

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER

Carrizozo News.

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A Journal Devoted to the Interests of Lincoln County.

VOLUME 17.

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, JANUARY 21, 1916.

NUMBER 1

Longer Ballot Required

Under an old statute, which is still effective, printed ballots are required to be eight inches long by three inches wide, "or within one-fourth inch of that size."

This size ballot was all right when there were only ten county officials to be voted for and but from two to five additional members of the legislative assembly. But now it is different. We have not only the same number of county officials to choose, but an increased number of legislative members. We have also, district attorneys to elect and a full set of state officials to elect. In addition to all these, we are to elect a United States senator, three presidential electors, a state supreme court justice and a number of the state corporation commissioners. In Lincoln county, for instance, the list of will be 30 names, instead of 10.

- FEDERAL:
 - United States Senator
 - Three Presidential Electors
 - Member of Congress
- STATE:
 - Supreme Court Justice
 - Member of Commission
 - Governor
 - Lieutenant Governor
 - Secretary of State
 - Attorney General
 - Treasurer
 - Auditor
 - Land Commissioner
 - Supt. Public Instruction
- DISTRICT:
 - Two State Senators
 - Two Leg. State Members
 - One District Judge
- COUNTY:
 - Three Commissioners
 - Probate Judge
 - County Clerk
 - Treasurer and Collector
 - Assessor
 - Sheriff
 - Supt. of Schools
 - Surveyor

H. G. ... the district ... sheep flock ... the Leslie sheep. District Attorney ... visit to L. P.

Married Parents Are Reconciled

That lovers laugh at locksmiths and usually win regardless of parental objections, was again demonstrated last Friday night. Miss Mildred Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Taylor, White Oaks, was spirited from her home and was married here to W. K. Moore. The couple left in an auto in the early hours of Saturday. They were followed the next day by the father and mother. Chavez, and the bride and groom. The bride, Miss Taylor, was brought home. Later she was again sent to her parents' home, who had a condition in a statute of a United States senator, three presidential electors, a state supreme court justice and a number of the state corporation commissioners. In Lincoln county, for instance, the list of will be 30 names, instead of 10.

Arizona California Road

The Arizona California road, which is being built by the United States government, is now being pushed forward. The road will connect the two states and will be a great benefit to the people of both states. The road will be built in sections and will be completed in a few years. The road will be a great benefit to the people of both states.

School Costs In New Mexico

Director A. E. James of the Taxpayers' Association has prepared an article of the "School Costs in New Mexico." A table is given in the article, showing the costs per pupil in the several counties. There is a wide difference in the cost of instruction per pupil, varying from 8 cents in Union county to 29 cents in El Paso county. We lack space to reproduce the article in full, but give here with the following comprehensive table:

County	Total Pupil	Teachers' Wages	Total Expenditure	Average per Pupil
Alameda	12,065	24,777	\$31,019	\$0.11
Chaves	163,641	26,347	34,361	.16
Curry	2,775	32,437	38,852	.15
DeWitt	17,224	19,777	21,448	.18
Doña Ana	22,991	27,377	33,381	.12
El Paso	17,801	33,127	47,990	.29
Grant	29,770	40,887	47,990	.16
Hidalgo	12,065	24,777	31,019	.11
Lincoln	163,641	26,347	34,361	.16
McKinley	17,224	19,777	21,448	.18
Mohave	22,991	27,377	33,381	.12
Navajo	17,801	33,127	47,990	.29
Otero	29,770	40,887	47,990	.16
Quincy	12,065	24,777	31,019	.11
Santa Fe	163,641	26,347	34,361	.16
Sheridan	17,224	19,777	21,448	.18
Socorro	22,991	27,377	33,381	.12
Teller	17,801	33,127	47,990	.29
Union	29,770	40,887	47,990	.16
Yuma	12,065	24,777	31,019	.11

All Mails Late

Weather conditions have not only interrupted the schedules on local mail routes, but have seriously disarranged the train service, as well. Passenger trains have been delayed, and, in some cases, annulled, both from the east and west. The Roswell and White Oaks mail lines are meeting with a most insuperable difficulty on account of snow and mud and sleet and then repeat indefinitely.

Enlarged Homestead Bill Passes House

Washington, Jan. 18.—The Ferris bill to create a system of 640-acre stock raising homesteads on arid, semi-arid and mountainous lands in seventeen states, was passed late today by the house. All three of the administration conservation measures providing for water power development, mineral leasing and larger stock raising homesteads now await the action of the senate. The senate public lands committee already has reported an identical homestead bill, and is expected to bring out soon a bill identical with the house measure for water power development. So far the bill for leasing mineral lands has not made any progress in the senate.

The new homestead bill provides that the lands affected cannot be entered until they are designated as subject to entry by the secretary of the interior, but applicants for homesteads are given preferential rights until the lands are so designated. The government reserves all mineral rights in the homestead.

Mike Dering, who now owns the Burrell Rooming House, has rented the building and is now renting rooms therein.

John H. Skinner, well known as one of the business men in the town's early history, was down Tuesday from his Mesa home.

Little Aileen Haley, who has been in El Paso the past two weeks in the care of a specialist, is expected home tomorrow night with her aunt, Mrs. L. B. Crawford, who has been staying with her.

started from here today.

El Centro, Cal., Jan. 20: The Colorado river rose seven feet today, advices from Yuma, Ariz., tonight stated, and a further rise of eight or nine feet was expected here before morning. This would bring the stage of the river at Yuma to about thirty feet.

Washington, Jan. 20: Major General Gotha's telegraphed the war department tonight that conditions on the Panama canal were too uncertain to predict when the canal would reopen. Secretary of War Garrison had asked if canal officials had sent out notices that the waterway would be ready at February 15.

Fort Stanton

The usual high-class movies are seen every Tuesday and Wednesday in the Post theater.

Last Sunday the chapel choir rendered a special program during the mass which took place at 9 a. m. Lieut. J. R. Besse presided at the organ, assisted by Lieut. Roy Monroe, Miss Minnie Grier, and Messrs. William Lindsay and Edwin Carroll.

Mr. Penfield, of Lincoln, visited the Post one afternoon this week, making the trip in his new Dodge car.

The Dixie minstrels are contemplating a trip soon to Carrizozo, where they are promised a full house.

The regular non-sectarian services will take place in the hall next Sunday evening, with the chaplain in charge. A special program is expected.

Dr. J. W. Row's has been assigned to No. 10 hospital to fill the vacancy made by Dr. F. O. Barrett's resignation.

A number of six o'clock dinners were given by the residents of the square to their various friends this week.

A noted improvement was made last week at the laundry, needed repairs being made.

Dr. Reid, president, W. H. Smith, treasurer, and Dr. C. Irby as caterer was the result of the election of officers at the Mess meeting last week.

We are pleased to welcome the Cloudcroft, popular weekly published by Editor Scott Williams at Cloudcroft. As this noted New Mexico mountain resort is visited by a number of our residents each summer, this publication will be a means of keeping in touch with affairs there. The work of building the new Post-Capitan road is being pushed by our expert farmer, Mr. Weber, who hopes to have it completed at an early date.

R. Brokman has been appointed acting head plumber, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of A. Work.

Master William Oliver, son of George Oliver, died at the home of his grandmother in Oklahoma last week. The father left the Post a week before, being present at the bedside when death came.

ROLLAND BROS.

The Lincoln County Druggists

When you wish a prescription filled—the quickest way, the safest way, and at the lowest possible price. Arthur J. Rolland, the resident pharmacist, gives his personal attention to the filling of prescriptions. He has a knowledge of Lincoln and Lincoln County knowledge and he has made his own personal likes and wishes and has made this store

THE PROMPT, CAREFUL DRUG STORE OF CARRIZOZO

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

Complete line of Stationery and Sundries

Rolland Bros., Fourth Street Carrizozo

Special Facilities For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

Carrizozo Eating House

F. W. GURNEY, Manager.

Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

The Praetorians Will Be Organized in Carrizozo

The Praetorians is a fraternal insurance order, which was organized eighteen years ago and now has over \$600,000 reserve per member to protect the policy holders.

A Fraternal Insurance Order

Men and Women Admitted

Men and women are both admitted on the same basis. All meet together in the same lodge room.

Twenty Year Payment Policy

The Praetorians sell a 20-year paid up policy. Eight different policies. The 20 year payment is our specialty. Accident features in each policy without extra cost.

Let Our Representatives Explain Our Different Plans and Special Benefits to You

THE PRAETORIANS, HOME OFFICE, DALLAS, TEX.
C. B. Gardner, President L. Blaylock, Vice-President

When you are in the market for

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

FRESH OR SALTED MEATS

COUNTRY PRODUCE, FRUITS, ETC.

Don't forget—

PATTY & HOBBS

Second door north of Postoffice

"Prices right" and "Quality guaranteed."

Try us.

Phone 46 Carrizozo, New Mexico

IT IS A GOOD BUSINESS POLICY

To open your account at a live, growing bank—there are always reasons for constant growth.

The reasons for our constantly increasing business are courteous and liberal treatment of patrons and a careful, prudent management that conserves the interests of our depositors and bespeaks safety to the funds on deposit and stability to the bank.

We extend you a cordial invitation to open an account. Interest paid on time deposits.

The Stockmen's State Bank

Corona, New Mexico

Kin Hubbard Essays

THE OLD FAMILY CIRCLE

By KIN HUBBARD.

Here'n onto durin' our long hard winter'n winter have I thought about th' ole time family circle we used t' see thro' th' windows as we trudged along th' street thro' th' snow in th' evenin'. Ther wuz mother an' th' girls an' father an' th' boys, all huddled around a big squatty lamp with a green shade in th' settin' room with real contentment written on ever' face. Mother knowed where her children wuz then, an' father wuz content with only one lodge. Ever'buddy knew what t' do with 'emselves in th' ole family circle days. Father had th' easiest chair on th' best side o' th' two loaf table an' read Pilgrim's Progress, or talked t' mother while she quilted or got th' buckwheat. Emmy made wax flowers or worked molasses, while Alice got her

Henry would shine ther boots an' git out new paper collars an' put oil o' bergamont on ther hair an' strike out, an' mother didn't worry no more'n a if they'd jist gone down cellar after a apple.

These feverish days o' woman's clubs, cigarettes, cheap insurance lodges, tho-ator gals, autos an' suffragettes have destroyed th' ole family circle jist th' same as our civilization has destroyed th' Indians. It seems like ever'buddy from ten years up is lookin' fer a new sensation.

Call around t' most any modern home on th' most blizzardy winter evenin' an' what do you find? Little Kenneth playin' with jme blocks an' th' "maid" gossipin' o'er th' phone. Moth-



"Ther Wuz Mother an' th' Girls an' Father an' th' Boys, All Huddled Around a Big Squatty Lamp With a Green Shade in th' Settlin' Room."

algebra or newed Bob an' Henry played checkers on th' floor or poured over th' pages o' Daniel Boone or Robinson Crusoe. Ther wuz a big thick bible on th' table, too with th' pages out. Ever'buddy wuz at home where they belonged.

Sunday wuz sparkin' day an' th' colomn stove in th' tidy little musty parlor wuz red hot from two in th' afternoon till ten in th' evenin', an' th' door leadin' int' th' settin' room wuz never closed no because mother could not trust Emmy or Alice, but jist as a guarantee o' good faith. Flob an'

or is attendin' a suffrage meetin'. Violette is blushin' at some musical show with a strugglin' clerk, Edythe is in a girls' seminary fer passin' th' but-toe too often, Harold is in college preparin' himself fer light employment, father has some important lodge work t' look after, an' nobuddy has seen Clarence fer two days.

Whether it's gentle spring, warm, lazy summer, golden autumn or bleak winter, th' modern family never gits t'gather any more unless ther's a funeral—an' even then ther's allus one missin'.

SCHOOL, ETC.

By KIN HUBBARD.

As we stop t' look at th' little new beginners with ther hair brushed back t' th' time o' Queen Anne, proudly wendin' ther way t' school stoppin' higher on a leghorn rooster an' all unconscious o' th' trials an' vicissitudes that are comin' t' 'em, we are wuffed back t' our own school days an' Professor Hoover's red whiskers.

How well we kin remember th' sweet gentle face o' our first teacher. How patiently she struggled t' git th' soap stone pencil fitted t' our chubby salubut stained-fingers fingers an' how carefully she directed it through th' wonderful curves o' a capital h, or showed us which way t' turn, at th' bottom o' th' first down stroke t' produce a full bodged y or q.

Later on came th' grippin' stories in McGuffey's readers with ther impressive morals. How we used t'

7 In th' mornin' th' Indian led th' man back t' his path. When he had brought him near t' his home, th' Indian stepped before him an' asked him if he knew him.

"I believe I have seen you," wuz th' reply. "Yes," said th' Indian, "you have seen me at your own door. I will now give you a piece o' advice."

"If, in future, a poor Indian, who is hungry, an' thirsty an' weary, should ask you fer a drink o' water, do not say t' him, 'Begone, you Indian dog!'"

Exercise—What should we allus return fer evil? No stretch o' time 'll ever erase from our memory th' story o' that unselfish an' noble red man.

How many o' us now, I wonder, who are approachin' th' meridian o'

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR A CHILD'S BOWELS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "doss" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

More than half the newspapers published in the world are printed in the English language.

CARE FOR YOUR HAIR

Frequent Shampoos With Cuticura Soap Will Help You. Trial Free.

Precede shampoo by touches of Cuticura Ointment if needed to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Nothing better for the complexion, hair, hands or skin than these super-creamy emollients. Also as preparations for the toilet.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

No Faddism.

"Do you believe in telepathy?" "No; our doctor is a good old alliance bath."

Domestic Drama.

"Where are the papers?" he demanded. She looked him fearlessly in the eye. "I have hidden them," she said calmly.

"Woman! You dare to defy me! Produce those papers instantly, or I—"

"That will do, Henry. Sit down and eat your breakfast, and I'll give you the morning papers after you are through. I'm tired of seeing you so absorbed in the war news in the morning that you haven't time to say a word to me or the children."

Sensitive.

Every seat in the trolley was occupied when a group of women got in. Going through the car to collect the fares, the conductor noticed a man asleep. Boiling him by the shoulder, he proceeded to shake him back to a state of consciousness.

"Wake up!" shouted the conductor. "I wasn't asleep," said the passenger.

"Not asleep," snapped the conductor. "Then what did you have your eyes closed for?"

"It was because of the crowded condition of the car," explained the passenger. "I just hate to see women standing."

LACK OF MONEY

Was a Godsend in This Case.

It is not always that a lack of money is a benefit.

A lady in Ark. owes her health to the fact that she could not pay in advance the fee demanded by a specialist to treat her for stomach trouble.

In telling of her case she says: "I had been treated by four different physicians during 10 years of stomach trouble. Lately I called on another who told me he could cure me; that I had neuralgia of the stomach. Then I went to a specialist who told me I had catarrh of the stomach and said he could cure me in four months, but would have to have his money down. I could not raise the necessary sum and in my extremity I was led to quit coffee and try Postum.

"The results have been magical. I now sleep well at night, something I had not done for a long time; the pain in my stomach is gone and I am a different woman.

"Every time I had tried to stop coffee I suffered from severe headaches, so I continued to drink it, although I had reason to believe it was injurious to me. But when I had Postum to shift to it was different.

"To my surprise I did not miss coffee when I began to drink Postum. "Coffee had been steadily and surely killing me and I didn't fully realize what was doing it until I quit and changed to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 35c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers.

SKIRTS TO BE LONGER

ANKLE LENGTH IS DECREE OF PARISIAN MODISTES.

There Will Be Difference of Opinion as to the Advisability of the Change, but it Seems Sure to Come.

The great majority of women are too restless and uncertain to let one costume follow in the footsteps of another and no dressmaker is sufficiently persuasive to make them see the advantage of this course, but the fact that it has succeeded should be a lesson to those who indulge in too much restlessness and who allow themselves too free a fancy in the field of costumery, all of which is not very far away from the subject of wardrobe efficiency, because it deals with the problem of how to save money and vitality.

There is no reason to discard a full tunic over a moderately narrow skirt this season, simply because you owned one last season; if it was not becoming, then there is an excellent reason for never getting it again; but if it was satisfactory, there is every reason to repeat it when the new fashions offer a chance.

It is not possible to put a finger definitely on any certain assortment of clothes from a leading house and say that it shows a tendency toward longer skirts, but there is a strong feeling in the air that the movement is to this end. The cables from Paris regarding the actual gowns that smart women are wearing tell of the lengthening of skirt by at least three inches; instead of escaping the boot top, they escape the ankle. Both Jenny and Cheruit have lent themselves to this change. There are few women who can produce a new fashion through their exploitation of it in Paris today, but no one can fail to find significance in the fact that the leading houses and the leading women have joined in a new movement.

In this country two notable houses have put out skirts that touch the floor, but they are not attractive;



Small Hat of Black Velvet Effectively Trimmed With Wide-Winged Bird.

their fullness makes them ungainly and even if they are to be used in the evening and not on the street, they cannot be effectively handled. The apostles of this new fashion insist that the women of another day contrived to be graceful in them, so that we should find it an easy matter. But are we sure that our ancestors were graceful in such skirts? That may be one of the traditions, along with a lot of others, that we would prefer to accept in theory than to refute in practice.

As for this long, full skirt, it may

FOR THE OUT-DOOR GIRL.



The sweater of the costume is of green gold and brown plaid with a green scarf to match. The skirt is of rough tweed in large black and white checks. The golf shoes are of tan.

be left to the future. It has its news value at present, because its sponsors are important designers, and whatever they do is followed up by some, if not many, fashionable women. There are many who think that it is a difficult thing to choose between a very long, full skirt and a very short, full skirt, but it seems to me that the latter is by far the better. Even in dancing, it is more graceful, and if the new fashion for wearing high-laced boots of brocade or satin in the evening prevails, the shortness of the skirt will be attractively offset.

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DICTATES OF FASHION

Some gowns are accompanied by the chemise of net and the high collar.

Balls and pompons are made of fur; they are a jaunty trimming for the new hat.

Fasten your fur boa in the back, with the head and tails streaming down your back.

Fancy colored neckbands are to be seen in all the new shades, besides Roman coloring.

The big, black velvet hats must be worn with an air, or they can't be called successful.

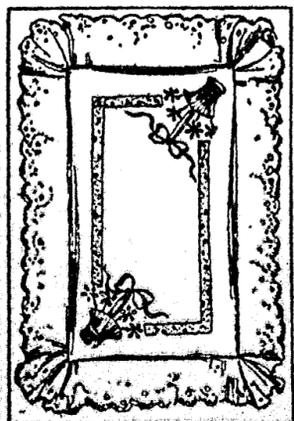
The simplest of chiffon evening gowns may be made rich by adding bead embroidery.

Even young girls are wearing fur coats with flaring skirts and broad bands of skunk fur.

LOOKING TO BABY'S COMFORT

Pillow Has Ornamentation Where It Should Always Be, on the Edges and Sides.

Although the pillow for the baby's carriage is generally an elaborate as one's purse can afford or one's skill



Pillow for Baby's Carriage.

can make, it is well for the baby's comfort to be certain the center of the pillow is left unadorned and the lace and embroidery confined to the edges and the corners.

The one illustrated is a particularly good model to copy, as the center is

left clear and the only trimmings are the two triangles of lace set in the corners and the two simple sprays of embroidery in the opposite corners. The top of the pillow is cut four inches wider than the under part and has an edging of wide valenciennes lace sewed flat around it. The lace insertion set in the pillow itself matches the edging and is rolled in. The pillow is made of the finest hand-knitted linen over pink. The embroidery design is done in eyelet and satin stitch—Houston (Texas) Post.

Dress for Stout Women.

In the fashion department of the Woman's Home Companion Grace Margaret Gould, the fashion editor, says that "don't" is a word that stout women are always having said to them in regard to clothes. She adds that a few "do's" are quite as important as the "don'ts," and some of those she enumerates as follows:

"Do keep up to date in style, always securing the best of the season's new lines, those most fitted to stout figures.

"Do keep to dark colors, navy blue, African brown, bottle green, deep purple, black.

"Do wear plain materials, soft in finish, serge, broadcloths, crepe de chine, ungloried satin, voile, chiffon.

"Do have simple trimmings—a slight touch of white or colors that harmonize with the costume.

"Do keep to long lines, plaits, panels, deep rever collars, pointed waist coat effects, V-shaped necks."

A FRIEND TO THE WORKINGMAN

Five years ago I was so troubled with kidney trouble and inflammation of the bladder that I had to leave working my farm. Life looked dark to me until I heard of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root through a good friend. I tried a bottle and began to feel better at once. After using five or six bottles I felt fine and have continued to work as I had before my affliction.

I want to state that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is a kidney medicine that will cure and I owe my good work during the past five or six years to it.

Yours very truly,
O. W. MORRIS,
R. F. D. No. 5, Box 51, Prescott, Ark.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of March, 1915.

O. B. GORDON,
Notary Public.
This is to certify that Mr. O. W. Morris has bought Swamp-Root at this store in the past.

Adam Guthrie, Jr., Druggist.
Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You. Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Some men spend so much time boasting the other fellow's game that they forget their own.

FALLING HAIR MEANS DANDRUFF IS ACTIVE

Save Your Hair! Get a 25 Cent Bottle of Danderine Right Now—Also Stops Itching Scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scourge. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its luster, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, luster and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance; an incomparable gloss; and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp. Adv.

The cross was in some sense a religious symbol among the heathen before the Christian era.

Not Gray Hairs but Tired Eyes make us look older than we are. Keep your eyes young and you will look young. After the Movies Murder Your Eyes. Don't tell your age. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago. Sends Eye Book on request.

A Question. Nurse—The new patient in our ward is light-headed. Doctor—Delirious or blonde?

It's Foolish to Suffer

You may be brave enough to stand backache, or headache, or dizziness. But if, in addition, urination is disordered, look out! If you don't try to fix your sick kidneys, you may fall into the clutches of kidney trouble before you know it. But if you live more carefully and help your kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills, you can stop the pains you have and avoid future danger as well.

A Colorado Case
J. K. May, 218 Main St., Sterling, Colo., says: "I was helpless with pain in my back and my limbs were stiff and sore. I couldn't sleep well at night and had to pass the kidney secretions too often. Soon after using Doan's Kidney Pills, I improved and gradually the pains left. My kidneys are now in good shape."
Get Doan's at Any Store. Or a Free Booklet from
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
POSTER-McLURE CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Get out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unwholesome. Try
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver. Stimulate bile, and soothe the delicate membranes of the bowels. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Flatulence, Indigestion, and all ailments known.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature.

Patents Watson E. Coleman, Inc., 219 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 2-1915.

GREAT RECLAMATION PROJECT

In the valley of the Rio Grande river, on the border between the United States and Mexico, engineers of the United States have almost finished the greatest reclamation project ever attempted. At a cost of \$10,000,000 the Elephant Butte dam in New Mexico, which will turn 180 square miles of almost worthless desert into fertile farms, has been constructed. For three years from the time the water was turned into the gigantic reservoir, the entire flow of the Rio Grande will be required to fill it. This artificial lake is forty miles long and from three to six miles wide. It will hold 650,000,000 gallons, or enough to cover 2,000,000 acres of land with water to a depth of one foot.

The work on the dam was started in the spring of 1911, and more than one thousand workmen have been employed on the construction ever since that time. When the project is finally completed 110,000 acres of land in New Mexico, 45,000 acres in Texas and 25,000 acres in old Mexico will be irrigated. Five hundred and fifty thousand cubic yards of solid masonry will have been put in place. This masonry forms a mass, which, if placed on a tract of land of the dimensions of an ordinary city block, would cover the tract to a height equal to that of a 13 story building. This masonry has been placed at the rate of 1,225 cubic yards daily.

All the gates of the dam have been put in place and the water in the reservoir stands at 37 feet above the old river bed. When it is filled it will have an average depth of approximately 60 feet.

The Elephant Butte dam project far surpasses in magnitude the Aswan dam on the Nile in Egypt, which has in the past been regarded as the climax of possibilities in irrigation. As a matter of actual figures, the Nile dam holds only half as much water as will be contained back of Elephant Butte dam.

The dam itself is 1,200 feet long and will be 304 feet high at the highest point. A permanent roadway 16 feet high is being constructed on top. The dam gradually widens to the base, forming a concrete foundation, against which the raging torrents from the streams of the Rocky mountains will beat for centuries without effect.

In the construction of the reservoir it was necessary to wipe out three small towns, and although the population was not large, the property values, which were made good by the government, represented in the aggregate a considerable sum. Another town sprung up for the army of workmen. A railroad 15 miles long was built to haul material to the place where the dam was erected. In fact, the preliminary work was not a small part of the undertaking. Plants for the manufacture of cement, buildings for the housing of the workmen, a store, power station, transmission lines and a great embankment at a gap in the hills northwest of the dam proper had to be provided.

Construction of main flumes, cofferdams, excavation in the river bed and the building of roads were among the preliminary tasks presented to the engineers. The cost, with the exception of \$1,000,000, will eventually be paid back into the government reclamation fund by land owners who will benefit by the dam, and will again be used by the government for reclamation work in some other section of the country.

The \$1,000,000 was appropriated outright and is being used for that portion of the work which will benefit farmers in old Mexico. The appropriation was made to furnish this water in settlement of several million dollars in claims which the Mexican government had presented to the United States for damages to land on the Mexican side, as a result of the water from the river being used in small irrigation projects on the American side, thus robbing Mexican farmers of water which naturally would have gone to them.

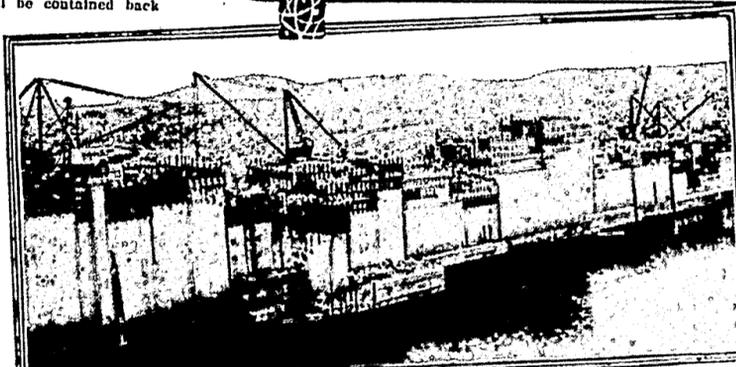
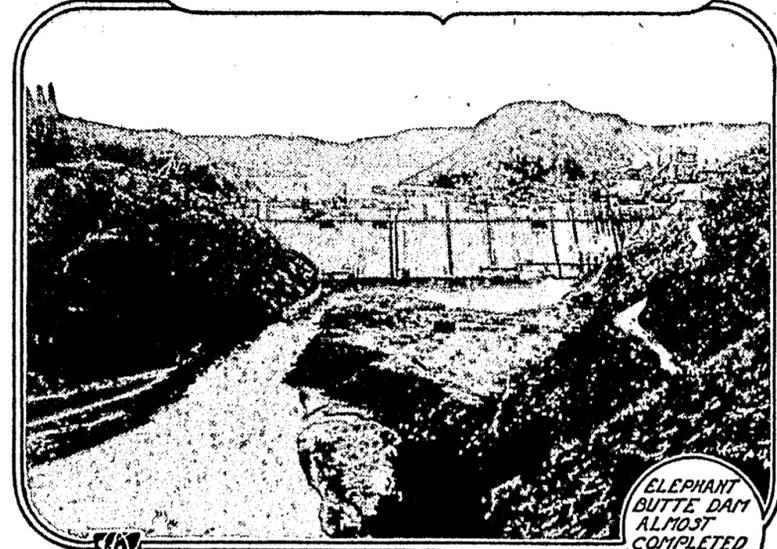
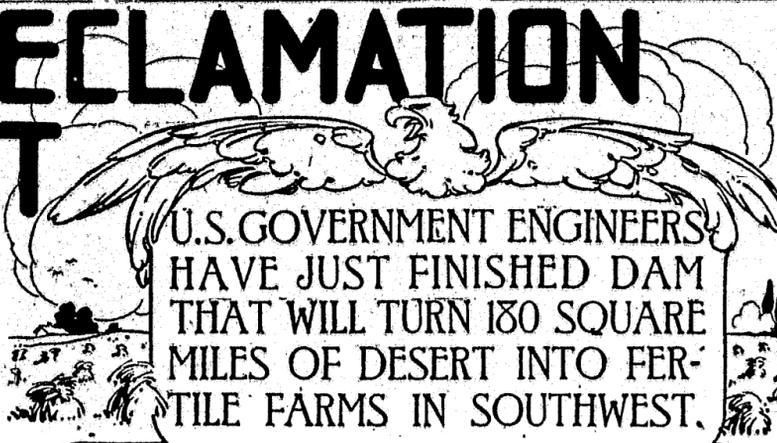
Something of what is to be expected as a result of the work is demonstrated by the small tracts that have been irrigated by private irrigation systems. The great dam will connect two division dams already completed. One of these, at Leaburg, waters 25,000 acres in what is known as the rich Mesilla valley. It has been wonderfully productive. Farmers in this section have received a profit of \$600 an acre from truck in a single year. At other points along the Rio Grande, in both Texas and New Mexico, small dams have brought tracts of land under irrigation and made it possible to raise bounteous crops.

The same fertility will be found on the 155,000 acres around the new dam in New Mexico and Texas. Great valleys which have hitherto produced only during the infrequent years that nature was kind enough to send more than the average rainfall, will be reached by the water from the irrigation canals and large yields will be assured.

The statement that the reservoir will hold three years' flow of the Rio Grande river shows the greatness of the project. The Rio Grande is one of the longest rivers in the United States. It flows far up in Colorado and is fed by rivers and streams extending much farther to the north. It flows through a portion of Colorado, across New Mexico and forms the border between Texas and Mexico, finally reaching the Gulf.

Extensive irrigation from the river without the aid of a great dam and reservoir is impossible, because of the rapidity with which the stream changes from a raging torrent to a bed of dry sand.

With the completion of the dam and other irrigation projects which will follow a great future for New Mexico is assured. New Mexico lies in the heart of the arid section of America. She has 122,460 square miles of broad plains, rugged mountains, sage brush deserts; greater in extent than all New England, with New York and New



SHOWING THE IMMENSITY OF THE WORK

Jersey thrown in, but with a population of only about 500,000.

So many generations ago that no records are left, a mighty civilization is said to have flourished in this territory. When Coronado sailed up the Rio Grande, Indians were leading the waters of the river over their fields and blossoming gardens. But with the coming of civilization, led by the Spaniards, who sought only gold, the ancient irrigation system was abandoned, and for many generations this land which will now be made fertile was left idle.

When New Mexico became a part of the United States fully one-third of its area was included in Mexican and Spanish land grants, which for years afterward were unclaimed and therefore paid no taxes, and were not available to settlers. The Indians and their Mexican neighbors had been irrigating their few crops through ditches constructed hundreds of years before.

Little more than a quarter of a century ago, with the arrival of a railroad, new settlers began to inhabit the section and modern irrigation systems were first thought of. The ditches those farmers made soon decreased the water supply in the Rio Grande, so that further development was impossible unless storage water was provided. This resulted in many of the old ditches being abandoned and thousands of acres were left to parch till the coming of Uncle Sam with his engineers, whose work will turn the arid desert into fertile fields, which will again be green with crops, as they were centuries ago, before the white man invaded the territory.

A Military Surgeon's Experience in Berlin

By PROF. CARL LUDWIG SCHLEICH.

They who return from the field of battle are changed men, with a peculiar expression of the face which has become characteristic of those who are fighting for their country. Though there is a uniformity of desire to serve the fatherland further after as speedy a recovery as may be possible, on the features of all these members of the giant organism lies the stamp of the horrors of war which they have witnessed, and this expression is in direct relation to the culture of the individual.

Notwithstanding their iron purpose to return when their injuries shall have healed, these fighters are all, psychologically speaking, not quite intact. A tragic look in the deep-set eyes, an almost stony rigidity of face are characteristic, especially of the officers who come under observation. It seems as if all the horrors of conflict had impressed themselves upon the vision and had given an expression first of astonishment at the enormities of destruction witnessed. Then gradually as the eyes became weary and accustomed to the sights of slaughter they mirrored the full picture of the horrible.

This condition is followed by one of uncanny calm and fixity of expression, which, viselike, retains its demoniac hold upon the face, causing the eyes to sink deeper into the head, to become dimmed and the lower lid marked with the shadow and weariness within. The eyes lie deep in their bony sockets as in those suffering from insomnia or those who have been deeply touched by life's miseries. This expression of the face we find even where the individual returns to his home uninjured.

Under solicitous care the rigidity and look of distress disappear in the course of a few weeks, but on their arrival from the field these men are all slightly changed—as though they had learned to shudder and no longer knew the unrestrained joyous laughter. They have seen the Gorgon's head. This changed expression of the face, this deadly serious look, this aging of the features in a short period of time is well known to relatives and friends. It is the expression of a condition which the technical physician characterizes as chronic shock of the sympathetic system, expressed particularly in the arteries.

The effect of this is marked not alone on the pulse, but also on the heart itself. Under the constant impetus of its contracting muscle the heart becomes dilated and hypertrophied. This physical condition results in that psychic unrest

which makes life seem unattractive and gray, and the future veiled in leaden mists and without hope, while all the time the recent past is lived over in the mind and seems like an unreal, not quite tangible dream.

Insomnia is the worst of the psychic disturbances that follow in the wake of the heart condition, and it may assume a severe form which cannot be alleviated by the known remedies. These half-awake people lie awake at night racked by their memories, starting with open eyes into the dark. They will hear the rattle and shriek of artillery, the crash of the machine guns and an echo of imminent danger; these memories will seem to them as the flight of the iron birds of destiny.

We have no sharply defined psychoses of war with constantly characteristic symptoms. The occasion of war may serve to develop the latent predispositions of mental derangement, and in this a habitual misuse of alcohol may play a considerable role, but true psychic disturbances, as such, have their roots further back. In other words, it is the faint indication of psychic abnormality which is brought to rapid development through war, but war in itself does not develop a symptom complex of its own or a true psychosis.

Some unusual instances of hysteria have come under observation, patients in whom functional derangements were effected by purely psychic means. One is the case of a corporal of an excitable, wild and unrestrained disposition.

He came to the hospital shot through both shoulders and with profuse inflammation of the shoulder joints. After four months he was almost restored to health and was amusing himself by playing upon his mouth harmonica, the childish and individual musical instrument of the army. Opposite to him in the hospital lay a soldier suffering from the effects of a shot through the head, with stupor and violent convulsions. The indications for a cranial operation were being discussed, and the remark was made, "It may be a case of tetanus."

It proved not to be tetanus and the spasms were relieved by the removal of a bone splinter, which resulted in progressive recovery. But his neighbor, the corporal with healed shot wounds in the arms, after three days developed typical symptoms of tetanus, without fever.

The manifestations continued for several weeks and disappeared finally under suggestion, on the emphatic assurance that no tetanus was present. —New York Sun.

FOR LUNCHEON TABLE

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS AND MUFFINS THAT ARE DELICIOUS.

Try These When the Family Seem to Be Getting Tired of the Ordinary Griddle Cakes or Plain Hot Bread.

Parker House Rolls.—One cake yeast, one pint milk, scalded and cooled, two tablespoonfuls sugar, four tablespoonfuls lard or butter, melted, three pints sifted flour, one teaspoonful salt.

Dissolve yeast and sugar in lukewarm milk, add lard or butter and one and one-half pints of flour. Beat until perfectly smooth. Cover and let rise in a warm place one hour, or until light. Then add remainder of flour, or enough to make a dough, and the salt. Knead well. Place in greased bowl. Cover and let rise in a warm place for about one and one-half hours, or until double in bulk. Roll out one-fourth inch thick. Brush over lightly with melted butter, cut with two-inch biscuit cutter, crease through center heavily with dull edge of knife, and fold over in pocket-book shape. Place in well-greased, shallow pans one inch apart. Cover and let rise until light—about three-quarters of an hour. Bake ten minutes in hot oven.

Wheat Muffins.—One cake yeast, one cupful milk, scalded and cooled, one-fourth cupful lukewarm water, two tablespoonfuls sugar, two tablespoonfuls lard or butter, melted, two eggs, two cupfuls sifted flour, one-half teaspoonful salt.

Dissolve yeast and sugar in lukewarm milk. Add the lard or butter, eggs beaten until light, and flour to make a moderately stiff batter, then add the salt, and beat until smooth. Cover and set aside in warm place for about one hour. When risen, fill well-greased muffin tins half full. Cover and let rise again for about half an hour. Bake 20 minutes in a hot oven. They should be eaten immediately.

Graham Muffins.—One cake yeast, two cupfuls milk, scalded and cooled, four tablespoonful molasses or brown sugar, three-fourths cupful chopped nuts, four tablespoonful lard or butter, melted, one egg, one and one-half cupfuls graham flour, one cupful sifted white flour, one teaspoonful salt.

Dissolve yeast and sugar, or molasses, in lukewarm milk, add lard or butter and egg well-beaten, then the graham and white flour, gradually, enough to make a batter that drops heavily from the spoon. If necessary add a little more of each, then the salt and nuts, beating all the while. Beat until perfectly smooth, cover and set to rise in warm place, free from draft, until light about one and one-half hours. Have muffin pans well greased and fill about two-thirds full. Cover and let rise to top of pans about half an hour, and bake 20 minutes in hot oven.

Simple Dessert.

Make a sponge cake and soft custard, when ready to serve place a slice of cake on the plate and pour the custard over it. You see, it isn't very elaborate, but it tastes very nice and is something different from puddings made of cake and custard. For Sunday night why not have a salad? Potato salad which can be made Saturday. Then if you have any cold veal or lamb you can mix it with a salad dressing, and it makes a very tasty sandwich filling. These sandwiches, with sponge drops and fruit custard and chocolate or tea, would make a very dainty supper.

Puff Muffins.

Puff muffins are as nice as anyone could wish, and contain no egg and but a tablespoonful of butter. Sift together two cupfuls of flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a teaspoonful of salt. Beat into the dry mixture a cupful of milk and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Beat hard for ten minutes, using a large egg beater. Then pour into hot greased muffin pans (iron pans are best) and bake for 10 or 15 minutes. When finished the muffins will be white and puffy.

Orange Omelet.

Three eggs, two oranges, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, dash of salt. To the beaten egg yolk one-half cupful of orange juice is added, grated orange rind, sugar and salt. The stiffly-beaten whites are folded in, and the omelet put in a hot buttered pan. When ready to serve it is placed on a hot platter, topped by sliced oranges.

Inexpensive Punch.

Through the winter, as you open jars of strawberry, raspberry, pineapple and cherries, save the extra juice until you have enough to fill pint jars. Heat and seal; then when you make punch, simply make lemonade, of orange and lemon juices mixed, and add a pint of this juice and a few bananas sliced. Serve ice cold.

Baked Beans.

Wash one quart of pea beans and pick over. Strain and wash again, put into bean pot with one-quarter cupful molasses, two teaspoonfuls of mustard, teaspoonful of salt and one-half pound of pork. Put in oven and cover with water. Let cook six hours. Put water in every hour until the last hour.

Appetizing Luncheon.

Canned shrimps cooked in a chafing dish and served with cream sauce and green peas make a most satisfactory luncheon dish.

TRADE REVIVAL IN WESTERN CANADA

Not a Myth, but an Actuality Shown in the Returns of Agricultural Statistics and Every Department of Trade and Commerce.

The trade revival in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is an actuality and not a myth. There is today a spirit of optimism in the air, just as two years ago there prevailed the opposite spirit of pessimism.

A general trade revival has been felt in every department of business in the Prairie Provinces. The agriculturists are in better shape than they have ever been before in their lives. No farmers of any country are in better financial condition and in a more general state of prosperity than are the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The farmers have harvested a record crop—a crop which enriches them to the extent of something over \$400,000,000.

In the cities the prosperity of the country has been reflected. Everywhere business is on the hustle. The wholesalers and the retailers and the implement dealers find business good. The banks and other collection houses find collections satisfactory, and financial men declare that westerners are paying up their debts. In Winnipeg the bank clearings have been the largest in history, exceeding some weeks the figures of Montreal and Toronto. The grain shipments have been the biggest in the history of Winnipeg and in the history of the twin ports, Port William and Port Arthur. The mail order houses have had a big year, the rush of fall orders exceeding all previous years and taxing the capacity of these establishments, whose most sanguine expectations have been exceeded by the actual business done.

The tide has turned in western Canada. The people of the West are forging ahead, forging ahead in actual production and in creation of wealth, giving generously to charitable and other funds, paying up their back debts, while going along carefully as regards any creation of new debts. They are economizing but not scrimping, acting cautiously but not miserly. The financial heads of eastern Canada, of the United States and of Europe are no longer criticizing western Canada; rather they are unreservedly offering their praise and their compliments. The financial press recognizes that the tide has turned in western Canada, and it has been published to the world. The condition of western Canada at the close of 1915 is one of optimistic prosperity, backed by the same determination of western people to go on increasing their productiveness and maintaining the records which they have already established.

The trade revival of western Canada is the happiest feature in the business survey of the whole Dominion for 1915 and in the outlook for 1916—Advertisement.

The United States used one fifth of the 40,000,000,000 pounds of sugar produced in the world last year.

INDIGESTION, GAS OR SICK STOMACH

Time!!! Pape's Diapepsin ends all Stomach misery in five minutes.

Do some foods you eat hit back-taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, jot this down: Pape's Diapepsin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favorite foods without fear.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructations of undigested food. Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or bad stomach. Adv.

The Bosphorus is about 17 miles long with a breadth of a third of a mile to two miles.

Weeks' Break-Up-A-Cold Tablets A guaranteed remedy for Colds and La Grippe. Price 25c of your druggist. It's good. Take nothing else.—Adv.

More than 4,500 persons have applied to join the latest British polar expedition.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day, see.

A woman is always perfectly sure she is in the right until it comes to backing her opinion with real money.

THE CARRIZOZO NEWS

Published Every Friday at
Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico

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Subscription Rates, \$2.00 per year, or monthly, \$0.150

HALEY & DINGWALL

Publishers

Announcement

We wish to announce to prospective candidates, who may desire to present their claims to the people through these columns during the approaching campaign, the terms and conditions for such announcements in the N. W.

Candidate announcements in county offices will be charged the sum of \$10.00, and district and legislative announcements \$15.00, cash to accompany the announcement. Each candidate announcing will be given a short reading notice, calling attention to his candidacy, but not an elaborate one. Candidates desire more space may be secured by the payment of our regular rates to the readers.

Old and New Tariffs

High priest of protectionism went to bed last night with a republican tariff had been in operation there would have been no necessity for levying an internal tax to meet government requirements. They discount the fact that war has almost interrupted imports from practically all of Europe, and as with war or no war, a high protective tariff would have produced the necessary revenue. They know that the tariff has not had anything to do with the figure in the treasury.

Now, as a result of the Underwood act, more revenue during the period preceding the European war than did the Payne-Aldrich act for a like period. The statistics have been compiled, and they come to take the computation on the same terms, the protectionists, by referring to a booster up the Underwood act law.

Let us look for a moment at the actual workings of the new laws in question, comparing them at a period when neither was affected by outside influences. For the first seven months of 1914, January 1 to August 1, latter date marking the coming of the European war. Underwood act turned into treasury \$232,000,000. During a like period of the preceding year the Payne-Aldrich law produced \$218,000,000. In other words, the Underwood act was \$14,000,000 better as a revenue producer than its predecessor.

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who have made the tariff a fetish has no effect—they just keep on a keepin' on. And their propensity to misrepresent remarks of Mark Twain's description of Mary Lake, Nevada. He said that a white man could not drink the waters of the lake, as it was almost pure lye. The Indians, in the surrounding country, he was told, did occasionally drink of its waters. He concluded by saying that he thought it not improbable, as they had among them some of the purest lye he ever knew.

State's Increase in Livestock

According to government figures just made public, the number of livestock in the state has increased in every class. A healthy growth in the number and value of the products of the year with a corresponding increase in the value of the products from the sheep, horses, and cattle. An increase of 100,000 head of sheep, 10,000 head of horses, and 100,000 head of cattle over last year.

The number of sheep in the state has increased from 1,000,000 in 1913 to 1,100,000 in 1914. The value of the sheep has increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,100,000.

The number of horses in the state has increased from 10,000 in 1913 to 11,000 in 1914. The value of the horses has increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,100,000.

The number of cattle in the state has increased from 100,000 in 1913 to 110,000 in 1914. The value of the cattle has increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,100,000.

The number of swine in the state has increased from 10,000 in 1913 to 11,000 in 1914. The value of the swine has increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,100,000.

The number of poultry in the state has increased from 10,000 in 1913 to 11,000 in 1914. The value of the poultry has increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,100,000.

The number of other livestock in the state has increased from 10,000 in 1913 to 11,000 in 1914. The value of the other livestock has increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,100,000.

The number of all livestock in the state has increased from 1,100,000 in 1913 to 1,200,000 in 1914. The value of all livestock has increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,100,000.

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WHOLESALE and RETAIL

We carry in stock:

- Log Wire
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- Wire
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- Chocolates
- Boots and Shoes
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- Ammunition
- Lubricating Oils
- Cloth Bags
- Iron Roofing

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J. K. Such...

The Carrizozo...

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Carrizozo Livery

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Safe and Reliable Transportation Anywhere

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Remember the tortoise and the hare!

It isn't what's in your head, but what's in your go-ahead; it isn't what you can do, but what you do do—only action wins. The plodder gets along because he goes along—because he's not a waster. He gets ahead because he does not lose his head.—Herbert Keutling.

Start to put money in our Bank today. If only a plodder, you'll get ahead!

THE EXCHANGE BANK
CARRIZOZO, N. M.

RECORD OF 1915 THROUGHOUT WORLD

Chronology of the Year, Giving the Most Important Events in All Countries.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT WAR

Sinking of Lusitania and the Teutonic Drives Through Poland and Serbia, the Outstanding Features - Prominent Persons Who Passed Away.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

EUROPEAN WAR

Jan 1-British battleship Formidable sunk by German submarine in the English channel, with 100 of crew. Jan 2-Russians annihilated Ninth Turkish army corps and routed First and Tenth corps in the Caucasus. Russians forced Turkish pass in the Caucasus. Jan 10-Lille evacuated by Germans and occupied by British. Jan 17-Russians stormed southern Carpathian pass and entered Transylvania. Jan 19-Six German Zeppelins raided the Norfolk coast dropping bombs in Yarmouth, Blandingham, King's Lynn, Comer, Berrington and Beaton, causing heavy damage and some loss of life. Jan 21-German armored cruiser Bluebird sunk and two British cruisers crippled by Vice Admiral Beatty's squadron in running fight in North sea. Jan 20-Austro-Hungarian forces occupied Kioise, Russian Poland. Jan 27-Austrians drove Russians from two passes in Carpathian mountains. Feb 1-French torpedo boat sunk off Newport. Feb 1-Anglo-French fleet destroyed four forts in the Dardanelles. Feb 4-Germans destroyed waters around British Isles a war zone. Feb 4-Russians crossed River Rawa, penetrating German front west of Warsaw. Feb 9-Germans intensively bombarded Rotterdam setting it afire. Feb 10-Russians repulsed Austro-Germans in Carpathians but were driven back in Bukovina. British held cargo of food ship Wilhelmina. Feb 11-United States warned Germany against destroying American vessels or lives of American citizens in attacking shipping and warned Great Britain of the danger to American interests in the use of American flag by British vessels. Germans evacuated Lodz, but drove the Russians out of East Prussia. Feb 17-Germany replied unfavorably to American warning not to sink American ships. British refused to modify its shipping orders. Germany began blockade of England by sinking two vessels. Feb 23-German blockaders sank American steamer Carib, Norwegian ship Brest damaged, British collier and three British merchant steamers. Helms bombarded by Germans 20 civilians killed. Feb 25-Allied forces reduced Turkish forts at entrance of Dardanelles. Feb 25-Dreadnought by French cruiser and taken to Brest. March 1-Great Britain laid embargo against shipment of all commodities into Germany. Hamburg American line indicted in New York in Federal court for conspiracy to defraud the United States. March 3-Austrians evacuated Chernovitz Bukovina. March 3-Zeppelin straph 11 destroyed near Tientsin and 17 of crew killed. March 10-American ship William P. Frye sunk by German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich Prinz Eitel at Newport News with captain and crew of Frye. March 11-German submarine U-19 sunk by British torpedo boat Ariel. British took Naube (Zeppelin) Germans abandoned Augustow, Poland. March 15-British order in council shut off all trade with Germany, ordering technical blockade. German cruiser Dresden sunk off Falkland islands by British warships Glasgow and Kent and Japanese converted cruiser Orono. March 18-American sanitary commission organized for work in Serbia. British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by mine in the Dardanelles. March 19-Austrian fortress of Przemysl surrendered to Russians. Turkey massacred thousands of Christians at Urumiah, Persia. March 21-Germans in Ghent executed 17 British soldiers. Germans drove Russians out of East Prussia. Allies landed force on Gallipoli peninsula. March 27-Russians forced way through Carpathians into Hungary. March 28-Twenty day battle in Champagne country won by French, Germans being 10,000. German submarines sank British steamer Arcular and Falaba, about 40 lives being lost. April 4-Russians cleared Beskid range of Austrians. Turkish cruiser Mejidieh sunk by Russian mines. April 9-Germans agreed to pay for sinking American ship William P. Frye. April 10-Steamer Harpalyc, first relief ship of New York to Belgium, sunk in North sea by torpedo or mine. April 11-British battleships repelled in German government's criticism of its foreign policies, denying allegations and rejecting suggestions that exportation of arms be prohibited. April 15-French cruiser Leon Gambetta sunk by Austrian torpedo, 53 lives lost. April 20-German air raiders dropped incendiary bombs on five English east coast towns. Russians occupied Loubnia, northeast of Usak pass. April 21-British announced destruction of eight German submarines within week by mines and net traps. April 21-British torpedo boat destroyer and two German torpedo boats sunk in fight in North sea. American tank steamer Guildlight torpedoed by Germans off Sicily islands, captured and two scuttled. April 23-Austro-German forces occupied Tarnow. May 7-Cunard liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by Germans off coast of Ireland with loss of 1,266 lives, including 136 Americans; among the latter A. G. Vandenberg, Elbert Hubbard, Chas. Frohman, Chas. Klein and Charles Plummer. May 8-British Destroyer Maori sunk by mine. Russian naval base of Libau captured by Germans.

May 11-Cabinet decided U. S. should demand Germany make reparation for deaths of Americans resulting from submarine attacks. May 11-British battleship Gollath torpedoed in Dardanelles, 500 lost. May 15-President Wilson's note to Germany cable. May 17-Zeppelin attacked English coast towns and was driven off and crippled by aeroplanes. May 21-French won entire Lorette hill north of Arras after six months of continuous fighting. May 22-Russian battleship Pantelimon sunk in Black sea with 1,400 men. May 23-Italy declared war against Austria-Hungary. May 25-Italy invaded Austria at head of Cadore, winning battle of Asiago. British warship Triumph sunk by torpedo in Dardanelles. May 26-American steamer Nebraska, from Liverpool without cargo, struck and crippled by torpedo off Irish coast. Italy invaded the Dardanelles. May 27-British battleship Majestic destroyed by torpedo in Dardanelles. British auxiliary steamship Princess Irene blown up in Shoerness harbor, 430 lives lost. May 30-German reply to Wilson note received at Washington and declared evasive. May 31-German Zeppelins made raid on London. Przemysl recaptured by Germans and Austrians. June 11-Italians took Gradisca and other important towns. June 15-Austro-Germans, advancing on Lemberg, captured Mucisca. Allied aeroplanes bombed Karlsruhe, killing 27 persons. Zeppelin raided English northeast coast, killing 16 persons. June 16-Russians driven over Galician border. Germany called 400,000 young trained men to the colors. June 21-Austro-Germans took Rawa Huska from Russians. General De Wet found guilty of treason. June 23-Lemberg captured by Austro-Germans. French took German work called the Labyrinth, west of Lens. June 23-Italy broke diplomatic relations with Germany. Dominion freight liner Armonian sunk by Germans, 20 Americans lost. June 26-Russians began retreat from Vistula river in Poland. July 1-Twenty allied aeroplanes raided Berlin, dropping bombs. U. S. navy department seized German wireless plant at Hayville, L. I. for breach of neutrality. July 3-Germany's reply to American note on submarine warfare unyielding in most important particulars. July 3-German forces in German Southwest Africa surrendered to General Botha. British liner Orduna, bringing American home from Europe, attacked by German submarine with torpedo and shells. July 13-Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi sunk by Austrian submarine. July 12-American reply to Germany, reaffirming former stand on Berlin. Terrible massacres of Armenians by Turks reported. July 13-American steamer Leannan sunk by German submarine, crew saved. July 17-Austrians made air raid on Verona. July 20-Austrians occupied Lublin. July 21-Leyland liner Iberian sunk by German torpedo boat, seven of crew killed. Aug 2-Mitau, capital of Courland, taken by Germans. Aug 3-Great Britain flatly rejected American contention against blockade. Aug 5-Warsaw occupied by the Germans. Aug 6-Jvargorod taken by Austro-Germans. Aug 9-British cruiser India and destroyer Lynx sunk. Turkish battleship Khe-r-Ed-Din Harborsun sunk by submarine in Dardanelles. Germans occupied Praga. Zeppelins raided English east coast, killing 15, one Zeppelin destroyed. Aug 10-U. S. rejected Austro-Hungarian offer of shipment of British supplies. Aug 11-British submarines entered Black sea and torpedoed the Ireslou and Goeben. Aug 14-British troopship Royal Edward sunk by submarine in Aegean sea. Aug 17-Germans took fortress of Kovno. Greek cabinet resigned and Venizelos was invited to form new ministry. Aug 17-German offer of compensation sailing in Frye case. Zeppelins raided British east coast, killing ten civilians. Aug 19-White Star liner Arabic, Liverpool for Boston, torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off Irish coast, 45 lost, including two Americans. Aug 20-German fleet engaged Russian fleet in Gulf of Uiga, each side losing several vessels. Germans took Russian fortress of Novogorod. Aug 21-Italy declared war on Turkey. German cruiser sunk by British submarine in Baltic sea. British seaplane sank loaded Turkish troopship in sea of Marmora. Germans captured Bleisk, Russia. Aug 23-Germans occupied Russian fortress of Osowats. Aug 23-Germans took Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk. Aug 25-Germans captured Russian fortress of Oita. Germany declared the sinking of the Arabic, if done by German submarine, was decidedly condemned by the German government and full reparation would be made. Aug 31-Adolphe Pegoud, noted French aviator, killed in action. Germans took Russian fortress of Lutsk. Sept 2-Germany offered to submit Lusitania and Arabic compensation claims to The Hague tribunal. Russians evacuated Grodno. Papers involving Dumba and Hornatorff taken by British from J. P. Archibald. Sept 4-Allan liner Heaperian torpedoed off Fastnet, 50 lost. Sept 9-President Wilson demanded recall of Austrian Ambassador Dumba. Germany declared it would pay no indemnity for Arabic deaths. Zeppelins raided London, killing 30 and injuring 65. Sept 10-Germany defended attack on Orduña, saying it tried to escape submarine. Anglo-French financial commission arrived in America to arrange for loan of \$50,000,000 to allies. Sept 13-Russians checked Von Hindenburg's drive toward Riga and drove Austrians further back in Galicia. Sept 13-Vilna evacuated by Russians. Sept 13-British transport Ramazan sunk by submarine in Aegean sea; hundreds lost. Sept 13-French aviators dropped 100 bombs on royal palace at Stuttgart and elsewhere in Wurtemberg. Germans captured Ostrow, but bulk of Russian army in Vilna salient escaped. Sept 23-Germans promised American ships carrying conditional contraband would not be sunk by submarines, and made other concessions. Sept 25-Allies on western front began tremendous general attack on Germans. Sept 26-American loan to allies, half a billion dollars at 4 per cent, announced. Italian battleship Benedetto Brin destroyed by interior explosion 300 lost. Austria-Hungary recalled Ambassador Dumba.

Sept 29-Great battle in west without definite result. Oct 1-Venizelos, Greek premier, resigned because of king's opposition to his program of siding the allies. Germany, through Ambassador von Bernstorff, disavowed the act of the submarine commander in sinking the Arabic and offered indemnity for two American lives lost; President Wilson accepted offer. Oct 7-Four hundred thousand Austro-Germans began invasion of Serbia, crossing the Drina, Danube and Save rivers into the Balkans. New Greek cabinet headed by Alexander Zalmis appointed. Oct 8-Serbia declared war on Bulgaria. Greek cabinet decided on policy of "benevolent neutrality" toward allies. Oct 9-Fierce battle between Serbians and Austro-Germans along Drina river. Belgrade captured by the Germans. Oct 10-German naval officers in terms of Norfolk, Va. disappeared. Oct 12-Bulgaria began invasion of Serbia. Fortress of Semendria taken by the Germans. Germans executed Edith Cavell, British nurse at Brussels. Oct 13-Zeppelins bombed London, killing 95 persons. Bulgaria declared war on Serbia. Oct 15-Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria. France declared war on Bulgaria. Oct 18-Italy declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgarians cut Nish-Saloniki railroad at Vranova. Oct 22-German drive on Riga was held. Germans defeated in bloody fight on Tahure hill, France. Oct 23-Germany officially upheld execution of Edith Cavell. Oct 24-Submarine sank German cruiser Prinz Adalbert near Labat. Oct 24-British submarine sank Turkish transport Carmen in Sea of Marmora. Germans drove back Russians northwest of Dvinsk. Oct 25-United and Bulgarians joined forces and moved south in Serbia. British transport Marquette torpedoed in Aegean 30 lost. Oct 26-French cabinet resigned and Briand became premier. Nov 4-France cabinet defeated in Greek chamber of deputies and resigned. Nov 5-Bulgarians defeated French near Prilip but were beaten at Babuna Pass. German cruiser Undine sunk by British submarine. Nov 6-Bulgarians captured Nish, opening through rail routes for Teutons to Turkey. King of Greece called M. Skouliadis to form new neutrality cabinet. Nov 6-Submarine warships sunk by Austrian submarine in Mediterranean 200 lost, including some Americans. Nov 10-German cruiser Frauenlob torpedoed by British submarine in Baltic. Nov 10-Submarine sank German cruiser Prinz Adalbert near Labat. Nov 13-Bulgarians and Germans drove Serbians out of Morava valley. Nov 14-Austrian aeroplanes raided Verona, killing thirty. Nov 15-American called on Austria-Hungary to explain sinking of the Ancona. Nov 17-Bulgarians outflanked Serbians in Babuna pass and French along Corna river. British hospital ship Anlia sunk by mine in English channel, 8 lost. Austria formally denied blame for loss of life in sinking of the Ancona. Goritz, under terrific bombardment, in flames in many places. Nov 17-Germans captured Novitzars. German guardship sunk by Russian destroyer near Libau 150 lost. Nov 23-Germans captured thousands more Serbians and drove the northern part of the Balkans into the hands of the British advance on Bagdad repulsed by Turks. Nov 27-Serbian government and the diplomatic corps arrived at Beirut. Canadian government asked all high seas wharves to be closed from Port Maitland to Atlantic coast. Dec 1-Teutons and Bulgarians pursued Serbs into Albania. Dec 2-More Italians landed at Avlona. Month after month captured by Austro-Germans in eleven towns and three other officials of Hamburg-American line in New York convicted of conspiracy to deceive and defraud U. S. Dec 3-President Wilson saved Germany from isolation by Ed. Mandell's attack on the Ancona, punished the submarine commander and pay for deaths of Americans. Dec 9-Allies driven from Serbia into Bosnia. Dec 10-Kaiser recalled Roy-Ed and Von Papen. Dec 11-U. S. demanded France recall six Germans taken from American vessels. Dec 12-Gen. Sir Douglas Haig British commander in France and Flanders. Austria made unsatisfactory reply to note on Ancona. Dec 13-Four Germans arrested in New York and Jersey City on charge of plotting to blow up Welland canal. Dec 14-Only Austrian note delivered at Vienna. Dec 22-Artillery duel on western front. Dec 24-Indecisive action in Gallipoli. Dec 24-Allied aviators raided German posts in France.

Jan 1-J. P. Morgan shot twice by Frank Holt, who placed bomb in capital at Washington. Jan 7-Twenty-nine killed and 1,110 injured in Independence day celebrations. July 6-Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, committed suicide in cell. World's Christian Endeavor convention opened at Chicago. July 6-Robbers held U. S. N. train in Alabama and got nearly \$50,000. July 12-Thomas A. Edison made head of board of civilian inventors to advise navy department. July 14-Harry K. Thaw declared sane by jury. Aug 7-Joe Cooper and Morris Keller killed in auto race at Des Moines. Blinds in Cuba cut off Panama canal. Aug 10-Business men's army training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., opened. Aug 16-Leo Frank taken from Georgia prison farm by mob and hanged. Sept 2-Confederate mines in Delaware and Massachusetts mysteriously blown up. Sept 20-Citizens' training camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, opened. Sept 27-G. A. R. national encampment opened at Chicago. Sept 30-Wireless message sent from Washington to Hawaii. Oct 1-Six missionaries dismissed and others punished at Annapolis for hazarding Capt. B. Dunkerton, Cincinnati, elected commander in chief of G. A. R. Oct 4-Mayor Thompson of Chicago ordered Sunday liquor selling stopped. Oct 4-President Wilson announced his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington. Dec 4-Panama-Pacific exposition closed. Dec 6-Bishop Mundelein of Brooklyn appointed archbishop of Chicago. Dec 18-President Wilson married Mrs. Norman Galt. Dec 22-American Civic association met in Washington. Convention of American Association for Labor Legislation opened in Washington.

Jan 1-Revolutionists in Paraguay seized President Sberer. Feb 11-Father Vladimir Ledochowski, a Russian Pole, was elected general of the Society of Jesus. July 22-Revolutionist Davlimar of Haiti fled the country. March 23-China acknowledged Japanese control over Southern Manchuria. April 23-Japan sent ultimatum to China. Danish diet granted suffrage to women. May 4-China yielded to Japan's demands. May 27-Manuel de Artigas, president of Portugal, resigned. July 17-Parliament adopted new constitution giving franchise to women. July 17-Revolutionists in Haiti killed President Guillaume, and proclaimed Dr. Rosario Bobo president. July 22-United States marines and blue-jackets landed at Port Au Prince, Haiti, and took charge. Aug 12-Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in eruption. Gen. Darrington elected president of Illinois on national assembly. Sept 11-Word received from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, arctic explorer, who had been missing for year and a half. Oct 25-Porter Charlton convicted at court, guilty of wife murder and given life sentence. Nov 10-Emperor Yoshihito formally assumed the throne of Japan. Dec 3-Epidemic of typhus in Mexico (repeated). Dec 4-Chinese rebels seized cruiser Chao-Ho at Shanghai and fought two other warships. Dec 4-Pe had held consistency and appointed seven cardinals. Revolt at Shanghai suppressed. Dec 5-Shi-Kai accepted the throne of China. Belgian munitions plant at Havre blew up, thousands killed and hurt. Dec 10-Camille de Cospet elected president of Swiss republic.

FOREIGN

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DISASTERS

Jan 13-Thirty-eight thousand persons fled from London and many towns destroyed by earthquake in central Italy. Feb 10-Manau Islands in American Samoa devastated by hurricane. March 2-Explosion of gas, followed by fire, in Leland mines of New River 27 lives lost, 100 of Clinton, W. Va., entombed about 170 men. March 23-American submarine F-4 wrecked near Honolulu, 31 men lost. April 4-Great storm on Atlantic coast, 15 lives lost, 100 injured in Japan. April 12-Cool mine accident in Japan fatal to 22. April 30-Fire destroyed more than half of Colon, Panama, loss \$1,600,000. May 22-One hundred sixty-four persons killed and scores injured in railway wreck in England. June 22-Earthquake in Imperial Valley, California, killed a number of persons and seriously damaged many towns. July 24-Steamer Eastland upset in Chicago river, 113 persons losing their lives. July 25-Typhoon at Shanghai killed 600 and loss was \$5,000,000. Aug 2-Erie, Pa. inundated by clouds, 27 lives lost and vast property damage. Aug 16-Hurricane swept lower part of Texas, 20 dead and \$1,000,000 property loss. Sept 27-Explosion of car of gasoline wreckage at Okla. killing 20. Sept 28-Destructive gulf storm hit New Orleans and vicinity; 200 or more lives lost. Oct 12-Twenty-one children burned to death in parochial school in Peabody, Mass. Nov 2-Steamer Santa Clara lost near Astoria, Ore., fifteen lost. Nov 10-Gun plant of Bethlehem Steel company burned; loss \$1,000,000. Dec 2-Local coal mine fire in war material plant of Rockling Sons company at Trenton, N. J. Nov 23-Fire destroyed much of Avon, California island. Dec 1-Du Pont Powder company plant at Wilmington, Del., killed 21. Dec 9-Hopewell, Va., Du Pont powder town, burned.

POLITICAL

Jan. 2-Senate passed immigration bill in literacy test. Jan. 6-President Wilson declined for sixth time to support federal constitutional amendment for woman suffrage. Jan. 12-House of representatives by vote of 254 to 163 rejected Mandell resolution proposing enfranchisement of women. Eighty Terre Haute men pleaded guilty to indictments charging conspiracy to corrupt the election of November 3, 1914. Dec. 21-President Wilson vetoed the immigration bill because of the literacy test clause. Feb. 5-House passed naval appropriation bill with provision for two battleships. Feb. 22-President Wilson nominated as members of interstate trade commission Joseph E. Dacres of Wisconsin, Edward N. Hurley of Illinois, William J. Harris of Georgia, William H. Barry of Washington and George Rubie of New Hampshire. Feb. 22-Senate passed army appropriation bill of \$20,000,000 and house appropriated \$10,000,000 for fortifications. Feb. 23-Senate passed general deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$2,000,000.

FINANCIAL

Jan. 16-President Wilson ordered federal inquiry into high price of wheat. March 9-Goulds lost control of Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system. March 13-Dayton Cash Register case. Lower court reversed and remanded for new trial by U. S. circuit court of appeals at Cincinnati. March 16-Trade commission organized at Washington, Joseph R. Davies, Wisconsin, chairman. March 16-Charles C. McChord elected chairman of interstate commerce commission vice James B. Harlan. April 3-International Mercantile Marine company put in receiver's hands. April 9-J. B. Greenhut company, New York department store, failed for \$12,000,000. April 21-Receiver appointed for Rock Island railroad company. May 15-Interstate commerce commission decided railroads owning and operating steamship lines on great lakes must give them up. May 24-Pop American financial conference opened in Washington. Aug. 11-Interstate commerce commission denied most of requests of western roads for increased freight rates. Aug. 12-Interstate commerce commission ordered big reductions in freight rates on anthracite coal. Aug. 17-Interstate commerce commission found Motor Road guilty of plundering Rock Island road and throwing it into a receivership for its own purpose. Aug. 24-Eastman Kodak company declared a monopoly in restraint of trade by federal court at Buffalo, N. Y. Oct. 1-U. S. court at Philadelphia ordered moving picture trust to dissolve.

NEGROLOGY

Jan 1-Karl Goldmark, famous composer, in Vienna. Jan 8-Mme. Jeane Germaine-Reache, opera star, at New York. Jan 10-Marshall P. Wilder, author and humorist, at St. Paul. Feb 4-Mrs. M. E. Braddon, English novelist. Feb 6-Edward Tilden, Chicago packer. Feb 12-James Creelman, war correspondent, in Berlin. Fanny Crosby, famous blind hymn writer, in Bridgeport, Conn. Feb 16-Ernest Charles Waldteufel, French composer, at Paris. Feb 18-Frank James, once notorious bandit, at Excelsior Springs, Mo. March 12-Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., at Pocantico Hills, N. Y. Count Sergius Julowich Witte, in Petrograd. March 14-Aviator Lincoln Beachey dropped 1,000 feet to death at San Francisco. March 15-Walter Crane, artist, lecturer, writer in London, died at seventy. Capt. Henry King, editor St. Louis Globe-Democrat. March 23-Charles Francis Adams, publisher and historian, in Washington. March 24-Morgan Robertson, author, at Atlantic City. March 25-Baron Nathan Mayer Rothschild, in London. April 6-Lyman B. Glover, theatrical manager, at Chicago. Curtis Guilden, former governor of Massachusetts, at Boston. April 7-F. Hopkinson Smith, engineer, artist and author, in New York. April 12-William R. Nelson, editor Kansas City Star, at Kansas City. April 14-F. O'Donovan Rossa, Irish patriot, in New York. July 2-Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, in Paris. July 10-Archbishop James E. Quigley of Chicago, at Buffalo. July 12-Col. A. J. Blethen, publisher Seattle Times. July 12-Dr. J. A. Holmes, director of federal bureau of mines, at Denver. July 16-Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle. July 17-Sarah Cowell Le Moynie, noted actress. July 18-Sir James Augustus Henry Murray, editor of Oxford English dictionary. Aug. 4-Maarten Maartens, novelist, in Zeist, Holland. Aug. 6-Gen. B. F. Tracy, former secretary of navy, at New York. Aug. 8-George Fitch, editor and humorist, at Berkeley, Cal. Aug. 17-Brig. Gen. John C. Black, Civil War veteran, former congressman at large from Illinois and former president of U. S. civil service commission, at Chicago. Aug. 18-Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, dean of the sacred college, at Rome. Aug. 20-Dr. Paul Ehrlich, discoverer of salvarsan, at Bad Homburg. Dr. C. J. Finlay, who discovered yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes, at Havana, Cuba. Aug. 23-John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, at Hingham, Mass. Sept. 7-Albert G. Spalding in San Diego, Cal. Sept. 11-Sir William C. Van Horn, former president Canadian Pacific railroad. William Sprague, war governor of Rhode Island and former senator. Best. 11-Anthony Comstock, vice crusader at Summit, N. Y. Best. 12-Edgar Harbo, British labor leader, at Glasgow.

SPORTING

Jan. 6-Federal league filed suit against National and American leagues, charging violation of Sherman antitrust act. Jan. 23-American association was made a major baseball league. April 5-Jesse Willard won heavyweight championship by knocking out Jack Johnson in 25th round at Havana, Cuba. May 21-Clayton Johnson of California won national tennis championship. Sept. 11-Paaky McFarland defeated Mike Gibbons in ten round bout at New York. Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia won women's national amateur golf championship at Chicago. Oct. 4-Gil Anderson in a Stutz won Astor cup race at Sheepshead Bay speedway, averaging 102.6 miles an hour for 100 miles. Oct. 12-Boston American league team won world championship from Philadelphia National league team. Dec. 2-Baseball war ended, Federal league quitting.

Oct. 7-H. Rev. Robert Codman, Episcopal bishop of Maine, at Boston. Oct. 9-Daniel M. Houser, publisher of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Oct. 11-Henri Fabre, French entomologist. Oct. 16-Sir Lionel Carden, British diplomat, in London. Oct. 25-Paul Hervey, French dramatic author. Oct. 30-Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian statesman, at Boxley Heath, England. Oct. 31-Bianche Walsh, actress, at Cleveland, O. Nov. 1-E. W. Prentiss, publisher of St. Louis Times, committed suicide. Herman Ridder, publisher New York Staats Zeitung, at New York. Lewia Waller, noted actor, in London. Nov. 6-E. A. B. Wiener, Philadelphia financier. Nov. 9-E. H. Willard, noted actor, in London. Nov. 14-Booker T. Washington, noted negro educator, at Tuskegee, Ala. Nov. 15-F. J. C. Schuchman, actor and playwright of Hoboken, N. J. Dec. 5-Gen. Jesus Rabi, hero of Cuban wars, at Santiago. Edward Smith, president American Shipbuilding company, at Buffalo. Dec. 9-Stephen Phillips, English poet. Dec. 10-Lt. Col. C. S. Brownell, head of army engineer corps in Hawaii, committed suicide. Abraham Gruber, prominent New York politician. Dec. 11-F. J. C. Schuchman, actor and playwright of Glasgow, Scotland. Dec. 16-Vicount Alington, former lord chief justice of Great Britain.

INDUSTRIAL

March 8-Chicago building contractors locked out 300 union laborers. April 15-Great building strike declared in Chicago. April 20-Federal board of arbitration awarded almost wage increase to engineers of 38 western railroads. Bridge and structural iron workers of Chicago struck. June 13-Great street car strike in Chicago. June 16-Chicago street car strike ended by arbitration agreement. June 23-Shut down of Chicago's building construction industry ordered because of strike. July 10-Chicago's building trade strike and lockout settled. July 10-Employees of Chicago surface lines won big victory in arbitration award. July 20-United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America struck at Dayton plant of Standard Oil Co. July 27-Standard Oil strike at Bayona, N. J., ended. Sept. 27-Twenty-five thousand Chicago garment makers called out on strike. Dec. 8-Fifty-four Chicago labor leaders indicted for conspiracy, extortion and malicious mischief.

MEXICO

Jan. 6-Carranza forces under Obregon stormed and captured Puebla, and took Gen. Angeles prisoner. Jan. 27-Provisional President Garza and his government fled from Mexico City to Cuernavaca. Jan. 28-Carranza forces under General Obregon occupied Mexico City. Feb 11-Carranza expelled Jose Caro, Spanish minister, from Mexico. March 9-Seven battleships ordered from Quantico to Vera Cruz. March 12-Carranza evacuated Mexico City and Zapata entered. John B. Manua, American, killed by Zapatistas while American flag floated over his house. April 12-Villa forces defeated near Jarcia, forcing Carranza to flee. Victoriano Huerta landed at New York. June 7-Carranza armies led by Obregon defeated Villa and took Leon after battle lasting five days. June 27-Victoriano Huerta arrested in New Mexico on charge of igniting another Mexican revolution. Aug 5-Diplomat from Latin America in Washington conferred on Mexico situation. Aug 8-Six Mexican bandits killed and three Americans wounded in battle at Noria ranch, north of Brownsville, Tex. Aug 10-Armed Mexicans crossed Rio Grande near Mercedes, Tex., and attacked outpost of American cavalrymen, killing Corporal Williams. Aug 19-Villa accepted Pan-American proposition for peace conference. Aug 20-Gen. Pascual Orozco, noted Huerta leader, killed while leading raid in Mexico. Sept 17-Eighteen Mexicans shot in two fights between U. S. regulars and Carranza soldiers. Oct. 9-Recognition of Carranza recommended by Secretary Lansing and Latin American states. Oct. 19-Mexican bandits robbed a train in Texas, killing three Americans; posse killed ten Mexicans for alleged complicity in the crime. Carranza formally recognized as president of Mexico by United States, and six Latin-American governments. Nov 1-Villa's army withdrew from siege of Agua Prieta. Dec 15-Villa gave up fight against Carranza.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1-San Diego exposition opened. Jan. 14-Alabama legislature passed bill making the state dry after June 30. Jan. 23-President Wilson inaugurated first transcontinental telephone system by speaking directly to President Moore of the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco. Feb. 3-Panama-Pacific fair opened at San Francisco. March 5-North Dakota legislature passed measure abolishing capital punishment. March 11-Rear Admirals Fletcher, Howard and Cowles appointed admirals under new law. March 12-Harry K. Thaw found not guilty of conspiracy. April 2-Consensus bureau announced population passed 100,000,000 mark. April 18-Darnes-Roosevelt libel case opened at Syracuse, N. Y. U. S. Supreme court refused final appeal of Leo M. Frank, convicted of murder of Mary Phagan at Atlanta, Ga. May 23-Roosevelt given verdict in Harves libel suit. June 11-Governor Staton of Georgia submitted Leo Frank's sentence to his imprisonment and martial law was proclaimed around governor's house to protect him. July 2-Bomb explosion wrecked residence of Mrs. Frank, British labor leader, at Glasgow.

Everyone Should Drink Hot Water in the Morning

Wash away all the stomach, liver, and bowel poisons before breakfast.

To feel your best day in and day out, to feel clean inside; no sour bile to coat your tongue and sicken your breath or dull your head; no constipation, bilious attacks, sick headache, colds, rheumatism or gassy, acid stomach, you must bathe on the inside like you bathe outside. This is vastly more important, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do, says a well-known physician.

To keep these poisons and toxins well flushed from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, drink before breakfast each day, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will cleanse, purify and freshen the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from your druggist or at the store. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except a sourish tinge which is not unpleasant. Drink phosphated hot water every morning to rid your system of these vile poisons and toxins; also to prevent their formation.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became saturated with an accumulation of body poisons, begin this treatment and above all, keep it up! As soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and purifying, so limestone phosphate and hot water before breakfast, act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.—Adv.

Even the worm will turn—perhaps into a butterfly.

BILIOUS, HEADACHY, SICK "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box.

Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

A hot temper warps a man's better judgment.

TAKE SALTS TO FLUSH KIDNEYS IF BACK HURTS

Says Too Much Meat Forms Uric Acid Which Clogs the Kidneys and Irritates the Bladder.

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorder.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it is no longer irritating, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.—Adv.

The moral of a dog's tail always points to the past.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.—Adv.

Even gods sometimes do ill.

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

The chestnut came from Italy.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Washington Matrons Feel Lack of Eligible Men

WASHINGTON.—As the debutante days roll around the conditions and attractions for young girls in Washington come uppermost in the minds of the chaperons and entertainers. They are not of the most enticing—the conditions and attractions. The scarcity of eligible or desirable young men in Washington is a household complaint. It has been so for generations. Yet there are marriages, brilliant marriages, taking place all the time.

However, it has to be acknowledged by the oldest inhabitants, that this is no place to raise boys in to make the most of themselves. So, after their college days, they are whisked off, generally to some more businesslike city or town, to practice their professions or to learn a business and then pursue it. The consequence is that the girls are left here, to mingle with what is left, which is not always the best possible.

It is not an uncommon thing at all for a hostess, who is launching a debutante on the social wave, to ask despairingly of her friends, even those who are not "in society," "Do you know some young men for me to cultivate, to ask to my parties this year?"

So completely are girls "out of things" socially here, if they are not formally presented by their parents, that it is almost a necessity for them to go through with the formality of a debut tea or dance.

This Is How They See United States Capitol

"THIS statue," said the capitol guide, casting a critical eye at Benjamin Franklin, "cost \$10,000. It's carved out of cold marble," he added hurriedly, as he noted the deep-set skepticism in the eye of the large lady from Ohio. "Just look at the buttonholes, madame," continued the guide persuasively. "Do you think you could work better ovens in cloth. No? That's right. When you go home, ladies and gentlemen, you can tell everybody that you've seen a statue with better buttonholes than a tailor could make. Hiram Powers did this statue, and it's a great work of art. Before we pass on you might notice the cuticle around the finger nail. And, remember, all carved out of cold marble." As soon as the last member of the party had entered the president's room the guide closed the door. For the moment that part of him which was art critic made way for the business man.

"I notice," he said somewhat bitterly, "that my party is getting larger all the time. I enjoy explaining the wonders of this remarkable building very much, but some of my friends here have not paid their quarters."

Four men and a boy left the room hurriedly and a woman handed over a dollar.

"This is the chair in which the president sits when he comes to the capitol to sign or veto bills on the last day of congress," continued the guide. "Would any member of my party like to sit in the chair? You can take the president's place without his salary," he added facetiously in order to relieve the strain of the moment. No one moved toward the red leather chair, though it looked comfortable.

"From here," said the leader, "we pass into the marble room, which is used by the senators as a private reception room. It is called marble room because, as you see, it is all marble. We will now walk to the west front of the capitol into statutory hall. You'll often hear this called the 'Hall of Fame,' but it isn't. It's statutory hall. Each state in the Union has the right to send statues in bronze or marble of two of its favorite sons."

"What state are you from?" demanded the guide, with disconcerting ferocity, as he turned on an inoffensive old woman who had paid her quarter and never wronged a soul.

"Missouri," she admitted. "Triumphantly the guide indicated a statue of a pudgy little man, wearing an enormous wing collar which tickled both ears. It was labeled Benton. The old lady regarded it without enthusiasm. She was next identified at the request of a man from Idaho, and some well-known statesmen and an educator from Alabama whose name begins with an "N," or, perhaps, it's an "R," was pointed out.

Prehistoric Musical Instruments in the Museum

AT the National museum, in a large case, are exhibited odd and grotesque looking objects, which upon examination prove to be a collection of musical instruments, relics of prehistoric man who flourished upon this continent centuries ago. If tried, they will still give forth notes as clear as they did a thousand years ago.

The objects include whistles, flageolets, pan pipes, whistling vases and rattles of stone, bone, reed and pottery from the United States, Mexico, Central and South America. They were derived largely from burial places, where they had been placed as the property of the dead, or as offerings to the gods.

The more simple forms of these instruments give but one note, and many have served merely as calls or signals.

The pottery instruments from Mexico, Central and South America, modeled in grotesque human and animal forms, are, however, more highly developed and show in some degree the progress which the aborigines had made in the art of music.

The whistling mechanism in all of the pottery instruments corresponds to that of the modern flageolet or ocarina. An interesting instrument is a bone flute from an ancient grave near Lima, Peru. It is formed of part of the ulna of the brown pelican, the ends having been cut off and the cellular portion of the bone removed.

Some of the rattles, which, perhaps, were modeled after the gods which prehistoric man worshiped, are so horrible in appearance that, if they were used to amuse the babies of those bygone days as rattles are used at the present time, it is a wonder the children ever got any enjoyment out of them.

Weather Forecasters Are Champion Guessers

WHO are the best guessers in the United States? Baseball umpires? No, double "no." Who then? Why, the weather men. Those in the employ of Uncle Sam are the champion weather forecasters of the world, for they hit it right nine times out of ten. And year in and year out, at that.

If you have been in the habit of reading your local weather report in the morning and "doping" it out just the opposite way, why take note of the following:

"Taking the United States as a whole and averaging the forecasts for a year, we find that about nine predictions out of every ten made by our forecasters are verified," said Prof. Charles F. Marvin, chief of the weather bureau. "The average percentage of verification for the United States for the year ending in September, 1914," he continued, "was 88.4 per cent. It has been running pretty regularly for some time now between 88 and 90 per cent."

It's easier to predict the weather in some parts of the states than in others, he explains. All along the southern border of the country, up the Atlantic as far as Delaware and up the Pacific to the California border the percentage of "bull's-eye hits" in weather forecasting runs above 90.

The fellows who have the toughest time of it are up in the northwestern states, along the Canadian border

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

FEDERAL AID FOR HIGHWAYS

Public Sentiment is Strong for Law to Authorize Government Help in Road Improvement.

Public sentiment throughout the United States is overwhelmingly in favor of federal aid in highway improvement, as shown in the report recently made to congress by the joint committee on federal aid. It is no longer a question of the desirability of a national law providing for such governmental help in creating a national system of good roads, nor of the constitutionality of such an act, but of deciding upon a measure the provisions of which shall be framed so carefully that when enacted into law it will be so equitable and effective that it will remain practically unchanged for many years and be a credit to the congress that enacts it.

In its report the committee gives many reasons for recommending national participation in the good roads movement and clearly indicates that



Vitrified Brick for Paving Country Roads.

No doubt exists in the minds of the members that a federal aid law soon will be passed, although members did not agree upon any particular plan or bill to be presented to congress.

Federal aid is justified not only because past methods, including state participation in road building, have proved inadequate, but because the activity of the government would emphasize the importance of better roads, establish higher standards, and to some extent shift the burden of expense from the rural resident to the city dweller.

Although under federal aid city residents would contribute two-thirds of the money to be expended, and all would be spent on rural roads outside of incorporated cities and villages, no opposition has been heard to it on the ground that it would place an unjust burden on the city resident, who, while only indirectly benefited, appreciates the value of good roads to the community and the benefits that all will enjoy.

WORK OF MAINTAINING ROADS

People in Many States Spending Much Money for Improvement, but Overlook Needed Care.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of maintenance in connection with the work of improving the roads. The people in nearly all the states are filled with enthusiasm for road improvement and are spending enormous sums of money in the construction of superb roads; and yet almost without exception they are making little provision to care for the roads after they are built. This is true not only in the various counties, but under many of our state highway departments.

To maintain the roads in good condition year after year requires a considerable annual outlay, but this outlay is infinitely less than the loss which must fall upon the people eventually if they allow their roads to go to utter ruin. The thing for all advocates of good roads to do is to urge continuous, systematic maintenance and the setting aside every year of an amount per mile estimated by the engineer in charge to be sufficient for the proper maintenance of the road—a course which must make for economy and efficiency.

Get Roads in Shape.

Use the drag to get roads into the best possible shape for winter. They may be bad enough at best, but proper work will help greatly.

Profit in Road Dragging. Good roads save money because: They cheapen transportation to the markets. They reduce the drain upon capital invested in horses. They prevent waste of time, and "time is money."

They add to the joy of living, and joy adds to the effectiveness of life. Good roads may be had by dragging.

Great Road Improver. The King drag is the great road improver.

FREE ONCE A COMMUNITY SILVERWARE



Save the Trade-Mark Signature From

SKINNER'S Macaroni and Spaghetti Products

and get a complete set of Oneida Community ParPlate Silverware free. Guaranteed 10 years. Beautiful Bridal Wreath pattern. Send us the coupon below and we will tell you all about it.

Nine Kinds Skinner's Products

- 1 Macaroni
- 2 Spaghetti
- 3 Egg Noodles
- 4 Cut Macaroni
- 5 Cut Spaghetti
- 6 Elbows
- 7 Soup Rings
- 8 Alphabet
- 9 Vermicelli

These delicious foods can be prepared 58 different ways to take the place of high-priced meat dishes. An economical, hearty food, perfectly balanced.

Skinner's Macaroni Products are made from the finest durum wheat, in the largest and cleanest macaroni factory in America.

Get a complete set of Oneida Community ParPlate Silverware with Skinner's Macaroni Products. Send the coupon for full details. No obligation whatever. In the meantime buy Skinner's products at your grocer's (cheaper if you get them by the case—24 packages) and save the circle containing the signature. All good grocers sell Skinner's Macaroni Products.

Skinner Mfg. Co. Largest Macaroni Factory in America Dept. D Omaha, Neb.

Name _____ Address _____ Town _____ State _____

Bumper Grain Crops

Good Markets—High Prices. Prizes Awarded to Western Canada for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Alfalfa and Grasses

The winnings of Western Canada at the Soil Products Exposition at Denver were easily made. The list comprised Wheat, Oats, Barley and Grasses, the most important being the prizes for Wheat and Oats and sweep stake on Alfalfa.

No less important than the splendid quality of Western Canada's wheat and other grains, is the excellence of the cattle fed and fattened on the grasses of that country. A recent shipment of cattle to Chicago topped the market in that city for quality and price.

Western Canada produced in 1915 one-third as much wheat as all of the United States, or over 300,000,000 bushels.

Canada in proportion to population has a greater exportable surplus of wheat this year than any country in the world, and at present prices you can figure out the revenue for the producer. In Western Canada you will find good markets, splendid schools, exceptional social conditions, perfect climate and other great attractions. There is no war tax on land and no conscriptions.

Send for illustrated pamphlet and ask for reduced railway rates. Information as to best locations, see Address Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Geo Bldg., Omaha, Neb., Canadian Government Agent

A Russian is not of age until his twenty-sixth year

CURED OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Mrs. A. L. Crawford, Medford, Mass., writes: "Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Bright's Disease, and I am healthy and strong to-day and have been blessed with good health ever since my cure. When the doctors pronounced my case Bright's Disease I was in such a serious condition that they could not do anything for me. I kept getting worse. My limbs from my ankles to my knees swelled and my eyes were so swollen that I couldn't see. As a last hope I thought I would give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. I gradually improved and kept on taking them and they cured me thoroughly."

Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for indigestion have been proved. 50c per box.—Adv.

Love and coins can be tested by the ring.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days. Druggists refund money if PAXO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, bleeding or protruding piles. First application gives relief. 10c

He who starts out to meet trouble has a short journey.

METZ

6 Passenger, Gray & \$600. Davie, Electric Lights & Starter, 25 H. P.

The Colorado Cartcar Co. 1638 Broadway, Denver, Colorado. LIVE AGENTS WANTED

Missouri's law code is to be revised by a commission of 15 persons.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Nine thousand Scotchmen went to Canada last year.

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

Over 18,000,000 visited the Panama Pacific exposition.

ANURIC! The Newest Discovery in Chemistry

This is a recent discovery of Dr. Pierce, who is head of the Invalide Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Experiments at Dr. Pierce's Hospital for several years proved that there is no other eliminator of uric acid that can be compared to it. For those easily recognized symptoms of inflammation—as backache, scalding urine and frequent urination, as well as sediment in the urine, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, it is simply wonderful how surely "Anuric" acts. The best of results are always obtained in cases of acute rheumatism in the joints, in gravel and gout, and invariably the pains and stiffness which so frequently and persistently accompany the disease rapidly disappear.

Go to your nearest drug store and simply ask for a 50-cent package of "Anuric" manufactured by Dr. Pierce, or even write Dr. Pierce for a large trial package (10c). If you suspect kidney or bladder trouble, send him a sample of your water and describe symptoms. Dr. Pierce's chemist will examine it, then Dr. Pierce will report to you without fee or charge.

NOTE—"Anuric" is thirty-seven times more active than lithia in eliminating uric acid, and is a harmless but reliable chemical compound that may be safely given to children, but should be used only by grown-ups who actually wish to restore their kidneys to perfect health, by conscientiously using one box—or more in extreme cases—as "Anuric" (thanks to Dr. Pierce's achievement) is by far the most perfect kidney and bladder restorer obtainable.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Charles Pierce visited El Paso this week, returning Thursday night.

W. H. Sexton was down Wednesday from his Mesa home with a load of produce for the market.

Ladies! See Spirella and B. clay Corsets before buying. Accurate measurements taken in your homes. Telephone No. 1, or address P. O. box 24. Mrs. H. M. Quillen.

E. E. Wright was here this week from his home north of Capitan. He has a rooming house during the winter months.

Winter Moisture

This section has received its share of rain, snow and sleet during the past week. Rain fell on Sunday, followed by a bright day and subsequently we have had a shower of one hour and another shower. There was quite a heavy fall of snow Wednesday night, but the ground was so wet that the foot of the snow in local places is only a few inches. The roads and streets are muddy and slick in the general condition. From all parts of the county some reports of good crops are being received.

Democratic State Committee Meets Feb. 4

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee is here called to be held at Santa Fe, N. M., on Friday, February 4, 1916, at 2:30 p. m.

The meeting is called for the purpose of electing a state chairman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. J. H. Easton, and to consider any and all other matters properly presented at such meeting.

It is of the highest importance that this meeting be thoroughly representative of the principle and strength of the party. All active and casual members of state central committee, executive committee, county and city Democratic organizations, and all other Democrats interested in the welfare of the party are strongly urged to attend. T. J. Johnson, Secretary, State Central Committee.

Methodist Church

Rev. E. D. Lewis, Pastor.

"Is Man Immortal?" is the subject of the morning sermon. "The Living Serpent" will be the subject at night at the Methodist church Sunday. You be sure to come. The evangelistic services are still in progress. Sunday school at 9:45. Junior church at 2 and 3. League at 7:30. Come one and all.

I will preach at Osorio at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Baptist Church

Rev. J. M. Gentry, Pastor.

Services Sunday morning at 10 and 11. January 23. The pastor will preach on "The Atonement." The church will have a social at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Gentry, 12 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Messrs. J. R. Bismore and J. B. Savage arrived this week, and expect to remain ten days or two weeks. They are here to organize the Praetorians, a fraternal insurance society. Attention is called to the society's ad in this issue.

Ben Injan, of the Carrizozo Trading Co., visited El Paso the past week.

D. L. Jackson, the electric light and power man, made a trip to El Paso this week.

Better Results, or Your Money Back

Pratt's Foremost Flour



Sold Under A Money Back Guarantee

Try a sack today.

GROCERY SPECIALS

Standard No. 2 Tomatoes \$1.00 doz.
Standard No. 3 Tomatoes \$1.35 doz.
Standard No. 2 Corn \$1.15 doz.

Our stock of Groceries is always complete. Get our prices.

CARRIZOZO TRADING COMPANY

Will your boy or girl Be ready for College next fall?

Consider the advantages of

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

At Santa Fe, N. M.

FEED YARD

HAY AND GRAIN IN CARLOIS

All Competitors Met in Prices on These Commodities.

Roomy Yard - Stalls - Water

Wm. Barnett EL PASO AVENUE

Phone 36

JOHN E. BELL

Quality Groceries

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

The Only Exclusive Grocery in Carrizozo

Fruits, nuts, candies and vegetables in season

Stoves and Ranges. Builders' Hardware.

N. B. TAYLOR & SONS

Blacksmithing and Hardware

CARRIZOZO & WHITE OAKS

Tinware, Paints, Glass, Oils of all kinds, Harness, Ammunition, Etc.

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

- An absolute clearance of all winter stocks, inventory is over and we know how every department stands.
- The past year has been the most prosperous one in the history of the store and every department reached all previous records.
- Naturally all lines are broken, some show an increase.
- This sale is held, not to realize a profit, but for quick disposal of all merchandise, as our policy forbids carrying goods from season to season; and now all you who have been waiting prepare for the biggest sale of the season.
- Come to the store for further details and see the many wonderful bargains offered.

Sale Starts Saturday, Jan'y 22d Lasts Two Weeks

ZIEGLER BROS.