

President Wilson Reads Message to Congress

President Wilson read his annual message Tuesday of this week to the assembled congressmen and senators. It was not only an able message, its diction and phraseology attractive and its strength unquestionable, but it met every phase of disturbed conditions that are vexing this country, though neutral, because of the belligerency of our Mexican neighbors and the still greater menace as a result of the great European conflict, in a firm, but temperate manner, and almost every paragraph abounded with suggestive action that congress would do well to heed.

Among the striking subjects dealt with were:
A plea for American unity of spirit and a partnership in affairs, which would give all a clear perception of duty to this government, irrespective of foreign conditions.

Our concern in the prosperity of South American states; a reiteration of the Monroe Doctrine, as applied to those states and our determination to continue to enforce that doctrine.

The right of Mexico to a government of her own choosing and proof that we have no desire to take advantage of her distress. So that in so acting the United States has shown the states of

Has Leg Broken

The little four-year-old boy of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McLean had a leg broken last Saturday, while at play. Dr. Lucas was called and immediately set the injured member. Later this week the limb was placed in a plaster cast and weights arranged to hold the member in position, and the little fellow is now resting quite easy.

South America that no fears should exist as to encroachments from our government, which has been productive of a genuine feeling of friendship as has repeatedly been evidenced by our neighbors to the south.

Preparedness was, however, the keynote to the message, and we regret that lack of space does not permit a reproduction of this part of the message. This feature of the message was given a heartier reception by all members, irrespective of party, than, perhaps, any other portion of the portentous document, and indicates very clearly that this congress favors some radical departure in plans for the public defense. The initial paragraph of the document showed the keen insight the president had of changed conditions and the necessity for prompt and vigorous means of defense. The paragraph reads: "Since I last had the privilege of addressing you on the state of

Methodist Church

Rev. E. D. Lewis, Pastor.

"How to Find God" will be the subject of the morning sermon Sunday. It will be the third of the series on the "Idea of God." Come and study with us this important subject, at night the topic will be "The Power of a Handshake." Sunday school at 9:45. Junior church at 2 and 3. League at 6:30. Come.

WHITE OAKS

I will preach at White Oaks Sunday at 3 o'clock. Everybody invited and urged to come.

The Union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

A larger army and a better navy are, therefore, recommended and urged by the president.

The growing commercial interests of America demand, in the view of the president, some provision for a merchant marine, and similar recommendations, with modifications are made to

Five Nations Agree

London, Dec. 5 (7 p. m.)—The text of the declaration signed last week by the British foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, and the French, Italian, Japanese and Russian ambassadors at London, engaging each of the five nations not to conclude a separate peace, is as follows:

"The Italian government having decided to accede to the declaration between the British, French and Russian governments, signed in London, September 5, 1914, which declaration was acceded to by the Japanese government on October 19, 1915, the undersigned duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, hereby declare as follows:

"The British, French, Italian, Japanese and Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war.

"The five governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without previous agreement of each of the other allies."

Congress that were presented to the last session.

To meet these additional expenditures, the president suggests a tax on gasoline, a tax on automobiles, a stamp tax on bank checks, a tax on pig iron, iron and steel, etc., and possibly the retention of present stamp duties and the sugar tax. These suggestions for raising revenue as against the selling of bonds are preferable, according to the president.

The president didn't mince words when he referred to disturbers in this country, who are misled by sentiments of allegiance to other countries. This striking paragraph reads:

"I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practice disloyalty. No laws, I suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us."

Mr. and Mrs. Ike N. Wingfield were here from their Kido's home the early part of the week.

W. M. Ferguson was in the burg from the Mesa Monday. He reports a slight fall of snow in his section.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wightman and Attorney Shannon were down a short time Monday from White Oaks.

Girls Win, Boys Lose, Basket Ball Games

The boys' and girls' basket ball teams left last Friday afternoon for Tularosa and Alamogordo to have it out with these two teams south of us. The girls did not stop at Tularosa, as no game was scheduled for them with the Tularosans, but went on to Alamogordo, where a very pleasant evening's entertainment was provided for them.

The boys' team stopped off at Tularosa Friday afternoon, where they played the Tularosa boy team and were played with by the said Tularosa team. Our boys, however, made a score of 4 out of a total of about 75, for which they are inordinately proud. Our boys modestly confess that they carried their playing clothes along and also add that their skill, knowledge and celerity combined made it possible for them to run up the magnificent score of 4.

Flushed with their near-victory, they proceeded to Alamogordo to show what they could do, and, truly, it is said, the boys in the Cottonwood city actually trembled in their boots, or pajamas. Again our boys showed their dexterity, scoring 16 times while the Alamos only made 47. Thus wound up the season for the boys' team—a season which has been unanimous—they having lost every game.

The girl team next pitted their skill against that of a like team of the Alamos. It was a hard fought battle throughout and our girls maintained their record, the game at its close standing Carrizozo 16 Alamogordo 7. Thus the girls, as well as the boys, have a clean record for the season, having won every game in which they have played. This squares with the eternal fitness of things, and shows that the Carrizozo High school believes in equal and exact justice to all—50-50—the boys making a clean 0 and the girls making a clear 100.

School Notes

The basket ball games at Tularosa and Alamogordo were not entirely victorious for Carrizozo, but the boys did well considering the odds against them, and the girls won out, as usual, the score being 16 to 7. Tularosa has no girls' basket ball team, so the girls' team went directly to Alamogordo Friday afternoon. The citizens of Alamogordo furnished autos for a joy ride about the countryside Saturday forenoon, and much hospitality was shown the teams on all sides.

The enrollment in the schools of Carrizozo for the past school month was 324 with an average daily attendance of 309 plus. Every room is being used to take care of the work and many are over-crowded to accommodate the unusual number. It may be illegal to levy taxes in District No. 7 to build a high school building, and it may be legal. The fact remains that the present quarters must be enlarged or the efficiency of the school will be impaired. We are trusting to the progressive spirit of Carrizozo citizens to take care of all educational means, either by the payment of taxes, or of personal support. There is too much red-blooded pride in the progress which has so far been made to admit of any fears as to the way in which the educational problems of this locality will be dealt with in the future.

Perry Humphrey was over from his home in the Little Creek country Saturday.

Opportunities Great For Youth of New Mexico

Opportunity, as it exists for ambitious young men of the United States, in the Latin-American republics, was vividly sketched by Roscoe R. Hill, professor of history in the University of New Mexico, and director of the school of Latin-American training, in opening his special Latin-American courses of study, which will get into full swing at the university with the opening of the second semester on January 4th. Mr. Hill said in part:

"The Latin-American republics lying to the south of the Rio Grande are twenty lands of opportunity. Stretching over an extent of some 8,275,000 square miles and with a population of about 80,000,000, they present fields for every endeavor. These nations possess every variety of climate from tropical to frigid, and have topographical features which include mountain and valley, plain and plateau, swamp and desert."

"The wealth of Latin-America is in its natural resources. A variety of agricultural, forestal and mineral products are found in the various countries and the raising of live stocks is a principal industry.

"Labor and capital are the two essential factors in the development of the natural resources of new countries. Because Latin-America, in large measure, has been cut off the line of the advance of both labor and capital, its progress has been slow. To the extent in which foreign capital has been invested and foreign labor has been secured, important advancement in material development has been made. Much, however, remains to be done along these lines and many opportunities for both labor and capital are found in every land. The importance of this condition to the United States lies in the possibility of investing large amounts of American capital in the exploitation of the undeveloped resources, and in the employment of an increasing number of young, ambitious Americans in the various projects.

"The industrial and commercial needs of Latin-America are producing an increasing demand for properly trained young men for service in many lines of activity. Consuls, managers of engineering projects, commercial salesmen, bank employees, and many others are required to attend to the growing industrial and commercial interests in which American capital is engaged. For this service adequate preparation is an absolute essential. A knowledge of the language, the people and their history, the geography and resources, and the economic and social conditions of the countries cannot be dispensed with. In addition, diplomacy and international law, general economics, sociology and business training add materially to efficiency.

"The University of New Mexico is the latest addition to the list of schools offering regular courses on Latin-America. Its location in the great southwest, once under the dominion of Spain, possessing so much of historic association with things Spanish, and the fact that here the Spanish and Anglo-Saxon-Americans are found in contact, make it an ideal place to offer courses which will afford the fullest possible preparation for young men and women who desire to take advantage of the openings to be found in the twenty lands of opportunity south of the Rio Grande."

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Stocks Are Now Complete—
Filled With Beautiful Things For
Holiday Gifts

We can help you in making your selections, because we are helping our business by pleasing you

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 - Silk and Wool Sweaters
 - Hand Bags and Purses
 - Linen Towels
 - Mexican Drawn Work
- BUY NOW

COME IN AND LOOK AROUND

ANY PURCHASES MADE NOW WILL BE DELIVERED ANY TIME BEFORE XMAS

Carrizozo Trading Co.
QUALITY FIRST THEN PRICE

WASHINGTON CITY SIDE LIGHTS

Farmer's Wife Asked Uncle Sam for Only \$1,000

WASHINGTON.—Confiding one's needs to Uncle Sam has been a popular pastime with many citizens, and the benevolent old gentleman has had many requests for aid, ranging from weird to pathetic. It remained, however, for an Oklahoma farmer's wife to put over the last word of trust in national benevolence.

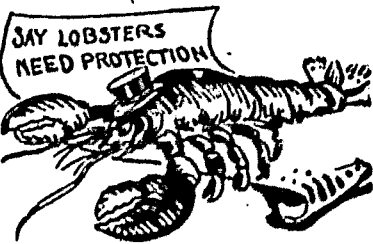


Not long ago newspapers and press associations spread to the world word that the treasury department had received a \$10,000 contribution to the "conscience" fund, the largest on record. A few days later Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo received a letter from the Oklahoma farmer's wife asking that she be given \$1,000 of this fund. She explained that with this she could purchase two cows, a much-needed set of false teeth, and one automobile. She confided that she needed the money a great deal more than Uncle Sam does and expressed the earnest conviction that it could not be put to better use than where it is needed on the farm. Therefore she asked that the thousand be sent by return mail.

Secretary McAdoo had received several letters suggesting useful purposes to which the conscience fund might be applied, but none so confidingly trustful as this one.

Government May Move to Conserve the Lobster

ALARMED at the decrease in the source of supply of lobsters that has followed increasing demand for this sea food, and the consequent careless methods of fishermen bent only on easy exploitation, leaders among those engaged in the lobster industry in the United States have recently informed the bureau of fisheries of the commerce department that one of the chief hopes of the industry's future lies in the bureau's hands. These representatives of the lobster industry have at the same time begun a campaign for adequate appropriations by congress to enable the bureau to carry on special work toward lobster conservation.



Because oysters have been so well known as a sea food, there has already been placed on the statute books of the nation and the states legislation that provides a great protection to the industry, but there has been little legislation of this character to protect lobsters. If the lobster men have their way the two industries will be placed on much the same legislative footing.

Some of the principal steps that need to be taken for the protection of the lobster industry, in the opinion of its leaders, are the granting of greater appropriations by congress to the bureau of fisheries and the provision for state regulation of methods of capture and possession and federal regulation of interstate shipments. In order that the industry may be built up on a proper basis, the lobster men say, there should be regulation of fishing practices to bring about greater annual natural production of lobster eggs, the rearing of an increased number of young from the eggs and protection of adults above and below market size. Suitable places should be set aside, it is also suggested, for breeding purposes, and the fishing in such areas should be strictly regulated. The spokesmen for lobster protection also advocate the licensing of all lobster fishermen, the enforcement of specific rules for measuring the crustaceans and the enactment of legislation prescribing sanitary methods of handling and shipping lobster meat. Unless steps toward lobster conservation are taken quickly, dealers in this sea food say, the industry will be irreparably injured.

Great Guns Will Protect the Nation's Capital

THIS country's most modern fortifications, with 16-inch, 45-caliber guns sweeping the entrance waters of Chesapeake bay, are to be erected at Cape Henry, Virginia, to protect Washington, Baltimore, and contiguous territory from possible attack by a hostile fleet.



The initial appropriation for the Cape Henry fortifications will be considered at the forthcoming session of congress. The expected allowance at this session is \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, indications being that eventually nearly \$8,000,000 will be spent at Cape Henry. Experts of the war department are now at work on plans for the fortifications, these plans consisting of a revision of schemes suggested several years ago, and the ultimate limit of cost will depend upon nature of the revision.

The government already has acquired title to the necessary land at Cape Henry at a cost of \$181,000.

The fortifying of Cape Henry, which carries with it protection against the invasion of Washington in the event of war, has been under consideration for a number of years. In 1906 the so-called Taft board of army experts recommended an outlay of \$6,102,871 for the fortifications.

Two years ago the subcommittee on fortifications of the house appropriations committee authorized the purchase of the fortifications site at Cape Henry. This appropriation was favored by Congressman Swager Sherley of Kentucky, chairman of the subcommittee.

"No army of Europe has gone up against such fortifications as will be found there," says Mr. Sherley. "The Cape Henry fortifications will be the final word in coast defense. They will constitute an adequate defense of the Chesapeake bay and the national capital, and I am not afraid they will overcome by any fleet."

Presidents No Longer Use Lincoln's Summer House

ONE of the most interesting buildings in the Soldiers' Home grounds in Washington is the picturesque cottage adjoining the main building that is known to visitors as the Anderson house, often mentioned as suitable for a summer White House. In former years it served as a summer White House and Presidents Lincoln, Buchanan, Arthur and Hayes passed the heated days of their terms at the quiet retreat.



In fact, the custom of the country's rulers to have a special home for the summer months at a mountain or seaside resort is a comparatively new one. At the time when the Anderson house was used for this purpose the various methods of alleviating the heat of the capital's season were not as perfect as they are now. The management of the Soldiers' home, which is an institution of the regular army, thought it fitting for the president, by reason of his office as commander in chief of the army, to accept the hospitality of this delightful place, and it was in many instances accepted and appreciated.

The building is particularly associated with Lincoln, for it was under his protecting hands that he spent the trying days of his administration and worked with endless patience for the preservation of the Union. In the corner room with the big gray table he prepared his famous proclamation of emancipation.

The Anderson cottage was known as the president's cottage and the mansion house until 1854, when it was given its present title in honor of Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson, who, during his life, worked religiously in behalf of the home's establishment.

STYLES ARE VARIED

REALLY NOTHING DEFINITE HAS BEEN ARRIVED AT.

Skirt of Last Autumn, However, May Be Said to Be Definitely Shelved—Cultrass Bodice Will Be a Boon for Many.

There is no settlement of the fashion question yet. Happily, the various styles which were brought over for our selection are swinging from one silhouette to another like a pendulum. There is reason to be happy about it, because it spells a certain degree of safety for the woman who knows what she wants and can find it in the heterogeneous assortment that is offered.

Some of the best American designers are insisting on the moderately narrow skirt, but the skirt of last autumn is definitely done for and must be shelved. The wide tulle over the skimpy underskirt belongs to a day that is done. The coats of last autumn are not as hopeless as the skirts and bodices, but possibly it is easier to get a new suit than alter an old skirt.

However, no one can lay a finger on any one fashion and say it is the ruling one. There seems still to be uncertainty as regards the best fashion to choose for an established winter style.

The cultrass bodice is one of the revived fashions that women greet with approval. It saves on the need of worry about the waist line. No matter what the new corsets are unable to do to flesh that has hardened into stubbornness, the medieval bodice, made of any cloth, hides a thick line and leaves the onlooker ignorant of the size of the waist beneath.

The metal cloth is preferred by Jenny for those bodices and she uses them over voluminous skirts of tulle or lace. Sometimes the lace is of metal over a taffeta foundation, and the bodice is of heavily brocaded satin or velvet. Blue predominates as a color. Black is rarely used in this kind of a frock, although Premet has sent over a model with a white tulle skirt embroidered in rhinestones that has a bodice of black plush. This has straight lines at the side and the medieval décolletage, but it does not



Dancing Skirt, With Bodice of Black Plush and Tulle Skirt Embroidered in Beads and Brilliants.

extend as low on the hips as most of these bodices do.

The epidemic of coachman's collars which came into fashion with the high crown postillion hat have been so commonly worn that a large number of women have insisted that furriers and dressmakers should invent

PETTICOAT MUST BE FLUFFY

But Flare Must Always Be So Arranged That It Falls From the Knees.

Petticoat widths are from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 yards. Plain and accordion-plated flounces are run with cording to remove any falling closely around the ankles or above, as few petticoats come to the ankles. If a petticoat matches the suit, it is likely to be of African brown, taupe, Russian green, black, wine, navy or purple. Plaid petticoats are darker than usual, but of rich combinations. The flare all comes from the knees down.

Chiffon and Georgette crepe petticoats are made of every shade known in dresses, from white to black. They are usually of white, flesh, black, navy, taupe, African brown, dark green or purple. A cotton petticoat should always be worn under one of chiffon, of the same color, but not as wide.

Princess slips to wear with one-piece dresses are made of cotton, mesaline, taffeta, crepe or lingerie cotton. A fine quality mohair fabric is used for petticoats, in all the shades. It is very lustrous, and is washable and dust shedding and will not crack or crease. For those who prefer flimsy cotton and lace petticoats under an evening dress to one of silk fine or hands is made up with tiny ruffles and yal lace.

Crepe petticoats that clean and launder are gathered to a deep-hip yoke, with an accordion-plated flounce lower down, headed by a satin ribbon run in a casing, tied at the back. White crepe petticoats of a very dressy nature are beset with hand-painted net.

EVENING DRESS



The model is of cream-colored lace with a capium of lace coming to a point on each side. The waist is made of lace laid in plaits. The shoulder straps are of blue velvet and ribbons hold the waist in place. A rose is placed in the front of the waist where the shoulder straps are sewn. A satin girdle completes the costume.

something else. The consequence is that all kinds of chin-enveloping collars have made their appearance. (Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

HAT AND COIFFURE STYLES

White Felt Headgear Likely to Be the Favorite of the Younger Generation—Head Trimmings.

The younger generation will find the hat of white felt, trimmed with a bow of ribbon or a band and tassels of beads, usually becoming, while their elders will wear the topus or sailor of fabric.

Speaking of head trimmings, nine out of ten hats have small porcelain beads used in some form or other to adorn the brim or crowns. There are borders in conventional designs of one, two or three color combinations; tassels and cords formed of beads; bead fringe and bead entrusted bands worn in true American-Indian style.

Just one word more about the new coiffures.

The broad-brimmed sailor has brought about a change in the arrangement of our tresses. It can no longer be drawn back, smooth and waveless, as it was for the summer hats, but must be wavy and looser at the sides.

The proper way to wear the sailor is tipped over one side, and this means that there must be softening strands of hair puffed out at the sides.

"Straws show which way the wind blows," they said, and judging from present indications the hat of felt or fabric promises to crowd out of existence the once popular velvet chapeau.

MATTER WELL TO REMEMBER

Women Having Eyebrows Removed Should Recollect That Fashions Are Liable to Change.

Have you ever consoled yourself, you with the heavy eyebrow, that graying hair and waving color would not make your face look old?

You prided yourself on your heavy eyebrows, didn't you? You thought that they would still give color and character to your face when the pink of your cheek was faded and the hair above it was white.

Eyebrows are no longer fashionable. No. Some fashionable women have even gone so far as to have their eyebrows taken out, part of them at least, so that only a thin, Japanese line is left, and this is darkened and accentuated with a pencil.

All very well—unless you remember that fashions, if fashions there are in eyebrows, change. Perhaps next year bushy brows will be in fashion—and then where will the woman sans eyebrows be? Can the beauty specialist who extracted those small hairs this year replant them next year to order?

Hang in Damp Place. When you have a silk dress that cannot be rolled in a damp cloth or otherwise dampened, and you wish to press it out, try hanging it in a damp place for a few hours and it will absorb enough moisture to press slowly.

Combinations of Fabrics. Fashion provides so many attractive styles for combining materials that last year's frock need not stay in the closet.

I Recommend Peruna To All Sufferers Of Catarrh

I Do Not Think I Ever Felt Much Better

Mrs. William H. Hinchliffe, No. 28 Myrtle St., Beverly, Mass., writes: "I

have taken four bottles of Peruna, and I can say that it has done me a great deal of good for catarrh of the head and throat. I recommend Peruna to all sufferers with catarrh. I do not think I ever felt much better. I am really surprised at the work I can do. I do not think the much praise can be said for Peruna. Our boots are falling you how to keep well, free to all. These who object to liquid medicine can now pressure Peruna Tablets.

VERY MUCH IN WRONG "BATH"

Guest's Mistake; it Will Be Understood, Was Not a Thing to Be Wildly Advertised.

Smythe's mistake, which is described in an English contemporary, must have been disconcerting, to say the least.

"You'll find your bath in the outhouse."

Thus he had been directed the night before at the little inn where he was stopping, and that is why he was now in his dressing gown, pushing open the outhouse door. It was dark, but there was the tub, and it would do. He hopped in. In the middle of his ablutions the red-faced landlord thrust his head in at the door. In the dim light he failed to see the man in the tub.

"Water quite nicely warm, thanks," observed Smythe, "but it's a trifle muddy."

"Muddy he hanged!" roared the landlord, bursting in suddenly. "Your tub's in the next place. Git out of you biltherin' idiot! Not a word of this in the 'ouse! That's my 'ombrewed ale you're a-washin' in!"

Not Guilty.

There had been a railway collision near a country town in Virginia, and a shrewd lawyer had hurried from Richmond to the scene of the disaster. He noticed an old colored man with a badly injured head, and hurried up to him where he lay moaning on the ground.

"How about damages?" began the lawyer.

But the sufferer waved him off.

"O'way, boss, g'way," he said. "I never hit do train. I never done sich a thing in all mah life, so help me Gawd! Yo' can't git no damages outen me."

Corroborated.

"Tell me now, Jamie, what was the most wonderful thing you saw at sea?"

"I think the strangest thing I ever saw was the flying fish."

"Noo, laddie, dinna mak' a fule o' yer mither. Wha over heard o' a fish flectin'?"

"Another strange thing I saw when crossing the Red sea. We dropped anchor, and when we raised it again there was one of the wheels of Pharaoh's chariot entangled on it."

"Aye, laddie, I believe that. We've Scripture for that."—London Tit-Bits.

Zero.

"We don't hear much about Doctor Cook since the time he claimed to have discovered the North pole."

"No; I daresay he never fully recovered from the terrible frost he encountered."

And Lots of Them.

"I see where the Russian cavalry rode down the Germans in the trenches where they were digging in themselves for the winter."

"See, that was a horse on them!"

TURN OVER TIME

When Nature Hints About the Food.

When there's no relish to food and all that one eats doesn't seem to do any good then is the time to make a turn-over in the diet, for that's Nature's way of dropping a hint that the food isn't the kind required.

"For a number of years I followed railroad work, much of it being office work of a trying nature. Meal times were our busiest, and eating too much and too quickly of food such as is commonly served in hotels and restaurants, together with the sedentary habits, were not long in giving me dyspepsia and stomach trouble which reduced my weight from 245 to 160 pounds.

"There was little relish in any food and none of it seemed to do me any good. It seemed the more I ate the poorer I got and was always hungry before another meal, no matter how much I had eaten.

"Then I commenced a trial of Grape-Nuts food, and was surprised how a small saucer of it would carry me along, strong, and with satisfied appetite, until the next meal, with no sensation of hunger, weakness or distress as before.

"I have been following this diet now for several months and my improvement has been so great all the others in my family have taken up the use of Grape-Nuts with complete satisfaction and much improvement in health.

"Most people eat hurriedly, have lots of worry, thus hindering digestion and therefore need a food that is pre-digested and concentrated in nourishment."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Write read the above letter. A new one appears every three to five days. The one you receive, true, and full of human interest.

Salmon Thrive in Maine.

Success has been met by the bureau of fisheries in establishing hump-back salmon on the Maine coast, according to reports from that territory. The fish were planted in February, 1914. Many fish weighing five to seven and a half pounds have been taken or seen in Penobscot river, Me., and twenty were captured alive by agents of the bureau near Bangor and held in an effort to obtain ripe eggs. From two of these fish 2,000 eggs were taken September 6, and, after fertilization, sent to the Craig Brook hatchery for incubation. Local fishermen caught and ate large numbers, and an employee of the Green Lake hatchery took fifteen fish last week. These had passed through the fishways in dams in Donny's river and were dropping down stream in a spent condition; at the same time both live and dead fish were observed below the dams.

Landlord's Way.

John Barrymore, the actor, was talking about Germany's submarine policy in New York.

"When Germany told us we Americans might cross the seas in safety provided we used such ships as she offered, I nearly died laughing," he said.

"I was irresistibly reminded of the poet who complained to his landlord: 'Landlord, I really must insist on your repairing my doors and windows. They close so badly that it interrupts my work. It blows my hair all about my face.'

"'Humph,' said the landlord. 'The easiest way out of that difficulty is for you to get your hair cut off.'—New York Times.

Outclassed.

"Were you much impressed by the majestic roar of Niagara?"

"I was at first, but later on, when my husband put up a roar about our hotel bill, Niagara sounded like a rattling brook."

Just it.

"I see by the papers old Tompkins has failed for half a million."

"Why, I had no idea he had half so much."

"He didn't."

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

Glass paving block used in an experimental way in a French city-street lasted less than two years.

Stop That Backache!

There's nothing more discouraging than a constant backache. You are lame when you awake. Pains pierce you when you bend or lift. It's hard to rest and next day it's the same old story. Pain in the back is nature's warning of kidney (la. Neglect may pave the way to dropsy, gravel, or other serious kidney sickness. Don't delay—begin using Doan's Kidney Pills—the remedy that has been curing backache and kidney trouble for over fifty years.

A Colorado Case

Mrs. Mary Dugan writes: "I was troubled for years with back and kidney troubles. I was so lame I could hardly move. Mornings the trouble was worse. My kidneys were aching at times, and I was very nervous. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved all these ailments and I have had little kidney trouble since."

Get Doan's at Any Store. See a Box of Doan's Kidney Pills. FOSTER-McBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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 of people are suffering from Constipation.

Get Doan's at Any Store. See a Box of Doan's Kidney Pills. FOSTER-McBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

GENUINE must bear Signature

Broom Corn

HAVE YOU ANY? WRITE US.

Goyne Brothers

100 W. SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL. DENVER, CO. 40-1515

HANDICRAFT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

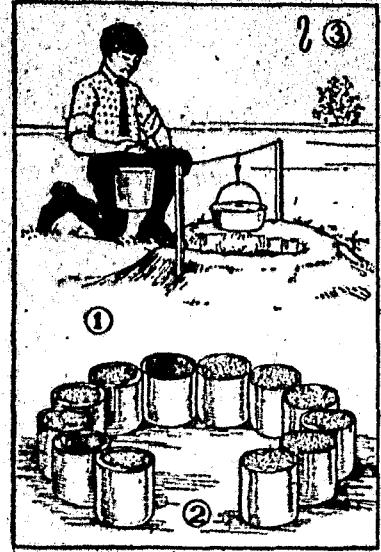
By A. NEELY HALL and DOROTHY PERKINS

(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)

BACKYARD CAMP STOVES.

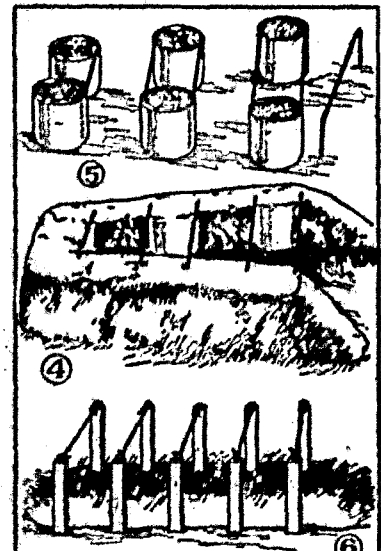
The place for a boy to learn the building of campfires and camp cooking is at home, and the back yard is as good a location as any for the home-made camp stove.

The fireplace in Fig. 1 is started by inclosing a space about 18 inches in diameter, except on one side, with tomato cans or cans of that size, filled with earth, for the fire-pot (Fig. 2).



Bank earth around and over them as shown in Fig. 1. Then, to provide for heating cooking utensils over the fire, drive a three-foot stick into the ground each side of the fireplace, and connect nails in the tops of the sticks with wire. Pots are to be suspended from this wire by means of pothooks bent out of wire (Fig. 3).

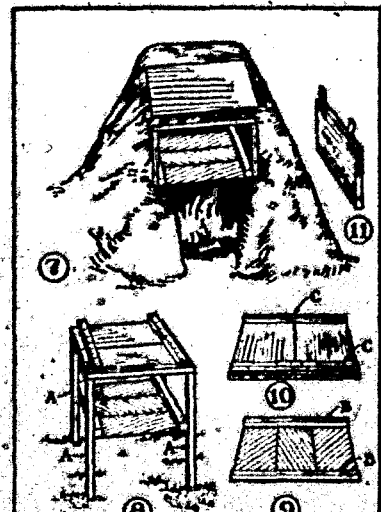
Fig. 4 shows a camp stove with sides built of earth reinforced with tin cans. The walls are straight instead of round, and they are placed about four inches apart at one end and ten inches apart at the other. It is best to provide cross wires to support the utensils on. Bend these



at the ends as in Fig. 5, to extend down into the cans.

Fig. 6 shows how a similar stove can be made by omitting the cans, and fastening the cross wire supports to nails driven into the tops of stakes placed along each side of the stove. Fill in around and between the stakes, to the height of their tops, to protect them from fire, and bank up the earth to enclose one end, as in Fig. 4.

The oven shown in Fig. 7 is a unique home-made stove which is easily constructed. The oven shelf is made of sheet iron, for which the open sides of tomato cans may be used. Tack the ends of three pieces of cans to



two sticks (B, Fig. 9) to hold them together. Then at the ends of sticks B, fasten the legs A (Fig. 8), so the shelf will come ten inches below the tops. These leg sticks need not be over two feet long.

The top of the oven is covered with a wooden platform made of short boards called to two sticks, C (Fig. 10). Fasten this platform to the tops of legs A. With the oven framework up, the next thing to do is to bank up earth around the two sides and one end, and over the top, as shown in Fig. 7. Dampen the earth so it will pack easily. One end of the oven must be enclosed with earth, the other provided with a board hinge to the platform by means of leather or heavy tape (Figs. 7 and 11).

OUTDOOR FISH-POND AND OTHER JOLLY GAMES.

You can play fish-pond in the backyard, where the sidewalk can be the make-believe pier from which to fish, and homemade dummy fish can be scattered about in the grass to stock the make-believe pond (Fig. 1).

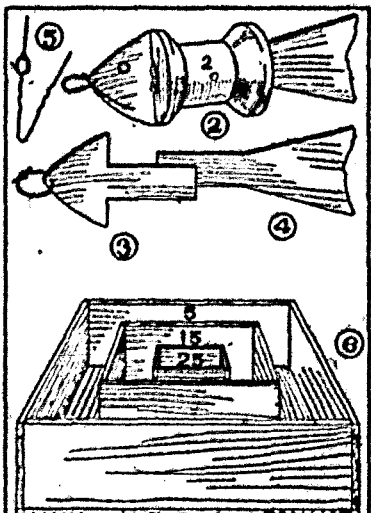
First prepare a large enough supply of fish to make a worthwhile "catch." Fig. 2 shows an idea for a queer though easily made variety. This fellow has a spool body and a cardboard head and tail. Cut the head by the pattern of Fig. 3, and the tail by Fig. 4. Punch a hole through the head and tie a loop of string through it, as shown in Fig. 3; then mark eyes and a mouth on the head. You can make different varieties of



fish by using all sorts of shapes and sizes of spoils, and by varying the form of the head and tail. After making the fish, mark each with a number (Fig. 2). Then make poles out of long sticks, with string fastened to one end for a line, and a bent hairpin tied to the end of the string for a hook (Fig. 5).

With a fishing pole for each player, it is not necessary to take turns fishing. The object of the game, of course, is to see who can make the largest score by hooking the fish-hook through the loops upon the fish heads.

Bean-bag and ball tossing are always lots of fun. The skill of the players can be determined best by us-



ing a target to throw at, and three boxes nested—that is, placed one inside another—as shown in Fig. 6, makes an excellent target. A big or ball thrown inside of the center box counts 25 points, one thrown in the next larger box counts 15 points, and one in the outside box five points. Probably you will not find three boxes of the proportions shown in Fig. 6, but this will not matter.

The swinging target shown in Fig. 7 requires greater skill in throwing than the stationary target. If there are but two players, they must take turns throwing and swinging the target. The target is a barrel-hoop suspended from a tree branch by means of strong



wrapping cord, and it is swung by a cord tied to the side of the hoop.

Possibly you know how to make bean-bags, but, inasmuch as a few of you may not know, I have shown in Figs. 8 and 9 how two squares of cloth should first be sewed together along three edges, then turned inside out, the bag filled with beans, and the edges of the fourth side turned in and sewed.

The Doctor's Dilemma

By ADELA GRAY

(Copyright, 1915, by W. G. Chapman.)

When Doctor Forman said he thought Elsie Clavering could be cured by a simple operation Elsie looked at him with the wistfulness always to be seen in the eyes of the cripple, mingled with the incredulity of one who had never known what it was to walk without crutches. The spinal injury, at seven, had left her a helpless invalid for eleven years. Fortunately the Clavering girls—Elsie and Madge—were comparatively well-to-do. After their parents died they had lived with various relatives, but a year before Madge, on reaching her majority, insisted on returning to the old house in town, where they had resided ever since.

Doctor Forman must have been nearly fifty. He had an air of distinction, and people learned that he had been attached to the famous hospital on the heights in the metropolis until his health broke down under the strain of work. He had bought a house in town and announced that he meant to spend the rest of his life there.

There was some opposition at first on the part of the local doctors, especially as the newcomer won a good many of their patients away from them. But in a few months Doctor Forman had conquered the town. Even his rivals united in praising him.

People began to say that Forman's visits to the Clavering house were not solely on Elsie's account. Madge, who loved her sister dearly, was easily the belle of the town. The doctor had



"I Think I Can Cure Your Sister."

never married. There was an old love affair, people whispered. Anyway, Madge, accustomed to the somewhat simple society of the little place, was at first flattered and then interested by the doctor's attentions.

"I think I can cure your sister," said Doctor Forman, one hot summer day, when the two stood together in the garden. "And I shall try with a dual motive—my desire to heal, and my desire to please you."

Madge was very much touched. She turned and looked at the doctor, and she saw the goodness on his face. Her look told him that his love was answered.

"Madge," he said, taking her by the hands, "afterward—afterward, may I dare to hope?"

"Yes," the girl whispered, and, turning, ran into the house.

Three days later Elsie was operated on and—cured. The operation was simpler than the doctor had dared to hope. It was merely a splint of fractured bone that pressed against the spinal cord. But the function of the nerves had to be established, and the limbs and their muscles accustomed to their task. It would be three months before Elsie could walk without crutches.

During the days that followed setback after setback occurred. Elsie was delicate, and often the doctor, seated at her bedside, wondered whether she would ever pull through to strength again. He himself was a tower of strength in those days.

Madge, devoted to her sister, nevertheless could not restrain all her admirers. They called, they invited her to drive—and she found the relaxation from the strain of watching grateful. Gradually, too, she began to feel the relief of young society after that of the doctor. And she began to feel, too, that a life with him would be a pleasant one.

There was twenty-five years between their ages. Madge was gay, unchained with all the zest of youth. She knew of her engagement to the doctor, who, seated in the room with Elsie, watched his patient slowly come back to strength. He must have known in those days that Madge was slipping away from him. His manner grew more formal, but it was always kindly.

Madge lived in terror of the day when the doctor would claim her. She eyed no one else, but she knew that

she did not love him. It was respect, not love. She shed many tears in that time. The doctor never chided her, never said anything.

At last the day came when Elsie could walk. For the first time since childhood she walked without crutches. And Madge knew that the time had arrived when her promise must be redeemed.

She came into the room. Elsie had just gone out into the sunlight. She looked at it, she seemed to absorb its golden tints into her cheeks; her frame grew vigorous. They saw her outside the window.

"Robert, when do you want me?" Madge asked.

"The doctor looked at her gravely. "Are you sure, my dear?" he asked.

"She nodded and kissed his cheek. "Next month, Robert?" she asked.

He took her in his arms and looked gravely into her face. "Next month, then," he answered.

But that evening she sobbed out her sorrow in her sister's arms.

"I don't love him, Elsie," she wept. "I love no one. I don't feel able to love. It was his strength, his goodness that fascinated me. And now I must pay the price."

"For me?" asked Elsie, with quivering lips.

"Yes, dear, and I would pay it a hundred times."

"But he must know. It would break his heart if he married you when you did not care for him."

"No, he shall never know," said Madge, and, rising, she passed softly out of the room.

On the next afternoon Elsie and Doctor Forman were seated together in the invalid's room.

"We are to be married next month," said Robert Forman. "Madge has told you?"

"Yes," answered the girl.

She looked at Forman, and then she knew that she must strike to inflict the blow.

"Robert," she said, laying her hand on his, "are you sure you love Madge?"

The doctor's grave eyes were fixed on hers. "Why do you ask that?" he asked in turn.

"Because—oh, Robert, she does not love you. There, now I have told you! She is willing to marry you so that you shall never be hurt. She would never have let you know. But she does not love you."

"The doctor looked at her very queerly. "I have suspected it," he answered.

"But, Robert—oh, what will you think of her?"

"I think she is honorable and good," he answered gently. "I shall release her."

"And you will be friends still? You will often come here?"

"That is more than I can promise," he answered.

"But you must, Robert, you must. I can't live happily unless you come. You are a brother to me—more than a brother—"

She stretched out her thin arms to him.

Amusement showed itself on the doctor's face. "Elsie," he cried eagerly, "do you mean—"

"Yes, I have always loved you. There!" cried the girl, with flaming cheeks. "Now you can go, then—"

The doctor took her hands gently in his. "Elsie," he said, "after—after you became my patient I knew what a mistake I had made. Honor held me mute as it held your sister. Elsie, I have loved you and not her all these months of your illness. You have been dearer to me than anyone on earth. And so," he added, smiling, "I am still going to marry into the family."

MAY ENCOURAGE THE OTHERS

Story Printed Here Has a Definite Purpose That Most Will Be Quick to Understand.

Once upon a time there was a man who wandered away from home because he was not properly appreciated in his own town. In his journeying he rambled far, and because he was a fool he experienced the luck which often attends fools, and finally came upon a country where, because the explorers had never found it, all his ancient and mildewed jokes were brand new to the inhabitants.

There, surrounded by audiences of people who had never heard even the oldest and faintest of his witticisms, he told his tales to thunders of applause. He speedily became the most popular man in that queer land, and presently wedded the beautiful princess, who had not only never heard anything worth hearing, but had also never seen anything worth looking at. He dwells there today, thoroughly appreciated and enjoying all the emoluments that come to him who achieves success of which he is truly worthy.

His story is here given, in the hope that it may encourage others of his sort to emigrate instead of going on the Chautauqua platform.—Judge.

The Reason.

The discouraging side of most household tasks is that they are done only to be undone almost immediately. A room is dusted in the morning, and the next morning the same process has to be gone through again. The dishes are washed only to be soiled again in a few hours. It is this lack of enduring results which sometimes makes household duties so wearying. It is only when the housewife remembers that the result in the family health and happiness is new every time that she finds the repetition interesting.

Millions Die in War.

In all the 1915 years of the Christian era, there have been only 240 without wars. Seven billions of men have died in battle during that time.

Folk We Touch In Passing

By Julia Chandler Maryz

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"I Want to Work With You; to Be Your True Companion."

THE GULF

When The Man and The Woman were married she was willing enough to bear her share of the world's work. In fact it was her idea that those who love and marry should pull together in double harness, accomplishing success through combined energy, and when they made the path of life somewhat smoother through their common labor, grow old together.

But The Man's conception of marriage was quite another matter.

"Why," said he to his bride, "what is a man's love for if not to protect the woman he loves! Besides I value your loveliness too much to run the risk of losing it. Hardship and work make one old and ugly early in life. I shall protect your beauty—your wonderful, wonderful beauty."

Whereupon The Woman's laughter rippled like a sweet song in his ears even while she told him that she had rather be a true helpmate to him than a dressed-up doll to adorn his home, and The Man kissed her rapturously, insisting that his was the right to bear the greater share of all the burdens marriage entailed.

During the first few years of their life together The Woman often protested to The Man that he was working too hard, and more often complained that she would prefer fewer servants and less costly frocks to his continued absence from home.

"I want you, dear," she told him tenderly. "I want our marriage to mean something deeper than show. I want to work with you; to be your true companion."

Whereupon The Man took her soft hands within his own and kissed each rose-lined finger, telling her how proud he was of her beauty, of her admiration in which his friends all held her, and insisted that she had no business in the world of work and usefulness.

"But," protested The Woman, "aside from the fact that I am of no service in your scheme of living, I am lonely. Of what good is my beauty to you when you are never at home to see it?"

"That will not be for always," laughed The Man. "I am coming on splendidly. Before many years have gone by I hope to have my business in such shape that it will take little of my time. Then, dear one, we will enjoy life together. In the meantime amuse yourself as you please—only see that you keep your youth."

The Woman obeyed the wish of The Man. She knew the art of keeping her youth and beauty and pursued it with a diligence worthy a better cause.

As the years went by The Man worked like a slave. He was seldom with The Woman, and long since she learned the futility of protests and complaints. His business interests grew bigger and bigger, and absorbed more of his time as they grew. He did not have much leisure in which

to look at The Woman, but when he did it was always with supreme pleasure and satisfaction, and if over he had stopped in his mad pursuit of financial power to thank the good God for anything it would have been for the success of his work which had enabled him to protect his wife from every hardship—from every ugly thing in life that helps to bring the lines of fret and worry to a woman's face and the stoop of age to her shoulders.

The Woman, from the high pedestal upon which The Man had set her looked out over the valley in which he worked. She saw him giving of his might to the achievement of wealth. At first she was proud of his success, although it never ceased to hurt her that she had no share in the work which brought it, but when she voiced the hurt to The Man he told her that she was the very foundation of his success, his inspiration, his incentive, and The Woman learned eventually to be silent while she watched The Man grow fagged and old and ugly as the battle he fought took its toll of his strength.

The time came when a gulf stretched between The Man and The Woman that neither the one nor the other could bridge. The Man who had forged all the links of their united life, alone and unassisted, found himself stooped with care before his time, while The Woman, because she had not borne her share of the burden, was younger than her years in both appearance and experience. Finally the space between them became so wide that The Woman made no effort to call across it, and The Man was so absorbed in making dollars that he did not notice what was happening until one day it was borne in upon him that he had become an old man—wrinkled and stooped and unsteady.

Whereupon he turned his face toward The Woman, but all he saw was the great gulf of nothing waters which stretched between them, and all he heard was her laughter across the distance as younger men told her how wonderful a thing was the youth and beauty which she had managed to keep.

Windmill Signals.

The English are a practical people who know the consequences of applying. At Lennos there are a number of mills, five or six in a group. The owners of these mills are not permitted to run them altogether to their liking. The English admirals require that they shall have his authorization. A proprietor came one day to ask the admiral permission to run four mills for two hours. The officer responded: "No, you may run two mills four hours." The reason for this has been stated that certain millers had an outside acquaintance with the sea where the wings of their mills would carry signals and reveal to the German submarines prowling about the island the movements of the boats of the allies.

—Le Cri de Paris.

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

The announcement is made that the Teutons will make no further attempts in Russia, this winter and that the Balkan drive has been completed. Johnny Crapaud is holding the Teutons on the west; so it appears that the heavy fighting is over for the winter. Naturally, there will be trench warfare along most, if not all, fronts; and it is not unlikely that there will be mining and counter-mining, attended with serious explosions.

Closely is the political battle of 1916 approaching. The national committees of the two great parties will soon be ready to announce the time and place of their respective conventions. Not only that, but the various states are beginning to gird on their armor and soon every county and precinct throughout this broad land will be indulging in the biennial and quadrennial battle of the ballots.

In New Mexico, next year, the people will be called upon to elect a full set of state and county officers. In addition there will be a state legislature to choose, as well, not to mention the selection of a United States senator, which is now effected by a popular vote.

In the valley of the Euphrates, the birthplace of the human race, the English have suffered a disastrous defeat at the hands of the Turks. Since the Crusades little headway has been made against the Turks under the burning suns of Asia.

Second Semester, Jan. 4th

Last week's advertisement of the University of New Mexico stated that the second semester would open "January 1st." That was an error in the copy furnished this paper. The second half year at the State University opens Tuesday, January 4, when students may enter in all the departments.

Baptist Missionary Union

The ladies of the Baptist Missionary Union will hold a bazaar at the home of Mrs. Tice, at 2 o'clock, Saturday, Dec. 18th. Refreshments will be served. Everybody come and help out in the good work.

G. B. Greer was a business visitor Saturday from Parsons.

The Ways of Peace

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, upon which the following toast by President Woodrow Wilson centered, closed December 4, after having been open a period of 288 days. This was longer than any other exposition, and more than eighteen million persons passed through its turnstiles. Forty-one foreign nations participated and 927 congresses and conventions met under its auspices. The exposition closed with a profit in excess of one and a half million dollars.

The International Toast by President Wilson, offered at the adjournment of the Gathering of the Nations at noon on the closing day, December 4, telegraphed from the White House, was:

Which in its conception and successful accomplishment gave striking evidence of the practical genius and artistic taste of America;

Which in its interesting and unusual exhibits afforded impressive illustration of the development of the arts of Peace; and

Which in its motive and object was eloquent of the new spirit which is to unite East and West and make all the world partners in the common enterprises of progress and humanity.

WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States.

Not Easily Swerved

(Boston Advertiser)

There is one very admirable and lovable trait in Woodrow Wilson. He is not to be stampeded. When our revered president has once made up his mind, definitely and decisively, regarding a policy and has planted himself carefully, cautiously, but finally in a certain fixed attitude, he is as steadfast and as immovable as Plymouth Rock, itself. The wind of clamor, the storm of abuse, the warmth of political agitation, the force of party pressure, finds him still in the same, chosen, definite spot.

Bakery Goods Delivered
Phone 37 for Cinnamon Rolls, Cakes, etc.—Pure Food Bakery.

Classified advertisements are the quick way to tell a lot of people your wants.

Road Board Meets Monday

The Lincoln County Road Board announces a meeting for next Monday, the 13th. All persons having accounts against the road fund are requested to file their bills, properly itemized and attested, at or before the meeting. Unless some unforeseen conditions arise to cause a change in present plans, the road board will not again meet until March.

The El Paso Herald and the Woman's Home Companion, both publications for one whole year \$7.00. The El Paso Herald and Metropolitan magazine, both publications for one year \$7.00. The El Paso Herald and Sunset magazine, both publications for one year \$7.00. The El Paso Herald and American magazine, both publications for one year \$7.00. The El Paso Herald and the Santa Fe New Mexican, both publications for one year \$8.00. The above combinations at the remarkable low prices are good temporarily only. Therefore, if you intend to take advantage of any of these offers kindly send check or money order to the El Paso Herald and indicate which offer you desire. Adv.

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Carrizozo, New Mexico

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Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer

Phone 96

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

Carrizo Lodge

No. 11

Knights of Pythias

Meets every Monday evening in the Masonic Hall. All members are urged to be present and visiting Knights welcomed.

G. T. McQuillen, E. A. O. Johnson, G. C. K. of R. & S.

Carrizozo Lodge

No. 41,

A. F. & A. M.

Carrizozo, New Mexico. Regular Meetings: January 20, February 27, March 27, April 24, May 27, June 24, July 21, August 21, Sept. 23, Oct. 18, November 20, December 18. H. E. PINE, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

Carrizozo Lodge

No. 30. Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting nights, 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month.

O. T. Nye, Sec. A. W. Adams, N. G.

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| Portland Cement | Lubricating Oils |
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Our prices are reasonable

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Chas. A. Stevens, Proprietor

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CARRIZOZO - - - NEW MEXICO

Notice for Publication

02324

Department of the Interior

United States Land Office

Roswell, New Mexico

November 27, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Iona Chavez, of Roswell, N. M., who, on January 13, 1912, made HD E, Serial No. 02324, for 84 NW 1/4 and NW 1/4, Section 7, Township 6-S, Range 14-E, N. E. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Albert H. Harty, Clerk of the Probate Court, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on January 4, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: Alvaro Romero, Ramalio Moya, Aurelio Sanchez, Aurelio Martinez, all of Roswell, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Dec. 9 - Dec. 11.

Notice of State Land Selections

Department of the Interior

United States Land Office

Roswell, New Mexico,

November 1, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1898 and June 23, 1910 and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands:

List No. 626. Serial No. 63370. NE 1/4, Sec. 20, T. 9-S, Range 16-E, N. M. P. Mer., 160 acres.

List No. 627. Serial No. 63371. SW 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 14, N 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 15, T. 9-S, Range 14-E, N. M. P. Mer., 160 acres.

List No. 628. Serial No. 63372. NE 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 22, T. 7-S, Range 14-E, N. M. P. Mer., 80 acres.

List No. 629. Serial No. 63373. Lot 2, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 10, T. 9-S, Range 14-E, N. M. P. Mer., 80.79 acres.

List No. 630. Serial No. 63374. SE 1/4, Sec. 20, T. 7-S, Range 11-E, N. M. P. Mer., 160 acres.

List No. 631. Serial No. 63375. SW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 20, Lot 4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 21, SW 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 24, SW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 25, T. 12-S, Range 18-E, N. M. P. Mer., 327.37 acres.

List No. 632. Serial No. 63376. SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 23, T. 6-S, Range 14-E, N. M. P. Mer., 240 acres.

List No. 633. Serial No. 63377. SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 27, N 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 24, T. 7-S, Range 15-E, N. M. P. Mer., 160 acres.

List No. 634. Serial No. 63378. SW 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 22, N 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 24, T. 9-S, Range 9-E, N. M. P. Mer., 320 acres.

List No. 635. Serial No. 63379. SW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 22, T. 10-S, Range 9-E, N. M. P. Mer., 80 acres.

Protests or contents against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office during the period of publication hereof, or at any time before final certificates.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Nov. 13 - Dec. 10.

Notice of State Land Selections

Department of the Interior

United States Land Office

Roswell, New Mexico,

November 3, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1898 and June 23, 1910 and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands:

List No. 636. Serial No. 63380. SE 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 22, W 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 23, W 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 27, N 1/4 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 24, T. 10-S, Range 9-E, N. M. P. Mer., 320 acres.

List No. 637. Serial No. 63381. NW 1/4, Sec. 20, T. 9-S, Range 9-E, N. M. P. Mer., 160 acres.

Protests or contents against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office during the period of publication hereof, or at any time before final certificates.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Nov. 13 - Dec. 17.

ROLLAND BROS.

The Lincoln County Druggists

When you wish a prescription filled — get it the quickest way, the safest way, and at the reasonable price. Arthur J. Rolland, the resident partner, gives his personal attention to the filling of prescriptions, the people of Carrizozo and Lincoln County know him, and he knows their personal likes and wishes and has made this store

THE PROMPT, CAREFUL DRUG STORE OF CARRIZOZO

Fills mail orders—prescriptions or goods—by return mail.

Complete line of Stationery and Sundries

Rolland Bros., Fourth Street Carrizozo

THE SECOND SEMESTER

OF THE University of New Mexico

OPENS TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1916.

When Students may enter Regular Work in All Departments of the University.

For further information address: DAVID R. BRYD, President University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M.

FOND MEMORIES

I remember, I remember the house where I was born; my memory goes back to when hoop skirts and such were worn; I remember, I remember the Emma Abbott shows; I remember when the ladies of the chorus wore their clothes. I remember, I remember the Merry Widow hat, the ping-pong craze, the Sousa march, the pompadour and "rat." I remember, I remember when croquet was quite a game, when square pianos were in vogue, and archery the same. I remember, I remember the horse-hair furniture, and when a burlesque queen in tights the gilded youth would lure. I remember, I remember the leg o' mutton sleeve, and when the hobble skirt was new—what fame it did achieve! I remember, I remember the two-step and the waltz, and the melodrama villain who always played us false. I remember, I remember—and with these words I close—when theatrical attractions were not moving picture shows.—Ex

William H. Sexton, a successful gardener and farmer at the lower rim of the Nogal Mesa, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday, disposing of a load of pro-

War Orders Dwindling

The immense shipments of war material that have been made the past year by this country to the European nations are appreciably lessening. October fell off considerably over previous months and November was still smaller. This condition is accounted for not because the belligerents are using less war materials but because the allies, who were the principal purchasers, and especially England, are manufacturing so much themselves. It is said that half of the population of England is engaged in the manufacture of war munitions for herself and allies.

Notwithstanding this falling off in the foreign demand, our steel plants are busiest in their history. Many foreign orders yet remain to be filled, but the biggest demand comes from our own domestic concerns. The domestic demand is so great that the concern now is to get the material and fill the orders. Blast furnaces and mills are crowded to their capacity and have orders for months ahead.

The fear has been expressed in some quarters that the cessation of war orders would result in a stagnation of business; that many plants would become idle and thousands of men be thrown out of employment. These fears now appear to be groundless and the slackening of war orders has had no effect on production of the mills. In fact, the over-

whelming demand from a domestic source is the best indication of a healthy prosperity, and means more for the upbuilding of our country than all the war orders of the world. War or no war, we have prosperity for and within ourselves.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
(State Corporation Commission of New Mexico)
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY
United States of America,
State of New Mexico, 1919.

It is hereby certified, that there was filed for record in the office of the State Corporation Commission of the State of New Mexico on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1915 at 1:30 p. m. by WHITE OAKS MINES, CONSOLIDATED, INCORPORATED a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Delaware, a certified copy of its Certificate of Incorporation and Statement designating principal office in this State, etc., as provided by Section 102, Chapter 20, Laws of 1905.

Now Therefore, The said corporation is hereby authorized by the State Corporation Commission to transact business in the State of New Mexico, and the business in such as may be lawfully transacted by corporations organized under the laws of this State.

In Testimony Whereof, the Chairman and Clerk of said Commission have hereunto set their hands and affixed the seal of said Commission, at the City of Santa Fe, on this Twenty-Ninth day of November, A. D. 1915.

M. S. GIBBS, Chairman.
Edwin F. Coard, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
(State Corporation Commission of New Mexico)
CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
United States of America,
State of New Mexico, 1919.

It is hereby certified, that the annexed is a full, true and complete transcript of the Certificate of Incorporation of WHITE OAKS MINES, CONSOLIDATED, INCORPORATED.

The name of this corporation is WHITE OAKS MINES, CONSOLIDATED, INCORPORATED.

The principal office in the State of Delaware is to be located at 26 West Ninth Street in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle. The agent in charge thereof is the American Trust and Trust Company.

ARTICLE III
The objects for which, and for any of which, the corporation is formed, and for any of all of the things set forth to the same extent a natural person or corporation might or could do, and in any part of the world, are:

1. To carry on the business of mining in all its branches and to own, work and operate mines and mining claims of every kind wherever and to concentrate, mill, convert, smelt, treat, reduce and prepare for market ores of every character whatsoever and to manufacture, sell, exchange and deal in gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, brass, iron, steel and all kinds of ores, metals and minerals, and the products and by-products thereof of every kind and description and by whatever process the same can be or may be hereafter manufactured and produced and generally without limit as to the amount, to sell, exchange, lease, acquire and deal in lands, mines, and minerals, rights and claims, and to conduct all business pertaining to or connected with the above specified objects and purposes.

2. To carry on as principal agents, commission merchants or consignees, the business of mining, milling, concentrating, smelting, refining, reducing and treating of ores of all kinds and the buying, selling, exchanging, manufacturing and dealing in the above specified ores, minerals, products and by-products and in all the minerals used in the manufacture of each and every such product, by-products and articles and dealing in the above specified lands, prospects and rights, and to carry on as such principal agents, commission merchants or consignees any other business which, in the judgment of this Corporation may conveniently be conducted in connection with any of the matters hereinbefore mentioned.

3. To manufacture, deal in and return to account contracts for the sale, leasing, letting, erection, repairing and maintenance of any plant, machinery, implement and thing incidental to or connected with any of the business or objects aforesaid.

4. To acquire, hold and own water and water rights, and to construct, build, acquire, hold, manage and operate canals, reservoirs, ditches, flumes, aqueducts, pipes and pipe lines for mining, concentrating, smelting, refining, reducing and manufacturing purposes, and for the purpose of generating and transmitting power, electric energy and electric light, heat and power.

5. To construct, build, acquire, hold, manage and operate roads and tramways, private railroads, railways, telegraph and telephone lines, necessary or incidental to or convenient for the mining, concentrating, milling, smelting and manufacturing business and operations of this Corporation.

6. To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire and to hold, own, operate and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of, to grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account any and all inventions, improvements and processes in connection with or secured under Letters Patent of the United States of America or elsewhere, or otherwise, and with a view to the working and development of the same and to carry on any business whether manufacturing or otherwise which the corporation may think calculated, directly or indirectly to effectuate these objects.

7. To purchase, take or sell or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, rights or privileges suitable or convenient for any purposes of its business, and to erect and construct, make, improve or aid or subscribe towards the construction, making and improvement of mills, factories, warehouses, buildings, roads, docks, piers, wharves, machinery, and works of all kinds in so far as the same may be appurtenant to or useful for the conduct of the business of the Corporation as above specified.

8. To cause or allow the legal title and interest of any property acquired, established or carried on by the Corporation to remain or to be vested or registered in the name of or carried on by any other Company or Companies, foreign

or domestic, formed or to be formed either upon trust for or as agents or nominees of this Corporation, or upon any other terms or conditions which the Board of Directors may consider for the benefit of this Corporation and to manage the affairs and take over and carry on the business of such Company or Companies as formed or to be formed, either by acquiring the shares, stocks or other securities thereof, or otherwise howsoever, and to exercise all or any of the powers of holders of shares, stock or securities thereof, and to receive and distribute as the dividends and interest on such shares, stocks and securities.

9. To acquire or carry on all or any of the business or property of any company engaged in a business similar to that authorized to be conducted by this Corporation, and to undertake in conjunction therewith, any liability of any person, firm, association or company possessed of property suitable for any of the purposes of this Corporation, or for carrying on any business which this Corporation is authorized to conduct, and as the consideration of the same to pay cash or to issue shares, stocks, or obligations of this Corporation.

10. To purchase, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire and to hold, the shares, stock or obligations of any company organized under the laws of this State or of any state or territory or colony of the United States or of any foreign country, and to sell or exchange the same or upon a distribution of the assets or dividend or profits to distribute any such shares, stocks or obligations or the proceeds thereof, amongst the stockholders of this Corporation.

11. To incur indebtedness in such amount as may be deemed necessary or proper to evidence such indebtedness by the bonds or other written obligations of this corporation; and to secure the payment of such indebtedness by mortgage, deed of trust, or other form of incumbrance, and upon all or any part of the property, rights, privileges and franchises of this corporation, whether acquired at the time of making such incumbrance or thereafter to be acquired.

12. To guarantee the payment of dividends or interest on any shares, stocks, debentures or other securities issued by, or of any other contract or obligation of, any corporation, whenever proper or necessary for the business of this Corporation upon such terms and conditions and in no manner as may be prescribed by the laws of this State.

13. To sell, let, develop, dispose of or otherwise deal with the franchise or undertaking or all or any part of the property of the company upon any terms with power to accept as the consideration any shares, stocks or other obligations of any other company.

14. To carry out all or any part of the foregoing objects as principals or agents or in conjunction with any other person, firm, association or company, and in any part of the world.

15. To do all such things as are technical or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

In furtherance of and not in limitation of, the general powers conferred by the laws of the State of Delaware, it is hereby expressly provided that the Corporation shall have also the following powers:

1. To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, to hold, own, mortgage, pledge, sell, assign and transfer, or otherwise dispose of, to invest trade, deal in and deal with goods, wares and merchandise and property of every class and description.

2. To acquire, the goodwill, rights and property and to undertake the whole or any part of the assets and liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation, and to pay for the same in such stock of this company, bonds or other ways.

3. To enter into, make, perform and carry out contracts of every kind with any person, firm, association, corporation, without limit as to amount, to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants, bonds, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments.

4. To have one or more offices to carry on all or any of its operations and business, and without restriction to the same as natural persons might or could do, to purchase or otherwise acquire, to hold, own, mortgage, sell, convey or otherwise dispose of, without limit as to amount, real and personal property of every class and description in any state or territory of the United States and in any foreign country or place.

5. In general to carry on any other business in connection therewith, whether manufacturing, mining or otherwise, and with all the powers conferred by the laws of the State of Delaware upon corporations under the laws thereof.

ARTICLE IV
The total authorized capital stock of this corporation is Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), divided into 250,000 shares of the par value of One Dollar (\$1.00) each.

The amount of capital with which this corporation will commence business is One Hundred Dollars (\$100).

ARTICLE V
The names and places of residence of each of the original subscribers to the capital stock are as follows:

Name	Residence	Shares
John B. Donovan	15-Mercer St. Brooklyn, N. Y.	100
John B. Goode	117 W. 9th St. N. Y. C.	25
N. T. Duggan	114 E. 26th St. N. Y. C.	25

ARTICLE VI
The existence of this corporation is to be perpetual.

ARTICLE VII
The private property of the stockholders shall not be subject to the payment of corporate debts to any extent whatever.

ARTICLE VIII
In furtherance and not in limitation of the powers conferred by Statute the Board of Directors are expressly authorized:

1. To make, alter or amend, by By-Laws to amend the charter to be reserved as aforesaid, capital and to authorize and cause to be executed mortgages and liens upon the property and franchises of this corporation.

2. From time to time to determine whether and to what extent at what time and places and under what conditions and regulations the accounts and books of this corporation (other than the stock ledger, or any of them) shall be open to the inspection of the stockholders, and no stockholder shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of this corporation, except as conferred by Statute or authorized by the Directors or by resolution of the stockholders.

3. If the By-Laws so provide, by a majority vote the Board of Directors may designate two or more of their number to constitute an Executive Committee, which committee shall have and exercise such powers as the By-Laws may prescribe.

4. The stockholders and Directors shall have power to hold their meetings, keep the books, documents and papers of this corporation outside of the State of Delaware, at such places as may from time to time be designated by the By-Laws or by resolution of the stockholders or directors except as otherwise required by the laws of the State of Delaware.

5. This corporation may in its By-Laws confer powers additional to the foregoing upon the directors in addition to the powers and authorities expressly conferred upon them by the Statutes.

This corporation reserves the right to amend, alter, change or repeal any provision contained in this Certificate of Incorporation, in the manner now or hereafter prescribed by the Statutes of the State of Delaware, and all rights conferred on Officers, Directors and Stockholders herein are granted subject to this reservation.

It is the intention that the objects, purposes and powers specified in the Third Article hereof shall, except where otherwise specified in said Article, be as wide limited or restricted by reference to or inferences from the terms of any other clause, section or paragraph in this Certificate of Incorporation, but that the objects, purposes and powers specified in the Third Article and in each of the clauses, sections, paragraphs or articles of this certificate shall be regarded as independent objects, purposes and powers.

We, the Undersigned, being each of the original subscribers to the capital stock hereinbefore named, for the purpose of forming a corporation to do business both within and without the State of Delaware, and in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Delaware entitled, "An Act Providing a General Corporation Law" (approved March 10th, 1899) and the Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, do make and give this Certificate, hereby declaring and certifying that the facts herein stated are true.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our respective hands and seals this 3rd day of November, A. D. 1915.

John B. Donovan (Seal)
John B. Goode (Seal)
N. T. Duggan (Seal)

In the presence of
B. A. Judd
Eugene H. Collins

State of New York
County of New York

Notary Public
I do hereby certify that on this 3rd day of November, A. D. 1915, personally came before me the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, John B. Donovan, John B. Goode, and N. T. Duggan parties to the foregoing Certificate of Incorporation, known to me personally to be such, and having first made known to them and each of them the contents of said Certificate they did each severally acknowledge that they signed, sealed and delivered the same as their several voluntary act and deed, and that the facts therein stated were truly set forth.

Given under my hand and seal of office the day and year aforesaid.

Eugene H. Collins, Notary Public,
New York County, New York, County No. 24,
New York City, New York, No. 100.

Commission expires March 10, 1916.
Notary Seal
Cancelled

STATE OF DELAWARE
Office of Secretary of State
I, Geo. H. Hall, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Certificate of Incorporation of the WHITE OAKS MINES, CONSOLIDATED, INCORPORATED, as received and filed in this office the fourth day of November, A. D. 1915, at 1:30 p. m.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover this 3rd day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Geo. H. Hall,
Secretary of State

ENDORSED Foreign
No. 229

Cor. Head Vol. 6 Page 51
Certificate of Incorporation of
WHITE OAKS MINES, CONSOLIDATED,
INCORPORATED.

Filed in Office of
State Corporation Commission
of New Mexico,
Nov. 29, 1915, 10 p. m.
Edwin F. Coard, Clerk

Compared TJS to EEU

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
(State Corporation Commission of New Mexico)
CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
United States of America,
State of New Mexico, 1919.

It is hereby certified, that the annexed is a full, true and complete transcript of the Certificate of Incorporation of WHITE OAKS MINES, CONSOLIDATED, INCORPORATED.

The name of this corporation is WHITE OAKS MINES, CONSOLIDATED, INCORPORATED.

The principal office in the State of Delaware is to be located at 26 West Ninth Street in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle. The agent in charge thereof is the American Trust and Trust Company.

ARTICLE III
The objects for which, and for any of which, the corporation is formed, and for any of all of the things set forth to the same extent a natural person or corporation might or could do, and in any part of the world, are:

1. To carry on the business of mining in all its branches and to own, work and operate mines and mining claims of every kind wherever and to concentrate, mill, convert, smelt, treat, reduce and prepare for market ores of every character whatsoever and to manufacture, sell, exchange and deal in gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, brass, iron, steel and all kinds of ores, metals and minerals, and the products and by-products thereof of every kind and description and by whatever process the same can be or may be hereafter manufactured and produced and generally without limit as to the amount, to sell, exchange, lease, acquire and deal in lands, mines, and minerals, rights and claims, and to conduct all business pertaining to or connected with the above specified objects and purposes.

2. To carry on as principal agents, commission merchants or consignees, the business of mining, milling, concentrating, smelting, refining, reducing and treating of ores of all kinds and the buying, selling, exchanging, manufacturing and dealing in the above specified ores, minerals, products and by-products and in all the minerals used in the manufacture of each and every such product, by-products and articles and dealing in the above specified lands, prospects and rights, and to carry on as such principal agents, commission merchants or consignees any other business which, in the judgment of this Corporation may conveniently be conducted in connection with any of the matters hereinbefore mentioned.

3. To manufacture, deal in and return to account contracts for the sale, leasing, letting, erection, repairing and maintenance of any plant, machinery, implement and thing incidental to or connected with any of the business or objects aforesaid.

4. To acquire, hold and own water and water rights, and to construct, build, acquire, hold, manage and operate canals, reservoirs, ditches, flumes, aqueducts, pipes and pipe lines for mining, concentrating, smelting, refining, reducing and manufacturing purposes, and for the purpose of generating and transmitting power, electric energy and electric light, heat and power.

5. To construct, build, acquire, hold, manage and operate roads and tramways, private railroads, railways, telegraph and telephone lines, necessary or incidental to or convenient for the mining, concentrating, milling, smelting and manufacturing business and operations of this Corporation.

6. To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire and to hold, own, operate and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of, to grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account any and all inventions, improvements and processes in connection with or secured under Letters Patent of the United States of America or elsewhere, or otherwise, and with a view to the working and development of the same and to carry on any business whether manufacturing or otherwise which the corporation may think calculated, directly or indirectly to effectuate these objects.

7. To purchase, take or sell or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, rights or privileges suitable or convenient for any purposes of its business, and to erect and construct, make, improve or aid or subscribe towards the construction, making and improvement of mills, factories, warehouses, buildings, roads, docks, piers, wharves, machinery, and works of all kinds in so far as the same may be appurtenant to or useful for the conduct of the business of the Corporation as above specified.

8. To cause or allow the legal title and interest of any property acquired, established or carried on by the Corporation to remain or to be vested or registered in the name of or carried on by any other Company or Companies, foreign

or domestic, formed or to be formed either upon trust for or as agents or nominees of this Corporation, or upon any other terms or conditions which the Board of Directors may consider for the benefit of this Corporation and to manage the affairs and take over and carry on the business of such Company or Companies as formed or to be formed, either by acquiring the shares, stocks or other securities thereof, or otherwise howsoever, and to exercise all or any of the powers of holders of shares, stock or securities thereof, and to receive and distribute as the dividends and interest on such shares, stocks and securities.

9. To acquire or carry on all or any of the business or property of any company engaged in a business similar to that authorized to be conducted by this Corporation, and to undertake in conjunction therewith, any liability of any person, firm, association or company possessed of property suitable for any of the purposes of this Corporation, or for carrying on any business which this Corporation is authorized to conduct, and as the consideration of the same to pay cash or to issue shares, stocks, or obligations of this Corporation.

10. To purchase, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire and to hold, the shares, stock or obligations of any company organized under the laws of this State or of any state or territory or colony of the United States or of any foreign country, and to sell or exchange the same or upon a distribution of the assets or dividend or profits to distribute any such shares, stocks or obligations or the proceeds thereof, amongst the stockholders of this Corporation.

11. To incur indebtedness in such amount as may be deemed necessary or proper to evidence such indebtedness by the bonds or other written obligations of this corporation; and to secure the payment of such indebtedness by mortgage, deed of trust, or other form of incumbrance, and upon all or any part of the property, rights, privileges and franchises of this corporation, whether acquired at the time of making such incumbrance or thereafter to be acquired.

12. To guarantee the payment of dividends or interest on any shares, stocks, debentures or other securities issued by, or of any other contract or obligation of, any corporation, whenever proper or necessary for the business of this Corporation upon such terms and conditions and in no manner as may be prescribed by the laws of this State.

13. To sell, let, develop, dispose of or otherwise deal with the franchise or undertaking or all or any part of the property of the company upon any terms with power to accept as the consideration any shares, stocks or other obligations of any other company.

14. To carry out all or any part of the foregoing objects as principals or agents or in conjunction with any other person, firm, association or company, and in any part of the world.

15. To do all such things as are technical or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

In furtherance of and not in limitation of, the general powers conferred by the laws of the State of Delaware, it is hereby expressly provided that the Corporation shall have also the following powers:

1. To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, to hold, own, mortgage, pledge, sell, assign and transfer, or otherwise dispose of, to invest trade, deal in and deal with goods, wares and merchandise and property of every class and description.

2. To acquire, the goodwill, rights and property and to undertake the whole or any part of the assets and liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation, and to pay for the same in such stock of this company, bonds or other ways.

3. To enter into, make, perform and carry out contracts of every kind with any person, firm, association, corporation, without limit as to amount, to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants, bonds, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments.

4. To have one or more offices to carry on all or any of its operations and business, and without restriction to the same as natural persons might or could do, to purchase or otherwise acquire, to hold, own, mortgage, sell, convey or otherwise dispose of, without limit as to amount, real and personal property of every class and description in any state or territory of the United States and in any foreign country or place.

5. In general to carry on any other business in connection therewith, whether manufacturing, mining or otherwise, and with all the powers conferred by the laws of the State of Delaware upon corporations under the laws thereof.

ARTICLE IV
The total authorized capital stock of this corporation is Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), divided into 250,000 shares of the par value of One Dollar (\$1.00) each.

The amount of capital with which this corporation will commence business is One Hundred Dollars (\$100).

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
Peacho - Timme
Honda - Lincoln
Capitan - Nogal

Through fare one way \$8.40.
Intermediate points 8 cents per mile.

ROSWELL AUTO COMPANY

OWNERS AND OPERATORS
Foxworth-Galbraith
LUMBER COMPANY.

Shingles, Doors, Sash, Moulding,
Building Paper, &c.

Sewell's Patent,
and everything in the line
of Building Material.

Carrizozo New Mexico

ICE PHONE 65
L. B. CRAWFORD

Notice of State Selection
Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Las Cruces, New Mexico

October 29, 1915.
Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico has filed the following Indemnity Selection Land Selection for the non-preempted non-mineral public lands described below:

Serial 02119, Lot 658, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 17, T. 28, R. 3 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 be mineral in character, an opportunity to file objection to such selection with the Register or 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. HINSIDE,
Nov. 12, Dec. 10, Register.

Notice of Publication
No. 2296
In the District Court, (October Term, A. D. 1915)
County of Lincoln.

Peter Kraber, Administrator,
vs.
Plaintiff.

Joseph Francis Thyley,
Katie Thyley-Lampkin,
Josephine Thyley-Collins,
Heirs at law of the Estate of Victor Thyley and all other claimants, heirs and legatees having any interest in and to the Estate of Victor Thyley, deceased, known and unknown.

Defendants.

The said Defendants are hereby notified that a suit in Chancery has been commenced against you in the District Court for the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, by said Peter Kraber, administrator of the estate of Victor Thyley, deceased, and that the objects of said suit are to sell at private sale certain real estate belonging to the estate of the said Victor Thyley, deceased, fully described in the petition on file in said suit, and the object of said sale is to pay off the personal indebtedness of the estate of the said Victor Thyley, deceased, and that said sale of said real property will be private, for the reasons set forth in said petition; that unless you enter some appearance or cause the same to be entered in said suit on or before the 15th day of December, 1915, decree pro confesso therein will be rendered against you.

[Seal] ALBERT H. HARVEY, Clerk.

By WILLIAM H. OSBORN, Deputy,
Doal H. Wood, Carrizozo, New Mex., attorney
for Plaintiff.

Nov. 12—Dec. 10.

A Welcome Awaits You
At
THE STAG
Where your presence is appreciated and the Best Values given
All Goods First Class .: POOL
JOE R. ADAMS, Prop.
Carrizozo, N. M.

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.

Take an hour off
Four times a week
THE CRYSTAL
Offers change of program
Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday, Saturday
Nights
Admission: Adults 15c Children 10c

You Need a Tonic
There are times in every woman's life when she needs a tonic to help her over the hard places. When that time comes to you, you know what tonic to take—Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, which act gently, yet surely, on the weakened womanly organs, and helps build them back to strength and health. It has benefited thousands and thousands of weak, ailing women in its past half century of wonderful success, and it will do the same for you.
You can't make a mistake in taking
GARDUI
The Woman's Tonic
"Miss Amelia Wilson, R. F. D. No. 4, Alma, Ark., writes: 'I began to take Cardui, I was weak and had such awful dizzy spells. Now I feel as well and strong as I did, and can eat most anything.'"
Sold by all dealers.
Helped Thousands.

Nov. 12—Dec. 10.



Robert Lansing, Secretary of State

Edward
B. Clark



Robert
Lansing

SOMETHING more than a score of years ago James G. Blaine resigned his position as secretary of state in the cabinet of President Harrison. He was succeeded by Gen. John W. Foster. A few months ago William J. Bryan resigned his position as secretary of state in the cabinet of President Wilson. He was succeeded by Robert Lansing. These two statements of fact are put together because it may be justified by the human interest which seems to exist in the fact that John W. Foster is the father in law of Robert Lansing. It is probable that no two men more entirely different in temperament and in manifestations thereof ever existed than William J. Bryan and his successor in office, Robert Lansing. Mr. Bryan was more or less inclined to be half fellow with men. Mr. Lansing has little of the half fellow with men in him, but nevertheless he is approachable, genial and almost without question the best listener that the state department has had for a great many years. Now it is said frequently that the man who is a good listener is more apt to get results than the man who is, we shall not say a good, but a great talker. Those who know the present secretary of state say that there is no channel connecting one of his ears with the other. This simply is their way of expressing the fact that nothing that goes into one of Mr. Lansing's ears finds exit from the other. He holds fast what he hears and later he acts on his knowledge or refuses to act on it as seems better to his understanding of the case.

Ordinarily speaking, persons like to hear stories about men in high positions. It is probably no exaggeration to say that there are a thousand stories about Mr. Bryan, about Mr. Knox, about Mr. Root, and about one or another of the predecessors in office of the present incumbent to one about the present incumbent himself. When one says stories, of course, he means human interest and humorous stories. Mr. Lansing does not load himself readily to the exploitation of fun making. He is a grave man, a receptive man and therefore not at all an exuberant man. His sense of humor, however, is keen and he enjoys a good story well told and enjoys it with an evident, if quiet, showing of appreciation.

The kind of story they tell about Mr. Lansing when a story is demanded is in character something like that of the man himself, grave and dignified, and not possessing the qualities which make up the more or less substantial story with a substratum of humor.

For instance, not long ago two ambassadors representing foreign countries, and one high official of the United States government, expressed a desire for an audience with Mr. Lansing on a certain Thursday evening. Mr. Lansing said that he would be happy to see the gentlemen at almost any other time, "but on Thursday evening I must go to church."

Now, Robert Lansing is a Presbyterian, and a good one. It took real sincerity of purpose for a secretary of state, who is supposed to be ready at any hour of the day or night to listen to the plenipotentiaries of foreign powers, to say in effect, "No, state matters must wait until after prayer meeting."

When Mr. Bryan was secretary of state he saw the newspaper men frequently, and his intercourse with them was rather of the free and easy sort because the Nebraska gentleman was and is a newspaper man himself. The correspondents, however, did not get any extraordinary amount of news out of Mr. Bryan despite his affability. Mr. Lansing has regular business meetings with the correspondents. There are few stories to fly back and forth, few quips of humor, and there is the usual reticence on many subjects which marks diplomacy, but Mr. Lansing, nevertheless, always gives up a story, a news item of minor or greater importance, whenever it is proper for him so to do, and, moreover, he is a pretty keen judge of news values despite the fact that he is a lawyer and probably does not know a 6-32 dash from a linotype machine.

Some people say that Mr. Lansing had several months' training as secretary of state before he took office actually. These are the people who think that he did most of Mr. Bryan's work. This probably is unjust to Mr. Lansing's predecessor, but it is known definitely that the present secretary was consulted constantly and consistently upon most of the matters relating to our foreign intercourse, which recently, as everybody knows, has been in a state not only delicate, but perilous.

It is pretty definitely known now that when Mr. Lansing was counselor for the state department he aided the president materially in writing the note to Germany which was penned June 9. It was the tone of this note which Mr. Bryan thought was too militant, and it was this note in a way which caused the Nebraskan to resign his position as chief of the president's cabinet.

When it is said that a man is grave, a good listener and not overgiven to talking, the impression received is perhaps that he is lacking



Mrs. Robert Lansing

In interest in what are called the human things of life Robert Lansing is a baseball fan. He is also a painter of no mean ability, he knows how to handle the rod and reel and can land with neatness and dispatch a brook trout or a small-mouth bass. Moreover, Mr. Lansing likes the social life, and not infrequently he is to be seen at afternoon affairs when state department duties are not pressing, and still more frequently at evening affairs where, as one might say, he loosens up a bit and talks in a way to draw his auditors and to hold them.

Oswald Garrison Villard has written in the New York Evening Post this little description of Mr. Lansing's personal appearance:

"The contrast between Mr. Bryan and his successor is nowhere more marked than in their personalities. Mr. Lansing is a handsome man, with notably fine eyes and a winning countenance that lights up most attractively when he is amused. He smiles with his eyes as well as his mouth," writes a Washington reporter about him, and there is a keenness in their expression which indicates an able and a nimble mind. He is altogether of grave and dignified presence, which is enhanced by his prematurely gray hair—he is only fifty-one. He is well groomed, stands up straight and looks directly into the eyes of his questioners. Usually he is wearing the black cutaway of statesmanship. You feel instinctively that he is a man to tie to, the kind which shrewd, intuitive women would naturally seek as a counselor. Indeed, this title which he has hitherto borne in the state department fits him like a glove."

In the paragraph which is quoted something is said about the secretary of state being a handsome man. Some Washington residents declare that he is the handsomest man in the cabinet. Others do not agree to this, but all admit that the secretary's way of carrying himself is all that it should be. It is perhaps probable that Mr. Lansing knows that he carries himself well. At any rate he alone is responsible for his carriage, while his tailor is responsible in considerable measure for making the secretary admittedly the best-dressed man in public life in Washington.

It may be asked who is, or, rather, who was, Robert Lansing? While the answer is not to be given in a few words, it is probable that the secretary of state was comparatively unknown until he came into prominence in connection with our delicate dealings with Mexico and with the other powers, little and great, which recently have been at trouble among themselves or within themselves, and have been directly and indirectly causing trouble to the United States.

Robert Lansing was born in a small city, Wa-

tertown, in northern New York, only a few miles from the St. Lawrence river, from the waters of which it is probable that as a boy he drew many a pickerel and bass and laid the foundation of his love for the sport which Isaac Walton made famous. He entered the state department as counselor one year ago last March, succeeding John Bassett Moore. For thirty years, that is since he was twenty-one years of age, Mr. Lansing has been studying and practicing international law. He was connected in behalf of the United States with a great many arbitration cases. He was this government's associate counsel in the fur seal arbitration twenty-two years ago, and later he represented the government before the Herring sea claims commission. He was counsel for the government in the Alaska boundary dispute and he has served Uncle Sam in China, Mexico, Venezuela and at The Hague in various arbitration matters.

It is said that Robert Lansing slipped easily and gracefully into the big chair in the cabinet room, which stands at the right hand of the bigger chair which is occupied by Woodrow Wilson. A good many men of note have occupied the chair. When a man ceases to be secretary of state history invariably makes an estimate of him and of his services. What will the verdict be concerning Robert Lansing?

One thing is certain, Mr. Lansing entered upon his great office duties at a time when it is possible for a man to win his spurs or to lose them, and that quickly. There are heavy burdens on the shoulders of this present incumbent of high cabinet office. When the corner stone of the Pan-American building was laid Theodore Roosevelt, then president of the United States, delivered an address in which he said that there had been many great secretaries of state, but that there had been none greater than Elihu Root.

At the laying of some corner stone or at the ceremonies attending some other memorable occasion will it be Woodrow Wilson's part to rise to his feet and say, "There have been many great secretaries of state, but none greater than Robert Lansing?"

In writing this sketch one very important matter came pretty near being overlooked. Robert Lansing, secretary of state, is a poet. Some people say that he is "a writer of exquisite verse." Poetry is poetry; verse is either near poetry or no kin to poetry. Mr. Lansing does not claim to be a great poet. It is probable that he writes poetry as a diversion. At any rate, it is generally conceded that he is a pretty fair poet, and that he also is much more than a pretty fair poet.

So when the American people have a secretary of state who can make other nations sit up and pay attention, who can fish, who can play baseball, who can dress well, who can paint, who can write poetry, and, what is better, exceedingly forceful prose, ought not the said American people to be satisfied with the man who has taken upon himself a large part of the burdens of state at a time when those burdens are heavy?

WAS CONSERVATIVE.

His Host—By the way, what do you think of the Mexican imbroglio?
Mr. Malaprop—To tell the truth, I like old-fashioned American fruits the best.—Judge.

WISE HOBO.

"How is it you always pick out a bachelor to listen to your hard-luck story?"
"A married man has troubles of his own usually."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SELF-CONGRATULATION.

She—I suppose you know I came near marrying Jim before I married you?
He—Now I know why he shakes hands so warmly when we meet.—Judge.

CAME TRUE.

"A fortune teller told me yesterday that I would meet with a financial reverse."
"And did you?"
"Yes; she charged me \$2."—

STRICT PARTY MAN.

"Do you promise to love, honor and cherish this woman?"
"Yes," said the politician, "whatever the platform is I subscribe to."

ONE ON THE COCO.

Golfer (proudly)—I play with my head, my boy.
His Rival—Yes, I notice that you are partial to wooden clubs.

OLD STYLES REVIVED

PARISIAN MODISTES GO BACK TO PAST CENTURIES.

Moyen Age Effect, With Novelty, in the Latest of Designs—One of the Best of the Results Achieved is Shown.

There is a designer named Maurer in Paris, whose name is not heralded far and wide, but whose costumes are bought and sold by the most important American houses. An admirable gown she made this season carries out the moyen age effect. It has a green velvet bodice with armholes, shoulders, elbows and hips outlined with a broadly striped silk. There are women who would dislike to have their curves and angles so definitely marked out and brought to notice, but the color effect is good. The striped silk itself is framed in with a narrow edge of gold braid; this manipulation of trimming is one of those trifles that count in clothes and is always gratefully received by the woman who is in search of some ornamentation not commonplace.

The skirt beneath this medieval green bodice is of biscuit-colored cloth to match in color the barrel-shaped sleeves of biscuit-colored chiffon. There's novelty for you. Paquin gets the credit of inventing the leather jacket, but many designers must have followed on her heels quickly, for several of these coats appear under several names. The one that bears her label is of white leather, very thin, collared and cuffed with fur. It buttons straight down the front and has a wide slit pocket at each hip. It is a novelty, of course, like the fascinating little muff that Worth invented. It consists of two small pockets of fur joined in the middle with a fanciful cord. With these Worth in-

USEFUL COAT OF CORDUROY



Coat of silk corduroy, with collar of opossum fur. The coat is lined with a supple silk or crepe, and is suitable for general wear. The lustrous surface of the corduroy makes it possible to use it also for visiting or evening dress.

VARIETIES OF VELVET FROCKS

One May Have Them in Practically Any Design That Occurs to the Fancy.

There are quantities of three-piece velvet costumes whose coats are short, reaching only a little way below the waist line, or of hip length, and either belted or very loose and flaring; and often there are, too, innumerable velvet frocks that have no accompanying coat. These frocks may be of the elaborate sort, part chiffon or lace or silk much trimmed, but newer are the simple, one-piece frocks of velvet, almost untrimmed save for mere touches of fur or embroidery and buttons, made, in fact, with almost exaggerated simplicity, but with careful attention to line. Many of these have high, close collars of the velvet, bordered at the top with fur, or relieved at the top by some white collar arrangement; but these straight up and down all-velvet models, while undeniably chic, are so undeniably too hot for comfort in our overheated buildings and practical only for street wear under fur coats or with small furs.

Recognizing this fault, some of the designers have arranged the collar so that from a high, close, velvet choker it may be unbuttoned and turned over into a lace-faced, rolling collar, but even that leaves the all-velvet bodice a very hot affair.

The One-Lace Shoe.

Have you seen the one-lace shoe? Not the shoe that laces at the side nor yet the shoe that laces straight down the back—although the shoe in question does lace down the back. But this is a shoe that laces with only one lace. And the lace fastens around little metal hooks, from top to bottom, like those at the top of men's laced boots.

These hooks would prove awkward if skirts were longer, for they would be sure to catch in the hem of the skirt and cause tripping and falls. But with the skirt swinging well above the boot top, and far away from it, too, because of the flaring hem, there is no chance of catching in the little metal hooks. It goes without saying that these new boots could be very quickly adjusted.



Green Velvet Bodice Trimmed With Gold Braid, Biscuit-Colored Striped Silk Skirt.

produces long gloves of soft kid, laced at the sides and finished with tassels. Ladies wore these when they hunted in the forests with falcons on their wrists, didn't they?
(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Usually, a girl's face usually lights up when she is offered a match.—Omaha World-Herald.

COMBINE LINEN AND LACE

Something of a Novelty That May Be Appreciated by the Needleworker.

There are many needleworkers who delight in working on large pieces of fancy work; but there are just as many, if not more, who prefer to handle small pieces that are less cumbersome and that bring about results more quickly. For such as these, then, the embroidered squares solve the problem. These can be effectively joined together with wide or narrow lacy lace to form bureau scarfs, boudoir pillows, table runners and dear knows what else.

One woman who had been given a quantity of square dollies three and four inches square put them to good service by joining them with wide lace and using them on the buffet. She objected to using them singly and was highly pleased with the scarf that resulted from joined forces.

Squares of tan linen embroidered in colors can be joined effectively to form table runners. Of course, the lace should match the color of the linen. If you should fail to find tan to match, dip white or cream lace in tea. Try a little piece of the lace first, so that you can see if the tea is of the proper strength.

Have you ever seen a bedspread made of linen and lace joined together? Once you have seen one you will want to make such a spread for yourself. It is advisable when making such a large piece to use long strips of linen rather than squares. One which was included with lots of other pretty things in a hope chest was

made of a very heavy linen. Near the center the linen was embroidered in pink and green flowers, heavy silk being used for the purpose. After the strips of linen and lace were joined the spread was bound with lace edging. Anyone who objects to the colored embroidery and the flowers can substitute for it a monogram placed on the center strip. This was surely something different from the ordinary spread for the bed.

Furs You May Wear.

Many of the fur coats are trimmed with contrasting fur. Even the popular priced coats have bands of skunk, raccoon or other inexpensive felt. Usually these bands are placed at the bottom edge of the coat; also at the waist line in belt effect, and are used for the collar and cuffs. In some of the more extreme styles the bands run up the front edges, as well as around the bottom. On these coats the bands are often as wide as ten inches.

The full length coats are designed for evening wear, and are, therefore, quite extreme in style. This ripple flare, for example, is extremely full. The sleeves are in raglan cut in many cases; in others they give a cape effect.

New Cretonne Cushions.

There are some interesting new cushions for cretonne chairs that are made with a little apron attachment in front that hangs down from eight inches to a foot over the front of the chair. They are made of starched linen or cretonne, and the little apron is edged with linen fringe about as wide. They are a novelty and attractive.

Small text at the bottom right corner, possibly a printer's mark or advertisement.

SCORE UP ONE FOR JONES

Sarcastic Comment Will Be Appreciated by These Who Favor Old-Time Methods of Travel.

Down in the crimson clover zone there were two farmers named Jones and Smith, respectively. Jones was old-fashioned and stuck to old-fashioned ways, but Smith, who was more modern, bought a fine new automobile. One day he was proudly exhibiting to some friends when Jones came along.

"Um," remarked Jones, as he thoughtfully sized up the handsome machine. "What's that thing there on the side?"

"That's a spare rim and a tire," answered the proud Smith. "We always carry an extra one in case one of the wheels goes wrong."

"Is it as I allus said," was the disdainful response of Jones. "I've druv hosses fer nigh on 50 years, and I never had to carry a spare leg for one of them yet."—Philadelphia Press.

The Case. "Matrimony seemed largely incidental to Henry VIII's career." "I should call it more axcidental."

Men and Women

Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is highly recommended by these.

Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that so many people say it has proved to be just the remedy needed in thousands of even the most distressing cases.

At drugists in 50c and 1.00 sizes. You may receive a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post, also a pamphlet telling you about it. Address Dr. Kilmor & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

Handy. "I've started a ten-cent box for Christmas, dear!" said the better half. "You won't forget it, will you?"

"Me forget it!" replied the other fraction. "Why, how can you say such a thing? Of course I won't forget it."

And he didn't. The very next day he shook four dimes out of the box to meet a deficiency in his car-fare allowance.

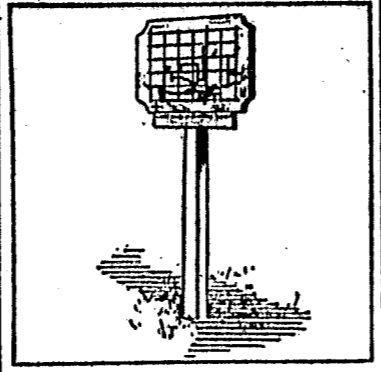
Wise Beyond His Years. Teacher (of geography class) — "Johnnie, how is the earth divided?" "Johnnie—Nobody will know until the European war is over."

FOR BETTER ROADS

GUIDE-BOARD QUITE USEFUL

Diagrammatic Illustration of District With Township Sections Indicated by Different Lines.

The Scientific American, in describing a guide-board invented by W. A. Fusch of Decatur, Ill., says: This invention is a guide-board bearing a diagrammatic illustration of a district with township sections and roads indicated by differentiated lines, and having a movable device adapted to be set in the guide-board at any



Guide-Board.

desired point which serves to indicate the location of said guide-board in the particular district or township delineated by the map on its face. The guide-board has a border on which are inscribed names of towns and other locations lying outside the one in which the guide-board itself is located, and also the distances of such towns and locations from points indicated on the map proper.

PREPARE ROADS FOR WINTER

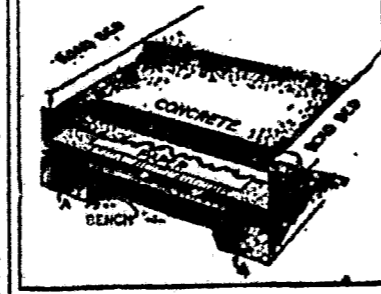
Before Ground Freezes Smooth, Drag and Pack Center of Road to Provide Needed Drainage.

See that all drain ditches along the road are opened before the ground freezes; then smooth, drag and pack the center of the road, and you will have provided for the essential drainage, without which we cannot expect to have good highways. All rocks should be picked out of the track before they freeze to the ground, harassing both man and beast when they pass over them during the winter months. Low places at bridges and culverts should be filled and leveled up to make winter travel more endurable. Repair holes in bridges, to guard against serious accidents by come horse getting his foot fast—perhaps breaking his leg.

TO MAKE CONCRETE CULVERT

Directions Given for Making Small Bridge Strong Enough to Stand Travel of Heavy Teams.

Our borough construction force builds a very good concrete culvert in the manner shown in the sketch, writes James M. Kane in Popular Mechanics. The sides A are first built, and the forms removed before the concrete is completely set. Benchlike wood forms are then placed at intervals between the sides A and boards



Concrete Culvert.

laid on them, then paper spread over the surface of the boards. The concrete is then put on top of the paper. Short pieces of railroad iron are laid in the concrete to re-enforce it. After the top has properly set, the supports are driven out, or broken down with a long iron rod. The boards are then easily withdrawn. This culvert is strong enough to stand the travel of heavy teams as well as automobile trucks.

Virtues of Good Roads. Good roads will increase health, wealth, happiness, education, religion, morality, civilization and prosperity.

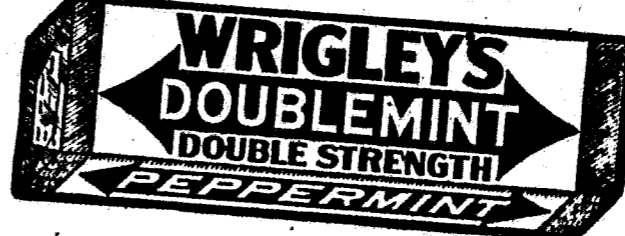
Drainage is Essential. Drainage is the first essential of the construction of good roads and still it is very frequently the last to be considered.

Easy on Horse and Wagon. "Good roads are easy on you, easy on your horse, easy on the wagon, easy on the harness."

Happier Social Life. Good roads bring a better school life, a closer church life, a happier social life.



Smiles bright—tooth white with



Delicious, wholesome, beneficial, appetite and digestion-aiding confections

The longest-lasting, most helpful and pleasant goody possible to buy. Have you seen "Wrigley's Mother Goose, introducing the Sprightly Spearmen"—newest jingle book—28 pages in colors?

(HERE IS A SAMPLE VERSE)

As I was going to Saint Ives I met a man with seven wives— Each wife had a fine, clear skin, All were fat—not one was thin, And each had a dimple in her chin; What caused it? WRIGLEY'S!

The "Wrigley Spearmen" want you to see all their quaint antics in this book free! Write for it today and always ask for "WRIGLEY'S"—the gum in the sealed package—wrapped in United Profit Sharing Coupons.

WM. WRIGLEY JR. CO. 1404 Resner Bldg., Chicago

Chew it after every meal



Out of Sorts

THAT IS, something is wrong with baby, but we can't tell just what it is. All mothers recognize the term by the lassitude, weakness, loss of appetite, inclination to sleep, heavy breathing, and lack of interest shown by baby. These are the symptoms of sickness. It may be fever, congestion, worms, croup, diphtheria, or scarlatina. Do not lose a minute. Give the child Castoria. It will start the digestive organs into operation, open the pores of the skin, carry off the foetid matter, and drive away the threatened sickness.

Small Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Peck*

HIS SILENCE A COMPLIMENT

Too Many Men Are Apt to Make the Mistake That is Recorded of This Husband.

The coffee was weak, the bread underdone, and the fowl tough, or at least he said so. His wife's long patience gave way.

"John Henry," said she, "I've tried faithfully to cook to suit you for twelve years long. No one in the town has better-cooked food, yet you are always finding fault. Why can't you praise me once in a while, I'd like to know?"

He looked up in astonishment. "Well, if you ain't the most unreasonable woman I ever saw," he ejaculated. "Why, many and many is the time I've sat down to a meal and never said a word about it. Anybody would know there wasn't any fault to be found, or I'd 'a' found it, and yet you want a better compliment than that! That's just like a woman—they can't tell a compliment when they get one!"

Thought Umbrellas Unmilitary.

Umbrellas and khaki seem a most unlikely combination; yet one instance is recorded of British soldiers taking their umbrellas into action, according to the London Chronicle. On December 10, 1813, during the battle of the Nile, the Grenadier guards captured a redoubt outside Bayonne while they were in possession of this Wellington passed by and noticed that the officers had umbrellas up to protect themselves from the heavy rain. He sent back his aide-de-camp Lord Arthur Hill, to tell them that "the duke does not approve of the use of umbrellas in action. The guards officers may, if they please, carry umbrellas even in uniform when on duty at St. James; but in the field it is not only ridiculous, but unmilitary."

BABY LOVES HIS BATH

With Cuticura Soap Because So Soothing When His Skin is Hot.

These fragrant supercreamy emollients are a comfort to children. The soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal rashes, itches, chafings, etc. Nothing more effective. May be used from the hour of birth, with absolute confidence. Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Bugs.

"Isn't this awful!" exclaimed Mrs. Gabb as she looked up from her newspaper. "Isn't what awful?" demanded Mr. Gabb.

"Why here's a woman who complains that the insane asylum is filled with bugs," replied Mrs. Gabb. "Well," growled Mr. Gabb, "what's the blame place for, anyway?"

Money Saved.

"Ever make any money in the stock market?" "No, but I've saved a lot by not playing it."

Not Gray Hairs but Tired Eyes

make us look older than we are. Keep your eyes young and you will look young. After the movies always Murise Your Eyes. Don't tell your age.

An Extremist.

"I see that a man aged one hundred and two has just died in the poorhouse." "He lived long and died short, eh?"

Lucky.

"Have any luck on your duck shooting trip?" "Yes. Didn't catch cold this time."

Many a man has been hopelessly

injured by the accidental discharge of duty.

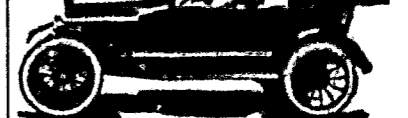
Most Eminent Medical Authorities Endorse It

A New Remedy for Kidney, Bladder and all Uric Acid Troubles

Dr. Eberle and Dr. Brathwaite as well as Dr. Simon—all distinguished Authorities—agree that whatever may be the disease, the urine seldom fails in furnishing us with a clue to the principle upon which it is to be treated, and accurate knowledge concerning the nature of disease can thus be obtained. If backache, scalding urine or frequent urination bother or distress you, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, gout or scalding or you suspect kidney or bladder trouble just write Dr. Pierce at the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., send a sample of urine and describe your trouble. You will receive free medical advice after Dr. Pierce's chemical analysis of the urine. This will be carefully done without charge, and you will be under no obligation. Dr. Pierce

during many years of experimentation has discovered a new remedy which is thirty-seven times more powerful than lithia in removing uric acid from the system. If you are suffering from backache or the pains of rheumatism, go to your best druggist and ask for a 50 cent box of "Aurifer" put up by Doctor Pierce, or send 10c for a large trial pack. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak women and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the blood have been favorably known for the past forty years and more. They are standard remedies to-day—as well as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for the liver and bowels. You can have a sample of any one of these remedies by writing Dr. Pierce, and sending 10c for trial pack.

METZ!



5 Passenger, Gray & Starler, 25 H. P. \$600

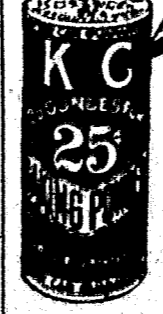
Greatest hill climber; 25 to 30 miles on 1 gallon gasoline. 10,000 miles on one set of tires. Oldest speedometer, one man mahair top, 10 in. wheel base, 2 1/2 inch tires, weight 1,200 pounds. METZ Distributors for Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Western Nebraska: The Colorado Cartercar Co. 1638 Broadway, Denver, Colorado. LIVE AGENTS WANTED

FOR YOUR THANKSGIVING DINNER

You should have a copy of the Court of Honor Cook Book about 100 instant recipes, printed on water-resistant, coated, cloth-lined, covers in every language. Send 10c to: METZ Distributors for Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Western Nebraska: The Colorado Cartercar Co. 1638 Broadway, Denver, Colorado. LIVE AGENTS WANTED

PATENTS

Waters & Coleman, Wash. D.C. Patent Attorneys. 1000 F Street, N.W.

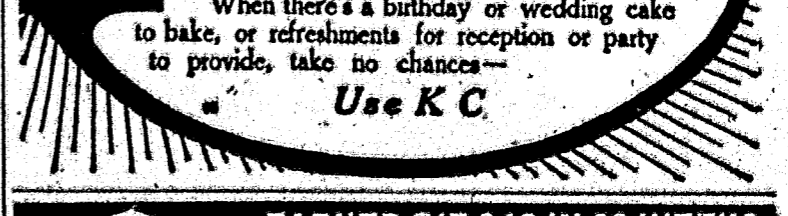


When You Want Something Particularly Nice—

You can always depend upon K C not to disappoint you. The double raise makes doubly certain—nothing is left to "luck." If the batter is a little thin, K C will raise it light and feathery and it will be all the better. Jarring the stove or turning the pan around makes no difference—K C sustains the raise until baked.

When there's a birthday or wedding cake to bake, or refreshments for reception or party to provide, take no chances—

Use K C



EARNED \$17,943 IN 21 WEEKS. PARKING WE CAN PAY YOU! THE GREATTEST MONEY-MAKER in the Automobile Line. Buy a new car, and you can get the money back from the car. Write today for the complete details of our new plan. C.W. PARKER, Dept. 10, Sacramento, Calif.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

M. B. Foreman went to El Paso Friday to witness the automobile show and also to look after some business matters.

Capt. L. Van Zant came over from Fort Stanton Sunday evening and went to El Paso the day following.

Dr. T. H. McKeon came from Fort Stanton Wednesday on his way to El Paso. The Southwest Medical association met in El Paso yesterday and the doctor attended its sessions.

Mr. and Mrs. Alva Tomlinson are the happy parents of a fine baby boy, born last week.

Coal, Coal, Coal. Having enlarged our bins, we are now prepared to furnish the trade with Dawson Fancy Egg and Nut, and Swastika Lump. Humphrey Bros.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Smith returned Saturday from an extended visit to Kentucky, where Mrs. Smith's parents live.

Conductor John R. Green has been carrying an arm in a sling for several days as a result of an infection from a slight scratch on the hand. The injured member is much better now.

Horace French left Friday night for Santa Fe, to which point he had been summoned on federal jury service.

Rain on the plateaus and snow in the mountains the first of the week has cleared the atmosphere and improved the feelings of all.

James Cooper, Jr., recently made a shipment of steers to Kansas City for which he received very satisfactory prices.

Lewis England was here yesterday from his Bonito home. Mr. England recently acquired a piece of land from Geo. W. Barrett, lying near his place, and was here closing up the transactions.

The horse buyers for the French government are still here awaiting an inspector whose arrival is scheduled for tomorrow. Quite a number of our local ranchmen and dealers are interested in the transaction, and, if present calculations mature, something between \$10,000 and \$15,000 will be turned loose in Lincoln county.

H. W. Kenfrow and H. K. Roundtree loaded out two cars of steers and bulls for the Kansas City market, having driven the cattle in the day before from their ranches west of the malpais.

A. O. Burns, of the Oscura Mercantile Co., was a Carrizozo visitor Tuesday.

The Dixon ranch has disposed of the last of its Angoras. Clarence Spence was the purchaser.

Mrs. S. J. Potts and baby returned Monday from an extended visit to Beaumont and other Texas points.

Jno B Baird returned Tuesday from El Paso. Mr. Baird went to El Paso last month to undergo an operation and is just out of the hospital.

The inner work on the Patty & Adams building is being hurried to completion and the firm expects to occupy its new quarters about the 20th.

Wayne Van Schoyck and James Lee were here Tuesday from White Oaks.

Governor McDonald and State Engineer French were here Saturday, having motored from Roswell. Their attention was directed to roads—both along the route and intersecting lines.

Mrs. Charles Craver, of U I ranch, Naravisa, New Mexico, is guest of her old friend, Mrs. D. S. Donelson. Mrs. Craver is an author and writer for eastern newspapers and magazines.

Forrest Smith came in Monday morning from his home in Missouri. He expects to remain thirty days or more to give his attention to some mining property in which he is interested.

Mrs. Clarence Spence came up Wednesday night from El Paso to spend the week with Carrizozo folks.

Tom McDonald was a Carrizozo visitor yesterday from his Mocking Bird Gap ranch.

Plan Every N. M. Child Have Happy Christmas

Dr. Charles E. Lukens, superintendent of the New Mexico Children's Home society, of Albuquerque, announces the successful organization and financing of "The Kris Kringle Company of New Mexico, Unlimited," with a capital of Christmas happiness and a stock-watered by the milk of human kindness. The new corporation is incorporated under the laws of humanity and its objects are to see to it that every little child in New Mexico, who for whatever reason does not expect a visit from Santa Claus, shall have a ray of Christmas sunshine; and that every mother who is too poor to provide a proper observance of Christmas for her children, shall have the means to do it.

Information is especially asked as to crippled children. No one need hesitate to write. Aside from this invitation the transactions of the company will be secret, no one knowing the details or names but Dr. Lukens and his business associates in the business of being go-between for Santa Claus.

Give name and address in full. If writing for another, give your name and address. If a child, give parents' name and address. Write at once. Address all communications to Charles E. Lukens, General Manager, Kris Kringle Corporation, Unlimited, Albuquerque, N. M.

C. F. Redfield, father of Mrs. W. W. Wanner, is here from Wichita, Kansas, and will probably remain during the winter with the Wanner family.

R. L. Hust, Roy Skinner and J. L. Gatewood returned Tuesday from a swing around the circle. They went to Elephant Butte and returned by way of El Paso, making the trip in a Ford.

Dr. T. W. Watson unloaded a car of Dodges this week, and is assembling the shipment preparatory to placing the cars on the market.

San Patricio

Mr. Frank Wallace has returned from Palomas Springs much improved.

Ma. Whitt brought in the lumber for his shop and has gone to Clouderoff with his son's wagon.

Mr. Hoagland of Alto was at Mr. J. J. Reeves one night last week. He came down to close a trade for one of Mr. Reeves' teams, but Mr. Reeves had gone to Roswell and he failed to get the team.

Mr. Tofio Gallagos and wife combined business and pleasure at Arabella a few days last week.

Mr. John George and Mrs. W. B. Rose traded horses recently. We hear that Mrs. George thinks that Mr. George got the worst of the trade.

Mr. Gallagos lost a steer from blackleg recently. Friday he vaccinated the rest of his young stock. We understand vaccination in this case means splitting the hide and injecting a preparation of garlic. Some of our stockmen put a piece of rope in the dewlap. Others dehorned and others are letting nature take its course as was done by the Chicago parents of a defective baby. Mr. C. D. Morrison recently lost one of his calves in spite of the rope in the dewlap.

We understand Mrs. Tom Hunter has had a backset. She had been sick quite a while with typhoid fever.

Mr. Aneceto Lucero is out again after a few days, under the weather.

Mr. George and Mr. Frank Monroe hauled themselves some wood the other day.

There were services at the

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When you are in the market for
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
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All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities
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Catholic church last Sunday and judging by the number passing, there must have been a good crowd.

Mr. F. C. Stover killed hogs last Monday.

We woke one morning this week to find that it had been raining and snowing during the night. The peaks down to within a mile of here were pretty well covered with snow.

Business is expanding all over the country and railroads are beginning to talk of extensions and betterments. We don't see why this county should not share in the extensions by getting the E. P. & S. W. to extend its Captain branch down the valley. Practically all the freight up, and down Ruidosa, the Bonita, to about Lincoln and the country

around Arabella and freight is hauled to and from Roswell, giving the Santa Fe the freight that would go to the E. P. & S. W. if it would extend its branch a little way. If this could be put before the proper officials in the right light, we believe they could be induced to extend the branch down here.

Light House-Keeping Rooms for rent at the Adams House.

Classified Advertisements

WANTED—Everyone to know that I take subscriptions and renewals to the Ladies' Home Journal, Woman's Home Companion and Saturday Evening Post. These make excellent Christmas presents. Call telephone No. 1 or write P. O. Box 204, and I will save you trouble of ordering.—Clarjite McQuillen.

See us for poultry, butter, eggs etc. Patty & Adams. Phone 46.

LOST—Sorel mare, stocking-legged to knees, bald-faced, brand G-7 on left hip; strayed from White Oaks; formerly lived in Ruidoso. Notify Lute Allen, Carrizozo.

WANTED—A few boarders in private family; good board, warm rooms; rates \$6.50 to \$7 per week. Mrs. Edith Booth, first north of Outlook building.

Phone 46 any cut of Fresh meat. Also groceries and lunch goods.

RAGS—Some more of those rags for cleaning type wanted at the News office. Pay for clean cotton or similar rags, without buttons or hooks.

Home rendered lard that is pure. Patty & Adams.

How to Keep Young and Pretty

It is every woman's ambition to be beautiful and to keep her youth. This is a difficult matter in New Mexico on account of the hot sun, the dry winds, the alkali water, and the uncertainty of getting reputable toilet preparations.

CASTILIAN BEAUTY SPECIALTIES

are compounded from old Spanish secret formulas. The twenty-five articles now offered to the women of New Mexico for the first time, include everything to assist the already beautiful woman in keeping the bloom of youth; and also to transform the most ordinary complexion into one of health and beauty that will win admiration on every side. The Castilian Beauty Book and Catalog tells you all the secrets.

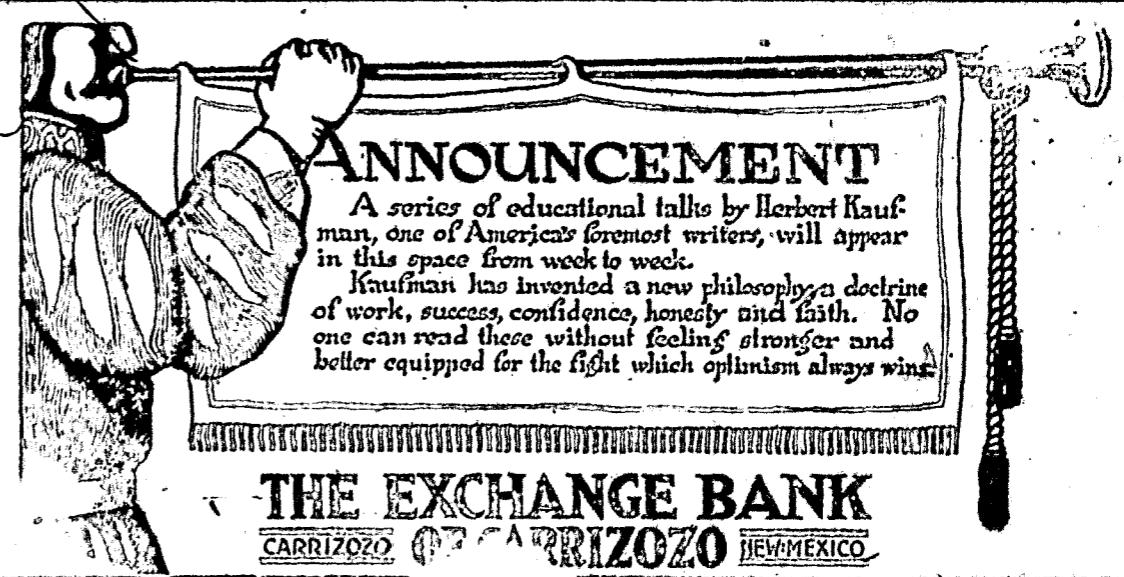
How to Cut the Cost of Living

Castilian Food Products may be purchased only by users of Castilian Beauty Specialties. There are some 200 standard food products and grocery articles listed in the catalog, all at very much lower prices than you are accustomed to pay. All goods are delivered to your home or postoffice. You can save enough on groceries to buy all your toilet preparations.

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ANNOUNCEMENT
A series of educational talks by Herbert Kaufman, one of America's foremost writers, will appear in this space from week to week. Kaufman has invented a new philosophy, a doctrine of work, success, confidence, honesty and faith. No one can read these without feeling stronger and better equipped for the fight which optimism always wins.

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Christmas Shopping Has Now Begun In Earnest

People are flocking into our store and supplying their wants at distinct savings

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A beautiful assortment of Pin Seal, Goat and Smooth Leather \$1.00 to \$3.50
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HANDKERCHIEFS
In fancy boxes we have ever had 35c to \$1.50 box

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on
best quality
linen paper
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Heavy Gold and Silver Filled Jewel Cases

\$1.00 to \$2.25

Manicure Sets
In Ivory Handles and Fittings and best quality steel.

Fancy Box Stationery

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Buy him a good
Mackinaw
He'll enjoy it
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Our stock of Replenished every few days with New Patterns and Colorings should solve many a gift problem for you.

MENS' DRESS GLOVES
in Suede and Cape Skin at \$1.25 to \$2.25

Ladies' Silk Hose

Always an acceptable gift.

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\$1.25 to \$2.50

Other Suggestions
Belts, Caps, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Slippers, Traveling Sets.

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An especially good value in
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