

Carrizozo News

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of Lincoln County



VOLUME 16

GARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, SEPTEMBER 17, 1915

NUMBER 35

Preceptors of Our County Schools

Alto—Miss Lucile Lindsay.
 Apache—J. Francis Davis, principal; Miss Ethel Gladdis.
 Arabella—J. E. Kobbler.
 Angus—Miss Ivy Lindsay.
 Baca Canon—Mrs. Emma Craddock.
 Blue Water—Mrs. Lurlyne Lane.
 Capitán—C. Y. Belknap, superintendent; Miss Carmen Gilliam, principal; Miss Mary Bogue, Grades; Mrs. G. E. de Nisson, Miss Alma Beattie, Mrs. Bernice Adams.
 Carrizozo—A. McCurdy, superintendent; Mrs. E. V. Jewett, principal; High school; H. P. Franklin, Grades; Miss Hannu Greenburg, principal; Miss Mamie Humphrey, Miss Eva Felton, Miss Mildred Peters, Mrs. Nora Massie, Mrs. Ethel Cather, Mrs. H. G. Clunn, musical director.
 Corona—H. A. Bruce, principal; Miss Nannie Ditty, Miss Fern Willison.
 Encinosa—Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Moss, Miss Hattie Sturgess.
 Gallo Canon—Miss Belle Penix.
 Glencoe—Miss Inez Holland.
 Government Spring Ranch—Miss Alma Stark.
 Hondo—S. W. Kelsey, principal; Mrs. Ethel Hightower.
 Idlewild—Mrs. Norris Harber.
 Jack's Peak—Mrs. Eda C. Burnett.
 Jicarilla—S. C. Burnett.
 Lincoln—L. M. Stone, principal; Miss Beula Brazel, Miss Iona Stevens, Miss Irene Wicklund.
 Little Oreek—Miss Gertrude Keller.
 Meek—Miss Alma Sterritt.
 Nogal—George E. Cardwell.
 Nogal Mesa—E. F. Frank.
 Oscuro—Mrs. M. L. Blauvey, principal; Miss Mary Monroe.
 Parsons—Mrs. S. H. Nickels.
 Picacho—Miss Helen Ackers, Miss Ethel Parsons.
 Ruidoso—T. B. Milton, principal; Miss Olivia Kennedy.
 San Patricio—Miss Ivel Davis; Homer Farrar.
 Texas Park—Miss Edith Wells.
 Tinnie—Mrs. Viola Thompson, principal; assistant not elected.
 White Oaks—George H. Webb, principal; Miss Nellie McCormack, Miss Lula Lockard.

University Library Available to Public

As one of several plans which have been under consideration for broadening the usefulness of the state University of New Mexico to the people of the state, President David R. Boyd announced today that from this time on the extensive reference libraries of the University, covering a wide range of subjects, will be open to the use of the people of the whole state. These libraries cover a vast fund of statistical information; history, art, travel, social science, education and scientific subjects, carefully arranged and cataloged for greatest efficiency and represent the collections of twenty years of exchange with other universities, scientific societies, etc. Books and pamphlets in the reference libraries, on any subject available, will be sent to any responsible person, or to any society, or study club upon request, and with the simple understanding that when the books are returned the outgoing postage charge will be included. An envelope stating the amount of the postage charge will be included and a special library assistant will be detailed to attend to this department of the library work, which it is anticipated will be extensive.

During the past year, with the constantly increasing number of social organizations of both men and women devoted to special lines of study there has been an increasing number of requests to the University for special information. This suggested to President Boyd the plan of making the University's vast fund of special information generally available. Books and pamphlets, of course, will be sent for temporary use only, and in the announcement now made President Boyd requests that those taking advantage of the invitation to use the libraries make the request for material as specific and definite as possible. Should the material sought not be available the library assistant will

"NEUTRALITY"

BY JAMES FRAGFOL

That occurrence in Caleche Gulch explained a lot about neutrality I had not understood. Mosler told of the incident, over the bar. Mosler is a "neutral" most of the time—when matters go as he wishes.

The preliminary outline was that Jed Jones and Sim Smith ("as 'ad killers been frien' until nigh recent") met, or were about to meet, as they turned the corners at opposite ends of the block into Moqui street, and had each begun shooting on sight. Jed stood before the bank and Sim in front of Hank's store; between which sites the miscellaneous trades and industries requiring "store" accommodations in Caleche made the only business block of the town.

According to Mosler, "Jed w's scannous nervous, consid'rin' he 'ad the drop." Which may account for his having fired so rapidly and aimlessly, while Sim, with more deliberation, continued to pop at him. But the aim of each was as poor as his purpose and only spurts of nearby dust showed the spots reached.

Jed ceased firing—his pistol was empty. And during his action he had advanced toward his antagonist so that, as Pete Peterson (who was watching the play with interest, and amazement at its ineffectiveness—Pete being a man of tried action) remarked to Gallus Bill, "Why, Jed might 's well flatten; Sim's

Encouraging to Date; May Activity Prosper

Richard Wightman, of New York City, accompanied by Mrs. Wightman, and E. G. Spilsbury, came in Thursday morning from White Oaks and left on No. 3 for the west. Mr. and Mrs. Wightman will visit the San Francisco exposition before returning to their San Francisco home, and Mr. Spilsbury will leave them at Tucson, Arizona, where he has a business engagement.

During the two weeks that Messrs. Wightman and Spilsbury have been in the White Oaks district the latter, who ranks as the dean of mining engineers in this country, has made such complete and satisfactory examination of the many properties recently taken over by the Wightman syndicate, that Mr. Wightman's expression that their stay in Lincoln county has been gratifying to them may be taken as clearly indicating that the properties are in line for active development. "But at this time," Mr. Wightman said in reply to a request for details that the public will be interested in, "we are not prepared to make a statement of our plans, but we hope to later meet the natural interest of your readers."

The "surface indications" of the very short interview which the brief stop of Mr. Wightman's party in Carrizozo permitted indicated that the original confidence of Mr. Wightman and his associates in the properties taken over has been strengthened by his and Mr. Spilsbury's late investigations.

The deal of three months ago under which the Wightman investors came into Lincoln county included many of the largest producers of former years in the White Oaks district, among them the Old Abe, Harrison and Home-stake groups.

Cattlemen to Organize State Association

Cattlemen of New Mexico have decided that they need a state organization and the first step toward perfecting this association will be taken at Roswell, October 6. A meeting of cattlemen of the state has been called there on that date. A business session will be held and a big banquet in the evening. The purpose of the organization as outlined in the call is to make necessary arrangements for better leases, obtain more government land for grazing purposes, get better freight rates on cattle and accomplish other things that will be of benefit to the cattlemen.

Coming as it does on the third day of the State Live Stock and Products Exposition which will be held in Roswell October 4-9, it is expected that the initial meeting will attract a representative crowd. This has been designated as Cattlemen's day at the big fair, and every possible attention will be given to this branch of the live stock industry on that day. Already there is assurance of very large entries in all the stock departments of the fair, and especially in the cattle classes. The largest exhibition of stock ever held in the state was at the first State Live Stock and Products Exposition last year, and the exhibit this year is expected to exceed that. The large premium lists have just been issued and A. D. Crile, of Roswell, manager of the fair, says there is a heavy demand for them.

The Eastern New Mexico Swine Breeders Association will hold a meeting at Roswell on Thursday, October 7, and a banquet at night, and it is probable that there will be a meeting of sheepmen on Friday. The State Bankers Association convention will be held at Roswell during that week.

Miss Neel Gives Interesting Recital

The recital given Friday evening of last week in the Methodist church by Miss Nona Neel, of Dallas, Texas, was rather poorly attended, when the genuine merit of the work presented is considered. Miss Neel's work as a reader and impersonator is of the highest class, and her child sketches were exceptionally well interpreted.

Mrs. D. S. Donaldson played Chopin's "Nocturne in G-minor" at the opening of the program, and Superintendent McCurdy rendered a vocal solo in the course of the evening.

The ladies of the Home-Mission society, under whose auspices the recital was given, sold home made candy at the entrance with enthusiastic patronage by those in attendance.

School Apparel for Boys

READY FOR INSPECTION

This showing of Boys' Wear surpasses all previous attempts to provide boys with good clothes and furnishings. A standard of excellence pervades all lines. Everything boys need is in abundance.

Suits, Hats, Caps and Furnishings

Extra Specials in School Suits for This Week

All Wool Suits, made with two pairs of pants, full lined, most durable patterns, uncommon values at **\$5.00**

<h4>Hosiery</h4> <p>Our celebrated Cadet Stockings in three weights. A new pair if dissatisfaction is found.</p> <p>25c pr.</p> <p>We made a special effort this season in stocking the Boys' Underwear Department.</p>	<h4>Hats and Caps</h4> <p>Never before have we shown such a complete line of Headwear for Boys.</p> <p>Prices ranging from 50c to \$1.25</p>	<h4>Knee Pants</h4> <p>All sizes from 3 to 15 years. Values to 75c now at 50c</p> <p>Boys' Shirts and Blouses in Gingham and Percale 35c to 50c</p>
--	---	---

GOOD, STURDY SHOES of a Very Superior Quality That will stand the wear and tear

Heavy Calf Shoe with Viscelized sole. Sizes 2 to 6. **\$2.65** | Extra Tanned Calfskin Button shoe. Little boys' sizes. **\$1.75**

ZEIGLER BROS.

The Newest Styles for Fall

will be shown on the screen at the Crystal Theater Saturday Night

You will see the Leading Models in Moving Pictures

At the store we are showing the Suits and Coats for you to try on. The newest effects in fabrics—popular Military styles in Suits and Coats—

Priced from \$16.50 to \$30

New Millinery for Autumn
 "THE POPULAR BLACK AND WHITE"
 New Tams in Corduroy and Velvets

Shirt Waists—A New Showing
 Beautiful New Fall Styles

WATCH OUR SHOW-WINDOWS



THE CARRIZOZO TRADING COMPANY

QUALITY FIRST THEN PRICE

SEEING LIFE with JOHN HENRY by George V. Hobart



John Henry on Human Nature

SAY! Did you ever sit around in the Pullman Car and study a few paragraphs from the world's most famous text book—human nature?

Go after it the first chance you get—you'll learn a lot.

For instance, during a trip recently on one of Mr. Pullman's sleep-wagons I soon learned that the brisk and breezy crew in the seats around me were commercial travelers, and they were fanning each other with fairy tales about the goods they sold.

I learned that the one who looked like a human apple was affectionately known as Slim because he's so fat that every time he turns around he meets himself coming back.

And it wasn't hard to learn that the tall one with the sandy hair was Nick Dalrymple, who goes after the orders for a hardware house in Columbus and knows everybody in the world—bar one family living in Yonkers.

Then there was Tod Gilpin, who cuts ice for a match factory in Newark, and he's the life of a small party.

Tod's main hold is to creep into the "reading room" of a Rubo hotel after the chores are done of an evening and throw salt at the come-ons. Tod tells them that their town is the brightest spot on the map, and they warm up to him and want to buy him sarsaparilla and root beer. Then when he gets them stuck on themselves he sells them matches.

Presently I learned that the party with the mauve forehead and the magenta mustache was Muti Dawson—the most reckless spendthrift with his words and the meanest man to the English language I ever listened to.

The Dream Builders' Association was in full session when Wedge Murray caromed over and weighed-in with the party.

Wedge is a saucy little party, five foot four, with three foot shoulders. I learned that Wedge sells canned shirt waists for the Shine Brothers, and if he's ever let into the firm it will be as a brother.

Wedge is one of those goose-headed ginks who scratch gravel and start in to make a killing every time they see a pretty girl.

Across the aisle sat two pet ca-

He sat on the arm of the seat and steamed up.

In less than a minute he crowded the information on them that he was a millionaire who had escaped from Los Angeles, California, and he was just going to put them both in grand opera, when Slim toddled over to him and said: "Next stop Erie! You told me to remind you to send that telegram to your wife in Logansport."

Curtain.

Of course the fact that Wedge didn't have a wife in Logansport or elsewhere made no difference. He couldn't prove an alibi, so he faded out into the day coach and became as one who isn't.

The Roast-Beef Sisters seemed to be all carried up about something or other.

While these more or less grin-producing incidents were occurring there was ever present in my own noodle the grim reality that bedtime was approaching and I had drawn an upper berth.

Say! I'll be one of a party of six to go before Congress and tell all I know about an upper berth.

As a place to tie up a small bundle of sleep a boiler factory has it beat to a whimper.

Strong men weep every time the ticket agent says, "Nothing left but an upper," and lovely women have hysterics and begin to make faces at the general public when the colored porter points up in the air and says, "Madam, your eagle's nest is ready far up the mountainside."

While the porter was cooking up my attack of insomnia I went out in the smoking room to drown my sorrow, but I found such a bunch of sorrow killers out there ahead of me that I had to hold the comb and brush in my lap and sit up on the towel rack while I took a little smoke.

Did you ever notice on your travels that peculiar hog on the train who pays two dollars for a berth and always displaces eight dollars worth of space in the smoking car?

If he would bite the end of a piece of rope and light up occasionally he wouldn't be so bad, but nix on the smoke for him.

He simply sits there with a face like a fish and keeps George Nicotins

...and see on the train, so he offered to buy the drinks.

"Don't you believe that all men are born equal?" inquired the Kansas Cityite.

"Yes, but some of them have pull enough to get over it," responded the Providence philosopher; whereupon the smokeless hog by the window took out a flask and began to dampen his conscience.

Just then the towel rack fell with a crash, and after I picked up the comb and brush and myself I decided to retire to my bracket on the wall and try to sleep.

When I left the smoker the smokeless hog was occupying two and a half seats and was now busy breathing in some second-hand cigarette smoke which nobody seemed to care for.

"How do I reach my Alpine hangar?" I said to the porter, whereupon he laughed tactfully and hit me on the shins with a stepladder.

The spectacular gink who occupied the star chamber beneath my garret



"Their Names Were Millie and Tillie."

was sleeping as noisily as possible, and when I started up the stepladder he began to render Mendelsobn's obligato for the trombones in the key of G.

Above the roar of the train from away off in lower No. 2 faintly I could hear an answering bugle call.

I climbed up prepared for the worst and in the twinkling of an eye the porter removed the stepladder and there I was, sitting on the perilous edge of my pantry shelf with nothing to comfort me save the exhaust of a professional snorer.

After about five minutes devoted to a parade of all my sins, I began to try to extract my personality from my coat, but when I pushed my arm up in the air to get the sleeve loose my knuckle struck the hardwood finish and I fell backward on the cast-iron pillows, breathing hoarsely like a busy jackrabbit.

I waited about ten minutes while my brain was bobbing back and forth with the excitement of running fifty miles an hour over a careless patch of the country, and then I cautiously tried to approach my shoe laces.

Say! If you're a man and you weigh in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, most of which is in the region of the equator, you will appreciate what it means to lie on your back in an upper berth and try to get your shoes off.

And this goes double for the man who weighs more than 200 pounds. Every time I reached for my feet to get my shoes off I bumped my head off; so I decided that in order to keep my head on I had better keep my shoes on also.

Then I tried to divorce my suspenders from my shoulders but just as I got the suspenders half way over my head I struck my crazy bone on the rafters, and there I was, suspended between heaven and earth, but praying with all my heart for a bottle of arnica.

Finally I decided to sleep as nature made me, with all my clothes on, including my rubbers.

So I stretched out, but just then the train struck a curve and I went up in the air till the ceiling hit me, and then I bounced over to the edge of the precipice and hung there, trembling on the verge.

Below me all was dark and gloomy, and only by the hoarse groans of the snorers could I tell that the Pullman company was still making money.

Luck was with me, however, for just then the train struck an in-shoot curve which pushed me to the wall, and I bumped my head so completely that I fell asleep.

When I woke up a small package of daylight was peeping into the car, so I decided to descend from my cupboard shelf at once.

I peered out through the aluminum curtains, but there was no sign of the colored porter and the stepladder was visible to the naked eye.

The car was peaceful now, with the exception of a seat in lower No. 4, who had a strange hold on a Hebraic sonata and was beating the canteens out of it.

I made a short prayer and concluded to fall out, but just then one of my feet rested on something solid; so I put both feet on it and began to step down.

Alas, however, the moment I put my weight on it my stepping stone gave way and I fell overboard with a splash.

"How dare you put your feet on my head?" yelled the man on the ground floor of my bedroom.

"Excuse me, it felt like something wooden," I whispered, while I dashed madly for the smoker.

From that day to this I have never been able to look a Pullman bar in the face, and whenever anybody mentions an upper berth to me I lose my presence of mind and get peevish.

"Excuse me, it felt like something wooden," I whispered, while I dashed madly for the smoker.

If you have ever been there yourself I know you don't blame me!

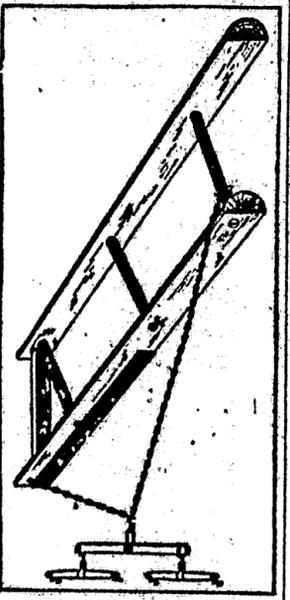
Do you?



GOOD USE FOR A ROAD DRAG

Implement is Light, Easily Handled and Should Be Worked Soon as Possible After Each Rain.

There exists a prevailing opinion in the minds of those who have used the King road drag that the persistent use of this simple drag will do the ordinary earth roads more good for the amount of time and labor required than any other method of working ever proposed. Some of the best earth roads have been made good by the use of this simple implement. In fact, some advocates of the drag claim that the trustees of many townships could well afford to sell the heavy road machines to a junk man and invest the proceeds in a number of split-



Perspective View of Splitting Drag.

log drags. Sporadic use of the split-log or similar drag or the like use of any road-working implement will not make bad roads good. The drag is light and easily handled and should be used as soon after each rain as the condition of the surface will permit. The job was quickly finished and the results are surprising where the dragging is carried on throughout the year. Possibly the most marked improvement from the use of the road drag will result from the early spring dragging.

BUILDING MORE GOOD ROADS

America Now Has 6,000 Miles More of Improved Highways Than France—Total Now 21,000 Miles.

According to the Good Roads Year Book of the American Highways association, recently issued, America now has 6,000 miles more of good roads than France, the total for this country now amounting to 21,000 miles.

Of this 6,000 miles were built in 1912 and about 6,000 in 1914, making a total of over one-third of the entire mileage of the good roads of the country.

New Jersey was the pioneer state to provide state aid for public highways in 1881, and Massachusetts and Connecticut soon followed, but it is only during the last ten years that the state-aid policy has been in effect to any considerable extent.

PHASES OF ROAD PROBLEM

Those Interested in Work Will Find Joint Congressional Committee Report Quite Handy.

Persons interested in the good roads problem, either from the engineering or the legislative standpoint, will find the report of the joint congressional committee on federal aid to good roads a convenient source of information. It not only contains the most extensive data ever published on this subject, but contains a bibliography which gives a list of books, pamphlets and speeches on all phases of the good roads problem. The report is printed as house document 1810. Sixty-three congresses, third session, and copies may be secured by application to members of congress.

Do Road Work Early.

For good roads the work should be done in the spring and early summer, if possible. Roads worked in the late fall don't get time to settle before winter, consequently are rough and uneven all winter. Do the road work early.

For Best Results.

The fruit and vegetable garden requires richest soil and best culture. Of all farm work it pays best for work done, and suffers most from neglect.

Cut the Cost of Living!

A plate of hot biscuits or muffins, a fresh, home-baked cake, a loaf of brown or nut-bread, rescues any meal from the commonplace, and more expensive things are never missed.

With K. C., the double acting baking powder, good results are doubly certain. There's economy too, in the cost of K. C.



ORDER HAD HIM "IN THE AIR"

Boatswain's Mate "Considerably Muddled by Command That Was Entirely New to Him."

In all the naval services tradition is strong. As Chief Boatswain McCarthy, U. S. N., has shown in an article in "The Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute," the adherence to custom extends to the manner in which the boatswain's calls are varied for different occasions, and even, in the old navy, at least, it extended to the way in which the officers gave their orders.

The language used in passing words was the vernacular of the sailor rather than academic English, and the officer who did not know that usually poor results from the boatswain's mate, who had his own ideas about passing the word, and got muddled in interpreting any unusual order.

On one occasion, the officer of the morning watch gave this order: "Boatswain's mate, scrub down with rapidity." This was a new one, and after causing the officer to repeat the order three times, the boatswain's mate became desperate. He grabbed a deck bucket, and forced it into the hand of the nearest apprentice, whom he started on his way with a push that sent the youngster reeling, and followed him with this shout:

"Go to the captain of the hold and ask him for a bucketful of it! I never heard of anything to scrub a deck with but sand and lime, and I don't know anything about these new 'sooty-moogles,' anyway."—Youth's Companion.

Logical.

Blotbs—Jones is the most unlucky fellow at cards I ever met.

Blotbs—Then I suppose he is lucky in love?

Blotbs—I suppose so. At any rate, he has never been married.—London Opinion.

The government of Hawaii has set aside 690,000 acres of forest reserves and will experiment with planting eucalyptus for firewood.

All things come to him who waits, but he is generally dead by the time they reach him.

DISTRESSING PIMPLES

Removed by Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

Smear them with the Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. Repeat on rising and retiring. These fragrant supercreamy emollients do much for the skin, and do it quickly.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Advt.

"Old and Distinguished."

"Gerald," said the young wife, noticing how heartily he was eating, "do I cook as well as your mother did?"

Gerald put up his monocle and stared at her through it.

"Once and for all, Agatha," he said, "I beg you to remember that although I may seem to be in reduced circumstances now, I come of an old and distinguished family. My mother was not a cook."

Faded Sentiment.

That beautiful sentiment eventually dies a sad death would seem to be demonstrated by a story told the other night by a southern congressman.

Smith, who lives in the suburbs, was about to hustle for the commutation train some time since, when his wife followed him to the door as usual to make sure that his shoes were tied and that he hadn't forgotten his necktie.

"Say, John," reflectively remarked the good woman as they reached the veranda, "do you know that this is the fifteenth anniversary of our wedding?"

"Why, so it is," returned John, doing some hasty mental arithmetic. "I will bring you home a nice bunch of roses."

"Roses are very sweet," was the practical response of mother, "but you had better make it some oysters for supper."



"The Moment I Put My Weight on It My Stepping-Stone Gave Way."

naries from Plainfield, New Jersey. They were members of the Soubrette Singing Society, and they were en route to the West to join the "Bunch of Birds Burlesque Company."

Their names were Millie and Tillie, and they wore Feather Dealer hats. Millie was fully aware that she could back Deas off the map, and Tillie was ready to bet a week's salary that she could make Herahardt feel like she was out in the storm she had say before yesterday.

Tod called them the Roast-Beef Sisters, Hare and Well-done.

In a minute the castors on Wedge's neck began to turn.

Nick put the others wise with a wink, so they lit the fire and began to cook it up.

Wedge's heart was warming for the birds in the gilded cage.

"Nothing into it!" said Slim. "It's a plain case of Apoptosis. The war is over and they are yours, Wedge!"

Wedge turned a few more volts into his twinkling lamps.

"Lower your mauls, Wedge, and drop alongside; you've made the landing," suggested Nick.

Wedge began to feel his necktie and play patty-cake with the little bald spot on the top of his head.

"Stop the hansom and get out; you're at your corner," said Tod.

The Sweet Dreams across the way were giving Wedge the glorious eye-roll, and he felt that cleaner was ready.

"Hang up your hat, Wedge, and gather the myrtle with Mary!" Slim clipped in.

Then Wedge bounced over and began to show Millie and Tillie what a handsome brute he was at close quarters.

and all the real rag burners from enjoying a smoke.

If ever a status is needed of the patriot Butinski I would suggest a model in the person of the smokeless smoker who always travels in the smoking car.

Two busy gazabes were discussing politics when I squeezed into the smoker on this particular occasion, and I judge they both had lower berths; otherwise their minds would have been busy with dark and personal fears of the future.

"Well," exclaimed the gabby one from Kansas City, "what is politics? Well, what is it?"

"Politics," replied Wise Willis from Providence, "politics is where we get it—sometimes in the bank, sometimes in the neck!"

Everybody present peeled the cover off a loud laugh and the smokeless hog at the window stole four inches extra space so that he could shake more when he giggled.

"Well," resumed the inquisitive person from Kansas City, "what is a politician? Do you know? Eh, well, what is a politician?"

"A politician," replied the fat man from Providence, "a politician is the reason we have so much politics."

Much applause left the hands of those present, and the smokeless hog turned sideways so that he could make the others more uncomfortable.

"Perhaps," inquired gabby Jim from Kansas City, "perhaps you know what a statesman is, eh?"

"A statesman is a politician in good luck," was the comeback from over hat fried from Providence, and in the enthusiasm which followed the smokeless hog found out there was no

Salving the Derelict

By HECTOR BLAKE

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

"A brand from the burning!" proclaimed wheezy, parsimonious Daniel Britt. "I've put Bob Elston on his feet. I hope he keeps his good resolutions which I—ha, hum—have tried to instill!"

Old Britt indicated a figure going down the street. "It was Bob Elston whom everybody in town knew for a no'er-do-well, but pitied him and liked him.

As to Daniel Britt, the knowing ones smiled and shrugged their shoulders. It was true that he had given young Elston a suit of old clothes, but it was also current knowledge that Elston in some unaccountable spirit of sobriety had delved and labored in the Britt garden for a full ten days, receiving half pay.

Britt made great capital of his "charity" all that day. The next, however, his feathers drooped. More unsteady and ragged than ever, Bob Elston appeared on the streets of the village. He had sold his clothes and was back in his old attire. He was blindly, steadfastly intoxicated. The demon of rum had him fully in his power once more.

"Did my duty, it's off my mind," commented Britt, and poor Bob as an acknowledged institution of the lower type of the time proceeded to prolong his spree.

It was about a week after that when Donald Pearce, a rising young lawyer of the town, coming down the turnpike in his automobile, nearly ran



It Was Filled With Bank Notes.

down a lurching, indifferent figure in the middle of the road. His machine just grazed Elston and pushed him aside.

"Narrow escape that, Bob," observed Pearce, in a warning, but friendly tone. "I should think you'd about cut this drink business out."

"World," stammered Elston, "but I'm afraid of the tremens," and he shuddered.

Pearce eyed him speculatively. He knew Elston as an irresponsible village feature, he felt sorry for him and wondered mentally if it would do any good to try and sober him up.

"See here, Elston," he said, "you've got too much material in you to throw it to the winds this way. Why don't you brace up?" and he tried a lot of coaxing arguments on his subject, but Elston was impervious to them all. He was at that stage where the liquor lay dead in him, afraid of the "horrors," and he fell behind with a disconsolate face.

"Come to me if I can ever help you—sober, though, mind you," hailed Pearce in parting, and waived his hand in a friendly, encouraging way, not noting that the movement disarranged something from his outside coat pocket, which fell into the road over the side of the machine.

Elston, coming along, saw it, picked it up. It was a pocketbook and it was filled with bank notes. For a moment the drink-blessed eyes glowed with covetousness. Then Elston thrust it out of sight inside his coat, muttering:

"No, I won't be a thief, if I am a drunken wreck. Pearce spoke right to me. I'll act the man," and half an hour later he reached the office of the young lawyer and returned the pocketbook.

"Whew," whistled Pearce, for the first moment aware of his loss. "There's twelve hundred dollars mortgage money paid me by a farmer. I say!"

He was petrified at the simple honesty of this lost soul. He pulled Elston into his private office.

"Old fellow," he said gratefully, "you've got to let me repay this big act of yours. The woman who keeps my office in order has a neat little home. I'm going to get you a room there. You'll have the best of care.

Rest for a week and let me pay you for your feet."

"No use, I'm afraid," returned Elston dejectedly. "I can't bear to be shut up. I'm afraid of the tremens, and want to be where I can get the drink if I begin to see things."

For a long time Pearce pleaded with the poor unfortunate. At length Elston said:

"I'll try it, on one condition."

"And what is that?"

"You trust me."

"I guess I will, after your bringing back that lost pocketbook!"

"I want you to buy me a quart bottle of whiskey. I want to keep it by my side. On my honor, I will not touch a drop of it unless I feel the tremens coming on. It will help me out to know I've got it, if I reach the limit of endurance."

"Done!" cried Pearce, "and I know you'll conquer."

Elston did. At the end of a week, once more clothed again in his right mind, he took a walk with Pearce. As they reached a quiet spot he took out the bottle. Its contents were intact. He gave it a fling against a rock and it shattered into a thousand pieces.

"That's the end of drink for me," he said, quietly but determinedly.

Now a queer thing came about Pearce got to questioning Elston about his past. He found that his only living relative was a sister, a milliner in a town fifty miles distant. Elston had kept away from her on account of his drinking. Pearce suggested that he go and see the sister.

"I've got an uncle living in Marden," he explained. "I'll get you work there. You will be happier and safer near your sister."

The first moment Pearce set his eyes on Dorothy Elston, the pretty milliner, with her sweet, winning ways, he fell in love with her. He got his old uncle in Marden to employ Elston. The uncle was an eccentric recluse, something of a scientist and had a vast collection of curios and was a good deal of a naturalist.

Two months went by. Pearce made a good many visits to Marden. He got on famously with Dorothy Elston, and her brother was keeping away from strong drink. His employer had sent him away from town on a mission of importance one evening, and Pearce stayed with his uncle that night, leaving early in the morning before his uncle was awake.

Serious news reached him in his own town before nightfall. His uncle had been robbed of a large amount of jewelry. The fact of Pearce being at the house and leaving as he did, led to gossip, and then suspicion. Elston could prove that he was absent when the old man, now turned sour and suspicious, had been robbed. The latter did not prosecute, but he ignored his nephew and former host after that.

Elston returned to Marden greatly perturbed over the charge that affected the man who had been his best friend. All one day he prowled about the old house, trying to figure out how and why his employer was robbed.

At last Elston rested suspicion upon a stranger who had come to the town the day before the robbery, and had been found intoxicated on the public streets the ensuing evening. The man was serving a thirty days sentence for the misdemeanor.

One day another stranger met Elston and scraped up an acquaintance with him. He informed Elston that the man in jail was a friend of his.

"I want to get some money to him so he can buy little necessities," explained the man. "You're acquainted here and you can get into the jail. Just give him the money, will you—ah, yes, and this cigar."

Elston assented. The mission would enable him to get closer to the prisoner. On the way to the jail, however, he happened to notice the cigar. It felt soft in the center. He suspected something and investigated. It was to discover a note packed into small compass, and reading:

"I can't hang around here for fear of exciting suspicion. Your share of the loot is hidden in the loft of the old shed back of the house we robbed."

Immediately Elston set the officers on the trail of the man who had given him the money and cigar. He was captured, confessed, and Pearce was restored to the good graces of his uncle.

Donald Pearce blessed the hour he had reclaimed from the dregs the reformed derelict who saved his good name, and led to his gaining the dearest, sweetest wife in the world.

1,800 Pies an Hour.
The fastest machine devised for making pies is operated by a foreman and six assistants and will turn out 1,800 pies an hour. The machine is provided with 18 revolving pie holders, which move around an oblong table or platform; two crust rollers, one for the lower and the other for the upper crust; a set of four automatic moistening brushes, and a pie-trimming wheel. The six operators of the machine place the crusts, fill the pies and remove them from the table when the operation of moistening and trimming has been automatically completed.—World's Work.

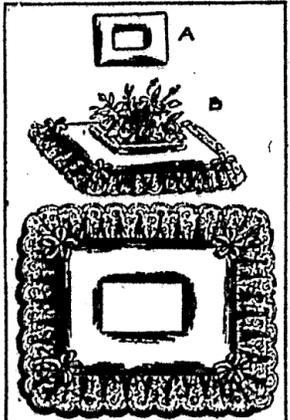
Discovery of Coal in America.
Coal was first discovered in the Lehigh region of Pennsylvania in 1791 by a poor hunter named William Glister, near the present town of Mauch Chunk. It was not until 1864 that coal mining was begun along the banks of the Mississippi as well as along the Yellowstone. And it was in this same year that coal was first successfully used in this country for heating purposes.

FANCY-WORK FEATURE

LITTLE NOVELTIES OUT OF THE ORDINARY IN NEEDLE ART.

Pincushions With Natural Flowers, is Pleasing Ornament to Dressing Table—Charming Table Center for Home Working.

A few flowers always make a very pleasant addition to the dressing table, and in this sketch we show a novel and useful article for holding them. It consists of an oblong cushion in the center of which is fitted a little glass dish. Any small glass dish will serve for this purpose, and the space in the center of the cushion must, of course, be made to correspond in size. The pincushion from which our sketch was drawn was of the shape shown in diagram A, on the right of the illustration, and it was covered with cream satin, edged with a fine silk cord and trimmed with lace. In each corner there was a little bunch of very narrow ribbon matching exactly the color of the cord. The left hand sketch clearly shows the way in which the cushion should be made, and



Novelty for the Dressing Table.

sketch B shows it complete, with the dish fitted in the center and filled with flowers.

When not being used for flowers, the glass dish makes an excellent receptacle for hairpins and little odds and ends such as buttons, studs, etc. The same idea could be easily carried out in other shapes, and a circular cushion with a little bowl fitted into the center would look very pretty and be equally useful.

A most uncommon and charming center is easily made at home like the one here sketched. A piece of silk, satin or fine muslin will be needed,



Dainty Table Center.

also some sprays of prepared maiden-hair fern, such as can be bought at any fancy shop, some white or cream net and a little lace edging. Lay the satin or muslin down and arrange on it in the four corners, sprays of fern; arrange until quite satisfied that the effect is dainty and artistic, then lightly stitch the fern here

GROWING CRAZE FOR BUTTONS

New Specialty Devised for Increased Demand in Trimming Wash Dresses, Blouses and Waists.

To comply with the increasing craze for buttons a welcome new specialty has been devised for the trimming of washing dresses, blouses, etc. For the present these new buttons are only made in white of a gimp texture recalling crochet work, which they supersede by the mere fact of having a mold round or oval, made of a cunning composition warranted to be rain and damp proof. The tiny ball shape appears to be the favorite. It is literally lavished on every accessory of dress, whether placed in separate sets or vertical rows, in circles or in clumps. As an example, a daisy fringe of these wee berries tremble along the edge of the wide brim of a child's shady hat, while a boss of them fills the hearts of a few blossoms softly nestled amid tulle draperies round the low crown. No great effort of imagination is needed to employ these new buttons effectively and no specially dextrous fingers are required to arrange them in pretty ways. The makers of these white washable buttons will at least have no cause of complaining of the success of their invention. Colored buttons are now clamored for.

Suffrage Veils.
The very newest in suffrage regalia is the suffrage veil, which at a little distance looks like any other modish veil of sooting, filmy character with a border along the lower edge. Look closely at this border, however, and you will discern that the pattern

BOX JACKETS QUITE PLAIN

Model Shows Simple but Not Severe Effect, and Expresses Decided Youthfulness and Grace.

The summer's styles are specially suited to developments in white serge, and since a white suit is almost a necessity for many occasions, the difficulty of finding an appropriate model is greatly simplified with such a variety of designs to choose from.

Box jackets with plaited or circular skirts are very smart just now when kept quite plain and tailored. A splendid example of this style is depicted in the sketch, and carried out in white serge or gabardine.

The box jacket model, which has a great deal of style as well as individuality, while affecting the simplest lines, and certain military embellishments, is not, as might be supposed, in any way severe, but expresses rather decided youthfulness and grace.

The top is made so that it may be fastened closely about the base of the neck or turned back from the throat by leaving a few buttons undone. The buttons are run from the top to the bust line, and fasten through a set-on strap rounded at its end. The upstanding collar is slightly gathered into the neck, and is cut very high across the back and sides with a point under each ear.

The edge of the jacket runs a trifle longer in back than in front, and shows a straight band-facing some eight inches deep, encircling its width. Button-trimmed straps are set on at either side of the front and the back, with their ends looked under the lower edge, forming a most attractive trimming. Long sleeves show a deep facing.

and there to the satin. Now take the net, which is light and open, and cover over the satin; sew this round the edges to the satin underneath. The net keeps the fern in position and protects the tiny leaves.

Round the edges of the center sew a pretty little lace or, if liked, a ruche of ribbon can be used, or a binding might be made of cream braid. The binding or lace will hide the joining of the satin and net, and give a little finish. These centers look sweet on the tea table and, of course, any kind of flowers harmonize beautifully with them.

Great care must be taken when putting the centers away; they must not be folded or rolled, or the fern would break; keep the centers always flat and they will keep beautifully.

WEDDING DRESS IN TAFFETA

Full Skirt Finds Its Chance Here and Ripples Out into Double or Triple Bouffancy.

At smart weddings the number of taffeta dresses worn is noticeable. Here the full skirt finds its chance, and ripples out sometimes in a single skirt, sometimes in a double or even a triple skirt. One very smart model of crisp black taffeta has a double skirt, with the edges trimmed with deep bands of fine tucks. This tucked band holds the double skirt out in a most bouffant manner, and may or may not be edged with a tiny knife plaiting of taffeta. This skirt has been worn most attractively with a bodice which, though more fitted than those of other seasons, follows the natural line of the figure rather than the pinched-in waist. It drops a bit below the waist in front.

traces very distinctly the slogan. "Votes for women," in black letters on a white mesh. Loyal suffragists will perhaps have courage to adopt this emblematic veil with their summer costumes, but the average woman will be content with an ordinary smart veil of the new fladora or tulle mesh with a border in conventional pattern. While veils are promised great popularity this summer and the aspsan is a favorite because of its easy adjustment over a Panama or sailor hat. The big, square or round veil has an opening at the center, edged with an elastic under a narrow casing, and the veil may be slipped over the hat crown without aid of mirror or pins.

OLD HATS NOW MADE NEW

Sunburned Straw Transformed by Oil Color and Benzine to Fresh and Pleasing Appearance.

In the August Woman's Home companion a New York woman tells us follows how to make an old hat into a new one:

"I want to tell you how to transform your old hats into new and charming ones with only a tube of oil color and a bottle of benzine. Into a cup of benzine (do not use near a fire) put a little color, mix well and strain through a cloth wet with the benzine. Apply this thin dye with a broad, flat bristle brush to a sunburned Milan or faded dark straw, and, lo! it is fresh and new, and the color will not fade in the sun nor run in a shower. Faded flowers can be dipped into this same dye and be renewed."

LIBERTY BELL OF THE WEST



THE "KASKIE BELL"

THE great "Liberty Bell of the West"—the bell that 137 years ago tolled out the news of American supremacy in the vast frontier territory of the Mississippi valley—now lies almost forgotten by the outside world in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in the little village of New Kaskaskia, Ill., writes Dean Halliday in the Chicago Evening Post.

Next to the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia the "Kaskie bell," as it is known hereabouts, is the most historic bell in the country. It is older than the Liberty Bell, now on its way to San Francisco, older by ten years! Two years, almost to an hour, after the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia had proclaimed the freedom of the thirteen colonies, the great bell of Old Kaskaskia rang out with the glad tidings that a determined band of Kentucky backwoodsmen, under the leadership of George Rogers Clark, had captured Fort Mingo, at the foot of the bluffs a few miles to the east, and had forced the English to haul down their flag.

Rang for Clark's Triumph.
With the echoes of the great bell still reverberating through the valley, the American flag was run up over the fort and the great frontier country became part of the United States of America.

The bell rang out again in triumph as Clark's force marched from the fort and took over Old Kaskaskia, then the territorial capital.

It is 25 years since the bell boomed out for the last time—one night in 1890, when the Mississippi, swollen to the flood point, broke through the cut-off and swept over the town. It was the warning of the bell that night that saved many lives.

Several years later, when an attempt was made to have the bell sent to Chicago to be exhibited at the Columbian exposition, members of the surviving families of the old days objected. The priest in charge—Father Forlan—was willing, but his little flock would not have it. When a committee came from Chicago to get the bell they were driven off with guns.

Stolen at Night.
But a week or two later, in the dead of night, the bell was stolen. Forged across the river by men whose identity has never been revealed, it was loaded onto a train just as dawn was breaking and started on its journey to Chicago.

It was in 1741 that word was carried to France that the Jesuits had penetrated far to the west in the new America and on the banks of a mighty river had established a church.

To show his pleasure, the king, Louis XV, ordered a great bronze bell to be cast and shipped over the seas to the hardy priests. On it was inscribed that it was for the little church in Illinois and "a gift of the king."

The bell arrived at the little church in Kaskaskia—Caucasus, the Jesuits called it—in 1742. Brave, hardy folk were those early French settlers, with a few scattered English. There were the Menards, the Basciers, the Vigos, the Lamarches, the Bouds, the Morrisons and the Edgars.

Col. Pierre Menard was the grand seigneur—the "first man" of Kaskie, and his was the "big house." The Menard home always was open, and

there the weddings, parties and balls and fairs were held, and on the "grand occasions" the great bronze bell, four feet in height, rang out from the tower on the old church.

At that time Kaskaskia was situated on a peninsula that stretched south between the Mississippi and the Okaw rivers. The town lay on a bit of land known as Rugged Island.

From a French settlement the town passed into the hands of the English and then became the capital of the then mighty territory of Illinois. In turn, in 1778, it passed from the English to the Americans, the mighty clangor of the bell proclaiming the joyful news.

Kaskaskia flourished. There the assembly met, and with it the social life of the old French families became renowned. Night after night the Menard house blazed with lights and guests danced while the Menard slaves spread the big tables in the banquet hall.

Warned of Great Flood.
It was on such a night—in the spring of 1890—that the floods came and the Mississippi broke through the cut-off to the north and a wave of water seeking a new course for the river bed swept over the town.

The parish priest managed to reach the church tower and ring out a brief warning, and then the church crumbled and was partly swept away in the swirling, muddy waters.

Nothing daunted the Kaskaskians. They moved some five miles to the other side of the island and started the town of New Kaskaskia. There the Church of the Immaculate Conception was rebuilt and there the bell rescued from the hungry river, was taken.

The new Kaskaskians are "renters" from the outside. To them the great bell is just 750 pounds of bronze, and so it stands, cracked and corroded, in its ill-lighted vestibule—the great "Liberty Bell of the West."

Blasting With Liquid Oxygen.
It has been known that liquid oxygen mixed with substances like cotton wool forms a powerful explosive but serious difficulties were encountered in its practical use. A new method has now been discovered for handling this oxygen that makes it practical for commercial use.

Bags are filled with a special form of lampblack, which are soaked in the liquid oxygen for a few minutes just before they are required for use. If the bag is now lighted with a match it will burn quietly and very slowly, but if detonated it explodes with the force of dynamite, and the cost is much less.

Much less carbon monoxide is given off than by most other explosives, and there is no danger from a misfire as the oxygen will evaporate in a short time.

A Neighboring Duty.
"May I ask what you are doing, Mr. Medlesome?"

"I'm figuring on the upkeep of an automobile."

"Thinking about buying a car?"

"No, indeed. I'm merely trying to find out how my neighbor, Jobson, contrives to keep a car on his income."

Liquor may keep a man down, but the fellow who drinks to excess is pretty sure to get a head

Fort Stanton

A dance will be given in library hall Friday evening, the 17th, for the benefit of the Ft. Stanton base ball team.

The Ft. Stanton dairy is now classed as one of the best in the entire southwest. Quite an expenditure has been made in the last year by the government on this dairy.

A number of private picnic parties from around the square are being held frequently up on the Ruidosa.

Mrs. L. C. Luther, C. Carpenter, of Pottsville, Pa., Mrs. H. Hanlin, of Smithport, Pa., and Mrs. J. H. Hillman, of Philadelphia, have sent the local library through Chaplain Frund a number of magazines, books and periodicals.

Mr. Andrew Canton, of Cleveland, formerly a patient here wrote to friends last week of his having almost completely recovered and that he is now working in the auditing department of the World's Fair Co.

Messrs. Lieut. Besse, Jos. Gentry, Robt. McCorkle and Father Frund visited a number of friends at Lincoln last Saturday.

The regular bi-monthly vesper services were held in the local chapel last Sunday evening, the chaplain presiding.

Mr. Henry O'Bannon is a busy man these days having a most painful pustule on the back of his neck.

A non-sectarian service conducted by a visiting clergyman was held in library hall last Sunday evening.

Mr. Berry, property clerk, has his private office in the rear of number 11.

Mr. R. G. Ferguson is clerk to the expert farmer in the latter's office in number 11.

Juarez has nothing on us when it comes to have glove contests.

A special song service will be held in library hall next Sunday, September 19th, at 7:30 p. m. The new Ft. Stanton orchestra will take part. The program will appear Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Irby is the librarian pro-tem.

Messrs. Duffy and Gentry are receiving many congratulations because of their beautiful flower garden at number 4.

Sick call on Sundays is at 10 instead of 9 a. m.

Mr. Robt. McCorkle expects to leave for his home at Dallas on the 24th, where he is to complete his course in one of the medical colleges.

When we compare the ideal climate of Ft. Stanton and Lincoln to the peculiar and disagreeable weather all over the country we can certainly feel a relief and pleasure, and we should be thankful to Providence for the favor of being selected from among the multitudes to enjoy it.

Miss Ruie Smith is visiting her friend, Mrs. G. O. Nickel, on South avenue for a few weeks.

Rev. H. C. Rimmer, of the upper Ruidosa spent Sunday at the Post. He conducted a non-sectarian service in library hall Sunday evening.

Messrs. Jas. Hanna, W. H. Smith, D. Lynch and G. U. Babbs motored to Lincoln Sunday afternoon, making the trip in the Vanzant car.

Suggestions for the local automobile owners: Learn to park your car so you can get out easy; when you go to the movies at Library hall, drive in with one of the front wheels against the curb and the back of the car about

five feet out from the curb, then when the show is out, you can back out without waiting for the other cars to get out; turn your lights out in the business district of the Post, it will save your storage batteries.

Mrs. Harry Leach writes her husband from Cleveland of the pleasant trip, and of her arrival safe in the great metropolis. During her stay in the east she will visit relatives and friends at a number of points, notably at Ashtabula, Lima, Ackron and Loraine.

For the benefit of the many tourists passing daily through Ft. Stanton wishing refreshments during their stop here, we announce all kinds of soft drinks at the Vanzant Emporium, as well as souvenir booklets, post cards, etc., of the Fort.

The local walking brigades are enjoying these pleasant afternoons their strolls up along the beautiful Bonito and through the orchards where fruits are plentiful. Adam and Eve would have an advantage at this orchards since the sign "Forbidden Fruit" is not to be found anywhere.

Moving pictures in reality: C. H. Babbs coming home over the trail on his pony; the local boy scouts scaling the nearby hills; a local auto party clearing a highway of a number of Mexicans, the attack, etc.; a number of Georgia arrivals partaking of their portion of ice cream and watermelons; frequent scenes showing what love will do. What a world of pictures for a movie machine.

We are pleased to learn of the visit soon from Mrs. Gurney, proprietress of the Carrizozo Eating House. Her many friends here will be delighted to have her as their guest.

Notice for Publication 02131 and 02135 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. LAND OFFICE at Roswell, N. M. August 19, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Robert C. Skinner, of Nogal, N. M., who on Jan. 30, 1911, made H. D. E. Serial No. 02121, for NW1/4SW1/4; NE1/4SW1/4; SE1/4SW1/4; SW1/4SW1/4; NE1/4NW1/4; SE1/4NW1/4; SW1/4NW1/4; NW1/4NW1/4; Section 15, Township 23 S., Range 12 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 Wm. H. Osborn, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 27, 1915.

Notice for Publication 02132 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. LAND OFFICE, Fort Sumner, N. M. July 24, 1915.

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

Notice for Publication 02134 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office, Roswell, New Mexico. August 20, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Holly Herwig, of Corona, N. M., who, on July 10, 1912, made H. D. E. Serial No. 02084, for SW1/4NW1/4; NE1/4NW1/4; SE1/4NW1/4; SW1/4NW1/4; Section 23, Township 13 S., Range 12 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 Benj. F. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Corona, N. M., on Oct. 5, 1915.

Notice for Publication 02130 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office Roswell, New Mexico. September 1, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Emma J. Thompson, of Corona, N. M., who, on April 30, 1912, made H. D. E. Serial No. 02026, for SW1/4NW1/4; NE1/4NW1/4; SE1/4NW1/4; SW1/4NW1/4; Section 19, and SW1/4NW1/4; NE1/4NW1/4; SE1/4NW1/4; SW1/4NW1/4; Section 20, Township 13 S., Range 12 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 Benj. F. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Corona, N. M., on October 13, 1915.

He's Unprepared For He Don't Know What

Editor News: I have been reading as much of late about the danger to this country on account of our "unpreparedness" and the threatened invasion by foreign enemies, that it seems to be getting on my nerves.

Yet, I have not been able to determine from the comments on the subject what we are to prepare for or against or how best to avoid the dreaded calamity. In the early settlement of the west it has been the universal experience that the fellow who was known as a "bad man" and always armed and ready for defense or a fight was in the most danger.

He usually "died with his boots on." Is this not just as true as to nations? In Europe just now we find the nations that had fully prepared for war engaged in a death struggle, while these with

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. A. ASKREN, Roswell, N. M. HUEL K. WOOD, Carrizozo, N. M.

ASKREN & WOOD

LAWYERS Carrizozo Office - Exchange Bank Building

SETH F. CREWS

ATTORNEY AT LAW Will practice in Federal and State Courts

OSCURO NEW MEXICO

GEORGE SPENCE

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Rooms 5 and 6, Exchange Bank Bldg.

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

R. E. BLANEY

DENTIST Office in Exchange Bank Building

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

FRANK J. SAGER

FIRE INSURANCE Notary Public Office in Exchange Bank, Carrizozo.

CHARLES L. KENNEDY

LAWYER Mining Law a Specialty Office days: Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays

With John Y. Hewitt, WHITE OAKS, N. MEX.

GEORGE B. BARBER

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

Carrizozo, New Mexico

T. E. KELLEY

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer Phone 96

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

Drs. PRESLEY & SWEARINGIN

Specialists: Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and Fitting Glasses

Suite 4 & 5, First National Bank, ROSWELL, N. M.

Notice for Publication 02133 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office Roswell, New Mexico. September 18, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Edward D. Richardson, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on May 29, 1911, made H. D. E. Serial No. 02481, for NE1/4SW1/4; SE1/4SW1/4; SW1/4SW1/4; NE1/4NW1/4; SE1/4NW1/4; SW1/4NW1/4; NW1/4NW1/4; Section 23, Township 23 S., Range 12 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 Wm. H. Osborn, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Oct. 19, 1915.

Notice for Publication 02137 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office Roswell, New Mexico. September 2, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Stella J. Williams, of Corona, N. M., who, on Jan. 30, 1912, made H. D. E. Serial No. 02147, for NE1/4NW1/4; SE1/4NW1/4; SW1/4NW1/4; NW1/4NW1/4; Section 23, Township 23 S., Range 12 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 Benj. F. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Corona, N. M., on Oct. 19, 1915.

less preparation are looking on.

With all the principal nations of Europe on crutches, eyes bandaged and limbs in plaster it would look as if the most essential "preparedness" for us would be a strong and efficient quarantine and a chain of hospitals and almshouses. Do we want our shoulders adorned with the proverbial "chip"?

Lincoln County, N. M., September 9, 1915.

Notice of State Selection DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office Las Cruces, New Mexico. September 1, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico has filed Township School Selection List 1914, Serial 01288, for the E1/2SW1/4; Lots 4, Sec. 7, Lots 1, 2, E1/2NW1/4, Sec. 10, T. 9 S., R. 8 E., N. M. P. M.

Notice for Publication 02136 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office Roswell, New Mexico. August 21, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Charles H. Ingle, of Meek, N. M., who, on Jan. 28, 1911, made H. D. E. Serial No. 02436, for SW1/4NE1/4; SW1/4NW1/4; and on April 25, 1911, made Add'l Entry, Serial No. 02472, for the SW1/4NW1/4, Section 23, Township 23 S., Range 12 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Clement Hightower, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Roswell, N. M., on Oct. 5, 1915.

Notice for Publication 02138 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office Roswell, New Mexico. August 21, 1915.

Restoration to Entry of Lands in National Forest Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 283 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 October 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 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 October 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 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 October 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 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 October 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 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 October 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 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 October 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 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 October 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 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 October 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 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 October 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 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 October 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 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 October 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 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 October 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 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 October 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 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 October 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 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 October 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 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 October 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 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 October 30, 1915.

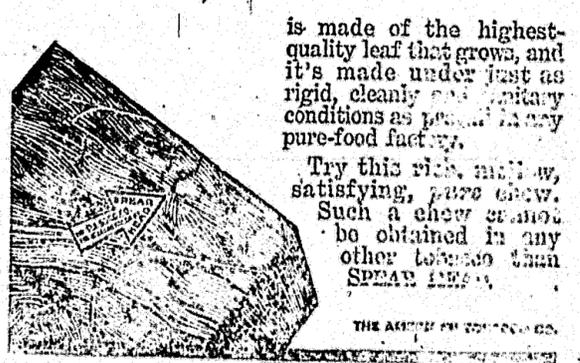
Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 acres, within the Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233) at the United States land office at Roswell, New Mexico, on October 30, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 631.31 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 October 30, 1915.



Rich and Pure The delicious fruity flavor of a chew of SPEAR HEAD is a revelation to the man who has been chewing near-good tobaccos.

SPEAR HEAD PLUG TOBACCO



is made of the highest-quality leaf that grows, and it's made under just as rigid, cleanly sanitary conditions as possible in any pure-food factory.

Try this rich, mellow, satisfying, pure chew. Such a chew cannot be obtained in any other tobacco than SPEAR HEAD.

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

THE STAG SALOON GRAY BROS. The Best Brands of BOTTLE AND BARRIL WHISKIES. Seipp's and Budweiser Beer BILLIARDS AND POOL. Choice Cigars.

It Always Helps says Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., in writing of her experience with Gardul, the woman's tonic. She says further: "Before I began to use Gardul, my back and head would hurt so bad, I thought the pain would kill me. I was hardly able to do any of my housework. After taking three bottles of Gardul, I began to feel like a new woman. I soon gained 35 pounds, and now, I do all my housework, as well as run a big water mill. I wish every suffering woman would give a trial. I still use Gardul when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good."

The DISCOVERY of VANADIUM



WORKS AT OPENING OF MINE SHAFT



THE credit for discovering the metallic element vanadium, almost, but not quite, belongs to Andres Manuel Del Rio, professor of mineralogy in the Royal School of Mines of the City of Mexico. The honor would be wholly his had he not himself repudiated his own discovery.

Del Rio was born in Madrid, November 10, 1764, and graduated from the University of Alcalá de Henares in 1780. On account of his extraordinary aptitude in the natural sciences, and particularly in chemistry, he was pensioned and sent by the government to study in Germany, France, and England. He spent about twelve years in those countries, principally in the study of mineralogy and mining, and was associated with the leading scientists among others Lavoisier. After his return to Spain he was named, in 1794, by royal order as one of the group of professors to establish the Royal School of Mines in Mexico City. The royal order named Del Rio as professor of chemistry, but on his request this was changed to mineralogy. The school was opened in April, 1795. In 1820 Del Rio was sent as deputy to the Spanish Cortes, where he championed the cause of Mexican independence. He returned to Mexico in 1824, but in 1829 on the expulsion of the Spaniards he went to the United States. He afterwards returned, and died in the City of Mexico on May 23, 1840. The district of Andres Del Rio, in the state of Chihuahua, where the city of Matopilas and the mines of the same name are located, is called after the distinguished scientist.

In 1801 Prof. Del Rio in examining some brown lead ores from the mines of Zimapan, in what is now the state of Hidalgo, believed that he had discovered a new element different from chromium and uranium and this he named erithronium. It was in reality what we now know as vanadium. The discovery was a genuine one, and had the matter rested there the name that Del Rio gave the new element would have been its name now, and he would have been the undisputed discoverer thereof. But unfortunately the Mexican professor was a little too much under the glamour of the French school, and so when Collat Deacostilla published an article in which he stated that Del Rio's erithronium was nothing more than impure chromium Del Rio accepted the French professor's judgment and in the *Anales de Ciencias Naturales* of Madrid in 1804 disavowed his former claim of discovery and stated that the substance was a lead chromate. Del Rio had been right and the French school wrong, for the element does not even belong in the chromium group. So the matter rested until in 1830 the Swedish scientist, N. G. Sefstrom, rediscovered the element among the slags of the Tabor Iron ores and named it vanadium, which name it still bears. It is sometimes stated that the name chosen by Sefstrom was in honor of the Scandinavian goddess Vanadis. This is not strictly correct. In the Norse mythology the gods were divided into two stocks, Aesir and Vanir, or Asa and Vana. Njord, Frey and Freyja were of the stock Vanir, hence Vanadis. The word may be taken as the surname of a number of gods and goddesses, although perhaps most often used in connection with Freyja, the Norse Venus.

Neither Del Rio nor Sefstrom, nor later Berzelius, obtained the pure element, although Berzelius published what he thought to be its atomic weight, 137 and the formula for its oxide. The English chemist, Sir Henry E. Roscoe, in 1836 demonstrated that Berzelius was incorrect; that he and other prior investigators had dealt with nitrides or oxides of the element; and that instead of belonging to the chromium group of elements vanadium should be placed in the group with arsenic and phosphorus.

Vanadium is a silver-white metal and readily oxidized. It has an atomic weight of 51.3, is nonmagnetic, has a very high electrical resistivity, and melts at about 1,630 degrees C. It is one of the most difficultly reduced and hardest of the metallic elements. Fortunately for its use in the arts, it is not necessary to reduce the metal to its pure state. Such a reduction would be too costly. It can be reduced, however, quite easily as an alloy, particularly as an alloy of iron, ferrovanadium, containing approximately one part of vanadium and two parts of iron. Again, fortunately, this alloy has a melting point 1,300 degrees C. to 1,340 degrees C., sufficiently low to further alloy with molten steel, which would be difficult in the pure vanadium having a melting point over 300 degrees C. higher.

Vanadium is one of the most widely disseminated of all the elements, although commercially available deposits are comparatively rare. It is found in most of the rocks, in clays and shales, and in the ashes of plants. In addition to Mexico, where it was first discovered, vanadium has been found in Colorado, Utah, Oklahoma, Nevada, New Mexico, and other parts of the United States; in Peru, Sweden, Australia, Spain, England, Turkistan, Chili and Argentina.

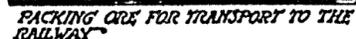
The chief ores from which vanadium is or may be derived are patronite, carnotite, roscoelite, vanadite and asphalite. Coal is a source of vanadium. Ash from the Rockvale Colorado coal gave 37 per cent vanadium oxide. Coal from the Mendoza district in Argentina contains about 2 1/2 pounds of vanadic acid per ton. It is



A LOCOMOTIVE ALLEVIATED BY VANADIUM WITHOUT FRACTURE



TUNNEL OPENING ON THE MAIN VEIN



PACKING CARS FOR TRANSPORT TO THE RAILWAY

called rafaolite. At Talcuna, in the province of Coquimbo in Chili, vanadium is found as a yellow earth in connection with copper ore.

The principal and almost the only commercial source of supply of vanadium at present is from Peru.

There are numbers of asphalite deposits in Peru, among the best known of which are those of Yauli. When burned, the ash from these deposits yields 24 to 40 per cent vanadium oxide. Other mines are located at Natucan and Canapallo, on the Central railroad of Peru near Callao, at Huari, and at Huanuco, but the greatest of all deposits, as now known and worked, are at Minas Ragra.

The Ragra mines are about fifty miles from the celebrated Cerro de Pasco copper mines and are in the same mining district. Minas Ragra had been frequently denounced and again abandoned as coal mines. The fuel was of so poor a quality as to be hardly worth the mining. Some years ago on the abandonment by C. Weiss & Co. of Lima, Senor Eulogio E. Fernandez, who was engaged in mining at Cerro de Pasco and who owned the Quisque hacienda, about six miles from Minas Ragra, denounced the mines anew. Senor Fernandez had a new process for making coke in which he proposed to use the output of Minas Ragra. Senor Antonio Rizo Patron was the technical director of the Fernandez works, and on his attention being directed to a mass of black mineral which accompanied the coal he became interested and made a chemical analysis. He thereby discovered that it contained vanadium in a greater proportion than any of the theretofore known ores of this metal. The material looks like a slaty coal, is very hard, with 30 per cent or more free sulphur, 14 per cent silica, 4 per cent iron sulphide, and about 1 1/2 per cent each nickel and molybdenum sulphides, and about 40 per cent vanadium sulphide. After burning out the free sulphur the ore contains about 52 per cent vanadium oxide.

The distinguished Peruvian scientist, Senor Jose J. Bravo, made a very thorough examination of the locality and published the results in a bulletin of the Society of Engineers. The sulphide of vanadium, not having been theretofore known as a natural product, was named rizo-patronite by Senor Bravo in honor of the original discoverer of the mineral. This name it still bears, although ordinarily shortened to patronite. Rizo-patronite, according to Senor Bravo, appears in the form of a compact mass, dark in color and some two meters thick (about 6 feet, 6 inches), and in his opinion is disseminated over a large extent of country around Minas Ragra. The earth surrounding the rizo-patronite veins is highly impregnated with vanadium solutions, and in small catch basins this impregnated earth is being extensively worked.

Until the recent development of vanadium in the steel industry its commercial use was more or less confined to ink making and coloring fabrics and leather. The ink is made of a mixture of neutral solution of ammonium vanadate, gum water, and a solution of gallic acid. This ink is not destroyed by acids or alkalies, nor can it be bleached out with chloride. The ink, however, is not very permanent. It dyeing fabrics vanadium chlorides combined with aniline hydrochloride form a brilliant and permanent black. In coloring leather a 1 per cent solution of neutral ammonium vanadate is used with leather which has been tanned with nutgall.

The first recorded use of vanadium in steel was in 1896, in France, in the production of armor plates. Tests of these showed that they were much tougher and more highly resistant

than like plates made without the use of vanadium. No immediate results, however, followed the French tests, owing perhaps to the fact that at this time no adequate supply of vanadium was in sight. About four years later Prof. J. O. Arnold of Sheffield in an address before the British Iron and Steel Institute declared that vanadium was the master weapon of the steel metallurgist. At this time the price of vanadium alloy was very high and the supply uncertain. The greatest advances, however, made in the use of vanadium in the steel industry have followed the experiments and practical applications of J. Kent Smith of Liverpool. Mr. Smith's work has been principally in the production of the various grades of vanadium alloys, and he has supervised personally the initial use of vanadium in most of the leading steel mills of England and the continent and some in the United States.

About 1905 the supply of vanadium began to increase to a large degree, due to the purchase of the Minas Ragra deposits in Peru by the American Vanadium company, also to the development of mines in other parts of Peru, Spain and elsewhere. From having been a rare metal, owing to the large output, it became available in quantities claimed to be unlimited, as a steel-making element. The claims made by its users are that it has accomplished wonders in crucible steel and in open-hearth steel, that it gives cast iron greater strength and endurance, and that copper and aluminum are remarkably improved for certain purposes by its addition. It is used in steel for engine axles and frames, in transmission shafts and gears, in wire springs, in piston rods, hydraulic cylinders, tires, tools, boiler plates, bolts, gun shields, projectiles, armor plates, gun barrels, watch springs, and in castings and forgings generally.

The claim is made that in steel making it unites with the nitrides and oxides, and carries them into the slag. The quantity of vanadium that will remain in the slag is in proportion to the amount of scavenging thus done by it. In well-deoxidized steel it is said that the scavenging will consume about one-fifth of the vanadium.

The alloy, ferrovanadium, is introduced into the steel by a very simple process. In the crucible process the alloys are broken into small bits and put into the charge with the second addition of the manganese. In the acid open-hearth process the alloy in larger pieces is dropped into the bath when the flame has been blanketed. In the basic open-hearth practice the alloy, broken small, is run through a spout that empties into the ladle in which the molten steel is being poured. A similar method is followed in the Bessemer and Trowan practice and also in the cupola process for cast iron. In the latter, the alloy is crushed quite fine.

It is claimed that vanadium increases largely the resistance of metals to vibratory disintegration, that the steel is stronger and tougher and tempers more uniformly and to a greater depth than steel without vanadium. One of the principal advantages in the use of vanadium steel in the future will no doubt be that it will enable the steel man to reduce weight in such constructions as locomotives, cars, machinery, etc., through the use of a smaller amount of the stronger and tougher steel. The question of weight has become serious not only in locomotives but in other forms of machinery. Another great economy claimed for vanadium steel is its greater durability. If this can be established, it would of itself more than justify its more extensive use.

PAW'S EXPERIENCE.

Little Lemuel—Say, paw, does every man have a bump of wisdom?
Paw—He does before he gets married, son. After that the bump becomes a dent.

THE REVERSE.

A doctor reverses the usual order.
"How?"
"He must exercise resignation when he lacks patients."

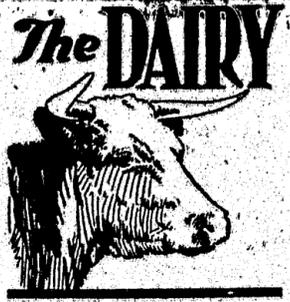
CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Hyker—Old Swiggs has stopped drinking.
Pyker—Well, that is certainly to his credit.
Hyker—Don't you believe it. It's due to his lack of credit.

A SURE CURE.

"Physicians have demonstrated that rattlesnake venom does not cure epilepsy."
"It will cure it all right if the physicians will permit the rattlesnake to administer it."

Baked Beets
Beets retain their sugar, delicate flavor to perfection if they are baked instead of boiled; turn them frequently while in the oven, using a knife, as if you were turning a roast. When done remove the skin and serve with butter, salt and pepper on the side.
For Colored Goods
To wash delicately colored goods so that they will not fade state law no longer requires the use of soap.
To wash delicately colored goods so that they will not fade state law no longer requires the use of soap.

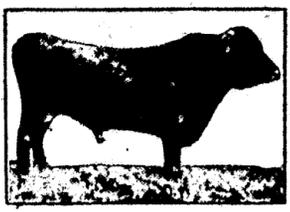


SELECTING SIRE FOR DAIRY

Breeds Standing at the Front in This Country Are Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire.

In choosing the sire choose one from any dairy breed which may be preferred. The straight dairy breeds that stand in the front in this country are the Holstein, Jersey, Ayrshire and Guernsey. There are other good dairy breeds but these are the four oldest and best of all. The choice being made don't change the breed from which the sire is chosen, and exercise great care in choosing the sire.

The individual points of a good dairy sire cannot be given in detail here, but two of these will be mentioned, because they are in a sense, indispensable. The first is the evidences of much stamina and bodily vigor. The second is, an amplitude of soft skin



Splendid Type for Head of Dairy Herd.

on the underline in front of the testicles, distinctly traceable milk veins and miniature teats of good size and wide spacing. The performance of the ancestry of the bull should be examined. The more good performers in the upward line of ancestry the better. Good performance on the part of ancestral dams means the giving of large quantities of milk rich in quality and persistence in milk giving for a long period.

The successive sires should be chosen from the same blood. If chosen from another breed disturbing factors are inevitable. This may not be apparent at the first, but it will later. The antagonism likely to result cannot be explained here. By adhering to this line of breeding the improvement should be rapid and continuous at least for several generations, but the improvement will be less noticeable with each succeeding generation.

CEMENT FLOORS FOR STABLE

Gutters Should Be Laid First With Slight Fall at One End—Use Wooden Trowel for Finishing.

When laying cement floors, gutters should be laid first with a slight fall to one end. These should be 4 to 6 inches deep and 15 to 18 inches wide. The distance from gutter to stallion should be about 4 feet 6 inches for ordinary cows. Large cows may need 4 feet 10 inches or 5 feet, while small heifers require only a 4-foot stall.

The floor should slope to the gutter from each side. The passage behind the cows should be at least 8 feet wide to allow cows to pass without crowding. The floor should be finished with a wooden trowel rather than a steel one, as the latter makes a smooth, slippery finish that when wet is very difficult for the cows to walk on safely.

If drains are to be laid to carry off the liquid manure or the water used in washing the floors, they must be put in before the floor is laid.

TEST ALL THE DAIRY COWS

Wise Move for Farmer to Send Unprofitable Animals to Butcher—Many Are Here "Boarders."

If a cow is not well qualified for dairy purposes it does not pay to keep her for dairy purposes. There is economy in testing all the members of dairy herds and sending the unprofitable cows to the butcher.

Farmers in San Joaquin county, Cal., have organized for this purpose. Farm Adviser Lyons, who is directing the efforts of the organization, says: "The movement is one that means a great saving to farmers, and it is bound to spread over the entire state. It will probably be found that 20 and 25 per cent of the cows in the average herd are not paying for their keep. The dairyman will make money by selling these cows for beef."

Vaseline is Beneficial.
Milkers who have difficulty milking dry should rub a little vaseline on their hands. This practice is not a filthy one, as wetting the teats, but has a beneficial effect upon them.

No Best Dairy Breed.
No dairy breed has a monopoly on all the good dairy cows. With the present high development of the various breed associations all the breeds have excellent stock.

MANY WAYS TO USE COFFEE

If you have coffee left over from the previous day, it can be used in many different ways. One of the best ways is to make a coffee cake. It is made by mixing the coffee with flour, sugar, and eggs, and baking it in a pan. Another way is to use the coffee as a flavoring for puddings, cakes, and other desserts. It can also be used as a substitute for milk in coffee. The coffee is simply added to the water and the mixture is then brewed as usual.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

National Museum Gets Copy of Old Mosaic Map

WASHINGTON.—One of the oldest maps in the form of mosaic has recently been installed on the second floor of the new building of the National Museum. It is a reduced reproduction in colors of a mosaic map of Palestine and part of Egypt, which has been presented to the museum by H. W. Woodward of Washington.

The original mosaic formed the floor of an old church in Medaba, a town in the former territory of Moab, situated almost directly east of Beth-lehem. The mosaic itself, dating from the sixth century A. D., was discovered in 1882, when the site of the old church was being cleared for the erection of a new church building.

Unfortunately the mosaic floor was much damaged by ignorant workmen before it was saved by the scientists. The part of the map saved from destruction extends from Nablus, the Biblical Shechem, in the north, to the Nile delta of Egypt in the south.

Unlike modern maps, the Medaba map is orientated not toward the north, but toward the east. Cities and towns are represented by buildings, sometimes surrounded by palm trees. The Jordan is shown as a comparatively broad stream, which falls into the Dead sea, and the latter is agitated by currents represented by thick black streaks. The banks of the Jordan are connected by two bridges, while on the surface of the Dead sea two vessels are depicted.

The mountains are designated in various tints to indicate their several strata. In the desert east of the Jordan a gazelle is represented as being pursued by some animal, possibly a lion or a panther.

This interesting reproduction was acquired by Mr. Woodward in Jerusalem while he was on a tour around the world in the interest of the Christian missions in 1899.

Uncle Sam Is Trying to Make News Print Paper

UNCLE SAM is trying to make newspapers. That statement is literally true, for he really is trying—not to print them, mind you—but to make them. To be more explicit, he is trying to devise a way to make the paper for them. A new bulletin is to be issued within a few months stating the results of extensive tests, extending over three years, and including forty different kinds of wood, looking to the manufacture from a new source of paper that will do on which to print newspapers.

Uncle Sam's chief ambition is to issue—not a "red paper," a "blue paper" or any other colored "scrap of paper"—but bona fide white paper. The rub with all the paper made so far is that it is not white but gray. Now, this gray paper, made from the western hemlocks, lodgepole pine, red fir, and other substitutes for the spruce ground wood as now used, is durable and excellent paper in every way. The trouble is with its color. And there Uncle Sam confronted the first problem of the newspaper publisher—circulation. He ran smack of the much-discussed "psychology of the newspaper reader."

For newspaper editors told him that gray paper never would do for printing newspapers because newspaper readers will not buy papers printed on anything else but pristine and almon-pure white paper. The more snowlike the paper the greater the rejoicing of the circulation manager.

The government experts did not go about their work in an academic sort of way. When they evolved paper which they believed would stand the test of the great process of the modern newspapers they "tried it on the dog," meaning they had New York and St. Louis publishers print regular editions of their papers on the government production. In every respect the substitutes met the test, until they reached the eye of the circulation manager. These came the objection to the color.

The experiments, if successful, will be of greatest benefit. It is stated, in the middle West, in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Milwaukee. These cities, it is expected, soon will feel the pinch of greatly increased cost of print paper. Timber men state that already the end of the spruce forests in those great states is in sight. Therefore, the need of a substitute for the spruce ground wood.

Many Secret Service Men Needed in Washington

CONGRESS is likely to be called on to increase the force of secret agents at the disposal of the government. This means not alone to increase the secret service of the treasury department, but also the department of Justice force. Since the European war began this government has found itself much hampered because of the need of more competent secret agents. Cranks, spies and others whose activities are questionable, have caused no end of trouble, and the small secret agent force has been unable to cover all the ground.

Since Frank Holt's attempt to blow up the capitol, the guards have been increased at all office buildings.

At the state, war and navy department building the force of uniformed watchmen has been increased. No one without a pass is allowed to enter the building after office hours. The object of this is to guard against the theft of valuable papers.

Naval secrets have disappeared from time to time and it is hinted that the papers were abstracted through the efforts of agents of foreign powers. The additional safeguarding of the public buildings does not, of course, meet the needs as to more secret agents. But it shows the situation is worrying high officials.

In some quarters it is suspected that Germany has a number of underground workers in this country. It is likely some of the other European countries also have spies here.

The passport frauds and the supposed efforts to transmit military information by wireless have required the services of a large number of government agents. However, it is also true that the efforts of the British to enlist recruits here, and some of the other activities of the allies have also required close watching.

National Capital Proves an Ideal Summer Resort

NEW YORK having uttered loud boasts that she is the ideal summer resort among cities of the East, it becomes necessary for Washington to produce the official records proving the national capital enjoys that distinction, and has New York and other big towns backed up into a corner and yelling for ice water.

Washington has more hours of sunshine, more cooling breezes, and less cloudiness than any city hereabouts.

The records demonstrate that its weather is more nearly ideal than that of any large city in the New England, southern or Atlantic coast states.

The temperature here is moderate. New York press agents to the contrary notwithstanding. Day in and day out a fellow can keep as cool in this city as in any big town this side of the Mississippi. The capital's sunshine record is near par, and glooms and cloudiness are infrequent visitors. So, my the records.

Nothing is lacking within the boundaries of the District, except salt water, to make this an ideal summer resort. And at its very door Washington has Chesapeake Beach, Colonial Beach, and other resorts admirably equipped to provide this want.

All this is not a mere press agent's dream. The assertions are based on actual facts and figures furnished by the United States weather bureau.

TAKE UP SMALL HAT FOR EARLY AUTUMN

NEW YORK WOMEN ENTHUSIASTICALLY ADOPT STYLE.

Lines of French Costumes Still Form a Model That is Accepted as the Mode—Is Really Convenient Type.

The women in New York are adopting the tiny hat with enthusiasm, probably because they realized that it may be their last chance to get the good out of it. It, too, is unusually unbecoming. Unless there is exactly the right set of features beneath it, this tip-titled hat with its foolish little brim is exceedingly trying. It does not need a beauty to wear it; few fashions have been designed with that asset in view. It needs that quality more difficult than mere beauty; indisputable style. This asset is the fetish of our women, not loveliness. All the beauty in the world today only receives the tribute of this remark: how lovely she would be if she knew how to wear her clothes!

It would seem as though that well-known model from France that came over last spring, with straight front and back and slightly curved sides, is to be the chosen one for early autumn wear. It is featured by many of the best houses over here, made of silk and of serge, combined with satin. The lines from shoulder to hips are quite straight, chemise-like, with the sides either belted or curved to outline the figure.

They are usually called redingote gowns, because they suggest the new redingote tunic that Cheruit is putting out this summer. The one-piece frock that carries out the same effect to heel is better than a two-piece suit, which gives more material to be a burden to the figure.

These belted tunics, as the dress-makers often called them, were offered in vain to the majority of our women last March and April, but they were looked at askance as being too unconventional. Now they have become the chief stock of some of the houses that make a practice of dressing the woman who wants to be in the swing of a popular fashion. They are the most convenient type of gown that one can wear. They do not confine the figure at any spot, and cover the surplus of flesh that may give too much of a curve to the figure for agreement with the modern standard.

The majority are of dark blue and many have an acceptable touch of scarlet, either through embroidery or worked buttonholes, through which is run the lacing of ribbon that holds the gown together down the front or back. This omission of hook and eyes or buttons and the substitution of ribbon or silk cord run through prominent buttonholes heavily ornamented with a colored silk is accepted on all sides.

A hostess at a tea, a woman who always has the last thing from Callot or Cheruit, wore a white chiffon frock that swung gracefully away from the figure and was laced up half its length with white satin ribbon.

(Copyright, 1913, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

IN THE PREVAILING MODE

Fancy Silks, Among Other Varieties of Combinations, Stand High in Public Favor.

There are many fancy silks, especially in taffeta, in checks, stripes, plaids and embroidered taffetas with little bouquets in several shades, the design being a pompadour without glaring colors. Checked taffetas are in every possible combination, with white or black grounds, and all sizes

POCKETS THAT ARE HANDY

Travelers Will Appreciate the Comfort That is Afforded by These Appliances.

When traveling, a couple of roomy pockets that are quite safe yet easily got at are a great boon, and if made as shown on a sort of deep band, they can be worn under the traveling coat without showing, as it is usually loose, or might even be put under the skirt, and unless anything very bulky was put in would not much disarrange the set of the skirt.

For just holding money, jewelry, and a few letters, the band need not be more than 6 or 7 inches deep, but one of larger size would be useful when gardening or doing household work; as will be seen from the small sketch at top, it is just a straight band of material, which might match the skirt, and can be lined or not, according to strength needed; it is bound all round with narrow ribbon and is buttoned in front or might be fixed with press studs.

The envelope pockets are sewed on and have buttoned-over flaps. The top of the band could be fixed to skirt by small safety pins or small press studs. The half of a stud sewed each side skirt would be little seen.

Some men haven't any homes. And other men are married to suitcases.

FOR EARLY AUTUMN



A Useful Tailored Style is the Design Shown Here; It May Be Carried Out in Cloth, Serge, Gaberdine or Woolen Cord. Desirable Fullness is Given to the Skirt by Two Flat Plaids That Are Made Each Side Both Front and Back; They Are Stitched Nearly to the Knees, Then Are Left to Fall Free. The Coat Has Sleeves Set In to Ordinary Armholes. Hat of Dark Blue Taffeta, With Clusters of Cherries Under the Raised Brim.

of squares, from the smallest to large squares. Some of the new Scotch plaids have stripes of brocaded satin. When used for the body of the skirt, the plaids hide the colored stripes which show when the wearer moves.

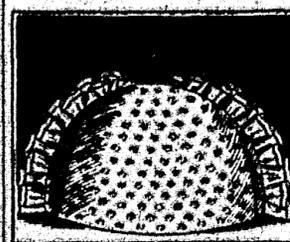
For dressy toilets mousseline and silk voile are used, combined with bands of satin or taffeta. Satin gives a pretty reflection under light mousseline. Fine gaberdine is a favorite wool material, but is prettiest when trimmed with silk.

There are very full skirts all covered with large plaids, which part and fly about, stretching out like butter flies. Other skirts have so many godets that they give the appearance of a bell. Some skirts made of silk have a little hoop at the base to prevent the falling in of the fullness, so that the skirt, while clinging to the hips, stands out well from the limbs. The trimmings are little plaitings and ruchings laid in scallops at the base and half way up the skirt.

COZY COVERS THAT WASH

Desirable in That They Are So Easily Kept Clean and Have Look of Freshness.

Washable cozy covers are very nice for everyday use, as they can be so easily kept clean and fresh-looking. We give a sketch here of a simple dainty cover, carried out in white spotted muslin; our model was made with a lining of pale blue sateen that could easily be slipped out when the muslin is washed. Of course, the color of this set of the skirt.



lining should be selected to suit the tea or breakfast service the cozy is used with.

It takes a whole lot of crumbs of comfort to make a square meal.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that will surely and dangerously endanger the health of infants and children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

It takes a self-made man a lifetime to correct his bad grammar.

On the other hand, the mare, sometimes makes the money go.

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

His Stunt. Flatbush—1 sec in the Indian army all orders are given in English. Bensonburnt—Well, if the colonel wants some pate de foie gras for luncheon, how does he order it?

Settling it. They were just about to get married and were discussing the details of domestic economy.

"But I'm afraid, dearest, we shall not be able to afford a servant at first," he said, looking tenderly at her.

"Oh, Harry, whatever will the neighbors say when they see me doing my own work?"

"Why, darling," replied Harry, genuinely puzzled, "whose work do you want to do?"

Made a Difference. At a dinner party the other evening, reference having been made to the good old days in the little brick schoolhouse, this story was recalled by James L. Rice, coach of the Columbia college crew:

The teacher in a public school was giving a demonstration in mental arithmetic, and after speaking at some length she turned to a bright-faced boy at the head of the class.

"Now, then, Willie," said she, "do you think that you can answer me a question in mental arithmetic?"

"Yes, ma'am," was the confident rejoinder of the beaming youngster.

"Well, then," resumed the teacher, "how old would a person be who was born in 1876?"

"That depends," quickly rejoined little Willie. "Was the person a man or a woman?"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Daily Building

To be continually well, calls for food that contains elements that surely build up the whole system—body, nerves and brain.

Grape-Nuts

—made from whole wheat and melted barley—contains the full nutriment of the grain, including the mineral salts, so essential to balanced re-building.

Grape-Nuts, partially predigested, agrees splendidly with child or adult. Requires little work from the digestive organs and is quickly absorbed by the system, generally in about one hour.

Thousands have found a helping hand in Grape-Nuts food—

"There's a Reason" Sold by Grocers.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Headaches, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

Ben Wood

WILL RENT MY PIANO

to out-of-town private party and give privilege of buying later if suited and applying rent on price or will sell now to responsible party at special price on easy monthly or quarterly terms. If interested write me at once, address "PIANO" care Box 1011, WESTERN NEWS-PAPER UNION, Denver, Colo.

HOWARD E. BURTON ASSAYER AND

Specimens priced: Gold, Silver, Lead, Tin, Iron, Nickel, Zinc, Copper, Steel, Mailings envelopes and full prices sent on application. Lead & Zinc, Colorado, Red Cross Bag Blue, Wash.

PATENTS

Walter K. Coleman, Wash. D.C. Books free. High-class inventions. Best results.

CEDAR POSTS

Best for Washington. Get out your price before buying. G. E. Kirk Co., Tacoma, Wash.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 34-1916.

All men are born ignorant and some never get over it.

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

Couldn't Do It. "I want you," said the fair society leader, "to give me a plain opinion about my latest photograph."

"Madam," said the gallant cavalier, bowing, "to speak in plain terms of that portrait would be impossible!"

Some Drink. "What are you doing?" demanded Marc Antony, as Cleopatra dropped a priceless pearl into her glass of wine.

"I'm inventing a new summer drink," replied the queen. "I'm going to call it a pearl sundae."

Curio Fakers. Lincoln Springfield, the English editor, was lunching in London when a Samoan entered and shook him by the hand.

"What do the natives do for a living over there?" Mr. Springfield asked the Samoan.

"Oh," said the other, "they sell coconuts, and birds-of-paradise, and Robert Louis Stevenson's inkwell!"

Why We Eat Eggs. "I am a firm believer in advertising," said a great advertising expert. "I impute a great part of my success to it."

Here the expert's sunburnt and healthy face was illuminated by one of his rare and charming smiles.

"When a duck lays an egg," he said, "she waddles back to the duck pond in judicious silence. But when a hen lays an egg her frantic cackles make it known."

"The hen advertises." "And that, my dear friends, is why this world eats hens' eggs instead of ducks' eggs."

Taylor and Son's Store Burglarized

For the third time in two years N. B. Taylor & Son's hardware store was last night made the mark of midnight prowlers bent upon acquiring easy goods.

At 12:50 this morning J. A. Adams, of the hotel in the same block, was returning from his yard and heard a crash at the back door of Taylor & Son's store.

All of this - over the somewhat aged instruments of Dr. Bell - took time, and the two burglars proved their patience; as they were still in the store when Mr. Taylor arrived.

As the telephone calls that had been put out had not worked the best, Mr. Taylor then put out some long-distance yells; good ones, for Constable Stevens appeared upon the scene.

An officer of the sheriff's office is said to have made an investigation a couple of hours after the first call to arms was hung on the phone wire, and results should result. It behooves careful people to put their money in a bank, or spend it.

Baptist Church

The regular services will be held next Sunday. Sunday school at 9:45, preaching at 11 and at 7:30.

Morning subject, "Why have a revival?" Evening subject, "Naaman, the Loper." Naaman was a man of great reputation, therefore we extend a special invitation to every man in Carrizozo to be present and bring the women and children.

Our revival meeting will begin Sunday, October 3, at 11 a. m. Rev. L. O. Vermillion, state evangelist, of Albuquerque, will do the preaching. Rev. Vermillion is a strong preacher and a successful evangelist.

We extend a cordial invitation to everybody to attend the meeting and take part in the same.

Help! Class in Percentage

A newspaper is assumed to look for facts, look well to its statement of facts, and overlook no facts.

A paper well known in Carrizozo has stated concerning its proprietorship that a two-thirds interest is owned by one man, a one-fifth interest is owned by another man, and the remaining one-eighth interest is owned by several men.

What has the class in percentage to say to this odd fact - if the paper was correct in its statement? What has been overlooked?

We handle Flour, Feed and Stock Salt. Just received a car of fine Alfalfa and Oat Hay. And we are always pleased to quote prices. Humphrey Bros.

Jack's Peak

E. E. Wilson went to Ancho Monday with a large load of melons.

Ludwell Burnett has been out several days on a hunt for straying stock.

At the close of the Jicarilla school the girls gave a delightful entertainment, to which a good many went from here.

Mrs. Frambough, of Texas, is here visiting her son, Sam, and her daughter, Mrs. Add Cary, of Ancho.

Mesdames Deel and Cooper, of Ancho, paid a flying visit to the school last week.

Frost has visited the mountain sides, leaving the verdure all russet and gold. None yet in the fields.

S. C. Burnett visited his family Saturday and Sunday last.

Mr. R. C. Pitts is planning to build a substantial rock house in the near future.

Monday we are dodging the debris in a high wind, a sample of our typical autumn weather.

The flower garden is more beautiful now than during the warm days. The sweet peas, the snap dragon, the hibiscus and petunia are all vying with each other for the last bloom.

Rev. S. C. Burnett preached his farewell sermon at Jicarilla Sunday. Monday he left for his new field of labor near Tucumcari. We regret to see him leave, as he is a fine teacher and good man in every way.

There are largest pumpkins in the fields around here that the writer has ever seen. They are prodigious and a man can scarcely span one with both arms. But they'll get them home some way.

We learn that some one on mischief bent destroyed Mr. Tabert's melon patch, cutting all sizes, so that there is no hope for melons this year. It is too bad that a thoughtless person can be so mean as to make waste the toil and care of the spring and summer.

Former Local Railroad Official

The El Paso Herald of the 13th instant has the following interesting note concerning a former railroad official of this place.

"Milton B. Murphy, formerly trainmaster at Carrizozo, N. M., for the E. P. & S. W., has been appointed superintendent of the Canadian Northern railway, at Calgary, Alberta, Canada. When the present city of Carrizozo was put on the map Mr. Murphy was one of its most prominent real estate dealers."

Charles S. Jones

The death of Charles S. Jones, well known engineer on freight run east of Carrizozo, has brought expressions of regret and sympathy for his family. With Fireman Well he had put his train on the siding at Ancho last Wednesday when he was stricken and expired in a few minutes from acute indigestion.

The funeral was held in the Methodist church Thursday afternoon at 3. Interment was in Egergreen cemetery. Mr. Jones was born in Crockett, Texas, August 29, 1880. Mrs. Jones and three children, the oldest 12 years of age, survive him.

Ernest Dippel passed through town Tuesday on his way from his Chicago home to Fort Stanton, where he will avail of the hospital treatment. Like many another sea-faring man, Captain Dippel's years as a pilot on the Great Lakes has cultivated that useful habit of "bracing against the swell" which marks him as a journeyer across rough seas and which we prairie dogs might adopt against local top's breezes.

Attorney Buel R. Wood, of the firm of Ashree & Wood, returned Wednesday night from Santa Fe, where he has been in attendance on the federal court at special sessions defending in cases that were brought for conspiracy, arising out of the troubles between cowmen and homesteaders in the county of Chavez.

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

Parsons

Mr. Cohen, of Detroit, and Mr. Bernstein, of Chicago, are visitors at the Parsons mine this week. While here the above-named gentlemen made a trip to the American mine and also to White Oaks.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Merriam and Helen Rice spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. Weber at Fort Stanton. Mr. and Mrs. Weber, who are former Parsonsites, celebrated their wooden wedding on the 14th.

Mr. W. G. Wells and H. L. Bourgeois are in Capitan this week building a couple of patent gates for Mr. Fred Pfingston, to be used on his ranch below Lincoln.

Mr. H. S. Nichols has returned to Parsons to spend the fall with his wife and baby.

Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Dryden, after a most pleasant visit to relatives in the mountains, have returned to their home in Pima, Arizona.

Next Sunday is Temperance Day at the Sunday school and a special programme has been provided for the occasion.

Classified Advertisements

Cattle Ranch Wanted

Wanted, a cattle ranch in New Mexico that will carry two or three thousand cattle. Send plat and full description in first letter. A. E., care of Carrizozo News.

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.

To the Taxpayers of Lincoln County:

The Taxpayers' Association of New Mexico invites you to become a member and participate in the benefits which will accrue to you, your county and the state from the work of this association.

This Is Your Business Help attend to it

Due to the Association, three-fourths of one per cent of your last year's taxes. Minimum \$1.00 a year.

For further information address Taxpayers' Association of New Mexico P. O. Box 601 Albuquerque, N. M.

Fresh Bread

CINNAMON ROLLS FRESH BUNS PIES, ETC.

Baked Daily BY THE PURE FOOD BAKERY CARRIZOZO, N. M.

Ask your grocer for Purity Bread. He will get it for you.

Located on Main Street One door north of Commercial Hotel

STATE BANK REPORT

Report of the Condition of the Exchange Bank of Carrizozo, New Mexico, at the close of business September 2, 1918.

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Includes items like Loans and Discounts, Capital Stock Paid In, and Deposits.

Frank J. Sager, Cashier and George L. Erick, Vice President, and Chas. France, Director, and George L. Erick, Director, and Frank J. Sager, Director, and Frank J. Sager, Director, and Frank J. Sager, Director.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1918. My commission expires June 9, 1917. GRAHAM M. JONES, Notary Public.

Counties Plan Special Trains to State Fair

The people of the San Juan basin are the first to take steps to arrange for a special train to the New Mexico State Fair. R. W. Wiley, secretary of the fair commission, is now in the San Juan country on the matter, and it is expected that several hundred citizens of that section will avail of the low railroad rates.

There positively will be no discomfort or inconvenience to visitors on account of lack of accommodations. Such announcement is made by Secretary Wiley, who has taken the greatest care to see that rooms are provided for all who come, and there will be no overcharging by hotel or boarding house proprietors during the fair. An efficient bureau has been organized to care for this end of the matter, and while

The REFERENCE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO Are Available for Use By the People of the State

Persons interested in special lines of investigation for papers, theses, club studies, etc., may obtain from the University for temporary use, pamphlets and books on taxation, economics, civic affairs, public business, commerce, education, art, history, travel, and a wide range of subjects.

J. K. SUCH WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING ALL WORK GUARANTEED Denney & Osborne Land Office

ICE PHONE 65 L. B. CRAWFORD

Foxworth-Galbraith LUMBER COMPANY.

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

Sewell's Paint, and everything in the line of Building Material. Carrizozo : : New Mexico

THROUGH DAILY SERVICE ROSWELL-CARRIZOZO MAIL LINE Leave Roswell.....8:00 a. m. Leave Carrizozo.....8:00 a. m. Arrive Roswell.....4:45 p. m. Arrive Carrizozo.....4:45 p. m.

INTERMEDIATE POINTS Picakto - Tinnie Hood - Lincoln Capitan - Nogal

Through fare one way \$8.40. Intermediate points 8 cents per mile. ROSWELL AUTO COMPANY OWNERS AND OPERATORS

the greatest crowds ever gathered in Albuquerque are expected there will be nothing of the confusion and other disagreeable features that so frequently go with a big crowd.

The Automobile show, under auspices of the Albuquerque Automobile Racing association, bids fair to be one of the distinctive features of the week. The association had originally planned to hold a big road race, but on account of the many special attractions with which it would conflict, the automobile show was substituted. This show will be in the grounds and will be open day and night, with no extra charge for admission. It promises to be of much value both to the dealers and manufacturers and the car owners of the state who are interested in keeping up with the latest improvements.

Nearly two thousand night season tickets to the fair have been sold in Albuquerque alone, and many mail orders are being received from outside points. The special bargain price of \$1.50, or just half the admission charge for the six nights of the fair, has attracted those who realize that at these night shows they will really see the best amusement features ever shown on a similar occasion. The season ticket sale will be discontinued on October 1, but up to that time all mail orders will be promptly filled. Address R. W. Wiley, secretary of the State Fair commission.

School Notes and New Regulations

School dismissed at three o'clock Thursday afternoon out of respect to the family of C. S. Jones, deceased.

Basket ball practice is being consistently maintained and every indication points to fast teams. Basket ball, when properly indulged in, mixes well with school, and is a spectacular game to witness and an excellent source of physical culture to members of the team.

The school will be well represented in the concert to be given the evening of Oct. 18th. Mrs. Clunn promises some attractive numbers by pupils in the various grades and high school classes.

For the sake of better discipline and more complete separation of high school and grades, no pupil below high school will be allowed to enter the building before the ringing of the last bell at morning and noon. High school pupils, however, will be expected to enter and begin work as soon as they come upon the school grounds. High school pupils do not observe recess this year and their regular work is completed sooner in the afternoon. Grade pupils should remain at home until after the ringing of the first bell, as they can study better at home, if their work requires, or be of use to their mothers. Twenty minutes should be ample time for any one living in town to reach school.

Colorado potatoes at \$1.80 per hundred pounds. Welch & Titworth, Capitan.

Ice Cold Drinks at Soda Fountain PURE DRUGS and all the articles usually found in an up-to-date drug shop. We believe in the Good Service Idea and will give you the best we know how. Call. ROLLAND BROS.

Exchange Bank CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO Transacts a General Banking Business. Issues Drafts on all Principal Cities of the World. Accomods Borrowers every accommodation consistent with safety. Accounts Interest Paid on Time Deposits Solicited

THE STOCKMENS STATE BANK, Corona, New Mexico Pays you \$4.00 on every \$100.00 you leave for one year. A stocking has a hole at both ends. Put your money where it will accumulate. Handy money is easy to spend. We invite inspection. E. M. BRICKLEY, Cashier.

\$10,000 IN PURSES The New Mexico State Fair This Year Will Offer the Greatest Speed Program Ever Seen In the Southwest 130 HORSES ENTERED All Races Filled Many of the fastest horses in the West, many of them holders of track records. Harness and Running races. Four races each day. RATES ON ALL RAILROADS THE DATES: October 11-16, Albuquerque, N. M.