

Fort Stanton

Has Many Visitors

Sunday, May 9th, was a gala day for Ft. Stanton. The occasion being the opening of the base ball season for this section of the state. It was up to the Carrizozo team to face the Ft. Stanton Invincibles for a game which proved to be one of the best in years, notwithstanding the several blunders made, and which however is to be expected at an opening game when both teams were sort of strange among their individual players, such as getting acquainted with one and the other's methods, etc. The writer is just after returning from the east where he witnessed several opening games in the large leagues such as New York, Washington, St. Louis and Cincinnati, games on which the eyes of the sporting world are riveted, and yet Sunday's game in many respects had the same sort of amusement for the rooters, with a proportionate degree of science displayed on both sides. We are pleased to note the refined manner and pleasant feeling exhibited by both the players and their hundreds of admirers. Clean base ball is beneficial in various ways for everybody and we sincerely hope that the spirit manifested at Sunday's game will continue throughout the season, making each game an impetus to greater games, gatherings, etc. The day was ideal as to weather, when the spring time brings forth the beauties of nature, when the songsters of the air cheer each moment, and when Dame Cupid begins to reap the harvest; all these were with us Sunday, making the day still more happy. Friends and base ball fiends came in from all directions. Twenty automobiles filled with distinguished guests made a complete semi-circle about the east side of the field, which with the grand stand and the bleachers filled to an overflow presented an enthusiastic scene long to be remembered, especially by the players who were compelled to withstand all the latest in josh and guy-hash, and rehash. But since it was a good natured gathering all went well, so we now play the game which opened with the sailor boys making only four home plates in the first inning. This was too much for the visitors so they manfully knuckled down to hard work, allowing however a repetition of this in the 4th inning, after which there was no further scoring on the part of the Post. When we take the score book and study for a few moments we find some very interesting events of the game, notably neither team is credited with getting a base on balls; strikeouts give Carrizozo 11, and the Post 9; hits, Carrizozo 9, Post 10. Exceptionally clever plays were made by Burleson, Norman, Nickle, Goodman and Phillips, of Ft. Stanton, and Messrs. B. Dingwall, Riley, Dolan and Lee for Carrizozo. Stars of the game may easily be Norman, Goodman, Burleson, Hightower, Nickle, Roberts, Dolan, B. Dingwall, and Riley.

On a cloudy night all stars have not a chance to shine, so with the clearing of the way in future games of many so-called errors, more and new stars are expected to appear.

The following was the line-up for both teams:

Carrizozo—Dolan, p; Van Scheyck, c; Riley, ss; Lee, 1b; Dingwall, 2b; Grumbles, 3b;

B. Dingwall, r f; Oliver, c f; Dawson, 1f.

Fort Stanton—Goodman, p; Norman, c; G. Hightower, ss; Roberts, 1b; Burleson, 2d b; Dixon, 3b; Nickle, r f; Richards, c f; Phillips, 1f.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Carrizozo	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	1
Ft. Stanton	4	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	x
Runs—Carrizozo, 8.									
Ft. Stanton, 9.									

NOTES OF THE GAME

No body was red-headed but the Carrizozo Mascot, Elmer Akers, who quick as the wink of an eye had the bat ready.

Oh! the waste of breath by Bill Barnett and his megaphone. Bill, your lingo was O. K. but after all what's the use?

Our manager, Mr. Harry Leach, gave us the following interview immediately following the game: "It was worth all the hard work to get the team in shape. It is a winning team. This is the first tryout, the first time the team has played together and I think we have a duplicate of the famous team of 1909."

Well, well, and who made the home runs? Burleson and Roberts.

Three baggers—Dixon for the Post and Dolan for the visitors.

William Habersham Smith, of Savannah, the leader of rooters, was there in the same old way for Fort Stanton. Hush! who said married?

Our commanding officer and wife graced the occasion with their pleasing presence, which gave, considerable encouragement to all.

Five hundred is some crowd when we come to figure close in between hills and valley, cactus and sage brush.

A. J. Rolland, our ever happy, popular and genuine base ball sport, was there and gave all the encouragement possible to his team—but hard luck just the same, A. J.

Oh Charlie Babbs! why did we not get a "movie" of the game? barring of course your friend's attempt to run a pugilistic scene.

Our hopes for better times in your business, Mr. Edward Kelley, to make up for time—lost at the game Sunday.

We noticed the combined feeling and boosting of all the patients during the game. Keep it up, boys; that is what helps the team win every time.

We noticed among the automobile parties the following: Mr. John Baird and party, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rolland, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. A. H. Harvey, Mr. Ed. Kelley; Misses Dorothy Dodd, Irwin and Hewett, of Captain; Allan Johnson, Mr. Ziegler, Mr. Wm. Riley; Dr. and Mrs. Laws, of Lincoln; Mr. and Mrs. W. Gummi, Dr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Nye, Miss Frieda Eckman, Mr. Lee, Mr. Campbell and family, Mr. Fairbanks and party; and Miss Mitchell, of El Paso.

Sunday School Banquet

The contest between the girls and boys of the Methodist Sunday School closed two weeks ago, and the result having been declared a tie, the contestants gave a joint banquet. The banquet was given last Friday night at the Peters home in Highland addition. A large crowd gathered, a few delightful hours were spent and a vast amount of sweetmeats consumed, which was conclusive proof of the sociability and voracity of the participants.

**H-O-O-R-A-Y
COMING**

**The
Country
Kid**

**WATCH THIS PAPER
for the TIME and PLACE**

Smith-Bradley

A quiet wedding took place at the Methodist parsonage Tuesday afternoon, the contracting parties being Charles E. Smith and Miss Era Lee Bradley, Rev. E. D. Lewis performing the ceremony. The affair was kept very quiet, and even friends of the couple were not privileged to witness the ceremony. Following the ceremony the wedded couple left for El Paso on Train No. 7, and are expected home tomorrow or the day following.

The bride and groom are well known to the people of this community. The former came here in 1912, accepting a position on the News; later went to New York, but returned last summer and until her marriage was clerk in the postoffice. The groom has resided here a number of years, an employe of the railroad company, and by close attention to business accumulated some valuable property and is regarded as one of the best citizens. We join their friends in wishing them happiness.

Water Hearings Monday

Two important water hearings are to be held here Monday before a representative of the state engineer's office. One is the Jake's springs case in which Governor McDonald's application is protested by Mrs. E. Mathews. Mrs. Mathews is represented by

Music Pupils Give Recital

The music pupils of Mrs. D. S. Donaldson gave a recital Monday night at the Hamilton home. All acquitted themselves in the best manner, the littler tots, if possible, arousing the greatest interest. After the recital the Maypole dance occurred, a dozen little boys and girls rhythmically dancing around the Maypole for the pleasure of the May queen and her attendants.

Candies and fruits were then passed around, the guests, of whom there was a large number, enjoying the sweets with the little ones. Willing hands neatly folded the rugs, and as the inspiring strains of "Git Out and Git Under" were struck up twenty pairs of feet tripped lightly in unison.

Judge Gatewood of Roswell and Judge McFie of Santa Fe. The other case is a protest by Fred Neighbauer against the application of James O. Nabours for waters from Three Rivers creek. Hon. A. B. Fall and Seth F. Crews represent the protestant, while Lee B. Chase represents Nabours.

School Board Organizes

The new school board met Wednesday night and organized by the election of Julian Taylor as chairman and A. J. Rolland as clerk. P. M. Johnson, the old

Crop Report, New Mexico and United States

Bureau of Crop Estimates			
		New Mex.	U. S.
Winter Wheat			
May 1 forecast of production, 1915		1,340,000	693,000,000
Final estimate of production, 1914		1,125,000	684,990,000
Spring Plowing			
Per cent done May 1, 1915		70	78.3
" " " " 10-yr. av.		72	68.0
Spring Planting			
Per cent done May 1, 1915		50	65.3
" " " " 9-yr. av.		58	54.8
Prices to Producers			
Wheat	per bu. May 1, 1915	cts. 124	140.0
"	" " " " 1914	" 92	83.9
"	" " " " 1915	" 96	77.7
"	" " " " 1914	" 100	72.1
Corn	" " " " 1915	" 60	53.4
"	" " " " 1914	" 60	39.5
Oats	" " " " 1915	" 123	50.5
"	" " " " 1914	" 110	71.0
Potatoes	" " " " 1915	" 23	17.1
"	" " " " 1914	" 23	16.8

member of the board, could not be present; so much of the work outlined was only tentatively settled. For instance, the question of an additional building was discussed, its need confessed and its building practically determined upon.

Andrew McCurdy was tendered the position of superintendent at an increased salary, which he accepted. The superintendent was also promised a male assistant and a larger number of teachers to carry forward the increasing work. Misses Schimpff and Brock were not applicants for positions for the coming year; but the other members of the present corps of teachers were tentatively re-elected. Additional teachers will be chosen when the full board meets.

Commencement Week

The close of a most successful school year will mark the exercises beginning next Sunday. Teachers and pupils are busy with examinations and exercises and there will be no cessation of activities until the curtain is rung down Friday night, May 21. Greater interest and greater progress have been evidenced during the term just closed than at any time in the school's history. The largest enrollment in the history of the town, coupled with the magnificent average attendance, presages a still brighter future for our school—a school that is the pride of every Carrizozoan.

We take pleasure in quoting verbatim the announcement of the faculty:

Commencement week will be opened next Sunday, May 16, with the baccalaureate sermon at the Methodist church. The sermon to the graduates will be delivered by Rev. R. L. Day of the Baptist church. Special music will be prepared in the form of anthems, solos, etc., and every effort is being put forth to make this a most profitable gathering. Also, the evening hour will be used for this purpose, since it appeals to those in charge of arrangements in that it will allow more people opportunity to attend this service which no one should miss.

At the school building on the following Wednesday evening the grade exercises will take place. Each grade will have some part in these exercises, a prominent feature of the evening being a playlet given by members of the eighth grade. On this evening the state certificates of promotion to the High school will be awarded those pupils successful in the state examination for eighth graders.

The Class Day exercises of the Seniors will take place on Thursday evening. This year the graduating class numbers five. They will be assisted in the program by the lower classmen of the High school.

The crowning event of the week will be on Friday evening. At these exercises certificates of promotion will be awarded to members of the various High school classes who have made within the past year as many as four credits towards graduation. A special feature will be the awarding of diplomas to the five graduates.

We are particularly honored in securing Governor McDonald to deliver at this time the commencement address, which is the chief feature of Friday evening's program.

All during the afternoon of Friday, May 21, work of the pu-

Horrible Sea Tragedy

Last Friday afternoon, near the coast of Ireland, the Lusitania, one of the finest merchant ships afloat, was torpedoed by a German submarine. The giant ship sank in about twenty minutes and of the 2000 passengers on board only about 700 were saved. Among the passengers were about 175 Americans. Among the passengers also were a large number of women and children. Prominent among the Americans who were drowned were Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Charles Froman, the Hubbards and a number of others well known in the financial, theatrical and literary world.

This magnificent ship, owned by Englishmen, flying the Union Jack, but bearing hundreds of human beings, largely from neutral nations and all non-combatants was torpedoed, and its precious human freight sent to the bottom without a moment's warning. The Germans call this war, but it appears that Colonel Roosevelt more aptly phrases it as piracy—a species of piracy that makes the old buccaneer angelic by comparison.

It is true, the Germans claim the vessel bore a great deal of ammunition and other contraband, to which they point in justification for the atrocity. If this is true, England, or the owners of the vessel—Englishmen—can scarcely be acquitted of joint responsibility in the massacre. To accept passengers on a ship bound for belligerent waters and at the same time load the hold with munitions of war was criminal; and only in a lesser degree to that of the Germans, which was both criminal and brutal. Danger, serious danger, threatens our own country, view it as we will.

Commissioners Meet

The county commissioners met in special session Monday to consider bids on cement sidewalks and other calculated improvements around the court house grounds. All members were present, the board concluding its business after an all-day's sitting. Joseph N. White was awarded the contract for building the cement sidewalks, and arrangements made to plant the grass for the lawn as soon as the sidewalks are completed. The ground has been prepared for some time and the seed long since ordered and the sowing placed in the hands of a competent man, but it was thought best to finish the sidewalks before planting the seed. Opinions differ, of course, but the board felt that this was the better plan.

pils of every department will be on public display in their respective rooms. We think this display will prove very creditable indeed, taking into consideration the age of the Carrizozo school. We therefore urge every person interested to make it a special point to get down to see this work some time during the afternoon. Come and see for yourself what your boy or girl or your neighbor's child has been doing in school.

All the exercises will be free to the public except the program of Tuesday evening. For this entertainment an admission of 25 cents and 35 cents will be charged to defray commencement exercises and to pay some outstanding amounts for various minor improvements.

SHE PLANS FOR SOCIETY PEOPLE

How Mrs. Hawkesworth Made a Success of the Dances in City Hotels.

DOES THINGS ON BIG SCALE

First Gained Prominence Through Her "Chansons Crinolines" and Now Manages Many Distinctive Affairs for Women of Fashionable Circles.

By OSBORN MARSHALL.
 Copyright, 1924, by Osborn Marshall.
 It was when the craze for afternoon dancing had just hit New York that Mrs. K. W. Hawkesworth made the master stroke of her business career. Several of the large cafes in New York had begun what they called "the dancette," and if you went into any one of these places in the late afternoon before six you would see men and women tangoing and trotting between the tables, indulging in what they took pleasure in knowing was the latest form of amusement. Everyone who had the price and who cared for that sort of amusement went to these dances, and as there are all sorts of people in New York so there was all sorts of dancing. That is one of the things that made these dancing teas so successful.

And there were some ultra-conservative New York people who liked to dance in the afternoon who held back from the above cafes. Their social life centered about their own homes or the large hotels. Tea drinking in the palm gardens or Turkish rooms of the palatial hotels had amused them for seasons but it seemed dull when there was the possibility of dancing.

Mrs. Hawkesworth part of whom business it is to feel the pulse of society, pondered over the situation and then, with her plans made, she went to the manager of one of the newly opened and largest hotels of the city.

Afternoon dancing has come to stay," she told him. "So far the only place people can dance is in the showy

general public is not admitted, but which are headed by the most distinguished of New York society." Mrs. Hawkesworth had come to be regarded as the genius of the afternoon dance and demands came for her services from far and near. So now in one of the most exclusive hotels in Philadelphia the best behaved daughters of the old families can dance with perfect propriety. In a world-known hotel in Washington the most prominent society folk—members of the diplomatic corps, senators and cabinet ministers' wives and daughters and sons, and no doubt senators and cabinet ministers themselves—can indulge in the newest steps. In Pittsburgh, too, the millionaire set gather in the afternoon dances at one of the most palatial hotels of the city. All these dances are under Mrs. Hawkesworth's supervision. They were started by her and are conducted according to her plan.

Only five winters ago Mrs. Hawkesworth faced one of the hardest situations that a woman ever has to face. She was suddenly left a widow and without money. She had been used to luxuries and was a woman of mature years, without a grain of business experience and with no means—so it seemed—of earning an income. She had been given a good musical training as a girl and she had played the piano as a pastime throughout her married life. Her friends suggested that she could earn a little by teaching music.

Mrs. Hawkesworth had the good fortune to know Victor Herbert. She had played as an amateur in ensemble music which he had conducted, and she asked him what chance she had as a teacher.

"Your gift lies in managing, not in teaching," he told her and she took his advice seriously. She decided to make her first money by getting up a concert.

Does Big Things With Concerts.
 There are some people who instinctively begin things in a small way. If they decide to conduct musicales they give the first one on a small scale. They would use a friend's drawing room, employ cheap local talent and ask only their acquaintances to subscribe. But Mrs. Hawkesworth is not one of this class. She decided she would have none but the best singers, and that her patronesses should be only women of wealth. The very day she decided to give the musicale she went unaided and uninitiated to

concerts, although they are not all in orchestra. When Amato appears she has him dress in Italian costume in the Italian love songs he has to sing. Olive Fremsted sings Swedish songs in the peasant costume of the North, and Lucenia Bori sang Spanish folk songs in the characteristic mantilla of her native country. When Edmund Clement sang his delightful old French songs he dressed in satin knee breecher, brocaded coat, powdered wig, silk stockings and shoe buckles.

"Arranger" for Society Fashions.
 The first one of these "Chansons Crinolines" was a howling success, and Mrs. Hawkesworth's future was assured. Society people—always anxious to be amused—saw possibilities in this quiet-voiced, energetic little woman, whose widow's weeds were in such striking contrast to the gay entertainments she had arranged. If she could arrange musical spectacles why couldn't she arrange entertainments of all kinds? This was a departure from her intention to be a musical manager, but Mrs. Hawkesworth was still too eager to make a living to refuse. That was four years ago, and now among society folk in New York and Newport she is as well known as an arranger of dances and dinners that are unusual as David Belasco is known as a theatrical manager.

At one dance Mrs. Hawkesworth arranges a shower of real butterflies that fit through the ballroom just at the appointed moment like a dream of fairyland. At another she has a yoke of flower-crowned oxen bring in the professional dancers. At another she has an arrangement like an enormous book, so that the professional entertainers seem to jump from the pages of a story as they appear.

"Where do you get all these ideas?" people are constantly asking Mrs. Hawkesworth, for they know she doesn't have time to travel far for them.

"It is simply a matter of concentration," she says. "If I want a new idea I just sit down and think and think and if I think long enough it comes. That is concentration, isn't it?"

But don't imagine that every clever widow suddenly thrown on her own resources could do the same. There aren't fifty women in New York who have energy enough. To prove this here is the schedule of just one of Mrs. Hawkesworth's days.

One of Her Busy Days.
 She appears at her office at about ten in the morning. The chances are that she will begin work with her secretary over an itemized bill for an entertainment given the night before, for society women want very exact figures and are more apt to quibble over five dollars paid for a spotlight which they think ought to have been only four dollars and fifty cents than anyone else. Then comes a telephone message from a woman well known in society.

"Oh, Mrs. Hawkesworth," she says wearily. "I have been appointed chairman for the charity ball of such and such a league, and we want something original. I have tried to manage but it is quite beyond me. Will you come up to my house this afternoon and talk it over?"

Another telephone follows. It is from another society woman, known for the daring entertainments she gives. "Mrs. Hawkesworth," she says joyfully. "I am giving dinner tomorrow and I want a moving-picture performance afterward. I haven't the least idea how to arrange for it and I just took a fancy to have it a moment ago."

Then, as Mrs. Hawkesworth is racking her brains thinking how she will go about it and is just settling out to a moving-picture establishment, the telephone rings again. This time it is a message from one of her musical stars who has been taken ill the last minute and cannot keep an appointment.

As she hangs up the receiver from this call she is thinking whom she can get to take his place. She cannot wait to finish her work on the bills, although they must be posted that afternoon, for she must now hurry to the hotel in Fifty-seventh street where she has daily office hours in connection with her afternoon dances. Here she has a rehearsal for a special dance the week following. After that is over, she has to go to a florist's shop to make arrangements for some unusual dinner decorations and from there to interview one of the greatest singers she has secured for her next "Chansons Crinolines" about the costume she is to wear and the songs she is to sing. This takes till late afternoon and then she drops in at one of the hotels to see that the dancing is going on all right.

Mrs. Hawkesworth is very particular about these dances. That is one of the reasons why they have been so successful with the more conservative elements. Perhaps a society woman with the best of intentions has drawn out a cigarette case, or perhaps one of the devoted of the fox trot has been demonstrating some steps that might lead to criticism. In this event it is Mrs. Hawkesworth's duty to reprimand with the offender so tactfully that she doesn't know she has been reproved.

Then, after a little rest and a hasty evening toilet, Mrs. Hawkesworth is whisked in a taxicab to the home of the society leader who is giving a big dinner that night. Mrs. Hawkesworth is never one of the party. In many cases the hostesses have suggested that she join in the festivities which she keeps in motion, but Mrs. Hawkesworth has no interest in the social side of the game she plays. She enters as noticeably as the caterer or the florist, and is only known by the results of her labor.

LACE FOR THE NECK

NEW STYLES ARE EFFECTIVE IN THE EXTREME.

Away From This Dainty Touch, All Lace Gowns Are Coming Back Into Favor—Something About the New Costume.

The light bodice, with the square décolletage in front and elbow sleeves, has been introduced into afternoon and evening frocks, and it has



Model of White Serge Embroidered in Blue Soutache. Sleeve of White Tulle Embroidered in Blue.

a touch of fine lace with a blue velvet bow to give softness to the neck. It allows many women a chance to appear their best in the evening, for it lends dignity, whereas the sleeveless bodice with the jeweled shoulder straps or the mist of filigree floating over the upper part of the body was not in keeping with certain figures of characters.

Another pictorial fashion which has been exploited by both Beer and Callot, and therefore will be extensively taken up, is the use of old and new lace frocks. It has been a long time since all-lace gowns were in the first fashion, although they cover quite well out. This summer they will be revived with enthusiasm. It is not as strange that they should be introduced in a season of great lace-making depression as we thought when the first report of it came, for all the fabric places were limited this year in Europe, and large and rich houses in which the materials are stored thought it wise to use what they had, trusting to the future to give them a wider variety of choice.

Splendid old lace lounces are used for skirts, beneath which there are placed finely shaded satin flowers. The revival of real lace has suggested the festooning of draperies on both the skirt and bodice, and flowers of silver gauze are used.

Along with such gowns as Ireland and Kitchener and Joffe has come a marvellous manner among the more versatile women. They walk with shoulders back, instead of a collapsed chest. They step along in a sprightly way instead of sliding about. They are clean-cut and well put together.

It may be that this feature in the new way of dressing will do more to change the figure and the prevailing

BLOUSES MATCH BEIGE SUITS

Garments That Will Readily Be Seen to Have Many Points of Advantage.

To match the beige-colored suits are offered pongee silk blouses built on tailored lines with high, turn-over collar and rolling cuffs. The fronts of such blouses are usually box-plaited and fastened with ivory buttons in ball shape. The excellent point about these models, aside from their matching quality, is that they launder very easily.

To add variety to the line, there are pongee waists trimmed with dyed laces; and still others that are hand embroidered in floss the color of the blouse material. Like many other waists of the period, certain of the models have the convertible collar, acceptable for either cool weather or warm weather wear.

The frilled blouse is back again. It is made of cotton voile, of georgette crepe or of striped flax marquisette. Its salient feature is the one-side jabot, which is usually edged with lace. When there is a yoke it is apt to show a scalloped edge, sometimes edged with a contrasting color.

A lot of gold and soutache branding is being tried out on blouses that start out to be plain and then seem to undergo a change and finish by being a semi-dress model. It is known that Paris is quite mad on the subject of braid trimmings; and this, of course, means an adoption of the same on this side of the Atlantic. American women have never been very partial to glittering ornamentation, particularly in connection with daytime at-

tire. It may be, however, that the lure of gold as presented by French artists will prove more tempting this season than in times gone by.

Both shadow and heavy laces enter into the composition of recent blouses. There is nothing startlingly new about this, since laces of these types have been used off and on for many seasons.

When You Buy a Hat.
 A millinery expert advises all women to wear a white dress or a white waist when trying on hats. She says: "The color of a dress may so greatly detract from the charm of what would be a becoming hat that the customer at once asserts the hat does not suit, whereas it is often becoming. We often drape a customer's bodice with white before even attempting to place a hat upon her head. It is merely a waste of time and patience to try one color after another for a woman who is wearing an off-color dress."

DAINTY MODEL FOR SPRING

Embodies All the Latest Effects That Have Come Into Recent Popularity.

The picture shows one of the daintiest of spring models. Spring weather has brought out the latest productions of the Parisian and "made in America" fashion originators. After a walk in the New York shopping district, one could not help but think that a fashion show in which thousands of dainty manikins were participating was taking place on the avenue. The suit shown is of the favorite lavender-colored crepe cloth with the popular circular skirt. The jacket is three-quarter length pointed on the sides. A lavender suede belt and a slightly standing collar complete the suit.



The tam o' shanter hat is of white corduroy velvet with two tassels on the side. The shoes are laced on the side and a little rusette at the top of the lacing sets off the white kid tops.

1st First in Everything

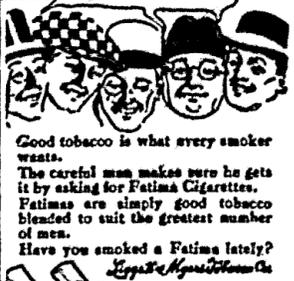
First in Quality
 First in Recipe
 First in Economy
 and for these reasons
 Calumet Baking Powder
 is first in the hearts of the millions of housewives who use it and know it.



Unperturbed.
 "That poem of yours about spring had some hard lines to scan. The feet were difficult to manage."
 "Well, in spring you must expect to have hard lines and take extra care about your feet."

After a man gets to be about so old the insurance solicitors give him a rest.

FATIMAS PLEASE!



Good tobacco is what every smoker wants. The careful man makes sure he gets it by asking for Fatima Cigarettes. Fatimas are simply good tobacco blended to suit the greatest number of men.



5 Passenger, Gray & Electric Lights \$600 and Starter, 25 H.P.

PATENTS
 WASHINGTON, D. C.
 CARRIZOSO NEWS

NEW DEVICE ENDS PERILS OF THE RAIL

By ROBERT H. MOULTON



THE introduction of steel passenger cars on the railroads having been the means of saving hundreds of lives, the interstate commerce commission now proposes to find some device that will make derailment, collisions and wrecks impossible. A nation-wide search is being conducted under congressional order, and to Anatol Gollos, a Chicagoan, has fallen the honor of being the first inventor in the country to procure an official investigation, the reward coming after three years of work on an automatic train control and recorder. Tests are made by the government only after the preliminary inquiry has shown that the device is practical.

The tests of Mr. Gollos' invention will be made on the main branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, a stretch of six miles of track having been equipped for the purpose. They will be held under the personal direction of H. J. Lyon, inspector of safety appliances for the commission, who has reached Chicago prepared for a six months' study of the subject.

The Gollos automatic train stop device consists of a charged third rail, about one hundred feet long, placed at every block. The energized track comes into contact with a shoe fastened to the tender of the engine which is susceptible to the slightest influence. If there is another train within a radius of one mile and a half, if there is a break in the track, or anything wrong at all, warning is given to the engineer by a shrill whistle placed near his seat. If he does not slow down his train at this warning, the air brakes automatically set. This air is applied quickly, but in a way that stops the train gradually. At private tests given by Mr. Gollos recently trains of all weights and speed were stopped in 150 to 300 feet.

Aside from the fact that the demonstrations already given have proved the practicability of the device, the inventor claims that they are more economical than automatic installations made according to present practice. In addition, they have the advantages of, first, train control; second, visible and audible signals; third, automatic record to check engineers, thereby holding them to a close observation of signals.

An important feature of the system is that it is so constructed, on a closed circuit principle, that any break, failure or disarrangement of any part of the main track or contact rail connections, or the failure of the electric current, or any disarrangement of the locomotive attachments, will cause the most restrictive indication, when the train will be brought to a stop, until corrections or repairs are made, when it can proceed, but under control and at a predetermined speed only. The wiring is specially constructed so that any crosses or grounds will cause a danger condition. If repairs cannot be made immediately by the engineer, he may cut out the instruments, when the train can proceed, but if this is done a record is made.

Another feature of the device is its elasticity and adaptability to the movement of any and all kinds of trains, irrespective of their motive power or frequency. The system will work equally well on trains operated by steam, electricity, gasolene, or compressed air, and whether such application is direct or by means of the trolley, third rail or storage battery methods.

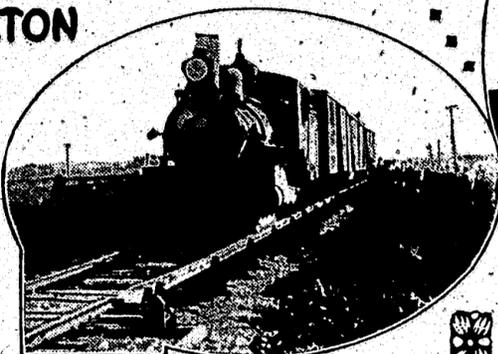
The initial purpose is to promote the safety of railway operation and to eliminate all danger from lapses of memory on the part of the engineers or others connected with the operation of railways, and to make such a record as will provide an exhibit of proper or improper operation and observance of signals and orders.

The control of the movement of trains is in the hands of the engineers just as long as they observe the restricting signals provided for their guidance, but any failure to do so immediately and automatically relieves them of said control. As soon as the conditions permit of safely doing so, the control is again and automatically restored to the engineer.

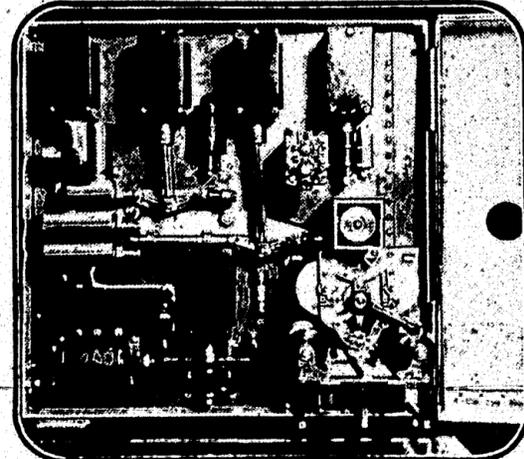
The system is of the intermittent contact rail type, with the engine apparatus clear or inoperative while running between points of indication. When the engine shoe makes contact with the contact rail, the engine apparatus is still held clear or inoperative, provided the contact rail is energized. If it is desired to make the control of the speed of the train continuous, instead of intermittent, particularly in congested terminals, the desired object is accomplished by making the contact rail continuous. Both the contact rail and the shoe on the engine are so constructed as to keep them within the limits of the safety clearance requirements, and personal contact with the contact rail is not injurious.

The manner in which the purpose of the system is carried out is as follows:

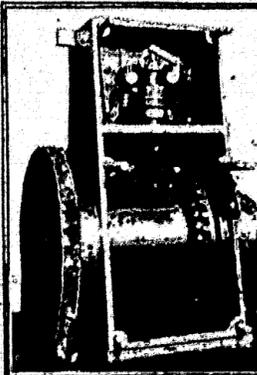
When a train is standing at a terminal, or at any other point, the automatic apparatus is in such condition that the train can only proceed at a predetermined reduced speed. When the engineer opens the throttle to proceed, it automatically starts a whistle in the cab. This whistle continues to sound and the reduced speed regulation continues until the train contact shoe engages with a clear contact rail. This rail being fully energized supplies a current which sets the control in position to permit the train to proceed at full speed, and also stops the whistle. The contact with this shoe is recorded by a recording apparatus and the contact also causes the lighting of a signal lamp in the cab. The passage of this rail is acknowledged by the engineer, who presses a button which puts out the



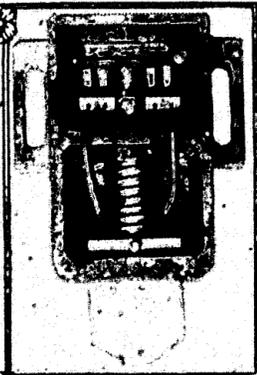
TESTING GOLLOS AUTOMATIC TRAIN CONTROL



OPEN CABINET OF AUTOMATIC TRAIN CONTROL



GOVERNOR WHICH CONTROLS SPEED OF THE TRAIN IN CAUTION TERRITORY



SHOWING SHOE WHICH IS ATTACHED TO THE SIDE OF LOCOMOTIVE

lamp and this acknowledgment is also recorded by the recording apparatus. The next action which may be described, is when the contact shoe engages with a partially energized contact-rail, which indicates a caution condition. When this occurs, the engine apparatus is again set for reduced speed as when starting out, and the whistle blows continuously. If, in the meantime, the train in the advance block has moved on, or any other obstruction has been removed, so that the next contact rail is in "clear" condition, the cab system will be automatically returned to normal, full speed condition when it passes such contact rail, and the whistle will stop.

On the other hand, if the danger condition continues and the contact rail is de-energized, denoting danger, the train will be automatically stopped when its contact shoe comes in contact with this de-energized rail. This stopping will also be recorded, and at the same time a chime of two whistles will be sounded to warn the engineer that this is a stop application.

If the engineer desires to proceed, he must press a button on the cabinet door, which resets the automatic apparatus to caution or slow speed condition. Having reset the instruments he may now proceed as in the first instance, at controlled reduced speed.

If the engineer has observed a danger signal and stops his train before the contact shoe comes in contact with the de-energized rail, he may, if necessary, in an emergency, pass the de-energized rail. In order to pass the de-energized rail a separate and distinctive switch is provided, which must be held down continuously while passing the rail. The pressing of this switch is also recorded. However, if he should attempt to pass a rail by pressing on this switch before the train has stopped, he would cause a stop application. After passing the de-energized rail, as before described, the train may proceed under caution operation at a predetermined, controlled, reduced speed.

While an automatic control system has many advantages, some of these advantages would be lost, if the system could be freely manipulated, unless such irregularity is automatically detected and recorded. In order to insure the proper operation of this system, and to record the action thereof, as well as to record whether the engineer is properly observing his signals, certain portions of the system are enclosed in a box or cabinet. This box or cabinet is made to contain the valves, magnets, relays, clock and recording mechanism, and is provided with a lock and a special door. The cabinet is about eighteen inches square and six inches deep and may be mounted in any convenient place in the cab.

This system is intended to actuate or co-operate with any suitable form of mechanism on the car or locomotive which is used for stopping the same, such as brake actuating mechanism, and it is particularly adapted to actuate or co-operate with the air brakes which are now commonly



ANATOL GOLLOS

employed for this purpose. The inventor, Anatol Gollos, was born in 1877. Early in life he showed a marked interest in mechanical subjects, and after a general education was sent to a manual training school. There he studied for six years. Electricity, though then in its infancy, had attracted much attention and Gollos dropped all other subjects for a special course in electrical engineering. After serving a rigid apprenticeship, Gollos went to Germany. There he stayed for four years, during which time he superintended several big government jobs. In 1903 he came to America, and the following year found him in charge of the main switchboard at the Louisiana exposition in St. Louis.

Opportunities in Mexico attracted him and, after the close of the exposition, he went to Mexico City. There he remained for a year, serving as superintendent on various electrical installations. He was in charge of the electrical installation in the new Northwestern passenger terminal in Chicago and other important works.

TRICKS THAT BULLETS PLAY

Life Saved by the Hook of a British Officer's Helmet Chain.

It has been truly said that, once you fire a bullet from a modern rifle, none can forecast what it will do or where it will ultimately come to rest. Even when a bullet has an uninterrupted course, says Frank Scudamore in the London Globe, it is capable of upsetting all known calculations of its flight and range. Before the battle of Omdurman a sick officer was taken across the Nile and placed under an awning at least 5,000 yards from the nearest point of possible fire. This should have insured him an ample margin of safety, but none the less a stray bullet ate up the intervening three miles of desert, struck him in the head, and killed him.

Shortly before the battle of Ghinies, in the Sudan, Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, Colonel Hacket-Thompson, C. B., and another officer whose name escapes me, were reconnoitering through an opening in the wall of a disused sakeeyeh, or waterwheel. The hole in the wall was so small that the officers had to stand one behind the other to see anything. The officer whose name I forget was in front using a pair of binoculars, while Sir Archibald Hunter was in the rear. The glint caused by the setting sun shined on the glass of the binoculars attracted the attention of a dervish who, together with others, was retiring along the Nile. He stopped, took aim, and fired. It was a very good shot, for it sped through one lens of the binoculars, through the brain of the officer holding them, killing him on the spot, through the shoulder of Colonel Hacket-Thompson, and finally lodged in the breast of Sir Archibald Hunter, where, I believe, it remains to this day.

The vagaries of a bullet when it touches the human frame are almost beyond belief. During another Sudan battle I saw an officer, a friend of mine, go down apparently shot through the head. To my surprise and relief I met him walking about after the battle apparently none the worse, save that his head was bandaged. Then he showed me how a bullet, striking and deflected by one of the hooks of his helmet chain, had run right round his forehead, cutting a groove under the skin, and had then glanced off the helmet hook on the other side.

TWIXT BULL AND BEAR

How Two Californians Released Themselves From a Critical Situation.

E. S. Collins, postmaster at Knight's Ferry, Cal., and Samuel Baugh, a blacksmith, have just escaped from an encounter with a bull and a bear which they will not soon forget, the New York Sun states.

Collins bought a bull and had him in a corral just above Knight's Ferry. He and Baugh went out to inspect the purchase when the angry animal started after them and gave chase. Collins reached a nearby tree in safety, but Baugh was not so lucky, and crawled instead into a nearby cave, just in time to escape the charge of the bull.

He emerged hastily, however, and again the bull charged him, and he sought refuge in the hole a second time. Finally Collins warned the blacksmith to stay in the cave, saying that the bull would tree them both and keep them in the field all night. For answer, Baugh again jumped in and out of the cave and a moment later, as the bull charged past, grabbed the animal's tail and threw him.

As both men climbed the fence, Baugh explained why he didn't remain in the cave. There was a bear inside which disputed his ownership. The two men returned later and succeeded in dispatching the bear and two subs.

When the Dreamer Waked

By H. M. EGBERT

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

"I'm glad you are going to marry Norma, Harry," said Norma's father to her fiancé. "She is the best and sweetest girl in the world, and I have always hoped that she would marry a good man. I think you are the best suited to Norma of any man I know."

And Harry MacIntyre had gone away from the dreaded interview feeling as if he were treading on air.

He counted the months that lay between him and the goal of his desires. Norma, with her sweetness, her radiant goodness, her simplicity of heart was always in his thoughts. And Norma was not "temperamental."

Like many, perhaps most literary men, Harry was "temperamental." A rising writer, already earning a comfortable income, Harry had created heroines innumerable, blondes and brunettes, piquant heroines, stately ones, demure and dainty ones. Sometimes he had wished that he could turn some of these ideals into flesh and blood. But alas! the ideal heroine is a figment of the brain, an airy nothing.

And Norma was not Harry's ideal. She was simply a sweet girl, admirably suited to him. Harry felt a refreshment of the spirit when, turning away from his latest creation, he encountered the blue eyes of Norma, sane, healthy and always bringing him back to his proper appreciation of life.

There was only one flaw in their happiness. May Arbuckle, Norma's best friend, was "temperamental." And she did not like Harry.

Harry was conscious of this unspoken hostility. He knew that if over the dreadful day dawned when misunderstanding arose between him and his fiancée, he would have to reckon with the implacable hostility of Miss Arbuckle. He sensed that through all the frigid courtesy of their meetings.

Harry had gone into the country for a brief vacation. He did not want to leave Norma, but circumstances made



They Walked Together.

it necessary. Norma was going to Baltimore, to spend a week with an aunt there, and Harry, growing anemic in the hot city, decided to run up to the mountains for a brief rest.

And there he met Miriam Bendish. At the moment he saw her he realized that his latest heroine had come into incarnation. She stood before him, bronze-haired, demure and pliant by turns; he knew every turn and twist of her complex soul.

Even at the first interchange of glances he knew that Miriam understood.

He watched her through the dinner like a man in a dream. They were introduced that evening. They danced together, talked together on the porch. Their conversation, perfectly proper and platonic, was unmistakably one of understanding.

All that night Harry lay awake, thinking of Miriam and again of Norma. He remembered how he had come into Norma's life, six months before. He recalled how the serenity of her nature had appealed to him. There had been a sweetheart of Norma's—a young man named Willis. They had been comrades since childhood, and though nothing had been said of love, most people had believed that Willis would marry Norma. After Harry had made his appearance Willis had left the town. Harry had suspected that Miss Arbuckle resented his having supplanted Willis, and that that had been the cause of her hostility.

Harry became conscious, with amazement and distress, that he was wishing Willis had stayed. He found himself questioning his fitness to marry Norma. Would their natures blend, any more than light and darkness? He knew his weakness, his constant searching for that ideal whom Norma did not represent and never could represent.

When the Dreamer Waked and Norma's eyes of Miriam looked out poor Norma's picture from his mind.

He stayed three days at the hotel instead of a week, and Miriam occupied all his thoughts. They walked together, danced and drove together. Yet, with a mighty effort of will Harry, conscious as he was of Miriam's power over him, refrained from any love-making. Only, at the moment of parting, he asked permission to call on her in the city. And he saw an answering light leap into Miriam's eyes as she gave him her address.

"Good-by, Mr. MacIntyre."

That was all, but there was a world of meaning in the flutter of the little hand in his.

No, that was not quite all, for, at the very end, as he leaned from the buggy:

"Au revoir, Mr. MacIntyre."

Then Harry was gone to spend three miserable days at another hotel, a little place miles distant, where his days and nights were haunted by visions of Miriam.

And at the end he came to the conclusion that he must offer Norma her freedom.

And yet the thought of her grief maddened him with remorse. He did not know what to do.

In this undecided frame of mind he approached the house where she lived. He had gone there in the evening; it was dark except for a single light that shone in the parlor. As he approached the door he was arrested by hearing the sound of voices. Norma and May Arbuckle were talking.

"You say you never loved Willis, and yet you think of him," said May.

"Norma, dear, consider your heart's promptings before it is too late."

"I have considered them, May," answered Norma. "And they tell me that I have not erred in my choice."

"But at least Willis was more of your ideal than Harry," suggested May.

"In a way—yes, May. Willis was my oldest friend, you see. We shared all our tastes in common. And Harry is comparatively a stranger. We do not know each other yet."

"Norma, dear," said May Arbuckle, "do you know the fate of that woman who marries a man like that? At best, even if their marriage is to be a happy one, she must be the slave of his moods."

"I have thought of that," said Norma miserably.

Harry started. Had Norma thought of that? Why, that had been in his own mind from the beginning; but he had never credited Norma with having the ability to analyze those obscure fashionings of psychic thought. He did not know Norma had seen what he had seen.

"You are running a grave danger, Norma," continued May Arbuckle. "One man you know—the other you do not know. And Willis loves you still. He told me that he could never be happy without you. It is not too late, dear."

"Yes, it is too late," Norma answered. "Harry loves me, and a woman is as much bound by honor as any man. I am engaged to Harry, I am his affianced wife, and nothing can come between us."

"But suppose Harry does not love you?"

"Then he must tell me so."

"And you would let him go gladly, then? Consider your heart carefully, Norma. Search into its depths. Confess that you would be glad to let Harry go and to have Willis back."

"No."

"Why not?"

"Because, May, when a woman gives her love, in my opinion, at least, she gives it for eternity. What do differences of mood matter so long as beneath them there is the spirit, with its resolutions of fidelity, and its real love?"

Harry listened in awe. He had not meant to play the eavesdropper. But this was a new Norma whom he had not known or suspected, and suddenly it occurred to him that Norma's nature would unfold for him, developing in unexpected ways, if only he was faithful to her.

"That's not a real reason," said May Arbuckle scornfully.

"Well, then, I'll give you another," answered Norma, rising. "Because I love him, more than a thousand Willises all put together. Because I intend to love him, with all my heart, so long as I live. There, May!"

There was a new sound in Norma's voice that Harry had never heard there before. And, remembering his position, he crept quietly away and down the street.

Suddenly the memory of Miriam became very faint and dim. He realized that this new love of his was nothing but an image, drawn from the depths of an unstable heart and projected upon the mirror of his mind. Why, Miriam was nothing to him, and never could be anything. Once more he had enwrapped himself in phantasies when the one woman of his heart was waiting for him, with a love that would never change.

He felt very humble and small. And, in the train that night, he repeated this prayer over and over:

"God, give me constancy and faith, that I may be true to Norma in all my thoughts as long as I live."

And when, returning the next day, he held her in his arms, he knew that his prayer would be answered.

Co-Operation.

"What I want to do," said the thoughtful business man, "is to keep politics out of business."

"That's all right," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "And I'm going to help. I'll never write a check for another campaign."

THE CARRIZOZO NEWS

Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post Office at Carrizozo, N. M., June 2, 1908

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

HALEY & DINGWALL

Publishers

England's part in the Lusitania disaster is only a degree less criminal than that of Germany.

After a perusal of the warfare practiced by the Europeans one can turn to a report of Mexican conditions with a feeling of absolute relief. Comparably, the Mexican affair is only a May day fete.

The "glorious victory" achieved by a submarine over an unarmed merchant vessel, bearing hundreds of non-combatants, deprives Germany of much of the sympathy and all the admiration hitherto accorded her.

Passengers ought not to have sought passage upon the Lusitania; passage should have been refused when applied for; but, even though both acts were wrong, it did not justify the summary slaughter perpetrated by the Germans.

The Catron drouth in Australia is lasting a long time, if the price of wool and mutton is due to that drouth. Catron is against any drouth in Santa Fe, however, as he is trying to force the party organization into a local option election on the side of the wets.

It is said the German population went wild with joy when they heard the news of the destruction of the Lusitania. It is not difficult, therefore, to believe some of the reports of German atrocities in Belgium and elsewhere. The scratch the Germans have received has distinctly exposed the savage

The people of this state are asked to accept a senate journal known to be untrue as a record of the transactions of that body, and yet are told, with great assurance, that the courts will not go behind that record, and will accept the word of a few political leaders that what they choose to present as the senate journal is what it is represented to be, when the people, the men engaged in the outrage, and all intelligent beings able to follow the history of that affair, know differently. How long can a government based upon such untruth and utter disregard for political decency exist? If the law cannot uphold the truth, then the law must be made over, and if there are no men in this state who can be trusted to re-make the laws upon a basis of truth and political decency, there should be a new form of government. The leading men of a government must have some respect for the most sacred laws of their state, or there can be no government but anarchy.

The careful training, early civilization and oft-vaunted refinement of the Germans were powerless to hold them, in war. It required centuries for the old pagan notions to reach the depths of barbarity that Germany—a Christian, civilized nation—attained at one bound.

It is good to see that the democrats of the state are waking up to the dangers which threaten their people through inactivity and will organize in the support of better government. With the democrats alive to their duties and the truth being constantly given to the people, there can be but one result in this state—democratic success all down the line.

A careful analysis of the vote cast at the last state election gives the democrats more hope than the returns indicate to the uninformed. The democrats staid at home and did not vote, and the race issue was used with effect. In the next election the democrats will not stay at home, and the race issue will not work against the democrats. With these things as they should be the democrats have an easy majority.

The Voice of the United States

The best reading we have seen in a long time was written, we take it, by Woodrow Wilson. It is that note in reply to Bernstorff's impudent "memorandum" of last month. The language of diplomacy is Latinized and polysyllabic; but the clear, clean force of this reply is apparent even in such dress. The explanation that Wilson wrote it and Bryan signed it seems more than likely. Calmly and graciously the note points out to the German ambassador that he has been both rash and wrong. This note will have no effect upon the pro-German propaganda; but it is a noble expression of our country's position, rights of others—and its own as well. Whatever the war makers do to stop neutral trade upon the high seas must be done legally and responsibly. The accepted rules as to what is right in these matters cannot now be altered to our disadvantage, nor will we alter these rules to the disadvantage of anyone else. There is no room for any misunderstanding of our policy of neutrality nor of government in pursuing it. When considered, as Bernstorff will not consider it, in relation to Germany's acts and claims, the reply is

completely crushing. It leaves Bernstorff "both sides of the street," as the truck drivers say.

We are glad to have in the White House a man who can, when occasion demands, handle words in just this way.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Las Cruces, New Mexico.

April 29, 1915

Notice is hereby given that Richard Richardson, of Osorno, N. M., who, on December 15, 1912, made homestead entry, No. 69622, for 1/4 Sec. 1 and 2, Section 35, Township 6 S., Range 5 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before William H. Osborn, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, N. M., on the 11th day of June, 1915. Claimant names as witnesses: Eugene F. Jones, Lorenz Olson, Cornelius Borg, Eldon Norton, of Osorno, N. M.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Roswell, New Mexico.

April 29, 1915

Notice is hereby given that Lorenzo Quebara, of White Oaks, N. M., who, on April 29, 1909, made H. E. Serial No. 92352 for 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 2; 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 3; and on Aug. 7, 1913, made additional entry, serial No. 92353, for 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 3, T. 7 S., R. 11 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before William H. Osborn, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on June 1, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: James Morris, Felix Guoraba, Francisco Gallagos, Ignacio Gonzalez, all of White Oaks, N. M.

FRANK PATTON,
Register

Apr. 30; May 29

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Knights of Pythias
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O. T. Nye, Sec. T. W. Watson, N. G.
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New from Outside

Fort Stanton

Chaplain Freund, P. H. S., has returned from a three weeks' visit in the east. He transacted business in New York and Washington and spent a week at his old home in Indiana.

Mrs. Weber and family of 13 B is visiting relatives at Dawson, New Mexico.

Number 10 has just recently been repaired and renovated making a very attractive and up to date ward for the sick. Linoleum was laid on all the floors also.

Mrs. Hall and family of Bonito Ave., left Tuesday for Albuquerque to join her husband and make the desert city their future home.

Mrs. Fred Brockway, Sr., has been visiting for some time with relatives at Picacho.

Mr. Wm. Coleman, of Glencoe, visited his many friends at the Post last Sunday.

Chief Engineer Alva Sitton met recently with a painful accident, almost losing a finger while working with one of the engines.

Postmaster Joseph Gentry has returned from an extended visit to his home at Spencer, Tenn.

Mr. Edward Ralph, formerly a member of No. 4, is now located at Naco, Arizona, where he is in the employ of Uncle Sam.

The usual moving picture shows are given in the local theater every Tuesday and Wednesday evening.

The Government hack service together with the local jitneys were exceptionally busy during the ball game last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rolland and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer made a very pleasant call on Mr. Peter Duffy, at Number 4, last Sunday afternoon. They are loud in their praise of Mr. Duffy as a florist and an expert in rearing of birds.

We congratulate a number of tent occupants on the hill for their good taste and interest in making and keeping up the beds of flowers around their little homes.

White Oaks

Dr. Paden was called Monday to attend the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Nath Hobbs, who is quite ill with pneumonia.

S. H. Parmlee left Sunday morning for El Paso, where he has accepted a position with the Southwestern Electric & Machine Co. Mrs. Parmlee and the boys will follow later.

Dr. and Mrs. LaForce of Iowa, and Mr. and Mrs. Willis of Ancho, spent several days here the first of the week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Rudisill.

Edward Queen and Wayne Van Schoyck were business visitors in Carrizozo Monday.

F. G. Bates, who has been employed at the South Homestead mine for the past several months left Monday for El Paso.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Mayer, accompanied by Miss Teressa McDonald, arrived Saturday from El Paso and will spend the summer on their ranch near town.

Paul Mayer made a business trip to Carrizozo Tuesday.

Ed. Comrey was in from the Comrey Bros. ranch near Ancho Monday.

L. W. Harmon left Monday morning for Coyote where he is sinking a well.

James Lee and Clay Van Schoyck attended the ball game at Fort Stanton Sunday.

Oscuro

Mrs. John H. Boyd, who has spent the last three months visiting relatives in Texas, returned on Tuesday and will spend the

Summer Home with her Daughter and family.

A delightful whist party was enjoyed at the home of Mrs. L. Black on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Charles F. Grey had the misfortune to break her wrist on Sunday when cranking a Ford car in front of her home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Roberts and children are spending a few days here visiting friends. The Roberts family now resides in Alamogordo, Oscuro being formerly their home.

Lee B. Chase has returned from a surveying trip across the Nal Pais, where he had been to locate some land for Alex Mills.

School closes here this week after a very successful term. Commencement exercises will be held on Thursday evening. Mrs. Maude E. Blainey, principal, and Miss Mary Monroe have been elected to return next year by the school board, both having given very efficient services.

Tom McDonald's family, who have resided here during the school year, will leave in a few days for their Mocking Bird ranch for the summer months.

Some of the local stock men have joined the Big round up wagon. The last round up of the Bar W brand is watched by the people here, with interest.

Political News

from Santa Fe

There is not much doing in a political way just now except the efforts of a few old line republicans to get rid of Republican State Chairman Ely, who as a reformer is not making a bit with the gentlemen who are used to directing the conduct of the party. It is said that Catron and his Santa Fe lieutenants are particularly anxious to get rid of the gentleman from Deming. It is not that they would not like Ely under some circumstances, as a faithful follower, or something like that, but as a reformer, never. They do not like reformers, anyhow.

There is nothing more being said about the alleged senate journal, in an official way, as orders from headquarters call for silence, and lots of it, on that subject. The republican bosses made an attempt to shove the whole blame off on Billy Walton, but after getting wise to what was going on the gentleman from Grant county began making a large and dense silence of his own. He probably found his republican colleagues overly anxious to get a democrat mixed up with the affair, and Walton will stand for only what he did himself, and does not propose to be made the "goat" for things which he could not do, because he was not here to do them, and could not know of their being done until informed. It appears that he did approve a portion of a supposed senate journal, but what he approved was in Silver City about the same time another alleged journal was in Las Vegas for signature by the lieutenant governor, and the statesman from Grant now wants to be shown that his signature is not being shuffled around onto things he did not know of.

The democratic federal and state officials got busy last week and started an organization intended to be statewide. A. P. Hill was made temporary president, to serve until the regular organization is made, and a committee consisting of J. H. Crist, J. H. McCutchen and Edward C. Wade, Jr., was named to draw up a constitution and by-laws under which the organization be made. The meeting was largely attended, almost every official in the city being present, and a full discussion of the conditions was had. It was determined to organize, and organize throughout the state, a democratic club to work in harmony with, and be of continual assistance to, the state committee of the party. There was no foolishness about

the work done, as these people had made provisions for the necessary financial support, and they are confident that the outside state and federal officials will be with them to a man. It is proposed to make the organization a very active assistant to the state committee in the work necessary to do to take the people into full partnership in this political business. It is admitted that such an organization as is contemplated will prove of great value to the party, as the experience of politics in other states has demonstrated the usefulness of such organizations.

There are some people mean enough to intimate that the railroad politicians of the republican party, have worked the double-cross on their sheepherding partners in political crimes by fixing that tax law so that the railroads and kindred corporations had a harbor of refuge while the sheepmen must now take to the open ocean with some of the other unprotected tax payers. The first jolt came when the secretary of the state tax commission handed some sixteen assessors lists of untaxed sheep running considerably over six hundred thousand. Now the sheepmen are trying to figure it out as to just how that law was fixed, and who handed the state tax commission the proof of their ownership of a larger number of sheep than they have turned in for taxation. And the end is not yet. They did not care how high taxes went in the state as long as they could cover nicely, but when it comes to meeting the burden and carrying their actual share, they kick.

Baptist Church

R. L. Darr, Pastor

Because of the greater seating capacity the 11 o'clock Sunday service will be held in the Methodist church, at which time the Bachelorette sermon for the graduating class of the High school will be preached. You are specially urged to hear this message. The evening service will be at 8 o'clock at the Baptist church, and we hope to have you with us again at that hour also.

Notice of State Selection

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Las Cruces, New Mexico, April 27, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, under the Act of Congress, approved June 29, 1910, has filed the following Indemnity School Land Selection for the unappropriated, unreserved and nonmineral public lands described below: List 3-3335, Serial 011215: W 1/4 Sec. 15; E 1/4 Sec. 21; T. 9 S., R. 13 E., N. M. F. 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 objections to such selection with the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Las Cruces, N. M., and to establish their interests therein, or the mineral character thereof.

JOHN L. BURNSIDE, Register.

Lists 3-3335, 3336, 3337. Restoration in Entry of Lands in National Forest. Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, being 256.63 acres, within the Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Roswell, New Mexico, on July 20, 1915. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to July 20, 1915, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The S 1/2 N 1/2 SW 1/4 NW 1/4, the S 1/2 SW 1/4 NW 1/4, the N 1/2 N 1/2 NW 1/4, Sec. 21, T. 8 S., R. 13 E., N. M., 40 acres, listed upon application of R. C. Hammet, Captain, New Mexico; List 3-3335, Lot 4, and the SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 3, Lot 1, and the SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 4, T. 10 S., R. 13 E., 130.05 acres, application of Fred F. Ferguson, Nogal, New Mexico; List 3-3336, The S 1/2 S 1/2 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 9, the W 1/2 W 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 the W 1/2 SE 1/4 NW 1/4, the NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 10, T. 9 S., R. 13 E., 80 acres, application of Oliver W. Pansch, Nogal, New Mexico; List 3-3337, May 5, 1915, C. M. Bruce, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office. 5-14-15

Notice for Publication 017242 000022 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. LAND OFFICE at Roswell, N. M. April 27, 1915. Notice is hereby given that George W. Smithson, of Capitan, N. M., who, on April 2, 1909, made H. E. Serial No. 017242 for W 1/2 Sec.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

FEDERAL. H. B. Ferguson, Congressman; H. B. Ferguson, Federal Judge; H. B. Ferguson, Federal Dist. Atty; A. H. Haddock, U. S. Marshal; D. H. Dill, U. S. Marshal; Emmett Patton, Roswell, Reg. Land Office; W. G. Cowan, Roswell, Reg. Land Office.

STATE. W. O. McDonald, Governor; E. C. de Biva, Lieut. Governor; Antonio Lucero, Secretary of State; F. W. Clancy, Attorney-General; W. G. Sargent, Auditor; O. N. Marron, Treasurer; E. P. Ericson, Land Commissioner; Alva N. White, Supt. Pub. Instruction; J. J. Roberts, Chief Justice, Justices of the P. W. Parker, Member, Supreme Court; R. H. Hanna, Member, Court; H. H. Williams, Chairman, Corporation Com; M. S. Gray, Member, Corporation Com.

DISTRICT. Edward L. Medler, Judge; H. B. Hamilton, Attorney.

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

SW 1/4 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 9, and on June 8, 1914, made additional entry, Serial No. 05522 for NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 9, SW 1/4 Sec. 10 NW 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 15, Township 7 N., Range 14 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Merchant, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Capitan, N. M., on June 1, 1915. Claimant names as witnesses: Carl Fisher, Elmer C. Black, Calvin J. Robinson, Jim Mocho, all of Capitan, N. M. EMMETT PATTON, Register. April 30; May 28

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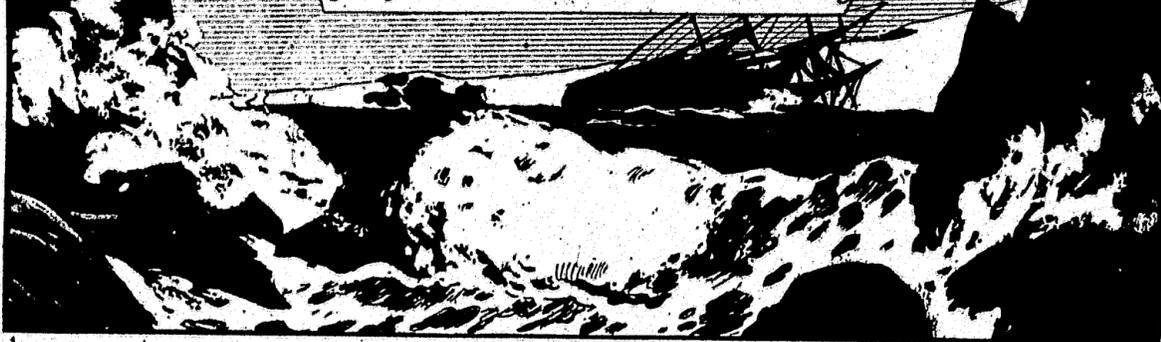
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ALASKAN COAST

The GRAVEYARD of the PACIFIC



The weather was clear, unusually clear for Alaska. On August 17, 1913, the steamer State of California was steaming through Gambier bay. She was in the regular steamer course. The chart showed clear water on all sides of her. Suddenly there was a terrific shock. The vessel's bow rose in air. So sudden was her shock that men were thrown flat on her decks. In fifteen minutes she had gone down, taking 31 humans and a cargo worth \$300,000 with her. She had struck, right in the customary steamer course, an uncharted pinnacle of rock.

When word of the fate of the State of California reached Washington it added energy to a movement which Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce and labor had been agitating for some time. This movement was to prevail upon congress to increase the appropriation for the work of the department of geodetic and coast survey, the department that has charge of blazing the ocean trails.

At the present time there are three vessels employed in coast survey work in Alaska. One was a Confederate gunboat during the war. She had a one cylinder engine. She is capable of eight knots in still weather, six knots against a breeze, and nothing at all in a blow.

The other two were not Confederate gunboats, but in other respects they are fully as antiquated as the first. Secretary Redfield has termed them unseaworthy, dangerous, inefficient old tubs. And to these craft alone is allotted the job of guarding the safety of 43,339 passengers who traveled Alaskan waters last year, in addition to \$30,000,000 worth of cargo and ships.

And the government records show that the State of California is but one of many wrecks that occur on uncharted rocks along the Alaskan coast yearly. The peculiar formation of the region is responsible for narrow spires of rock that rise out of the sea floor to within a few feet of the surface in localities where all around them the water is navigable. Soundings of the ordinary sort seldom reveal these instruments of death in the way of ships. To locate them properly the coast survey has designed an apparatus known as a "wire drag." This is a wire sunk below the surface and at both ends, where it is buoyed with floats. The coast survey ships drag this device along, and cover great sweeps of sea at a time, the rock spurs being detected when the wire catches on them. They are then either buoyed or destroyed by dynamite.

"Alaska," the man in the East is apt to say, "why, who ever goes up on the Alaska coast except gold hunters and explorers? What's the use of spending money up there?"

There is but one answer to this. The Alaskan coast is equal in extent to the distance between Charleston on the Atlantic coast and San Diego on the Pacific coast. And then, as mentioned before, more than 43,000 persons traversed it in ships last year. Have those 43,000 citizens not a right to protection? asks the hydrographic office. President Wilson realizes what inefficiency in charting the Alaskan coast means. For on that subject he writes:

"There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, that it should escape your attention. It may seem a very small thing. It affects only a single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it.

"It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our oceans. It is immediately pressing, and urgent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska, a coast line greater than that of the United States themselves, though it is also very important, indeed, with regard to the older coasts of the continent. We cannot use our great Alaskan domain, ships will not ply thither, if those coasts and their many hidden dangers are not thoroughly surveyed and charted.

"The work is incomplete at almost every point. Ships and lives have been lost in threading what was supposed to be well-known main channels. We have not provided adequate vessels or adequate machinery for the survey and charting. We have used old vessels that were not big enough or strong enough and which were so nearly unseaworthy that our inspectors would not have allowed private owners to send them to sea. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreciated.

Perhaps those best qualified to know the perils of this great extent of coast are the sailors who ply it. Charles T. Moritz, mate of the steamship Spokane, writes:

"Since I am going to make the business of piloting vessels through the waters of south-eastern Alaska my life's work I take more than an ordinary interest in locating hidden dangers.

"The men who have gone before me have pointed out all the dangers on the surface and many that are beneath; the cost of locating some of the latter has been many human lives and many good ships.

"Must I lose the lives of a shipload of passengers to discover some hidden danger? Others have gone on, and until we know just where all the dangers are located more will do the same.

"That such dangers exist, and that there is a very easy means of locating them, I hope to show by the Notice to Mariners, issued by the United

States coast and geodetic survey, that I will append.

"If some of the persons who have it in their power to vote funds for this work saw this notice, perhaps it would move them to keep the good work going. Could you bring this to their notice?" R. D. McGillivray, pilot of the steamship City of Seattle, writes:

"I would like to add that I was pilot of the steamship Cottage City when the party of congressmen and their families, headed by Speaker Cannon, made an excursion to Alaska. Fortunately we had a successful trip. Little did they think of the dangerous waters they were traveling. If we had hit one of those pinnacles then they would have looked out a little better for our protection and the ship owners' interests, as well as the lives of the citizens of the country.

"I must say that I have sailed all over the world, and Alaska has the poorest surveyed waters that I have ever navigated."

And now what of the men who have been laboring for years against tremendous odds to do the charting of these coasts with hopeless equipment in Secretary Redfield's "unseaworthy old tubs." To push into those northern seas with their fogs and gales for long cruises in stanch vessels would be risky enough; but to go into them in single-cylinder, leaky, antiquated little junk heaps of steamers for a work that is far more perilous than the layman conceives requires real grit. And it is this sort of grit which stands out prominently in the makeup of the men of the coast survey, who have for so long been grappling with the fog and ice and gales of Alaskan regions.

The endlessness of the coast surveyors' work may be gathered when it is considered that never does a shore line or a channel remain precisely the same. New sand bars are made; old ones obliterated. Volcanic activity casts up new pinnacles of rock under the sea and lowers old ones. Between 1835 and 1908 Rockaway beach grew to the westward at the rate of eight inches a day. In 73 years Coney Island's western end has shoved itself westward fully 1,000 feet.

"It is a risky game," said an officer who had served on one of the three old-fashioned survey ships on the Alaskan coast. "Three times during eight months of service on her we were carried 70 miles out of our course by only moderate gales, and this despite the fact that we did our best with full steam to hold the craft up to the wind. But she wouldn't hold; she was too old. She could have carried 110 pounds of steam, but we could not hold more than 80. The engine was one of the old type single cylinders in use in Civil war times, and in anything more than a full sail breeze our limit of speed to windward was two knots. With favorable winds and no sea we could sometimes churn along seven knots.

"Once we lay to a mile off shore for four days in a gale, expecting every minute to be washed in on a lee shore and ground to pulp, but lacking the power to claw off to clear water.

"Most of the time we had our men at the pumps. For the old thing leaked badly, and we were always having to put back to have her calked. In any sea we were all awash, for we had no freeboard, and did have open gangways, and the sea just sliced across us as though we were a sunken log.

"And it was mighty uncomfortable. We had an open wardroom—everyone slept, ate and lived in a single room, and we had no bathroom on that old ark. So you can imagine that we had a tough time of it on an eight-month cruise. It's just as tough for the fellows there now—they have the same boat, and her accommodations aren't any better. But we did the best we could. It was difficult getting correct soundings and first-class work out of a rig such as that, but we did pretty well. When we missed a rock it wasn't our fault. We never knew it, anyway, until some steamer with a few hundred passengers aboard went into it and sank. Then, if we were around, we'd help rescue those in the water, if we could, and the government would put up a light or a buoy on the rock that the sunken ship had located.

"It's just the same up there now. As Secretary Redfield said, rocks were being located regularly by vessels striking them and going down."

The work of probing ocean trails is interesting. In ascertaining the depth of the water and locating all the under-water obstructions to navigation, a careful record of the fluctuations of the tide while the soundings are being made must be kept. It would not suffice to measure the depth of the water if its height above mean low sea level were unknown for the moment of measurement. To determine this a registering tide gauge is used—a sort of float attached to a mechanism in which a pen traces the rise and fall of the water on a roll of paper which a clock causes to revolve under the pen.

Two methods of sounding are used, the one employing the lead line and the other the wire sweep. In lead-line soundings the process is about as follows: A party goes out in a rowboat or launch, among its members being two observers with sextants and a map showing the shore line and the objects whose positions have been determined by triangulation; a recorder with a clock and record book; a leadman and a steersman. The officer in charge directs the recorder to make a note of the position of the boat, which is determined by the observers, and the leadman casts his line and calls out the depth in feet or fathoms as he draws it up. The recorder makes a note of this and also of the course along which the boat

is headed. At intervals of a minute or more the leadman casts his lead, while every three or four minutes the observers take observations until the end of the course is reached, where a final set of observations locate the end of the line. The boat then runs other lines in the same way until the entire bottom of the surveyed area has been sounded.

The lead-line method of sounding suffices to record the lay of the bottom with sufficient accuracy where there are no extraordinary obstructions; but in regions like the coast of Maine and that of Alaska, where there are many isolated pinnacle rocks and ledges under water, or along shores like those of Florida, Porto Rico and the Philippines, where coral reefs abound and coral heads fringe the coast, special investigations have to be made. The lead line might be cast all around a pliable rock—might even strike it a glancing blow—and still fail to discover it.

An instance of this kind occurred in Buzzard's bay, Massachusetts, in 1902. Although more than 21,000 soundings had been made, more than 16,000 angles observed and 1,482 miles of sounding lines run, a rock whose head was 18 feet below the surface was run upon by the cruiser Brooklyn during the naval maneuvers of that year.

In order to discover such obstructions in much frequented waters a new instrument, the wire drag, has been devised. It consists of a long wire, sometimes more than a mile long, weighted down at intervals with sinkers and supported at any desired depth by surface buoys. Power boats are hitched to it, usually one at each end and one in the middle, and with these it is drawn around a harbor much as a farmer drives his blinder around his field of standing wheat. If it strikes no obstruction the hydrographers know that the harbor bottom is clear to the depth of the drag.

Another line of information the mariner must have is about the movement of currents, so that his ship may not be carried around by currents whose presence he does not suspect. Information concerning them is gathered by means of current rods, as a rule. A current rod is an instrument made to float vertically beneath the water, with only its tip showing above the surface, so that it is not disturbed by the wind. Its movement is observed, and the observations give definite information concerning the currents.

HIGH COST OF ARMY FEEDING

Comparisons That Illustrate Germany's Bills for Feeding Her Army.

The question of subsistence is a vital one to an army, and many battles have been lost from the failure of food supplies. The commissary department of armies in all civilized countries is in the hands of men who are in reality dietetic specialists on a large scale. The present war is the supreme test for the quartermaster's department.

"Rations," as the daily food supply of the soldiers is known, vary in each country according to racial tests or climatic conditions. Thus the meat ration of France is quite different from that of Germany. For the purpose of comparison we have taken the daily field ration of the German army, which is as follows:

Seven hundred and fifty grams of fresh bread, or 500 grams of biscuit.
Three hundred and fifty grams of raw meat (fresh or salted), or 200 grams of smoked beef, pork, mutton, bacon or meat sausage.
One hundred and twenty-five grams of rice (groats), or 250 grams of pulse or flour, or 1,500 grams of potatoes.
Twenty-five grams of salt.
Twenty-five grams of coffee (roasted), or 30 grams of coffee (green), or 3 grams of tea and 17 grams of sugar.

This supply for a week compared with the huge mass of Cologne cathedral shows results very surprising, for we have a loaf of bread weighing 80,120,000 pounds, and 392 feet high, which bulks well alongside the lofty edifice. Meat is represented by a side of bacon, but in practice this might be varied by sausage, smoked beef, fresh beef, salt meat, or mutton. The bacon is 180 feet long and would weigh 16,020,000 pounds. Potatoes are the heaviest item, weighing 120,330,000 pounds. The bag would be two feet less in length, while the sugar bag would measure 38 feet high and would weigh 1,385,000 pounds. Such amounts of food seem almost incredible.—Scientific American.

TEST OF HIS THEORY.

"Wombat used to argue that it cost no more for two to live than one."

"Well?"

"Retribution overtook him all right. The stork brought twins as a starter."

HARD TO SUIT.

"How did you like the comedian's song without a chorus?"

"Why, when I heard it I fancied I would have preferred the chorus without the song."

IN THE SANCTUM.

Reporter—How much of an obituary do you want about the man with a rubber neck?
City Editor—Stretch it to half a column.

TO PREPARE AND USE VEGETABLES

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT EXPERTS GIVE RESULTS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT.

COOKING GREENS AND ONIONS

Particularly in the Spring Should Greens Be an Important Part of the Diet—Some Ways of Serving Onions.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Notwithstanding the low fuel value of the leaves and stalks of plants that are commonly served under the name "greens" the thrifty housewife recognizes the necessity of supplying her family with this type of food. Particularly in the early spring will she supply her family bountifully with them, as they are very welcome after the winter diet of canned goods, dried vegetables and root vegetables stored in the cellar. A double purpose may be accomplished in the country-home by the use of wild greens, namely, freeing the ground from weeds and providing food. The common dandelion may be used in this way.

The dandelion is cut close to the ground before the flower bud has expanded. When it is desired to root out the plant from a lawn, the entire root must be dug up; if simply the top is cut off, the dandelion grows again and in a larger head. The slightly bitter flavor of the leaves is not disagreeable. The roots furnish a bitter extract often used medicinally, particularly in the domestic medicine of early times. When cultivated, the dandelion is milder and more tender, and may be used as salad, as may the very young wild plants.

Asparagus is a long-lived, easily cultivated delicacy, and it is strange that any farm should lack it. Many an asparagus bed does good service to the second and third generation of owners. It can be cooked in many ways. As in the case with most green vegetables its delicate flavor is spoiled by overcooking. It should be cooked only long enough to make it tender.

Spinach is a favorite form of greens and is seen in city markets most of the year. It can be grown easily in any garden. A French proverb calls it the "broom of the stomach," and it appears to be richer in iron than most common foods. The tenderest leaves may be served raw as a salad.

Lettuce makes an excellent "green" for cooking, although American housewives seldom realize this. In Europe the tougher or outer leaves of the lettuce are used in particular in this way. Care should be taken to see that such lettuce is not overcooked.

Rhubarb is another plant in which the leafstalks are the useful portion, though it may from its use be classed as a fruit rather than as a vegetable. The various acids and other flavors it contains are acceptable in the early spring when it is at its best. Later in the season, when the stalks are tough and fibrous, the juice may be extracted for jelly making. Because it contains some oxalic acid the use of rhubarb is frequently forbidden to persons of gouty tendencies, or with certain other diseases.

The Useful Onion Tribe.

Onions owe their flavor to a volatile, oil-like compound containing sulphur. They are very succulent, but nevertheless supply some nutritive material. Many varieties are grown by American farmers and gardeners, and the crop is a very important one. The tiny pearl and button onions are convenient for salads or pickles or for the hint of flavor wanted where a large onion would be far too much. The white-skinned Egyptian onions are usually a satisfactory variety. There are many onions in the market which are strong in flavor and tough, and justify the prejudice which the undiscriminating have against all onions. In general, the greenish yellow and red types of onions, owing to their texture and flavor, are less satisfactory for cooking as a vegetable than those of lighter hue.

Onion tops, like the stalks of wild leeks and chives, can also be used for flavoring, especially the sprouts that start when the bulbs have been kept in a warm room.

Preparation of Onions.

To prepare onions, peel under water so that the volatile bodies which affect the eyes may remain in the water and be kept from scattering. Where the onions are especially strong or liable to prove indigestible to anyone, they may be put, after peeling, into boiling water, to each quart of which one-fourth teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda has been added. After letting them stand in this water half an hour, drain and boil in plenty of salted water from one half to two hours, according to the nature of the variety in hand, changing the water if desirable.

Often it is wise to take off one or two of the coarser layers next the outside skin and reserve them for flavoring soups, while a part of the tender succulent center may be reserved for a salad. In cutting up an onion for seasoning hold it with a fork so that the onion odor will not get on the hands.

Methods of Cooking.

The water in which onions are boiled will contain much flavor, and

Any strong variety of onion is much improved for the table in spite of loss of nutritive value if the water is changed several times during the cooking process. Milk may be used as the medium for final cooking.

Fried Onions.
Fried onions may be prepared in either of two ways: (1) Sauté sliced onion in olive oil, butter, or other fat until golden brown and tender; or (2) fry a few pieces at a time in deep fat, let them remain in the hot fat until they are crisp, like Saratoga potatoes, but do not let them become too brown. Use to garnish meats or add to soups, or combine with potatoes, stewed beans, or other vegetables.

Stuffed Onions.
Parboil large onions, remove centers without breaking other layers, and stuff with seasoned crumbs or meat, and bake until tender.

Onion Custard.
Cook onions until tender; drain thoroughly; pour over them a custard mixture made of one egg, one-half cupful milk, salt and pepper to taste, for each half pint of onions. Bake gently and serve as a vegetable. In southern Europe this dish is popular cooked in a crust, like small custard pies.

Onion Souffle.
Chop cooked onion fine or rub through a coarse strainer; combine with equal quantity soft bread crumbs or half as many dry ones; season with butter, salt, and pepper. For each half pint; beat in one egg yolk and fold in one stiffly beaten white. Put in small dishes or in onion cases and bake gently until firm.

POTTERY WORK IS A PUZZLE

Immense Bowls Made by Indians of the Amazon Valley Cannot Be Duplicated.

An expert has declared there is no kiln or oven in this country, probably none in the world, large enough to bake the largest of the big pots discovered in the Amazon valley, samples of which are now on exhibition at the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. The clay used also has aroused much curiosity. When a piece of the edge was clipped from one of the big bowls the material was shown to be a black, flinty substance. Undoubtedly it is clay, but of a kind never seen before by archeologists. Potters are astonished at its remarkable strength. The large bowls are less than half an inch thick, while some of the smaller ones, a foot or fourteen inches high, are as thin as a sheet of newspaper. An idea of their strength may be gained from the knowledge that they were transported about ten thousand miles before reaching the museum, and only a few of them were broken, though all were packed under difficulties in villages that knew nothing of packing breakables.

The Indians who made these wonderful pots are as mysterious as their work. Doctor Farrabee wrote that they were absolutely devoid of any traditions, and had no idea of where they came from. It is known, however, that they cannot have been in Peru more than about five hundred years. The larger bowls give out a metallic sound when rapped. One not seeing the substance would say at first they were made of painted copper. Each of the two big pots would hold four or five tons.

Schools for All Tastes.

The folk schools of Finland are particularly fine, with their cooking departments, gymnasia, manual training and needlework. Every school has excellent bathing facilities, and the poorest children are fed at the schools. There are little zoological museums in most of the schools. There are so many varieties of schools, besides the folk schools, elementary and higher; there are lycées, schools of forestry, of agriculture and of navigation, schools for training teachers, commercial schools, technical, music and art schools, etc., says the Christian Herald. There are three little garden schools in Finland, where boys as well as girls are taught cooking. "They must learn to cook what they grow," said one of the teachers. The dairy schools are particularly interesting. Dairying comes second among the industries of Finland. The pupil must have worked for one year at a butter factory before he or she will be admitted to the school.

Customs of the Bedouins.

Such pride has the Bedouin in his weapon that even in his leisure hours he sits fully armed, examining and cleaning each piece in turn, making himself accustomed to carrying their weight.

From the time that he is eighteen years of age until he dies of old age he is more or less looking out for new wives.

By law Mohammedans are never allowed to have more than four at the same time, but they easily evade this regulation by divorcing one, which means sending her back to her parents.

This is often because she has borne him no sons, and it happens that the old sheikhs almost always have young wives.

Just as it is allowable with them to steal camels, so the young men help one another to steal wives from other tribes.

Reparation.

Hospital Nurse—This bed you're in was endowed by Mr. Scade, the great philanthropist.
Patient—Why, it was his wife that barged me up this way.—Judge.

Commissioners' Proceedings

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico, at a special meeting begun and holden in the county seat in the Town of Carrizozo, N. M., May 10, A. D. 1915.

Board met at 2 p. m. Present: Hon. Melvin Franks, chairman; R. A. Duran, W. M. Ferguson, members; Porfirio Chavez, sheriff; A. H. Harvey, clerk.

The application of J. F. Betts for correction of taxes for the year 1914 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from Petition No. 56 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Oliver Peaker for correction of taxes for the year 1914 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from Petition No. 57 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of W. D. Cunningham for correction of taxes for the year 1914 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from Petition No. 55 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of A. G. Emerson for correction of taxes for the year 1914 was presented to the

board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court, as appears from Petition No. 58 on file with the clerk of this board.

In the matter of road leading from mail box on Carrizosa-Capitan road in Sec. 17, thence SW to a point about 100 yards E of NW cor. SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 17, thence south 1/2 mile to SW cor. NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 20, thence SW across SW 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 20 to a point about 275 yards W. of SE cor. SW 1/4 Sec. 20, thence west along section line to a point 220 yards west of NW cor. Sec. 29, thence south-westerly to a point 46 yards south of NW cor. NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 30, thence westerly to a point about 230 yards south of NW cor. NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 30 connecting with the end of Bonito Road, thence returning to a point 275 yards W. of SE cor. SW 1/4 of Sec. 20, thence east to said SE cor SW 1/4 Sec. 20, thence south 1/2 mile along the line between NE 1/4 and NW 1/4 Sec. 29 and on west side thereof to connect to Angus.

It appearing to the board that the right-of-way for this road has been paid for by the county several years ago and should have been opened for travel, the board respectfully asks that said road be opened at once. The clerk is directed to send each of the parties interested a copy of this resolution.

The board received the bids of F. A. English and J. N. White

Will V. Chisholm Injured

Will V. Chisholm, a well known and popular brakeman, was injured Sunday night at Torrance, while out on his job. He was conveyed to the hospital at El Paso on that night's No. 1, and favorable reports have been received here by his wife and friends.

The accident, as we have it, occurred just as the train on which Mr. Chisholm was braking was leaving Torrance. Mr. Chisholm was in the act of climbing the moving train, when the handhold gave way and he fell to the ground, down between the cars. His presence of mind and long experience as a railroader stood him in good stead, however, else his body might have been mangled beneath the moving train. He threw his body out from under the train, but in doing so his hand was caught under the wheel and badly mangled. Reports are that a part of the hand may be saved. The family have the deepest sympathy of many friends.

We handle Flour, Feed and Salt. Just received a car of fine Colorado Oats, and we are always pleased to quote prices. Humphrey Bros.

for construction of sidewalks at court house at Carrizosa, and awards the contract to J. N. White, his bid being the lowest bid filed. Adjoined sine die.

Buy Your Goods at Home and Help Carrizozo Grow

Such values as offered below will meet any and all competition. Don't be deceived by the pretty pictures of the catalogue house, but come to our store and see the real thing at prices just as low.

Little Boys' Overall Suits in Blue and Tan, 75c values

55^c

Ladies' Low Shoes and Oxfords, \$3.50 values

\$1.95

Ladies' 75c Crepe and Muslin Gowns

59^c

Little Children's Patent Leather Slippers

95^c

Our May White Sale begins Saturday, May 1st. See the many pretty Gowns, Skirts, Combination Suits, Ladies' White Waists, etc., etc., in our windows.

Boys' and Youths' Wool Suits many with 2 pairs of trousers, sizes from 4 to 14 years. Reduced to **25^c**

Carrizozo's Economy Center

ZIEGLER BROS.

We Live up to Our Advertisements

QUALITY FIRST

It would'nt be fair to you if we didn't put "quality first." It is very easy to tempt people with the glamour of low prices; it's really wonderful how a small price, in large type, fills the eye so completely that the quality back of the price is lost sight of.

Our Twenty Dollar Values

Our \$20 values in Suits are a real triumph, the result of the best achievement of the "Kuppenheimer Tailors."

Special Reductions for May!

We have'nt selected a few hard sellers from our line, but will give you your own choice of any suit in stock at the following reduced prices:

Regular Stock, Satisfaction Guaranteed

\$25.00 Suits reduced to	\$21.95
23.50 " " "	20.35
22.50 " " "	19.35
20 and \$18 Suits reduced to	16.50
16.50 and \$15 " " "	12.65

Straw Hats for Spring 1915

The Newest Merchandise for Summer is always displayed here. You will be pleased with our styles... Priced **\$1.00 to \$6.00**

The Carrizozo Trading Co.

Quality First Walkover Shoes Then Price

LOCAL & PERSONAL

Dr. G. Ranniger was here yesterday from Oscura.

Ed. Comrey was down again this week and in the best of humor.

John Roberts was in Saturday from Meek, visiting many of his old friends on this side.

Mrs. Geo. B. Barber, who suffered a relapse this week, is now reported to be improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Grumbles are the happy parents of a big boy, born Wednesday morning.

Messrs. Mayer, McDonald and Stanton were down from White Oaks Wednesday for a few hours.

Wm. Kahler has just finished building a small bridge over an arroyo on the Carrizo-Corona road.

Mrs. E. W. Parker came up yesterday from El Paso and will visit friends here and at White Oaks.

Foreman Ed. Harris is working the Bar W range. The company expects to make a shipment about the 22d.

Frank A. English, a local contractor, is down at Oscura, with a force of men, building a residence for Dr. R. E. Blaney.

The base ball boys are to give a dance Saturday night at the Crystal Theatre. Don't forget the place, the date, the cause and the dollar.

Rev. J. B. Perkins has been down the past two days, in attendance upon the county Sunday school convention. He went home on No. 8 this afternoon.

The Women's Home Mission Society will hold a meeting at the Methodist church Wednesday evening, May 19. Subject will be "China." Mrs. J. T. McQuillen, leader. Everybody cordially invited.

Classified Advertisements

LOST—A Bunch of keys on White Oaks road between Carrizozo Eating House and White Oaks. Liberal reward for return to C. D. Mayer, White Oaks.

Home rendered lard that is pure. Patty & Adams.

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

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

WALL PAPER.—Largest stock, nice patterns.—Doering, 4th St. 4-9-4t.

Exchange Bank

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

Transacts a General Banking Business. Issues Drafts on all Principal Cities of the World. Accords to Borrowers every accommodation consistent with safety.

Accounts Interest Paid on Time Deposits Solicited

A full-grown boy, weighing 12 1/2 pounds, put in an appearance Tuesday morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lalone. He's boss, naturally, and may take over the foremanship of the ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira O. Wetmore and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Dingwall motored to Three Rivers Wednesday. They returned in the evening, with the exception of Mr. Wetmore, who remained to look after business matters.

Business and residential buildings continue to be planned and built in Carrizozo. We are not anticipating a boom this summer, but we are expecting more building activity than at any time during the past seven years.

Fort Stanton won Sunday's game—we have'nt a word to say. See the write-up from a Fort Stanton standpoint in another column. They're quite welcome to the space, for we have often used it against them in the past.

Will and Frank Keehn were down yesterday from Corona. They have just finished a well in which they struck water at a depth of 400 feet. The well is about 12 miles east of the Gran Quivira ruins, and is in a fine grass country.

Tom McDonald was here Saturday, from his Mocking Bird Gap ranch. He informed us he had contracted his steers for June delivery at this point. He has about 450 head of ones, twos and threes for which he received a good, round price, and will aggregate quite a neat sum of money.

The Fort Stanton base ball team will be here Sunday to give our boys a return game. Those who witnessed Sunday's game at the Fort assert that Stanton has a stronger team than for many years, and that our boys will have to do some playing to defeat them. However, a little clean base running and fewer errors will turn the trick; and we still pin our faith to Carrizozo.

The County Sunday School convention was in session here two days this week, the session having been held in the Methodist church. Rev. E. D. Raley, the state head, was here and delivered interesting talks to the delegates.

John Cadger arrived recently from Douglas, Arizona, and has been busy getting ready to start his bottling plant. Mr. Cadger considered this proposition one year ago, but decided to await the further development of the town. The time now seemed propitious; so Mr. Cadger is on hand with his plant.

Mrs. Victoria Thompson, fashion designer and dressmaker. Rooms, Farley House. 5-7 2t

Instruments Recorded

DEEDS & OMBODS, ABSTRACTS WARRANTY DEEDS Harry Chant et ux to Nora E. Massie; lots 8 and 9, block 13, Carrizozo.

Samuel Worthy to Mrs. M. A. Fisher; N 1/2 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 3, T. 9 S., R. 14 E.; 120 acres.

S. T. Gray et ux to W. H. Fisher; lot 22, block 48; town of Capitan.

Same to same; lot 21, block 18, town of Capitan; and lots 24 and 25 same block.

Mary A. Skehan to W. H. Fisher; NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NE 1/4, Sec. 15, T. 9 S., R. 14 E.; 10 acres.

Carrizozo Townsite Co., to S. F. Miller; lot 9 in block 2, Carrizozo.

Bennett L. Cadenhead to Jess R. Jenkins; correction deed S 1/2 SW 1/4, Sec. 10; N 1/2 NW 1/4 Sec. 15, T. 2 S., R. 14 E.

U. S. A. to W. H. Fisher; SE 1/4, Sec. 10, T. 9 S., R. 14 E.; 160 acres.

LOCATION NOTICE "Milton Read No. 2" claim, by J. L. Cummins; Capitan district. MARRIAGE LICENSE Charles Smith and Era Lee Bradley.