were two band shirrings of chiffon and the frills of lace were also headed by a line of small roses.

Another charming petticoat had a flounce made up of serpentine insertion. Lace motifs and inset shirrings of chiffon, ribbon and flowers were also included in the trimming. The ribbon ran through eyelets in the chiffon and ended in a flat bow at one side.

One skirt of pink chiffon had a deep flounce of shadow lace trimmed with lines of tiny flowers running around the skirt flounce in zigzag shape. A chiffon and lace narrow lace frill trimmed the bottom of the skirt.

Early in the season many of the shops which made a specialty of fine lingerie, showed petticoats of chiffon which had a little more fullness than usual at the top and were shirred on to a rubber waist band. The skirts opened down the front with small steel clasps close to the bottom. The fullness of the skirt was held in by a rubber band which encircled the skirt about six inches from the bottom.

These shops also showed the dancing garters made of deep flounces of plaited chiffon or fine shadow lace, shirred on to an elastic band. The elastic band was placed just below the knee.

STYLE THAT IS INDIVIDUAL

Distinctive Taste in Dress Marks Those Who Are Undeniably "of the Elect."

There are many women who slavishly follow the dictates of fashion, but even among them individuality will creep out. Three sisters may dress alike, as far as the make and materials of their clothes are concerned, but there will be ere long a decided difference in the aspect of the three. Very certainly each nation of Europe can be detected by the manner in which the women put on their garments and select them. Parisians own that present fashions are an expression of the feminist movement of today. A prevailing style seen on most of the mannequins is a draped overskirt and a very narrow underskirt, indeed, a short coatee, and a sash about the hips. Dark blue is more in favor than almost any other color, but it is relieved by trimmings of colored stripes or checks. Tulle is the prevailing fabric for dancing frocks, and nothing is more appropriate or prettier for young people. Sometimes it is garlanded with an embroidery of naturally colored tiny roses and leaves. A useful addition to the wardrobe is the new shaped jacket, which is far more like a sack, following the lines of the figure without confining it in any way, and is mostly made to slip on with almost any dress, and not part and parcel of one. It requires to be carefully worn, and, like most of the modes of the day, is suited to slender figures. Hip sashes get lower and lower, and are an important feature in the modes. Though we have not got back to the long waist, these sashes are helping to prevent us missing them. Sometimes the hip sashes are replaced by rows of narrow ribbon or cord brought down over the hips, the cord holding any fullness down.

Sweater With a Sash.

The sweater with a sash is in line with the frivolous fashions of the summer, and puts the old-style sweater quite in the shade. A new sashed sweater noted the other day was of deep blue silk and the sleeves were set into the shoulders in raglan style. A broad, soft sash, knitted like the sweater, was passed around the waist, very loosely, tying at the back in a knot from which short, fringed sash-ends dangled. Below the sash the sweater rippled, tunicwise, over the hips, though this tunic was very short—no longer than an ordinary sweater at the hip. In front the sweater is fastened with blue buttons knitted like heavy crochet buttons.

Less Darning Needed.

To do away with some of the darning rub the heels of new stockings with paraffin. Put the stocking over the darning egg and warm the paraffin enough to make it soft in the hand. Then rub well. It will be found that this protects the heel against rubbing and that it will not wear out.

The Gladstone Collar.

The very latest thing in rolling collars is shown here. This is called the Gladstone and is, of course, of white linen. With it is worn a soft knotted tie of silk in any desired shade.

The Transformed Lingerie Frock.

Two years ago the lingerie frock was of mousseline de communion; last year it was of white chiffon; but this year it is to be of white taffeta, or of white or black taffeta be satin, veiled with white or black lace. Never by any chance is the lingerie frock of the Parisienne a tub frock. It is only in warmer climates that a tub frock is a necessity.—Vogue.

VOGUE OF THE BEADED SASH

Arranged as Fancy Dictates, Ornament Is One of the Distinctive Parts of Costume.

Following out the Indian note that every now and then creeps into our symphony of fashion features comes the beaded sash. The beads used are usually of bright-colored wood, arranged in various and weird patterns. Sometimes the wooden beads are made to combine with silk thread and so form a fringe, while at other times they are fastened into a symmetrical design by a needle and silk thread. These sashes sell for rather high prices at the shops, but an examination of one or two of them will reveal to you the secret whereby you can procure the beads at the bead counter in the fancywork department and make your own beaded sash. The average beaded sash is not more than from three to five inches wide, but it is sufficiently long to wrap about your waist twice and fall in two hanging ends.

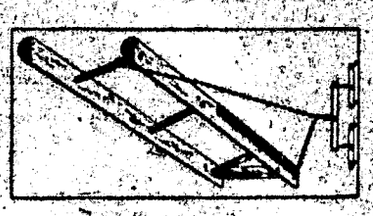
Compact Face Cloths.

Small disks of cotton, compressed into pill box size, expand when they are dropped into water to the size of ordinary face cloth. These are sold, ten of them, in a little Morocco case, for three dollars, and they find favor with the woman who is traveling rapidly—so rapidly that the face cloth has no time to dry before it must again be packed into its receptacle for further journeying. For these compact little cloths are thrown away in the assurance that another can be had from the leather case at the next stopping place.

MAKING A SPLIT-LOG DRAG

Every Farmer Should Possess One of These Implements for Use on Roads After a Rainfall.

The halves of the drag should be framed together by wooden braces so that the split surfaces of the log shall be in front. The face of the drag should lie at an angle of 45 degrees with the lines of the road, thus drawing the earth toward the center. The rear log should follow in the track of the first. Drags should be used after rains, or continued wet weather to smooth the earth's surface and prevent ruts from forming to hold water.



Split-Log Drag.

The drag not only smooths the road, but crowns it and puddles the mud so that it is hard when dry.

These drags have been used with great success on clay or water-holding soils. Many stretches of black gumbo roads in the West are maintained by the use of this implement alone.

Every farmer should own one, and after a rain he should spend a few hours on the road adjacent to his farm. If there are many depressions to fill, the drag should be used when the road is wet.

After it has been used long enough to make the road fairly smooth, the drag gives the best results if used when the earth begins to dry.

GRAVEL TO SURFACE ROADS

With Good Material and a Little Attention Highways Should Last for Several Years.

(By E. B. HOUSE, Colorado Experiment Station.)

There has been much agitation during the past year concerning the surfacing of our principal roads and as in many parts of the state we find deposits of gravel it seems that this is the material which may be economically used. A few words concerning the construction of these roads may not be out of place.

First of all the construction should be such that the gravel is confined and held in position on the road. This is accomplished by so grading the earth foundation that shoulders are formed at the sides. The earth forming the shoulders should be well compact and solid, otherwise they will fail in the function required of them. Loose earth thrown up from the ditch at the sides of the road will not answer the purpose unless moistened and rolled with a seven or ten-ton roller.

The whole surface of the earth foundation should be graded to the required form and compact with the roller and the gravel then spread in a layer about four inches thick in the center and two and one-half inches at the side. Enough sand or loam is then added to make the gravel "bind" well, this is mixed with the gravel with a harrow and the layer is then sprinkled and rolled until solid. Another layer of gravel is then spread over the first and treated in the same way. The result is a graveled surface 15 feet wide and six inches thick at the center and three and one-half inches thick at the sides, and if the gravel is of a good quality this road with a little attention should last for years.

Why a Country Road Unit.

A stretch of road of the utmost importance to a locality may be of little concern to a particular township involved (the people using another road), and hence there is no opportunity to have the entire stretch of the road improved as it should be. And we conclude that no system of roads that will answer present needs can be built under township units, because they are too small to carry on the work. Moreover, the cost would fall wholly on the township, whereas the center toward which the road goes is as much benefited, but may be in a different township. County control of the main roads would be better; the law could let each county vote for or against county control.—A. N.

A Land of Beauty.

Maryland appropriates $4,000,000 for road improvements, a part of which must be spent for planting trees along the highways. Maryland is naturally a land of beauty; with good roads her rural districts will be doubly attractive.

Italian Regulations.

Italy is drafting and will enforce a series of regulations covering the width of wheel rims to be allowed on highways.

A Wyoming Case.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

A. Jordan, 421 W. Cedar St., Rawlins, Wyo., says: "Upon recommending to use Doan's Kidney Pills, as the constant jarring of the engine disordered my kidneys, Doan's Kidney Pills gave me more benefit than anything else I ever used. They regulated the action of my kidneys and cured that dull, burning pain in the small of my back. I have had little or no kidney trouble since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect, where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge., Blackleg Pills $1.00. 25-dose pkge., Blackleg Pills 2.00. Use no injection, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 18 years of exclusive bacterin research and serums only. If your druggist cannot supply, order direct. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

Pettit's Eye Salve QUICK RELIEF EYE TROUBLES

Flirtation is nature's lure toward keeping house.

Don't be misled. Ask for Red Cross Bag Blue. Makes beautiful white clothes. At all good grocers. Adv.

Some actors get divorces for the advertising and others just because.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Sweets.

"She is dearer to me than ever."

"Keeping up with the price of sugar eh?"—Houston Post.

Her Fear.

"Why did Maud choose a single life?"

"She was afraid of getting a husband who would lead a double one."

That Dark Brown Taste.

Yeast—They say that dark brown is to be one of the fashionable shades next fall.

Crimsonbeak—Well, I can't say I like that taste.

Delays.

"Do you prefer an automobile to a horse?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins.

"Because it goes faster?"

"Not exactly that. But somehow I enjoy hanging around a repair shop more than loafing and looking on in a livery stable."

Filial Solicitude.

"When I was your age," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "I did not stay out at a dance all night as you do."

"I know it," replied his sociable son. "And I'm mighty sorry about it. That's why I'm trying to get you to come along and make up for some of the chances you've missed."

LEARNING THINGS

We Are All in the Apprentice Class.

When a simple change of diet brings back health and happiness the story is briefly told. A lady of Springfield, Ill., says:

"After being afflicted for years with nervousness and heart trouble, I received a shock four years ago that left me in such a condition that my life was despaired of.

"I got no relief from doctors nor from the numberless heart and nerve remedies I tried, because I didn't know that coffee was daily putting me back more than the doctors could put me ahead.

"Finally at the suggestion of a friend I left off coffee and began the use of Postum, and against my expectations I gradually improved in health until for the past 6 or 8 months I have been entirely free from nervousness and those terrible sinking, weakening spells of heart trouble.

"My troubles all came from the use of coffee which I had drunk from childhood and yet they disappeared when I quit coffee and took up the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Many people marvel at the effects of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, but there is nothing marvelous about it—only common sense.

Coffee is a destroyer—Postum is a rebuilder. That's the reason.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A heaped teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 25c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

LOCAL & PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mayer were in Wednesday afternoon from White Oaks.

Governor McDonald came in Wednesday morning from Santa Fe, and left the same day, in company with A. P. Hill, for Roswell.

Miss Grace Jones is taking a vacation, a part of which she is spending in El Paso. She expects to reassume her duties at the bank in a few days.

Dr. and and Mrs. C. Smith were here Sunday from Fort Stanton. Mrs. Smith left that evening for an extended vist in the east and the doctor returned to Fort Stanton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Sager and Professor and Mrs. McCurdy motored to Roswell Sunday. They spent Monday visiting the beautiful farms surrounding the metropolis of the Pecos Valley and announce a most delightful trip. They returned Tuesday evening.

Geo. W. Coe returned Friday night from El Paso, where he had gone to look after the sale of his apple crop, and left next day for his home at Glencoe. Mr. Coe says he has a bumper crop of apples, but that a hail visited his section during the growing season that resulted in damage to a large portion of the crop. However, he expects to have three or four cars of apples free of blemish or speck, and a still larger amount of good apples for the local market though not as saleable because of their appearance.

Catholic Church

Masses on Sunday next the 18th at 7 30 a. m. preaching in english, 9 30 a. m preaching in spanish

J. H. Girma,
Rector.

Baptist Church

HERBERT HAYWOOD, Pastor

Bible School at 10, a. m.

Subject of the Morning sermon at 11: "The Greatest War on Earth," and "Heaven" will be discussed at the night service (7:30)

Young People's Meeting at 6:45, p. m Midweek service on Wednesday night at 7:30, and the Woman's Missionary Union at 3 on Wednesday afternoons.

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

Picacho

E. O. Slaughter has been quite sick this last week, but is reported much better.

M. W. Votaw returned from Tinnie, where he was a visitor last Sunday and Monday.

Ed Bloom, of "Diamond A" ranch, was down on business to the Circle Diamond ranch this last week.

L. Kemp returned from Roswell, where he went to deliver some sheep

Orval Clark and L. Wick left for Roswell Monday to be gone serveral days.

Messrs. Akin and Hill were at Picacho last week on business.

Mrs. E. O. Slaughter and daughter, Velma, and Miss Nellie Grant were visitors at Picacho last Sunday.

Commissioners' Proceedings

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico, begun and holden in the Court House, Carrizozo, New Mexico, October 5th. A. D. 1914.

Board met at 9 a. m.

Present: Hon. Melvin Franks, Chairman, R. A. Duran, W. M. Ferguson Members, John Cole, Sheriff, W. H. Osborn, Deputy Clerk.

The minutes of the meetings held July 6th., and September 21st. 1914, were read and approved.

The Following Justice of the Peace Reports were examined and approved:

Leopoldo Gonzales, Precinct No. 2, Geo. Kimbrell, Precinct No. 4, J. L. Jones, Precinct No. 13, Ed. Massie, Precinct No. 14.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

The report of T. W. Watson, Treasurer and Collector, was examined and approved and all warrants, bonds and coupons duly cancelled by the Board.

Adjourned until eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

Met persuant to adjournment.

The petition of Salazar and Romero of Lincoln, was presented to the Board, protesting against the payment of $400.00 Liquor License, as they do not believe that the Fort Stanton patients should be included in the census taken by Eugene Dow, heretofore appointed by the Board to take the census of that Precinct. The Clerk is instructed to write the District Attorney for an opinion upon the subject and the letter was written and presented to the District Attorney, at 10 a. m.

The following bills we allowed out of the Indigent Fund and warrants ordered to be drawn for same:

Claim No. 188. J. V. Tully, supplies pauper Valensuela.	$ 19.80
Claim No. 190, W.O. Norman, supplies, Revera, Gomez, Marquez, Estavan	80.90
Claim No. 186, Doyle Murray & Co. supplies W. C. Reed	20.00
Claim No. 155, L. R Hust transporting Mrs. Staten	12 00
Claim No. 183, Mrs. W. C. Miller, Board	71 00
Miguel Gameros, board pauper	20 00
John Kimbrell, board pauper	20.00

The following bills were allowed and warrants ordered to be drawn for same, out of the Court House and Jail fund.

Carrizozo Trading Co supplies jail	$ 31 75
T W. Watson, visits to jail	15.00
L. B. Crawford, ice for jail	23 40
Kelley & Sons, supplies jail	4 50
W. M. Barnett, hauling trash	1 50
Fisher Lumber Co., lumber repair court house Lincoln	35 78
Humphrey Bros., coal bill	22 50
Ziegler Bros., supplies jail	22 90
W. J. Doering, repairs court house	24 75
Mountain States T. & T. Co, telephone	31 50
R. L. Ransom, repairs court house	80.15
Wm. Kahler, Sr. 74 barrels water	18 50
John Cole, office expenses	16.30
John Cole, meals prisoners	279.50
John Cole, " "	5 50

Under a petition signed by a number of citizens of Precinct No 3, praying for a calaboose at Las Palos, and also under advice of the Sheriff as to the necessity therefor, the Sheriff is hereby instructed by the Board to have a calaboose erected at Los Palos, the cost of construction not to exceed $100.00.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

The following bills were allowed out of Assessor's Fund and warrants were ordered to be drawn for same:

O. T. Nye, expenses, two trip to Santa Fe	$ 61.25
Robert Hurt, Assessors, commission 1903.4,5,6,9,10	19.09

The following bills were allowed out of General County 1913 Fund and warrants were ordered to be drawn for same:

Severo Gallegos, Interpreter J. P. Court	$ 2.00
Nestor Analla, Witness fees	2 30
Juan Martinez, Constable fees	4.50
Pablo Chavez, witness fees J. P. Court	3.30
Henry Rogers, witness fees J. P. Court	2.30
Albino Romero J. P. fees	2.45
Severo Gallegos, witness fees	2.30
Geo. Kimbrell, J. P. fees	27 35
Porfirio Chavez, Interpreter Probate Court	9 00
Jno. A. Haley, printing fees	146 78
Jose Lopez, interpreter J P Court	2 00
Leopoldo Gonzales, J. P. Fees	17 00
A. H Harvey, County Clerk office expenses	23.05
Tom Wallace, salary jailor	150.00
Ernest Cole, Salary dep.	225 00
Clay Van Schoyck, cost of calaboose, White Oaks	85 00
Primitivo Brady, Deputy Sheriff expense	11.65
A. W. Purcella, Deputy Sheriff expenses	17.30
Dr. J. W. Laws, autopsy Senora Vijil	50.00
Kelly & Sons, burying small pox pauper	15.00
W. P. Laughrey, Deputy Sheriff expense	23.50
Burroughs Adding Machine Co., repair to machine	19 80
John Cole, Sheriff's expenses	84 15
W. S. Brady, Interpreter Probate Court	9 00
A. W. Purcella, Deputy Sheriff expense	76.40
Dr. M. G. Paden, medical	

(Concluded next week)

Classified Advertisements

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

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

We will show the latest styles of dresses, coats and suits on live models, Monday afternoon.—Ziegler Bros.

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.

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 - Tinnie
Hondo - Lincoln
Capitan - Nogal

Through fare one way $8 40. Intermediate points 8 cents per mile.

Roswell Auto Company
OWNERS AND OPERATORS

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. 3rd; Oct 31; November 28; December 26.

A ENGLISH, W. M
S. F. MILLER, Sec'y

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

Notice for Publication
03677
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M.
Sept 21, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Charles M Thornton, of Oscuro, New Mexico, who, on September 25, 1908, made HD. E. Serial No. 03677, for SE¼ SE¼; NW ¼ SE¼; SW¼ NE¼ Sec. 29, Township 9-s, Range 19-e N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described; before John M. Boyd, U. S. Commissioner, in his office at Oscuro, New Mexico, on Oct 27, 1914

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charles A Thornton, of Oscuro, N. M. Charles F. Healey, Clark Hurst, Isrnel M Harkey, these of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Register.

1st pub. 9-25; last p. 10-23

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
OSCURO ('phone) NEW MEXICO

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

SETH F. CREWS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Will practice in Federal and State Courts
OSCURO 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, N. M.

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 PRESLEY & SWEARINGIN
Specialists: Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and Fitting Glasses
Suit 4 & 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
305-17 CAPLES 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. T. 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

school, and you can best offer your suggestions in person. They will be gratefully received.

Notice for Publication
0-1930
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M.
Oct. 5, 1914

Notice is hereby given that James A. Adkison, of Alto, New Mexico, who, on August 4, 1911, made homestead entry, Serial No. 02930, for N½ NW¼; SW¼ NW¼; NW¼ SW¼, Section 27 Township 10-s, Range 13-e N. M. P. Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Clement Hightower, U. S Commissioner, in his office, at Hondo New Mexico, on Nov. 10, 1914

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph W. Coleman, John W Stuart, Charles F. Stuart, Henry F. Jones, all of Alto, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Register

Oct 9.-Nov. 6

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:

All of Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 17, Twp. 6 S., Range 17 E. also the exclusive right of selection by the State for sixty days, as provided by the act of Congress, approved August 18th, 1894, (28 Stats., 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 as other public lands. This notice does not affect any adverse appropriation by settlement or otherwise, except under rights that may be found to exist of prior inception.

Dated at Santa Fe this 6th day of October 1914.

W. C. McDONALD,
Governor of New Mexico

10-9-5t

The Capitan Bar
CAPITAN, N. M.
CHOICE LIQUORS, BRANDIES & WINES
Billiard and Pool Parlor

E. E. Phillips Expert Well Driller
AND TOOL FISHER
I will guarantee to take any piece of iron or string of tools out of any well or no pay. I will contract to drill a well from 100 to 1000 feet and guarantee a straight hole. If interested call on, or write me at CARRIZOZO, N. M.
YOU WILL FIND MY PRICES RIGHT

ICE COLD DRINKS AT SODA FOUNTAIN
PURE DRUGS
and all the articles usually found in an up-to-date drug shop. We believe in the Good Service Idea and will give you the best we know how. Call.
ROLLAND BROS.

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.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! Is it your house? Are your jewels, heirlooms and valuable papers being burnt up? Not if you are a "prudent" man. They are in one of our FIRE PROOF and burglar-proof Safety Deposit Boxes. Be secure —rent one today— for $2.00 per year and up. Place your WILL, your jewelry and valuables in it and you will have peace of mind.

Make OUR bank YOUR bank

We pay 4 per cent interest on certificates of deposit

EXCHANGE BANK, Carrizozo, N. M.

THE CARRIZOZO NEWS

Published Every Friday at

Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post Office at Carrizozo, N. M., June 2, 1906

Subscription Rates, $2.00 per year; six months, $1.00

HALEY & DINGWALL — Publishers

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For Member of Congress
H. B. FERGUSSON

For Corporation Commissioner
ADOLPH P. HILL

For Member of the Legislature
Lincoln County
JOHN Y. HEWITT

For Representative 30 Dist.
AMADEO CHAVEZ

The Hernandez idea of how to run a public office might not make a hit in Washington.

After the election Chairman Ely might take to explaining the European war and get a job with one of the warring nations now employing a bunch of cheap explainers.

Hugh Williams finds that the "weep" stuff he sent out to gather in a few votes for himself is not working well since it was discovered that his opponent was also born a baby, took nourishment and feeds himself.

There are a few prominent republicans in the state who actually wanted the party to win this fall, and to say that they are disgusted is putting it very mildly. It is only fair to them to believe that they did not know just what kind of a ticket the bosses were cooking up for them.

A. P. Hill, democratic candidate for corporation commissioner, continues to muss up republican county organizations wherever he goes. He makes a strong speech and seems to have a mixing combination all his own which works all the time, judging by the announced support he is getting from republicans.

It may be that the agriculturalists and horticulturalists of Lincoln county will see the light before many years and organize local shipping associations. Good markets always await those able to get in with car loads of certain grades at the proper time, and no one or two shippers can meet the market requirements alone, while communities often can.

Besides being a first-class explainer, measured by volume, Chairman Ely is something of a question mark. He has addressed letters, and is still addressing them, to all the voters of the state, enclosing question blanks. From a study of the questions it seems that he wants to know what you eat, where you eat it, and desires to be informed as to whether your wheel box is working or not.

According to newspaper reports the progressives are going to make substantial gains in November, and at the expense of the republicans. The fact is the better class of republican voters propose to continue their efforts to clean the party and make it a useful agent once again. Many of these republicans are not particularly infatuated with their local legislative tickets, anyhow, and they consider it a very good time to make a cleaning.

Newspapers and voters could take the proper stand as to politicians and the libel law by a short but logical platfoem: Support no politician or public man who considers it necessary to hide his character behind a libel law. Support no man who associates with and supports men who need the libel law to cover their misdeeds. Such a stand would probably wipe out the present republican gang of bosses, but it would be good for the state.

How many republican legislative candidates will have the courage to stand out against the power of the organization when the salary bill comes up for consideration? Not more than one in one hundred, or to that proportion. The past history of legislation in New Mexico will bear out this percentage estimate as being extremely liberal. That is the danger of electing republicans, even men of good public standing.

Chairman Ely evidently has a very poor opinion of the intelligence of the voters of the state. In a letter he writes to the voters he says that the republican candidates were nominated in an unbossed convention. Now even the newsboys of Santa Fe know better than that, and to continue to believe in the veracity of the republican chairman is going to cause us to throw away one perfectly new opinion as to his intelligence.

Republican control of both houses of the state legislature is a real danger threatening the tax payers of this state, and the only way to overcome its possibility is to make sure that both yourself and your neighbors go to the polls on election day. If the republican bosses secure control of the legislature in both branches they will pass a salary bill to pay off some of their political debts and leave an increased burden on the tax payers for many years to come.

Congratulates Congressman Fergusson

The following shows whether or not Mr Fergusson's services are appreciated in Washington:

My dear Mr Fergusson:

Permit me, on the passage by the House of the last of our bills for the opening and utilization of the lands of the West, to congratulate you most earnestly on the helpful and efficient part you have played in the passage of these measures, and to express the earnest hope that you may be returned to give further support to our President and make more splendid the record of our party.

Sincerely yours,
Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of Interior.

Mrs. O. T. Gillett Entertains Sunday School Class

Class No. 9 of the Baptist Sunday School, spent a pleasant afternoon last Saturday in the home of their teacher, Mrs. O. T. Gillet.

Various games were played and dainty refreshments were served, and all present enjoyed a most pleasant after noon, and they hope for many more such times.

Statement of Ownership And Management
Carrizozo News, Carrizozo, New Mexico

Editor and Publisher, Jno. A. Haley; Owners, Jno. A. Haley, Geo. J. Dingwall, Edith E. Crawford. Mortgage of $500.00 held by John Y. Hewitt, White Oaks, New Mexico.

Jno. A. Haley,
Editor and Publisher

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of October, 1914

Frank J. Sager,
(Seal) Notary Public

Forest Homesteads Lincoln National Forest New Mexico

During the month of September 1914, a total of 80 acres of land within the Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, were listed with the Secretary of the Interior and will shortly be opened to entry under the Forest Homestead Act. The land thus listed was examined by a Forest Officer and found to be more valuable for agriculture than for Forest purposes.

The person whose application within the Lincoln National Forest was favorably acted upon during the month of September is:

Charles D. Ferris, Capitan, New Mexico

In addition to this, 1357 acres were listed to applicants, within other National Forests in New Mexico, and 3476 acres within National Forests in Arizona.

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. Brain is pitted against brain, 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.

Notice of State Selections
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office, Las Cruces, N.M.
Sept. 28, 1914

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico in pursuance of the Acts of Congress of June 21, 1898, and June 20, 1910, has filed indemnity School Land Selections for the following unappropriated, nonmineral public lands:

List No. 3013, Serial 010213: NE¼ NW¼; SW¼ NW¼ (NE¼ SW¼; NW¼ SW¼ Sec. 20, N½ N½ Sec. 28, T. 9 S., R. 8 E., N. M. P. M.

List No. 3028, Serial 010284: S½ N½ Sec. 28, T. 9 S., R. 8 E., N. M. P. M.

List No. 3031, Serial 010285: SW¼ NW¼ Sec. 31, T. 9 S., R. 8 E.; SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 14; NE¼ NE¼ Sec. 23; SW¼ NW¼; N½ SW¼ Sec. 24; SE¼ NW¼; W½ SE¼ Sec. 20, T. 10 S., R. 8 E., N. M. P. M.

List No. 3181, Serial 010368: Lot 3; SE¼ NW¼ Sec. 2, T. 10 S., R. 8 E., N. M. P. M.

List No. 3182, Serial 010369; NE¼; N½ SE¼; SW¼ SE¼; SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 11; NE¼ NW¼ Sec. 14, T. 10 S., R. 8 E., N. M. P. M.

List No. 3185, Serial 010670: SW¼ Sec. 15; W½ NE¼; E½ NW¼ Sec. 22; T. 9 S., R. 8 E., N. M. P. M.

The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely, or desiring to show it to show it to be mineral in character, an opportunity to file objection to such selections with the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Las Cruces, N. M. and to establish their interests therein, or the mineral character thereof.

JOHN L. BURNSIDE,
Register.

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, 1898, and June 20, 1910, and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described land:

List No. 2428. Serial No. 029108.
All Sec. 20 T. 9 S. R. 20 E., N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 2429 Serial No. 029109
All Sec. 21 T. 9 S. R. 20 E., N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 2430 Serial No. 029110
All Sec. 28 T. 9 S. R. 20 E., N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 2431. Serial No. 029111.
All Sec. 29 T. 9 S. R. 20 E., N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 2432 Serial No. 029112.
S½ NE¼, S½ NW¼, SW¼, SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E., N. M. Mer. 384.74 acres.

List No. 2433. Serial No. 029113.
W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 30, N½, N½ SW¼ Sec. 31 T. 9 S. R. 20 E., N. M. Mer. 521.20 acres.

List No. 2434. Serial No. 029114.
S½ SW¼, SE¼ Sec. 31; NE¼, N½ NW¼ Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E., N. M. Mer. 481.32 acres.

List No. 2435. Serial No. 029115.
S½ NW¼, S½ Sec. 33 T. 9 S. R. 20 E., S½ NE1-4, SW1-4 NW1-4 Sec. 25 T. 9 S. R. 19 E., N. M. Mer. 520 acres.

List No. 2436. Serial No. 029116
SE¼ NW¼, S½ Sec. 25; S½ NE¼, S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 26 T. 9 S. R. 19 E., N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

List No. 2437. Serial No. 029117.
SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Sec. 26; N½, N½ SW¼ Sec. 35 T. 9 S. R. 19 E., N. M. Mer. 600 acres

List No. 2438 Serial No. 029118.
S½ SW¼, SE¼ Sec. 35 T. 9 S. R. 19 E., N. M. Mer. 240 acres.

Protests or contests 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.

EMMETT PATTON,
9-25-5t Register.

Notice for Publication
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
Sept. 11, 1914

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

Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, 22, 27 and 34 T. 4 S., R. 13 E. also the exclusive right of selection by the State for sixty days, as provided by the act of Congress, approved August 18th, 1894; 28 Stats., 314, 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 as other public lands. This notice does not affect any adverse appropriation by settlement or otherwise, except under rights that may be found to exist of prior inception.

Dated at Santa Fe this 5th day of September, 1914.

W. C. McDONALD,
9-11-6t Governor of New Mexico.

Notice for Publication
029663
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 June 18, 1914, made HD E Serial No. 027663, for E½ NE¼; SW¼ NE¼; NW¼ SE¼; E½ SE¼, Section 6, Township 9-s, Range 15-e, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before T. C. Merchant, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Capitan, New Mexico, on Oct. 20, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John B. Burch, Willie L. Meers, Seaborn T. Gray, Jose Trujillo, all of Capitan, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
1st. pub 9-18; last pub 10-16. Register.

Notice for Publication
019668
Department of the Interior.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, at Roswell, N. M.
Sept. 18, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Joselina Corona, of White Mountain New Mexico, who, on Aug. 14, 1909, made HD. E serial No 019668, for SW¼ NE¼; W½ SE¼; Sec. 13 and NW¼ NE¼ Sec. 24, Township 10-s, Range 9-e, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Albert H. Harvey, County Clerk, in his office, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on Oct. 27, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Florencio Baca, Jose Gutierrez, Juanita Ortiz Candelario Chavez, all of White Mountain, N Mex.

EMMETT PATTON,
1st pub. 9-25; last pub. 10-23 Register

Notice for Publication
029669
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico
Sept. 16, 1914

Notice is here by given that Jesse A. Bond, of Corona, New Mexico, who, on October 28, 1909, made HD. E. Serial No. 029669, for NW¼, Sec. 2, and NE ¼, Sec. 3, Township 1 South, Range 11-east, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Reba F. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Corona, New Mexico, on Oct. 29, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Alexander S. McClamant, Willis R. Beaty, Walt Colbaugh, Joe Willingham, all of Corona, N. Mex.

EMMETT PATTON,
1st p. 9-25; last p. 10-21 Register

Notice for Publication
029670
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Roswell, N. M.
Sept. 29 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Juanita M. Martinez, of White Mountain, N. Mex., who, on Aug. 11, 1909, made homestead entry, Serial No. 010560, for SE¼ NE¼, E½ SE¼, Sec. 13 and NE¼ NE¼, Section 24, Township 10-s, Range 9-e, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Albert H. Harvey, County Clerk, in his office, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on Nov. 10, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ramon Guerra, Jose Garcia, Catarina Romero, those of Carrizozo, N. M., Candelario Chavez, of White Mountain, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Oct.-Nov. 6 Register.

Notice for Publication
02513
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
Sept. 10, 1914

Notice is hereby given that James H. Kimmons of Oscuro, New Mexico, who, on Nov. 24, 1911, made Desert Land Entry, Serial No. 02425, for SW¼ of SE¼, Section 29, Township 9-s, Range 9-e, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before John H. Boyd, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Oscuro, New Mexico, on Oct 29, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Horace E. Riddle, Dr. Guido Rannliger, Eugene F. Jones, Lee H. Chase, all of Oscuro, N. Mex.

EMMETT PATTON,
1st p 9-18; last p 10-16. Register.

Notice for Publication
07055
Department of the Interior.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Roswell, N. M.
Sept. 29, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Daniel Vigil, of Capitan, New Mexico, who, on March 8, 1909 made homestead entry Serial No 07055, for, N½ SE¼; E½ SW¼, Section 22, Township 6-s Range 16-e, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Merchant, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Capitan, New Mexico, on Nov. 10, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Manuel Vigil, Meliton Vigil, Necolas Chaves, Jesus Trujillo, all of Capitan, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Oct 9 Nov. 6. Register

Notice of State Selection
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M
Sept. 21 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, by virtue of Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1898, and June 20, 1910, and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described land:

List No. 3034 Serial No. 023200.
S½ NE¼ Sec. 28 T. 9 S. R. 13 E., N. M. Mer. 80 acres.

Protests or contests 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

EMMETT PATTON,
10-16-4t Register.

Saved Girl's Life

"I want to tell you what wonderful benefit I have received from the use of Thedford's Black-Draught," writes Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky.

"It certainly has no equal for la grippe, bad colds, liver and stomach troubles. I firmly believe Black-Draught saved my little girl's life. When she had the measles, they went in on her, but one good dose of Thedford's Black-Draught made them break out, and she has had no more trouble. I shall never be without

THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT

in my home." For constipation, indigestion, headache, dizziness, malaria, chills and fever, biliousness, and all similar ailments, Thedford's Black-Draught has proved itself a safe, reliable, gentle and valuable remedy.

If you suffer from any of these complaints, try Black-Draught. It is a medicine of known merit. Seventy-five years of splendid success proves its value. Good for young and old. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. [J-63]

Carrizozo Livery
CHAS. A. STEVENS, Proprietor

General Transfer and Drayage Business

PROMPT SERVICE

Livery Barns — Main Street
Best Corrals — El Paso Avenue

Phone 32

FIRST-CLASS TEAMS, BUGGIES, HACKS
Safe and Reliable Transportation Anywhere

The Carrizozo Bar

All Bonded Whiskey	$1.75 per Quart.
Port Wine	.50 per Quart.
Blackberry Brandy	.50 per Quart.
Old Kingdom Blended Whiskey	$4.00 per Gallon.

Wholesale Prices on Seipp's Beer to Outside Dealers.

THE STAG SALOON
GRAY BROS.

The Best Brands of
BOTTLE AND BARREL WHISKIES.
SEIPP'S & BUDWISER BEER.
BILLIARDS AND POOL.
Choice Cigars.

MOVING PICTURES

At Bank Hall
Tomorrow Night

Also

TUESDAY and THURSDAY
Every Week

[illegible] 5, 1914
(Public, No. 194.)

Department of Interior,
General Land Office,
Washington, September 26, 1914.

Registers and Receivers:
United States Land Offices.

Sirs: Your attention is directed to the act of Congress, approved September 5, 1914 (Public No. 194,) entitled, "An act providing for second homestead and desert-land entries," a copy of which is hereto appended. Said act governs the disposition of every application for second homestead or desert-land entry, where the applicant, at any time before filing same, had made an entry, or entries, of the same character, but failed to perfect same.

2. The question whether the first entry, or entries, were made before or after the passage of the act is entirely immaterial. Moreover, it will be seen that the act impose upon the Land Department the duty of passing upon the good faith of the applicant, there being no hard and fast provision, as in the act of February 3, 1911, limiting its benefits to a clearly defined class of persons. In order that there may be uniformity of rulings thereon, no applications will be allowed by the local officers on their own initiative, but all will be forwarded to the General Land Office for consideration.

3. In order that the General Land Office may properly pass upon the right of an applicant for second entry, he must (besides filing in the proper local office an application to enter a specific tract) furnish his affidavit showing the following facts:

(a) Data from which his first entry (or entries) may be identified, preferably its series and number, as well as a description of the tract by section, township, and range.

(b) What examination of the land and what inquiries as to its character he made prior to filing his previous application (or applications) for entry and, in case of desert-land entries, what reason he had to believe that the required proportion of the tracts could be reclaimed by him through irrigation.

(c) With reference to a homestead entry, whether he established residence upon the tract, and, if so, how long he lived there and what cultivation he effected; as to a desert-land entry, whether he took possession of the tract, and, if so, how long he continued to exercise acts of ownership thereover.

(d) What improvements, if any, he made upon the land, describing in detail their nature and cost.

(e) The dat of his abandonment of the claim and the reason therefor and whether he ever executed a relinquishment of the entry.

(f) What consideration, if any, he received for abandoning or relinquishing the entry; also whether he sold the improvements on the tract, giving full details as to said sale, if any, including the date theireof and the consideration received.

4. This affidavit must be executed before an officer authorized to administer oaths in homestead cases; that is, the register or receiver of the district where the land is situated, or a United States commissioner, or judge or clerk of a court of record within said district or within the county in which the tract lies. Its statements must be corroborated on all matters susceptible of corroboration by at least one witness having knowledge of the facts, or there may be several witnesses, each testifying on some material point; affidavits of witnesses may be executed before any officer authorized to administer oaths and having an official seal. Appropriate blank forms will be furnished in the near future.

5. If the affidavit of the claimant be not properly executed or be not corroborated by at least one witness, or if both do not appear to bear upon all the points above mentioned, you will call upon the applicant for supplemental evidence or for re-execution of the affidavit, as the case may be. After service of notice of your requirements and the lapse of the proper period, you will forward the application, together with such supplemental papers as may be filed.

6. You will be careful to note on your records the date and hour of the filing of each application, and in transmitting the same to this office make full report and recommendation.

Very respectfully,
CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

Approved:
ANDRIEUS A. JONES
First Assistant Secretary.

[PUBLIC, No. 194]

AN ACT Providing for second homestead and desert-land entries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person otherwise duly qualified to make entry or entries of public lands under the homestead or desert-land laws, who has heretofore made or may hereafter make entry under said laws, and who, through no fault of his own, may have lost, forfeited, or abandoned the same, or who may hereafter lose, forfeit, or abandon same, shall be entitled to the benefits of the homestead or desert-land laws as though such former entry or entries had never been made: Provided, That such applicant shall show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that the prior entry or entries were made in good faith, were lost, forfeited, or abandoned because of matters beyond his control, and that he has not speculated in his right nor committed a fraud or attempted a fraud in connection with such prior entry or entries.

Approved September 5, 1914.

Come See For Yourself---Fall Styles in Suits and Overcoats---From The House of Kuppenheimer

Extra Specials For This Week

$15.00 and $18.00 Suits Reduced to $8.95.

Kuppenheimer Clothes are the Best in America

You will agree with us when you see them. All the newest models in this season's fabrics awaits you here---Priced at from $10.00 to $35.00.

Other models at from $10.00 to $16.50.

Wilson Bros. and Sweet Orr Shirts

Our line of furnishing goods will please you. New things coming in daily

Wakl-Over Shoes

Don't pay more---you can buy Walk-Over Shoes for $3.50 to $5.00--you get better values and we guarantee Walk-Over Service

Sweaters---Pure Wool---Monarch Knit---Priced from $3.50 to $8.50---Other Styles 75c to $3.50.

The Carrizozo Trading Co.

O. W. Bamberger, Manager

The report for the first month ending October 2, 1915, shows the following record by grade:

The pupils making "excellent" or an average of 90 or above in all their work were: Chart Class, Rue Shulda, Maudie Hamilton, Lucile Fite, Elizabeth Johnson.

FIRST GRADE; George Vent, Frank Patty, Robert Pooge.

HIGH FIRST; Maurine Collier, Elbert Collier.

SECOND GRADE; Mela Lueras, Lucy Montaya, Aileen Haley, William Kahler, Isidoro Chaves, Marcilina Herrera, Max Bixler.

THIRD GRADE; Clarite McQuillen, Veto Ybarro, Daniel Elliott, Raymond Bixler, Rachel Gutierrez, Edward Corn, Charlie Goddard, Ella Rowland, Alvie Porter.

FOURTH GRADE; Myrtle Rowland, Rose Goddard, Mary White, Ida Rountree.

FIFTH GRADE; Claire Adams.

SIXTH GRADE; Esther Bixler, Albert Bixler, Ruth Edmiston, Elmer Eaker.

SEVENTH GRADE: Lorena Haley, Perola Stevens, Pearl Hyde, Mayo Hamilton, George McGee.

EIGHTH GRADE: Ethel Hoffman, Ware Brazel, Gladney White.

Those neither absent nor tardy:

PRIMARY ROOM: George Vent, Freddie Salone, Frank Patty, Julian Salone, Kasler Taylor, Orion Bixler, Ray Lovelace, Dea Hust, John William Elliott, Earl Carl, Ray Richard, Leslie Lopez, Fidensio Carillo, Simo Garday, Robert Pooge, George Carillo, Ysidoro Montayo, Florentine Lopez, Don Herrera, Kathryn Stidham, Biviana Lueras, Lucile Jones, Orlean Purcilla, Erma Pooge, Maudie Hamilton, Elizabeth Johnson, Rue Shulda, Alma Howell, Ethel Johnson, Jean Riley, Mariam Forrest.

HIGH FIRST: Maurine Collier, Elbert Collier, Wilma Hust.

SECOND GRADE: Robana Corn, Aileen Haley, Charlotte Elliott, Lois Stidham, Mar Bixler, Lillian Johnson, Lon Montoya, Zelma Foster, Josephine La Lone, Elmo Lovelace, Delbert Carl, Albert La Lone, Walter Foster, Isodoro Chavez.

THIRD GRADE: Veto Ybarra, Julian White, Daniel Elliott, Wayne Richards, Blake Lovelace, Clayton Hust, Beal Foster, Rachel Gutierrez, Mary Miller, Ada Corn, Lois Jones, Edward Corn, Charles Goddard, Rumaldo Garcia, Ella Rowland.

FOURTH GRADE: Ora Rowden, Mamieia Phillips, Helen Hanson, Karl Kahler, Nellie Sandoval, Lucy Sandoval, Alta Carl, Ila Rountree, Mary White, Mae Schaeffer, Dateon Herron, Dora Gray, Janette Johnson, Birda Lacey, Ryrtie Rowland, Lorine Brazel, Herndon Reily, Maria Jauregui.

FIFTH AND SIXTH: Nonan Morris, Ruth Shaeffer, Kathryn Spence, Claire Adams, Alma Lacey, Harriett Kimbell, Nell Hanson, Barbara Hust, Clarissa Leggett, Esther Bixler, Vera Howell, Ruth Edmiston, Katherine Pine, Willie Reily, Ethel McGough, Weldon Harkey, Garland Brazel, Juan De Olivera, Joe De Olivera, Sidney Hust, Lesnett Anderson, Elmer Eaker, Oreno Stevens, Frank Norris, Jodie Bentley, Allison White.

SEVENTH GRADE: Homer Donaldson, Lawrence Rowland, Gordon Pine, George McGee, Dewey Herron, Mayo Hamilton, Tom Chant, Perola Stevens, Gladys Murray, Florence Lacey, Pearl Kennedy, Sallie Johnson, Lorena Haley, Laura Dalton, Erva Adams.

FIGHTH GRADE: Ware Brazel, Joe Spence, Gladney White, Ethel Hoffman, Margie Lacey, Lola Phillips, Carrie Roberts, Eunice Williams.

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.

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

State Contest in Spelling and Penmanship

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1 The contest in each subject will be divided into two sections, one for Rural schools and one for City and Town Schools, so that rural schools will compete weth rural schools and city schools with city schools.

2 In the Rural Schools Section each county will be entitled to one contestant in Spelling and one in Penmanship

(a) The county's representative in the Spelling contest will be selected as follows: Each rural school will hold its local contest, and select its best speller from pupils of the eighth grade or below. The winner in this contest will represent his county in the State contest to be held at Albuquerque, Monday morning, November the 23, 1914.

(b) The county's representative in the Penmanship contest will be selected as follows: Each rural school will hold its local contest among pupils of the eighth grade or below. Let each contestant copy in ink, from some book, a paragraph long enough to make about one page of script on legal cap paper, and then turn it over and write the name of the county and his own name and address and his grade in school. The princial of the school will then select the best specimen and send it to the County Superintendent. The the County Superintendent, jointly with two other teachers, will select the best specimen from all of these submitted. This will be the winner of the contest, and will represent the county in the State contest. The Superintendent will sign it and send it to John H. Vaughn, State College, not later than November 15, 1914.

Note: It will not be necessary for the penmanship contestant to go to Albuquerque.

3. The City and Town School Section will be composed of one representative from each incorporated city, town, or village, in the contest in Spelling and one in Penmanship. These representatives will be selected from pupils in the eighth grade and below, the selection to be made under the direction of the City Superintendent or Town Principal

The Penmanship speciman submitted in the State competition should be sent in as there directed.

The spelling contestant should be in Albuquerque for the contest Monday morning, November 23

5. First and second prizes will be awarded in each subject and section.

5. Words in the Spelling contest will be taken from Reed's Word Lessons.

JOHN H. VAUGHN, Chm.
R. W. TWINING,
MISS SUE HUTCHISON,
Committee.

Paper Hanging & Painting

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

Lesnett & Crawford

Ora E. Rowden of Polly was a visitor at the News office Saturday.

STILL ON THE MAP

I buy Cow Hides, Sheep and Goat Pelts—

Sell Dry Goods, Groceries, Hay and Grain,

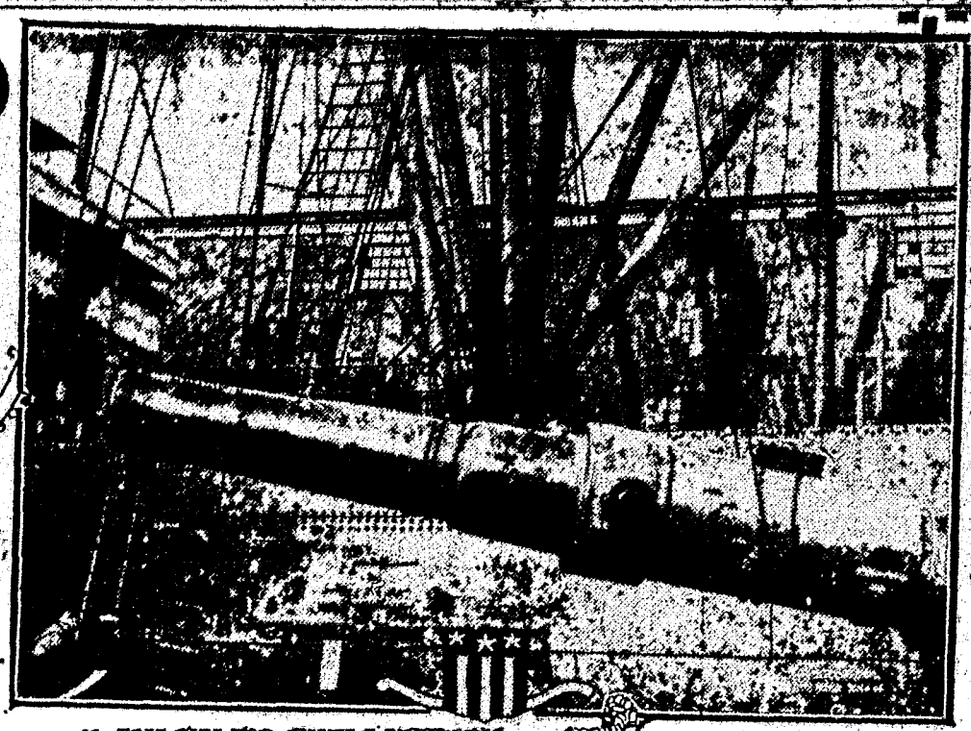
LOOK ME UP ON THE MAP

John H. Boyd, *Oscuro, N.M.*

Foxworth-Galbraith LUMBER COMPANY.

Shingles, Doors, Sash, Mouldings
Building Paper, &c.
Sewell's Paint,
and everything in the line of Building Material.
Carrizozo : : New Mexico

DEFENCES of the PANAMA CANAL



16-TON GUN FOR PANAMA DEFENCES

WILL the military defences at Panama suffice to protect the entrances to the canal if trouble should arise? Have our military ordnance experts provided us with batteries strong enough to hold an enemy at arm's length, without playing second fiddle to our dreadnaught squadrons?

In the last report of the chief of ordnance of the war department, there is the following brief paragraph.

"The issues of 14-inch guns on disappearing carriages; 12-inch mortars and carriages of the latest type, and six-inch guns on disappearing carriages will begin shortly for the coast defences of the Panama canal. It is expected that a large part of the equipment will be installed in the near future." Since this report was made some of this work has been done.

The military solons long ago adopted an axiom which declares: "The defensive can only avoid defeat, it cannot win victory." That is to say, the sea coast batteries are designed primarily to hold a hostile fleet afar, and even to do this the land guns must be more powerful and of longer range than the rifles aboard the hostile squadrons. Should we have trouble in the Pacific, the integrity of the canal would play an important part, for the bulk of our injured ships would have to return to the Atlantic coast for refitting, and, too, our Atlantic seaboard as well as our western coast would have to be properly defended by a sufficient mobile force. If anything happened to the interocean waterway, think of the thousands of miles that would be added to the runs of ships speeding from this coast to the relief, and likewise the dangerously prolonged journey for our wounded craft limping homeward for rehabilitation.

Unquestionably, the army has got a heavy burden to bear at Panama. More than $2,500,000 has been spent for guns and carriages alone. Do the available facts bear out the claim that the approaches to the canal are impregnable? Are the guns and mortars that have been built especially for these batteries capable of deterring a resourceful and a determined foe?

Great Britain has equipped some of her dreadnaughts with 15-inch guns. She already has 13.5-inch weapons afloat. She has provided kindred rifles for vessels built for Japan. Indeed, the 14-inch gun appears among these craft for foreign services. The Krupps have made for the kaiser's navy and also for alien powers weapons of 14-inch and 15-inch caliber, and even the 12-inch guns for the dreadnaughts of the fatherland are of the finest character measured caliber for caliber with either our own naval weapons or the less effective guns of similar size for our coast defense batteries.

Every one knows that the modern battleship is wonderfully coated with defensive armor, and this face-hardened and toughened steel is quite able to withstand the attack of the heaviest projectile at ranges outside of 10,000 yards when the shell is hurled from a naval rifle with a bore of the same number of inches in diameter as the protective plating is thick.

Accordingly, the naval gunner has been taught to hit a target at ranges of 12,000 yards and upward, and the precision of this fire has grown steadily year by year.

Of late the naval weapons have been undergoing rapid changes. The 12-inch guns have grown progressively in length in order to give them greater power to send their armor-piercing projectiles further and with heavier hitting qualities at all ranges. Not content with this, these weapons have given way to the 13.5-inch, the 14-inch, and, lastly, to the 15-inch rifles, and, in turn, these different calibers are undergoing modifications calculated to make them offensively more effective. The destructive energy of a shell at any point in its flight is dependent upon its initial speed at the instant it leaves the muzzle of the gun. This must be so, because from that very moment its velocity dwindles gradually, and its ability to inflict a stunning blow is determined by the square of its speed through the air. That is, the rate of its travel in feet per second multiplied by that rate.

The flatter the line of travel of a projectile the quicker it reaches its mark, the more direct the aiming, and, incidentally, the greater the area or zone of danger to any object of a given height standing in this dire path. Also, too, the smaller the error likely to result from a moderate miscalculation of the exact distance of the faraway target. Knowledge of the tactics on a baseball field helps one to appreciate the significance of these details. Therefore it is easy to understand why the naval ordnance expert gives his projectiles as high an initial velocity as possible, and, accordingly, why he puts the weight and strength in his weapon as he does.

On December 9, 1912, an accident happened at Sandy Hook which has a bearing, and an intimate one, upon the Panama defences, for the gun in question was one of a type designed expectially for service on the isthmus, and represented at the time the very climax of the art of our army ordnance experts. Here is what the official report says of that catastrophe: "During the proof firing of one of the new types of 14-inch guns at the Sandy Hook proving ground the rear end of the jacket, or outer cylinder, gave way, releasing the breech bushing, carrying with it the breechblock. As this accident caused considerable comment in the public press, as indicating a possible general weakness in our seacoast defense guns, the following facts in reference thereto are presented:

"The weakness resulting in the accident was found to have been due to the presence of a cut made in the jacket to accommodate a part of the breech mechanism. It arose from modifications in the design with a view to reducing the weight of the breechblock, thus increasing the speed of operation." The trouble was due to bad design, and the gun in question was not even loaded with a full service charge at the time of its failure.

On March 5 of this year another gun—one of 12-inch caliber and typical of the best of its sort—burst at Sandy Hook. According to the news accounts, a new high explosive was undergoing test and the weapon was blown to "ribbons, scattering the shattered pieces over sea and land within a radius of a mile and driving the breechblock, which weighed 2,000 pounds, through a solid concrete wall behind which lurked a crew of 40 men." Was this explosive a propellant that the army counts upon using at Panama? The explanations of the cause of the disaster must be taken with a grain of salt, but the consequences to the weapon are facts that speak for themselves.

The accident to the 14-inch gun in December, 1912, was the result of an effort to save weight. The army ordnance designers have carried this matter of reducing weight beyond the detail of the breechblock and not for the purpose of increasing the speed of fire so that the guns would be more nearly comparable to the naval weapons with which they might have to measure forces. The actual bodies of the rifles have been lightened so that the mechanical problem of raising and lowering them upon their disappearing carriages would be susceptible of an easier solution. The naval gun is purposely made heavy and mounted upon a wonderfully compact and sturdy carriage, so that it can withstand the intense energy developed by the powder which sends the shot upon its journey with the velocity needed to carry it far and upon a fairly low trajectory.

True, the intense flame of the burning propellant and the pressures developed shorten the life of the rifle pro tem., but the gun can be rehabilitated in a short while by relining it with a new tube. This wearing away of the rifling is due to what the experts call erosion. If your enemy is willing to take this risk of temporarily shortened life in order to make his weapons for the nonce more formidable, can you afford to fall behind him? Remember, modern battles are of short duration, and the sea fight of tomorrow will be even briefer than those between the Japanese and the Russians of ten years ago. The object will be to hit hard and quickly.

Now read how differently the chief of ordnance of the army views this vital question:

"The advantage in greatly increased accuracy life predicted in my report for the year 1906 (we are quoting from the report for 1913) from the adoption of a large caliber, low velocity gun, in lieu of one of smaller caliber and high velocity, with equal armor penetrating power, has been realized in extensive firings made with a service 14-inch gun. The results in firing 123 rounds from a 14-inch 2,150-feet-per-second gun indicate that its accuracy life will be approximately four times that of the 12-inch 2,500-feet-per-second gun which it was designed to supersede."

This would be all very well if we were concerned with the question of target practice at reduced powder charges and the peace time life of our coast defense rifles, but, unfortunately, those weapons are designed to protect us in time of war.

Our naval 14-inch rifles have a muzzle velocity of 2,600 feet per second, and at the extreme range of 21,000 yards they are capable of planting shells loaded with high explosives, which, if falling within the uncovered emplacements of our disappearing guns, would put out of action any of the army's biggest weapons. Further, the naval rapid-fire five-inch guns can accomplish well-nigh the same impairment of our land defenses from a distance of 12,000 yards. An enemy's rifles would be equally effective, and all because of the initial velocity given the projectiles, and the fact that they have not to battle with armor plate in order to reach our disappearing weapons in their uncovered emplacements or the mortars in their pits.

But because of the relatively low initial velocity which our military rifles give their shells these projectiles cannot break their way through the armor defenses of a dreadnaught when the latter is lying at a distance of more than 6,000 yards. What, then, is the reason for this sacrifice? Merely that we may use a disappearing carriage for our guns—a hobby of long standing with our war department, and one that perhaps did not invite the same national risks before the days of director firing and the advent of the range finding air craft, fitted with wireless telegraphy. We begin to understand now why Colonel Goethals has objected to air craft making spectacular journeys aloft above the Panama defences. He did not want a possible enemy to know just where our guns are to be placed.

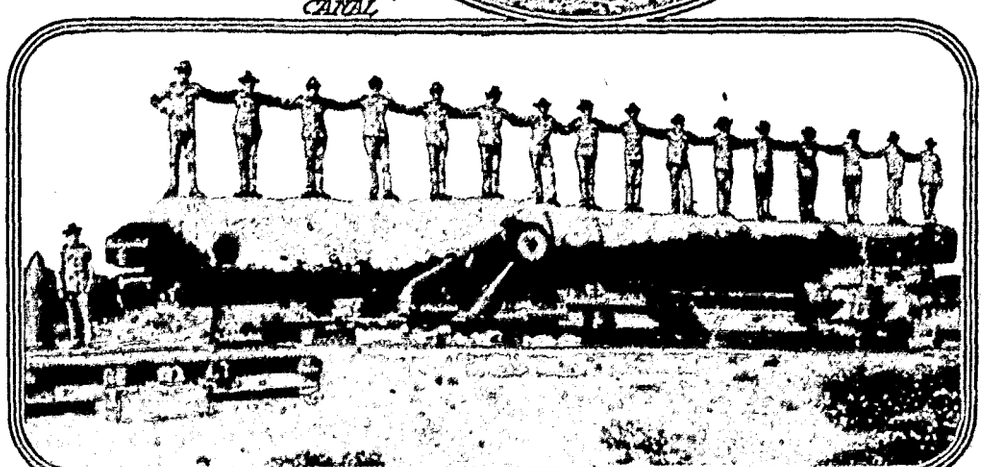
The question often asked, What country is to benefit most in a commercial way from the building of the canal? can be answered in only one way. It is our own country, the United States, that will receive the greatest benefit.

While it is true the greater part of the shipping of the world is British-owned, or, at least, sails under the British flag, and that undoubtedly the great majority of the ships that traverse the Panama canal will be of British register, yet, so far as commercial development goes, it is we who will profit most largely from the increase in the trade between our Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, and from the promotion of wider export markets for the manufacturers and producers of our Pacific slope, as well as the further development of foreign trade for the older industrial communities of our eastern states.

Direct shipments of lumber from Pacific coast states to Europe will be immensely facilitated; the trade in fresh fruits, particularly Washington and Oregon apples, as well as business in frozen salmon, canned salmon and canned fruits in general, will undoubtedly be largely promoted by steamers that will ply direct between Puget Sound, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego to England, France and Germany. It is probable, too, that our Pacific coast will benefit by a largely increased immigration from Europe in direct steamers, obviating the long transcontinental railway journey.

Speculation as to how other countries will benefit from the canal, in fact, as to what measures other nations are expecting to take to secure advantages from the canal, is pure guesswork, and opinions are of little value.

TROOPS GUARDING CANAL



TYPE OF GUN TO DEFEND PACIFIC ENTRANCE

QUIET.

"The Old Fogy is always bragging about his quiet home life," said the Grouch. "I ate at his house last night with his family, and never again for me."

"What's the matter? Wasn't it quiet?" asked the Dood.

"Quiet!" said the Grouch. "I managed to sit through the soup and celery overture, and then I went out and stuffed cotton in my ears."

Dr. Marden's Uplift Talks

By ORRISON SWETT MARDEN

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SELF-CONFIDENCE AS A SUCCESS ASSET.

"PEDDLE 'em as though they were apples," said an editor to a trembling, sentimental girl who offered him her manuscript with an air of a convict about to receive a death sentence. "If one man does not want your apples another will. Don't be afraid of me or anybody else."

Carry yourself with a self-confident air, as though you really believed in yourself, and you will not only inspire others with a belief in your ability, but you will also come to believe in yourself.

A keen observer can pick out a successful man on the street by the way he carries himself. If he is a leader, every step, every movement indicates it; there is assurance in his bearing, he walks as if he were master of himself, as if he believed in his ability to do things, to bring about results. His self-confident air is an index of the success he has attained.

Men and women who succeed in their undertakings are those who set their faces toward their goal and stoutly affirm and reaffirm their confidence in their ability to reach it. There is everything in keeping one's self up to the success standard and maintaining in all its dignity and integrity one's confidence in his power to accomplish the work undertaken.

On the other hand, it is easy to pick out the failure. There is no decision, no victory in his step, his uncertain gait indicates lack of confidence in himself; his dress, his bearing, everything points toward incompetence. His shiftlessness is pictured in every movement of his body.

There is nothing uncertain, nothing negative, in the makeup of the successful man. He is positive to the backbone. He does not need bolstering up; he can stand alone. It is not so much what he says as what he does not say; his very silence carries power. You feel that there is a large reserve back of everything he says or does.

It is wonderful what a power self-confidence has to marshal all the faculties and unite their strength in one mighty cable. No matter how many talents a man may possess, if he be lacking in self-confidence he can never use them to the best advantage; he cannot unify their action and harmonize their power so as to bring them to bear effectively upon any one point.

Never permit anyone or anything to undermine your self-confidence. Never admit to yourself, even in thought, that there may be a possibility of your failure. This constant affirmation, this persistent dwelling upon the positive, or plus, phase of success, and never admitting the negative, will tend to strengthen, to render impregnable, the great purpose, the one unwavering aim, which brings victory.

As a spring can never rise higher than its source, so one can never attain a greater success than he believes he can.

A cheerful face, a hopeful, confident air, and a determination to make the best possible out of the situation have often tided a man over a crisis in his business, when the least exhibition of moroseness, anxiety or doubt would have precipitated the ruin he was so anxious to avert. Employes are quick to detect doubt, anxiety or fear in their employer. If he is downhearted and discouraged, his mood will communicate itself to everyone who works for him. The customer, in turn, will be affected by the gloomy atmosphere of the store, and will go elsewhere. Thousands of concerns have gone down during panics or periods of business depression simply because the owners did not know how to control themselves or to conceal their doubts and fears in regard to the condition of their affairs. Discouragement is the great destroyer of ambition. It must be crushed and eliminated as if it were a plague.

Regard yourself as superior to the evils which surround you. Learn to dominate your environment, to rise above depressing influences. Look for the bright side of things, not the dark and gloomy side.

ANOTHER CHANCE TO MAKE GOOD.

IN the state of New Jersey Col. Edward A. Stevens, commissioner of public works, is trying an experiment with a convict camp, which hasn't even a fence around it. Thirty prisoners were sent there from the over-crowded Trenton prison, to work on the highways; and the idea is not only to improve the roads but to improve the prisoners and to help solve the prison problem.

The workers have named it the "Don't Worry Club," while it is known officially as State Camp No. 1. The word "convict" and the idea of prisoners are eliminated everywhere. There are no cells, and although there are several guards, they mingle with the men in friendly intercourse. When their day's labor is finished they enjoy baseball, music or any other healthful amusement.

The men are selected on merit from the state prison, and there are hundreds of inmates of Trenton who want ...

...ed to "the transferred to "De... Orange." Opportunity to go ... for good conduct.

In time, it is believed, the ... not only be self-governed, self-supporting, and the me... can be paid for without co... state. The success of this ex... will not only mean a revolut... nology, but be a cause for re... the taxpayer.

Every human being who go... should have a chance to red... self, to try again, and he ... have an opportunity that is ... He ought not to be put in an... ment where everything aro... suggests the crooked, the wick... everything tends to arouse ... in him to develop the evil thin... the love of revenge, bitterne... and to kill the good. He ou... in an environment which we... him to forget the bad, whic... only suggest the good, the ... clean, which would suggest h... ly, not his beastly, propensi... which would hold out hope o... chance—a chance to make g...

The brutal instinct lingerin... has been graphically illustrat... cruel, inhuman treatment of ... and in our barbaric slaughte... man beings, upon whom th... penalty has been pronounced, does not demand such an exhi... horrors. There must be so... human way of treating ou... brothers.

How can we expect a cri... get back the self respect w... has lost, by cruel treatment, starving him, treating him animal instead of like a man, him in an iron cage away fro... light and air?

There is good material, enough, energy, resources en... these people we thus deprive... erty and life, to perform great... to humanity as well as to the... and their families. What rig... we to deprive them at lea... chance to make good? How o... crime we commit against our... ers is far greater than their ... society!

If we wish to reform prison... should try to make them self-... ing, healthy beings. Their ... ment should be as attractive ... normal as possible. Reform... healthful, normal conditions... mind is in no state to improv... form when suffering from mo... pression due to the vicious, ... suggestive environment, where... thing reminds the prisoner of ... or his inferiority, and ove... about him tends to impress u... the fact that he is not a huma... but an outcast.

We have all felt the restful, ... ing, renewing power of b... scenery, of country life. Why ... we deprive a prisoner of them... to health and normality? Natu... great restorative, and criminals ... be kept where they can get t... benefit of the sunlight, air and ... life, in an environment which ... suggest only the good and tru... with possibilities of recoveri... manhood and starting fresh.

"HOMING INSTINCT" IN C...

Existence of It Is Recognize... Scientists Admit That It Puzzles Them.

Noted naturalists of Great ... have recently discovered the e... dinary and surprising faculty ... tain crabs to find their way b... most unbelievable distances t... birthplace and original ... grounds. Sir Isaac Newton o... clared that with all his grand ... eries he was nothing but a chil... ing sea shells from the beach ... great ocean of truth. The stud... animal behavior, such as Pro... Jennings, Mast, Watson and ... since this discovery of a "hom... stinct" in crabs, are more con... than ever of Newton's wisdom.

The scientific accounts of the ... "walk" describes many of them, ... particular a male and a female ... creatures, caught at Yorkshire ... land, and transported to Skegn... Lincolnshire, which crawled ... way back to exactly the plac... had left.

Traps had been set in the ... where they were originally ca... and the shellfish experts awaite... great skepticism the results of ... usual experiment.

All investigations of how an... crabs migrate back to their ho... in the case of pigeons, have pro... far fruitless.

His Limit.

A little boy, after gazing in th... dow of a music store for some... went in and said:

"'Ow much is that planner in ... 'ner?"

After the dealer had recovere... his shock, he answered:

"Six hundred dollars, my boy."

The boy pulled a long fa... said: "Well, give me a mouth ... please."

Whom Kings Envy.

Once the Duchess of Argyle ... to several of the crowned he... Europe and asked whom the... cially envied. The Czar of ... answered: "I sincerely envy ... man who is not loaded down w... cares of a great empire." ... Joseph of Austria wrote: "I e... fate of a man who is not an em... —The Christian Herald.

When a candidate makes to... noise in a campaign he ne... scares votes away.

"Cotton" [illegible] trend of [illegible] worth [illegible] Smith told [illegible] the South [illegible] to take up [illegible] grew by the European war. Senator Smith also told [illegible] that the cotton crop should be cut in half and that wheat and other products would be substituted.

GOLDEN YEAR FOR FARMERS.

Total Value of Crops for Year is $4,352,000,000.

Chicago.—This is the golden year for the American farmer. His leading crops for 1914 were worth $4,352,000,000 Sept. 1. Leading grain men estimated, using the government September crop report as a basis. This is $682,000,000 more than the farmer received last year for the same five crops—wheat, corn, oats, barley and hay—and forecasts the richest returns to the soil tillers in the history of the United States. This year's record-breaking wheat crop alone is valued at $836,000,000, compared to a valuation of $538,000,000 in 1913. This total value is computed at an estimated farm value of 93.2 cents per bushel Sept. 1 for an estimated total of 896,000,000 bushels.

Since Sept. 1 the price of wheat has advanced steadily.

Ordinarily a huge wheat crop means low prices per bushel to the farmers. This year, despite the enormous crop, the European war has boosted wheat prices.

Eventually, grain men point out, this more than $1,000,000 in "farm prosperity" must trickle through until general business conditions reflect the increase in crop values.

Mark Twain's War Prayer.

O Lord, help us to tear the soldiers of the foe to bloody shreds with our shells; help us to cover their smiling fields with the pale forms of their patriot dead; help us to lay waste their humble homes with a hurricane of fire; help us to wring the hearts of their unoffending widows with unavailing grief. Blast their hopes, blight their lives, water their way with their tears.

DEMAND FOR NATIVE TIMBER.

Over 350,000,000 Feet Sold in the Denver District the Past Year.

Denver.—That there has been a marked increase in the demand for national forest timber throughout Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota, during the past year is evidenced by a report given out by the Denver office of the forest service. According to this report, over 350 million feet of timber, with a value of $921,[illegible], was sold on the national forests coming under the jurisdiction of the Denver office. These figures show an increase of over 277 million feet, and a value of $761,404.45 over those of the preceding year ending June 30, 1913.

During the past fiscal year, 1,785 timber sales were made, of which number 1,702 were for amounts less than $100. Included among these small sales, 2,775,000 feet were disposed of by the forest service at the actual cost of making the sales, or at a rate of 75 cents a thousand board feet for saw timber, and 25 cents a cord for fuel wood.

The two largest sales of the year were those in which the government disposed of 153 million feet on the Black Hills forest in South Dakota, and another of 175 million feet on the Bonneville forest in Wyoming.

In addition to the amount of timber sold, the report also shows that more than 23 million feet of timber, valued at $28,144 was given away under free use permits to 6,086 settlers and homesteaders living on and adjacent to the national forests.

Fully Accredited

If you are looking for a real good school for your son or daughter to attend, you will do well to investigate The CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE 201 16th Street, Denver, Colo. Write today for catalog

WOLCOTT SCHOOL

The West's Leading School for Girls. Up-to-date Equipment. Fully Accredited. High Grade. Opens September 15th. Catalogue on request. Address WOLCOTT SCHOOL Department A, Denver, Colorado.

$5.00 $1 pays 30 words for an advertising class for the printer shops of your city. Write N. S. SMITH CO., 3404 16th Street, DENVER

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ACETYLENE (CARBIDE) **LIGHTING PLANTS**

FOR THE FARMER'S HOME. BE COMFORTABLE

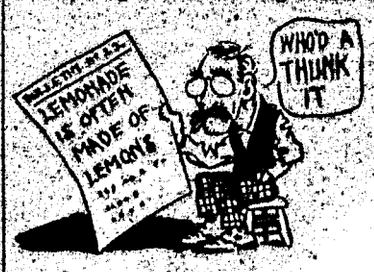
Write for Catalog and Prices

The Mantle-Lamp Of America K. & S. Company DENVER, COLO.

NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON

Do You Know Lemonade Is Made of Lemons Often?

WASHINGTON.—The somber-souled realist who composes press bulletins for the department of health earns his salary if painstaking effort counts for anything at all. Nothing daunts him; he even tackles circus lemonade. Nor does he take a chance on the intelligence of the reading public.



In his latest, known as "Special Pure Food Bulletin, No. 22," or, for short, "Pure Bull No. 22" ("an article put out by the department of health"), he does not call lemonade "lemonade" and let it go at that. He is not that careless. Far from it.

"Lemonade," he explains, "is one of the most familiar household drinks we have. It is made from the juice of lemons diluted with water and sweetened with cane sugar. A similar drink, prepared from oranges, is usually called orangeade. Usually slices of the rind are added to give an additional flavor."

Having propounded these comparatively simple lessons, the author cunningly lures the reader on to carbonated water, ginger ale, birch beer, root beer and sweet cider. The last, "one of the most agreeable of the non-alcoholic (mark that nice distinction) beverages, is the filtered juice of sound, ripe apples. If sterilized in bottles and kept tightly closed it may be kept for a long time."

With sweet cider he stops. Right on the threshold of a masterpiece, he hears the call of duty. The natural desire to expound and elucidate the mysteries of Bock, Pilsener, Muenchner, May wine, applejack, forty-rod and squirrel is throttled at birth.

Sternly keeping to words of one syllable, he points out that there is no coal tar in lemonade; nor is there coal tar in birch beer; nor in root beer; nor, in fact, in any of these favorite household beverages in their pure state.

And this methodically bibulous pessimist has done more. He has tested 94 samples of lemon soda, 31 of ginger ale, 40 of sarsaparilla, and so on down the line, and now passes on in simple language the knowledge thus imbibed.

Out of the 94 lemon sodas 58 contained saccharine and some apple cider contained benzoate of soda. In nearly everything he found an ingredient that does not belong in "favorite household beverages." Not one dealer admitted the presence of saccharine; not one acknowledged benzoate of soda.

So, therefore, being soundly grounded in fact, he hastened to the typewriter and wrote his adventures that all might halt in time and beware of misrepresented drink.

Dramatic Exceptions to a Most Excellent Rule

A PREOCCUPIED woman strolled across the asphalt as if for the sole purpose of being run down. An automobile that looked capable of performing the job—a tremendously imposing machine, with a thrown back top of tan leather and body of anarchist red—gave a warning toot.

The woman ignored it. Came another toot. The woman kept up her slow strolling, as if the avenue were one of those things you call a flowery mead. After he had sounded a third warning, the chauffeur, who had already slackened speed, curved around the woman and whizzed on. And for that one time, anyhow, the situation was saved.

Two men on a curb took in the incident, and when it was over the one who was smoking a cigar said to the one with a cigarette:

"The majority of automobilists are as careful as that man, but it is the occasional reckless idiot who races down everything in his way, who gets into the papers and ruins the reputation of the others. You never see a careful chauffeur in print."

"Idiots have their uses"—the cigarette man said it with the cheerful philosophy of one who takes life easy. "They figure up as the dramatic exceptions to the monotonously excellent rule. Good people seldom make interesting copy. It is the exception you must look to for headlines."

And as they talked, the preoccupied woman touched the bricks just as a blue-black machine had slowed up to save the general disagreeableness of mowing her down.

Most Effective Shot in Her Ammunition Chest

REPRESENTATIVE W. C. HOUSTON of Tennessee is a typical southerner in appearance, and by birth a genuine son of the American revolution. His great-grandfather was an Irish lad, who landed on the shores of North Carolina a few years before the revolution with little except a stout heart and his rich brogue.

A great hand at jumping, a fine runner and a good fighter, he soon found a place in the ranks of the American army and fought with distinction. In a skirmish a bullet from a redcoat's rifle pierced his knee, and for this wound he received as a bounty from congress a large tract of land. On this land his descendants are still living, and on it the member first saw the light of day. Mr. Houston tells a story on his predecessor, the Hon. George P. Jones, who was known in his day as "the watchdog" of the treasury.

Jones was a merchant, and one day an irate old lady dismounted in front of his store, gathered up her voluminous black calico riding skirt, took her eggs under her arm and sailed into the store—and into Jones, too. The names she called him would have made a Missouri mule blush. Backing out flushed with victory, she was about to mount when she remembered that she had not fired the most effective shot in her ammunition chest, so, opening the door, she shouted: "And I want to tell you, George P. Jones, that you have got the worst shape any man ever had."

Got Tired of Having Old Bluff Worked on Him

REPRESENTATIVE BEN JOHNSON of Kentucky is a man of philanthropic impulses and when he used to practice law he was constantly being imposed upon by people who took up his time without giving him much reward.

The old chap used to come in about twice a week to have legal chores performed and Johnson never charged him anything. But the old man never failed to make a bluff of putting his hand in his pocket and inquiring: "Well, how much do I owe you, Ben?"—knowing well enough that Johnson would say: "Oh, that's all right."

Now Johnson didn't mind doing all this work for nothing, but he got tired of having the old chap work that bluff on him. One morning the old fellow reached into his pocket and asked how much he owed for legal services just as a charity worker entered the office.

"Oh, I guess $15 will be about right," was the startling reply.

The client was game and paid it, whereupon Ben tossed it over to the charity worker, saying to his client:

"If you ever pull that bluff on me again I'll charge you more'n that."

DESSERTS IN HOT WEATHER

Substitute and Fancy Dishes That May Be Offered to the Guests of the Hostess.

Crystalized ginger cut in fancy shapes may be used in decorating creams and ices served in high stemmed glasses. Cut the ginger in small diamond shapes to represent leaves with a piece of candied cherry for the flower. A good summer dessert consists of a sherbet glass filled with lemon ice or vanilla cream, with a little well in the center filled with chopped preserved ginger and brandied figs. Over this is a spoonful of stiffy whipped cream which entirely conceals the filling. This arrangement is equally good with Bavarian cream or any of the various forms of custard desserts.

A delicious combination of flavors is obtained by cooking together equal quantities of crystalized ginger and figs, both cut in small pieces. Add twice the quantity of water and let the mixture simmer until it is reduced to a soft pulp. A little sugar may be added if desired. This makes a delicious sauce to serve with ice cream or custard. When serving the dessert in individual cases spread the top with this fig and ginger mixture and decorate with whipped cream.

The flavor of ginger is particularly good in combination with marshmallows. A novel sweet for the dinner table is made by cutting marshmallows in halves crosswise and inserting in the center of each cut a wedge shaped piece of crystalized ginger. Place in circles on flat bonbon plate. Small cakes covered with white icing can be decorated in similar style.

A refreshing ginger ale punch is a little out of the ordinary, as it calls for a bunch of bruised mint and the juice of five lemons and two oranges to three pints of ginger ale. Sweeten lemon and orange and use some mint leaves dusted with powdered ginger as a garnish.

REMEMBER IN THE LAUNDRY

Points That May Seem of Small Importance Will Surely Shorten Time and Labor.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with white clothes will greatly aid in the whitening process. A tablespoonful of borax put in the last water in which clothes are rinsed will also whiten them surprisingly. Pound the borax so that it will dissolve easily.

This is especially good to remove the yellow which time gives to white garments that have been laid aside for two or three years.

When colored muslin has become faded and it is desired to bleach it white, chloride of lime put in the boiling water in the proportion of one tablespoonful of lime to one quart of water will effect the result.

Badly stained handkerchiefs can be made as white as new if placed in a vessel and covered with ammonia and peroxide of hydrogen mixed with twice the bulk of water.

Let the handkerchiefs soak, and then wash them in the usual manner. Often the gloves in tinted shades discolor handkerchiefs, and the process is one of the best for cleaning them.

Soft Soap.

Use three-quarters pound of potash for every pound of grease. Soak the potash in cold water overnight, and next day boil it until the potash dissolves, then while still boiling hot pour it over the grease, which has been placed in the receptacles in which you intend to keep the soap. Every day pour on more boiling water, according to the quantity of soap being made, and stir thoroughly. Twenty-five pounds of grease will make about one barrel of soap. Pour on a kettle of hot water each day until it comes to the right consistency.

Maitre d'Hotel Butter.

Maitre d'hotel butter is an appetizing addition to broiled fish, to beefsteak and to many sorts of vegetables. It can be made and kept on hand in a covered jar for a week and then spread over the hot meat or vegetables or fish when it is wanted.

To make it cream two tablespoonfuls of butter—or more in proportion—and add a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a saltspoonful of pepper and then, drop by drop, a tablespoonful of lemon juice. The heat of the food with which this butter is used melts it sufficiently.

Meat Loaf.

Have the butcher grind together the following: One and one-half pounds fresh pork, then add 10 crackers, four eggs, one onion, one teaspoonful nutmeg, one teaspoonful salt, one cupful hot water; mix well; shape into a loaf, put into roaster and cover; bake in moderate oven about 45 minutes.

Lemon Shortcake.

Make the pastry part the same as for any shortcake, and shred between the layers a paste composed of the grated rind and juice of a large lemon mixed with a cupful of sugar and one cupful of sweetened cream, flavored with lemon.

Macaroni Dressed Sweet.

Boil two ounces in a pint of milk with a bit of lemon peel and a good bit of cinnamon, until the pipes are swelled to their utmost size without breaking. Lay them on a custard dish and pour a custard over them hot. Serve cold.

5 Women Avoid Operations

For years we have been stating in the newspapers of the country that a great many women have escaped serious operations by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it is true.

We are permitted to publish in this announcement extracts from the letters of five women. All have been recently received unsolicited. Could any evidence be more convincing?

1. HODGDON, ME.—"I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached and I was so nervous I could not sleep, and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation, but I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman."—Mrs. HAYWARD SOWERS, Hodgdon, Me.

2. CHARLOTTE, N. C.—"I was in bad health for two years, with pains in both sides and was very nervous. I had a growth which the doctor said was a tumor, and I never would get well unless I had an operation. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I gladly say that I am now enjoying fine health."—Mrs. ROSA SIMS, 10 Winona St., Charlotte, N. C.

3. HANOVER, PA.—"The doctor advised a severe operation, but my husband got me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I experienced great relief in a short time. Now I feel like a new person and can do a hard day's work and not mind it."—Mrs. ANA WILT, 106 Stock St., Hanover, Pa.

4. DECATUR, ILL.—"I was sick in bed and three of the best physicians said I would have to be taken to the hospital for an operation as I had something growing in my left side. I refused to submit to the operation and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and it worked a miracle in my case, and I tell other women what it has done for me."—Mrs. LAURA A. GRISWOLD, 2800 Blk. East William Street, Decatur, Ill.

5. CLEVELAND, OHIO.—"I was very irregular and for several years my side pained me so that I expected to have to undergo an operation. Doctors said they knew of nothing that would help me. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I became regular and free from pain. I am thankful for such a good medicine and will always give it the highest praise."—Mrs. C. H. GRIFFITH, 7605 Madison Av., Cleveland, O.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

The nude truth sometimes needs an immunity bath.

Makes the laundress happy—that's Red Cross Ball Blue. Makes beautiful, clear white clothes. All good grocers. Adv.

What married man isn't fond of his wife's husband?

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. No Smarting—just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

It takes a strong-minded woman to hold her tongue.

SKIN TROUBLE ON LIMBS

Moclips, Wash.—"My trouble first started on my arms and soon it extended to my body and legs. The first I noticed of it was red spots, itching spots some larger than a pin head. My clothing irritated them and I scratched. My sleep was disturbed by the clothes scratching. It had bothered me for about ten days and I began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I only purchased one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and they effected a cure." (Signed) Sid Strawn, May 19, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv

No real hustler is satisfied with the things that come to those who wait.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 33-1914.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

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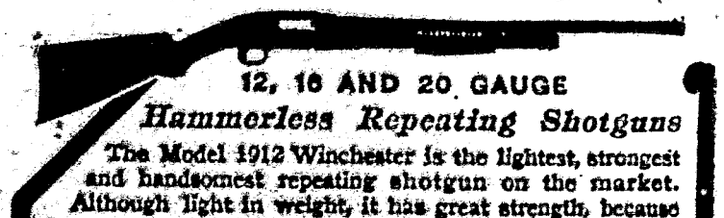

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FORT STANTON

Mrs. F. C. Smith departed last Saturday evening for Chicago and other eastern points visiting relatives and friends. She will be away until December.

Dr. B. F. Currie left last Tuesday for a month's vacation to his home at Houston, Texas.

Mrs. French Simpson, of New Orleans, after spending the summer as the guest at No. 1, left Saturday morning for El Paso, later going either to Los Angeles or Washington.

J. B. Rudolph left last Tuesday for his home at Birmingham, where he will spend the winter.

Drs. B. F. Currie and F. S. Littlejohn, with Messrs. James Hanna and R. O. Furgerson spent Sunday at Eagle Creek and report a most enjoyable trip.

Dr. F. C. Smith spent Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday deer hunting up and around the Indian Agency, leaving Dr. J. S. Ruoff in charge of the Post.

Mrs Captain M. F. Jones, of Capitan, visited with her husband in License Row last Sunday afternoon.

Capt. Vanzant is kept quite busy these days, taking out the various auto parties.

The regular non-sectarian services will be held in library hall next Sunday evening, October 18th, at 7:30 p. m. Everybody cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Alva Sitton returned last week from El Paso The Chief is doing splendidly after the severe operation he underwent at Hotel Dieu a few weeks ago. Although quite weak he is gaining strength slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Leach, with their friend, Miss Kers, of Cleveland, visited the Indian Agency Sunday afternoon. They were accompanied by Messrs Nicholes and Johnston of No. 4 The trip was made in the Vanzant car.

Mr. McGuire, the first pharmacist at Fort Stanton, is now superintendent of the T. S. P. H. S Hospital at Cleveland. He writes that he is anticipating paying us a visit in the near future

Peter Duffy, the worthy president of the Officer's Club at No. 4, received two canary birds from Denver last week, which with his mocking birds will furnish entertainment for the boys this winter.

White Oaks

Messrs. Knot, Anderson and Cooper left Saturday evening for El Paso after several days spent here on business connected with the enlarging of the power plant.

Captain John Lee, who has been quite seriously ill for the two weeks, is slowly improving.

Misses Mildred and Robbie Taylor, who are attending school in Carrizozo, spent Sunday here with their parents.

Clay Van Schoyck was here from Carrizozo Saturday, summoning jurors.

White Oaks is suffering from a lack of houses suitable for renting purposes. Every available house in town is now in use.

Messrs. Slaughter, Peak and Harvey, of El Paso, and Messrs. Laud, Lee and Van Schoyck, of this place, returned Monday evening from a hunting trip in the Oscura mountains. The game was missing.

Mrs. F. L. Elliott was up from Carrizozo a short time Sunday.

E. L. Queen and W. F. Jones returned Saturday evening from Carrizozo, where they had been on the grand jury.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Reasoner moved their household goods up from Carrizozo Monday and will make this their future home.

H. B. Dawson spent Saturday night and Sunday in town the guest of friends.

Dr. Paden was called Sunday on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Lula Williams. She is reported better at this writing.

School Notes.

Meek district is installing the new furniture recently purchased.

Hondo had to buy more furniture to accommodate the large attendance.

Oscuro has received the new students tables and chairs with which the room for the higher grades has been furnished.

Carrizozo had to send a rush order for aditional desks for the High School Department.

Rabenton School has sent in for the Albuquerque meeting, a large exhibit of manual training work.

San Patricio school of district No. 2, has opened with Miss Jessie Fornham in charge.

Mrs. A. A. Spring is teaching the Arabela school.

Glencoe is having school with Miss Theo Richardson as teacher.

The progressive teachers of the county are planning to attend the New Mexico Educational Association in Albuquerque, Nov. 23-25.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
Sept. 30, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, by virtue of Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1905, and June 20, 1910, and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands:

List No. 2293. Serial No. 029142
NE1-4, NW1-4, SW1-4, N1-2, SE1-4, SW1-4 SE1-4 Sec. 22; S1-2 Sec. 23; N1-2 Sec. 25; T. 13; N1-2 Sec 31 All of Sec. 3; NW1-4 Sec 11; N1-2 Sec. 10 T. 8 S. R 16 E; S1-2 Sec. 34 S1-2 Sec. 4; N1-2 Sec 6; S1-2 N1-2, N1-2 S1-2 Sec. 10; N1-2 N1-2, SW1-4 NW1-4 Sec 14; N1-2 NW1-4 Sec. 15; Lot 4 Sec. 19; NE1-4 NE1-4 Sec 29 T 8 S R 14 E. NW1-4 NW1-4 Sec. 11; S1-2 N1-2; N1-2 S1-2 Sec 18; T 8 S R 15 E, N M. Mer 4,093.07 acres

List No 2290 Serial No. 029144
SE1-4 NW1-4, Sec. 10 T 9 S R 14 E. N. M. Mer 40 acres.

List No. 2294. Serial No. 029172
S1-2 NE1-4, NW1-4, S1-2 SE1-4 Sec. 33; SW1-4 NE1-4, NW1-4 SE1-4 Sec. 35 T. 7 S. Range 11 E., N M Mer 400 acres.

List No 2295 Serial No. 029174
NW1-4 NE1-4 Sec. 21 T 1 N R. 19 E, N M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No 2296 Serial No. 029183
N1-2 NE1-4, NE1-4 NW1-4 Sec 20; W1-2 NE1-4 S1-2 NW1-4, SE1-4 SW1-4 Sec 21 T. 7 S. R. 14 E., N. M. Mer. 520 acres.

List No 2313 Serial No. 029184
Lot 1; NE1-4 NW1-4 Sec 19 T. 10 S R. 10 E. N M Mer. 40.03 acres.

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

EMMETT PATTON,
Register.
10-10-14

FOUND:—Gentleman's coat between town and Coyote Springs, owner can get same by calling at Dr. R. C. Burton, one mile south of town and paying for this add.

Phone 65 for Ice.

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Wm. H. Pope ..... Federal Judge
Summers Burkhart ..... Federal Dist. Atty
A. H. Hudspeth ..... U. S. Marshal
Lucius Dills ..... Surveyor-General
Emmett Patton, Roswell ..... Reg. Land Office
W. G. Cowan, Roswell ..... Rec. Land Office

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H. B. Hamilton ..... Attorney

COUNTY.

Melvin Franks, Chairman ..... Commissioner
W. M. Ferguson, Member ..... Commissioner
E. A. Duran, Member ..... Commissioner
Doroteo Lucero ..... Probate Judge
A. H. Harvey ..... County Clerk
John Cole ..... Sheriff
Henry M. Corn ..... Assessor
T. W. Watson ..... Treasurer
Mrs. W. L. Gumm ..... School Superintendent
Frank E. Theurer ..... Surveyor

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M.
Sept. 5, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, by virtue of Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1905, and June 20, 1910, and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described land:

List No. 2292 Serial No. 029143.
SW1-4 SW1-4 Sec. 22 T. 9 S. R. 19 E., N. M. Mer. 40 acres.

List No. 2293 Serial No. 029145
N1-2 NE1-4, SE1-4 NE1-4 Sec. 24 T. 9 S. R. 19 E., N. M. Mer. 120 acres.

List No. 2299 Serial No. 029144
S1-2 SW1-4 Sec. 11; N1-2 NE1-4, SW1-4 NE1-4 Sec. 21 T. 7 S. R. 14 E., N. M. Mer. 280 acres.

List No. 2300 Serial No. 029145
SE1-4 NE1-4 Sec. 11; NW1-4 NW1-4 Sec. 12 T. 7 S. R. 14 E.; S1-2 SW1-4, SE1-4, Sec. 9 T. 7 S. R. 15 E., N. M. Mer. 320 acres.

List No. 2307 Serial No. 029146
NE1-4 Sec. 21 T. 7 S. R. 15 E., N. M. Mer. 160 acres.

List No. 2308 Serial No. 029147
N1-2 NW. 4 Sec. 33; T. 6 S.; Lots 1 & 2 Sec. 4 T. 7 S. R. 14 E., N. M Mer. 160.09 acres.

List No. 2309 Serial No. 029148
Lots 3, 4, S1-2 NE1-4, S1-2 NW1-4, N1-2 SW1-4, SE1-4 Sec. 1; Lot 1 Sec. 6, T. 7 S. R. 14 E., N. M Mer. 320.63 acres.

List No. 2300 Serial No. 029149
Lots 2, 3, 4, S1-2 NE1-4, S1-2 NW1-4, N1-2 SW1-4; SW1-4 SW1-4, SE1-4 Sec. 3, T. 7 S. R. 14 E., N. M. Mer. 320.05 acres.

List No. 2301 Serial No. 029150
N1-2 NE1-4, S1-2 NW1-4, SW1-4 NW1-4, S1-2 SW1-4 Sec. 9; NE1-4, NE1-4 NW1-4 Sec 15 T. 7 S. R. 14 E., N. M Mer. 440 acres

List No. 2302 Serial No. 029151
SW1-4 SW1-4, N1-2 SE1-4, SE1-4 SE1-4 Sec. 13; S1-2 NE1-4, S1-2 NW1-4, N1-2 SW1-4, N1-2 SE1-4 Sec 15 T 7 S. R. 14 E., N. M. Mer 420 acres.

List No. 2303 Serial No. 029152
N1-2, SW1-4 Sec 4 T 7 S. R. 15 E., N. M. Mer. 480.00 acres.

List No. 2304 Serial No. 029153
SE1-4 Sec. 4; N1-2 Sec 5 T. 7 S. R. 15 E., N. M. Mer. 480.01 acres

List No 2305 Serial No. 029154
S1-2 Sec 5; N1-2 Sec 7 T. 7 S R 15 E., N. M Mer. 480.40 acres.

List No 2306 Serial No. 029155
S1-2 Sec. 7; N1-2 NE1-4, NW1-4 Sec. 8 T 7 S. R 15 E., N. M. Mer 480.80 acres.

List No. 2307 Serial No. 029156
W1-2 SW1-4 Sec 8; NE1-4, N1-2 NW1-4 Sec. 6 T. 7 S. R 15 E., N. M Mer. 320 acres.

Protests or contests 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

EMMETT PATTON,
Register
9-25-14

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Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

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We are agents for Hart, Schaffner & Marx, and the Fidelity Clothing.

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A big line of wool shirts, sweaters and underwear.

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