

# Carrizozo News

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER --- DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

VOLUME 18

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1917.

NUMBER 18

## Mrs. Rolland Succumbs

Mrs. Arthur J. Rolland, passed away in El Paso last Friday evening at six o'clock. She had been taken to the hospital at that point and an operation performed, as a last resort to stay the hand of the grim reaper, but it was not to be so; her sufferings were relieved only by that "dreamless sleep that kisses down the eyelids still," and that heart, which beat for all humanity, was stilled.

The body was brought to Carrizozo Saturday night and rested in the family home, surrounded by a bank of flowers that loving friends from every point had sent, until Tuesday morning, when a vast concourse gathered to pay its last tribute of respect to one whose life had been so closely intertwined with Carrizozo and Lincoln county from childhood. Reverend Hoering, pastor of the Episcopal church, assisted by a choir of select singers, conducted the services. Following the brief but touching ceremonies the procession was formed and proceeded to the White Oaks cemetery where interment was made beside the father. Every business house in town was closed during the performance of these sad rites and a large concourse of friends here and at White Oaks attended the burial service and saw the grave receive all that was mortal of one who, during her long years of residence in Lincoln county, was so well known and so highly esteemed.

A husband and two little girls, Helen and Marjorie Rose, eight and four years, respectively, and a son, thirteen, are the immediate members of the family left to mourn the departure of wife and mother. Mrs. Rolland is also survived by her mother, Mrs. William C. McDonald, two sisters, Mrs. Morris B. Parker and Mrs. T. A. Spencer, and two brothers, John J. and Paul M. McCourt, all of whom were present at the last and obsequies except the last named brother who lives in Montana, and who could not reach here.

The people of town and county are bowed with grief over the demise of this brilliant, useful and tender-hearted woman, whose life was so intimately associated with everything that was generous and ennobling and whose every effort was for the advancement and upbuilding of society. To the grief-stricken husband, the sorrowing little children and the saddened relatives the News joins with a host of friends in extending sympathy.

## Ancho Locals

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Wood motored to Carrizozo Saturday.

Mrs. W. W. Cutter went to Carrizozo Monday for medical treatment.

F. M. Thompson, of Bisbee, Arizona, visited his uncle, T. J. Straley, the past week.

W. H. Burgett, superintendent of the brick plant, was a business visitor to Captain Tuesday.

Mrs. S. B. Frambough visited for several days in Mountainair with her daughter, Mrs. A. Ross.

Rev. J. B. Perkins has returned home after a visit to his ranch near Carrizozo.

Mrs. James York will entertain the Embroidery Club Wednesday at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. F. Thompson.

Rev. J. M. Gardner preached to an audience here Tuesday eve.

Mrs. E. H. Talbert has returned from a four months' trip through Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado.

W. H. Burgett and W. P. Bixler went to the rabbit drive on the Brannum ranch. They report a good time.

Join the Red Cross now. Phone 47.

## Up to the Farmers

We publish below a letter in full by Hon. Gifford Pinchot, formerly head of the Forest Service. Mr. Pinchot deals with the economic features of the war and declares most positively that the farmers of America must win the war. Possessed of a technical knowledge of agricultural conditions equaled by few men, we believe that Mr. Pinchot's letter, which follows, will be read with great interest:

Dear Mr. Hulley:

In this great time, when every citizen must do his part, the President has made his chief appeal to the men who live on the land. He is right in doing so, for the safety of our country just now is in the hands of our farmers. What I mean is not merely our safety and the safety of our allies in the matter of food, I mean that the safety of the United States against foreign invasion hangs on the decision of the farmers of the forty-eight states. The two great weapons in this war are arms and starvation. The war against German arms will be won or lost in France--the war against starvation will be won or lost in America. The Kaiser cannot whip the French and English armies and the English navy while England has food. But it is still possible that the German submarines may be able to keep food enough from reaching England to starve her into submission.

If the submarines win, the first item in the Kaiser's terms of peace will be the English fleet. With the English fleet in his possession, the Kaiser will be master of the world.

What will happen to us then? Every man who stops to think knows the answer. We shall have money, food, labor, land--everything that is desirable in the world except the power to protect what we have. Experts estimate that it will take us nine months to get ready to meet a German army of even 150,000 men, with modern artillery. Under such circumstances, would the Germans treat us better than they have already treated Belgium and France?

Even if the armies of our allies should crush the German military power this summer, before the shortage of food can reach the point of want, the world would still need vast quantities of American food. But if they do not, only one course can make us safe, and that is to grow food enough on our farms for ourselves and our allies, and to put ships enough on the sea to carry the food, in spite of the submarines, to the men who are fighting our fight.

If the war lasts beyond this summer, it will be the American farmer who will win or lose the war, who will overcome militarism and autocracy, or allow them to spread and control the world, ourselves included.

This is no fanciful picture, but sober fact. Many a man will make light of it until he comes to think it over, but I venture to say that few will treat it lightly after careful thought. It is no more impossible than the great war itself appeared to be, only a few days before it began.

It is true that we can greatly increase the available food supply out of grain now used in making liquors, and by reducing household waste. But when these two things are done, and done thoroughly, they will not be enough. The final decision will still rest in the hands of the men who raise our food in the first place.

The clear duty of the nation is to guarantee the farmers a fair price for their crops when grown, and a reasonable supply of labor at harvest. The clear duty of the farmer is to raise food enough to win this war for democracy against Kaiserism.

No such responsibility has ever rested on any class of men since the world began as rests today on the farmers of America.

Sincerely yours,  
Gifford Pinchot.

## Grand Jury Report

Below is given the report of the grand jury. Special reports were not given out for publication. The general report reads:

We, the grand jurors, which were empanelled, sworn and charged at the April, A. D., 1917 term of court, having completed our duties as jurors, beg leave to report as follows:

We were empanelled on the 23rd day of April and began our duties the same day. We were in session four days, during which time we have investigated forty-six cases; have examined ninety-eight witnesses; have paid out on account of said witnesses one hundred-two days attendance, and forty-seven hundred eighty-nine miles; and have reported twenty-two bills and twenty-seven true bills.

During the course of our investigations we found that in one case, the state of New Mexico vs. Francisco Najar, the complaining witness, Philippe Real, failed to appear and could not be found. He was recognized to appear by the justice of the peace in which court the preliminary trial was had.

During the course of our examination of witnesses, and the investigation of cases it has developed that the carrying of concealed weapons is more or less prevalent in various sections of the county and while under the influence of liquor, guns have been flourished and discharged in disobedience of the law. It is recommended by this grand jury, that your honor deal with such offenders to the fullest extent of the law.

The following committees were appointed to examine the various county offices and their reports are hereto attached and made a part hereof:

Sheriff's office and jail--R. G. Sultemeier, J. F. Pearson and Modesto Chavez.

Treasurer's office--Alfred Hunter, A. C. Dahlke and Alejandro Zamora.

Assessor's office--R. E. Hoffman, J. W. Harkey and Prospero Gonzales.

Clerk's office--R. L. Williamson, Geo. Rustin and Geo. Kimbrell, Jr.

Superintendent of schools--J. C. Johns, Luterio Fresquez and Roy Textor.

The sincere thanks of the grand jury is hereby extended to the district attorney, H. B. Hamilton, his assistant, R. L. Hitt; Wm. Brady, interpreter, and bailiff, John Mack, for their assistance during the session of the said grand jury.

Respectfully submitted,  
H. B. Dawson, Foreman.

## Methodist Church

Rev. ANTONIA HANSON, Pastor  
The Women's Bible class held the regular monthly business meeting at the parsonage Monday afternoon. There were a goodly number present and plans were made looking to an increase in attendance, punctuality and the general interest of the class.

The pastor reports a profitable session of the district conference at Albuquerque last week.

Everybody is invited to attend Sunday school and church next Sunday, a preaching morning and evening by the pastor. Strangers are especially invited. The Wednesday night prayer meeting was more largely attended than usual this week. If you are a member of the church you ought to attend, if possible. Others are cordially invited.

The Mexican Sunday school is growing. It held every Sunday school at 3 p. m. Preaching in Spanish every Tuesday night.

## Big Sale State Lands

Clayton, N. M.,--One hundred and fourteen thousand acres of State land divided into ninety tracts, ranging in area from 40 to 38,000 acres, all of it in Union county, were sold here by State Land Commissioner Robert P. Ervien at a price which averaged far ahead of any large land sale ever held before by the State. The lands brought a total price at the auctions of \$988,126.21, and bring the total of State land sales for the month of April to over \$1,500,000.

Volney Hoggat of Denver, who recently headed an excursion of Colorado and Montana land seekers into Union county, bidding for his group of prospective farmers, bought in 38,000 acres, the largest tract sold at a flat price of \$10 an acre. It is understood that this will be divided immediately among the members of the Hoggat group, in tracts from 40 to 320 acres each.

A school section near Clayton brought \$16.50; a quarter section sold at \$19.55 and a 140-acre tract sold at \$20, the \$5 minimum value was rare in the sales and \$10 an acre was a common occurrence as the auction price, the sales for the day averaging \$8.65 an acre. There were more than 500 bidders from other counties of New Mexico and other states, bidders coming all the way from New York and Oregon. Testimonial

for the land sold its averaging in the fact that the majority of the sales were residents of Union and nearby counties, who are most thoroughly familiar with the land and who, as a rule, bid above the visitors. Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Montana, Kansas and Nebraska were represented among the buyers, exclusive of the many states represented in the Hoggat group, who got the 38,000-acre tract. An interesting feature of the sale was an appeal by the auctioneer, Capt. Fred Muller, in behalf of the state, that as much of the acreage sold as possible be planted this year to assist in meeting the food crisis.

The opinion is that forty per cent will be the increase in the cultivated area of Union county this season, exclusive of this sale.

## A Good Road North Side of Capitan Mountains

Carrizozo has been cut off from the north side of the Capitan mountains by bad roads. Very little business from this section is transacted in Carrizozo, Carrizozo is getting none of the banking business from this section and never will until better roads are secured. Where there is one man from this section doing business in the county seat there are ten others doing business in Roswell and other points where better roads lead.

Saturday, April 21, at 2 p. m., a good roads meeting was held in Mountain View school house, for the purpose of getting some action on the county commissioners by which better roads will be secured; running from the east line of Lincoln county up to the north side of the Capitan mountains, via Meek, Spindle, Encinosa, Desco, Reverton, White Oaks to Carrizozo.

Minor things have taken place and the utmost harmony prevailed at the Saturday meeting without dissent or one party. Concentrated action will be brought to bear on the commissioners court by the citizens for a good road that will serve the most people in this section, in June when the court meets.

Mr. business man of Carrizozo it would pay you well to cooperate with the north side delegation in June, when it will appear before the court to demand better roads. Don't overlook this matter. It means dollars and good will to you from this section.  
D. E. SPINDLE.

## Farming State Lands

Santa Fe, May 1--The permit issued last week by the State Land Department, whereby leasers of state grazing lands are given the right to farm such lands without additional rental, has brought prompt and generous response from holders of grazing leases in every county of the state. State Land Commissioner R. P. Ervien today gave out a brief preliminary statement showing use being made of the permit to farm the state lands. More than two hundred individuals have announced their purpose to take advantage of the permit and the total increased acreage thus assured is about 5,000 acres. A large number of leasers of grazing lands have advised the Commissioner that their lands are unfit for farming and more useful to the state for grazing. To such the land department is mailing a prompt reply indicating that it is not the desire of the department that any land be broken which is not reasonably sure to be more useful for farm crops than for grass. There is a very large area of the state's lands now leased for grazing, however, which can be farmed, and it is such lands that the plan is designed to reach in the present crisis.

The promptness of the response to the permit has surprised the land office. Every mail brings a bundle of return cards sent out with the permit and the number is expected to increase from day to day for another week. When all leasers of grazing lands have been heard from the department will publish a summary of returns giving the honor roll of the leasers who have planted crops. The most satisfactory feature of the returns thus far is that the large acreage secured is in tracts ranging from one to one hundred and twenty acres. The largest single tract returned is two hundred and sixty acres.

## Oscuro

Report of school for month ending April 27, 1917. Pupils neither absent nor tardy: Primary--Paulita Saiz, Luther Purcella. Second grade--Harold Gray, Raymond Sterling. Third grade--Orlean Purcella. Fifth grade--Theodore Gschwind. Sixth grade--Rube McDonald, Gladys Thornton, Doretta Gschwind. Seventh grade--Thelma Perrett. Excellent pupils--Gladys Thornton, Doretta Gschwind, Thelma Perrett.

The boys of the Oscuro Audubon Club No. 30790, closed a bird house contest last Friday. The boys in each room competed with each other in building practical bird houses. A \$5 gold piece was the prize to the winner in each room. Raymond Sterling of room 1 won, and Latham Perrett of room 2. These bird houses will be on exhibition in the school house any time until school closes.

On May 18 and 19 the school will have an exhibit of all the school work. It is expected that all patrons or any one interested in school work, and the progress of the youth will honor the pupils with their presence.

The Woman club of Oscuro will give a 7 o'clock dinner to their families and near friends on May 19th. An amusing farce "The Peak Sisters" will be rendered during the evening, and a general good time is anticipated. The Oscuro Sunday school will give a program and rally day Sunday, the 100th anniversary of Sunday School Union. The public is cordially invited.

## School Commencement

The Carrizozo schools close with the Commencement Exercises of the Senior class of the High school Wednesday evening, May 23rd. The first event of public interest will be the inter-society contest of the High school pupils which will be held in the Methodist church Friday night, May 11th. There will be three big contest features; the declamatory contest between two young ladies of rival societies, and the same for two of the young men, and a debate on a question of live public interest represented by two especially chosen representatives from each society. The object of the contest will be a large silver trophy cup, the society winning all or two of the three events being the victor. All but High school pupils and eighth graders will be charged an admission fee of ten cents.

On Friday afternoon, the 18th, the usual program by those pupils who have had perfect attendance throughout the entire year will be given. The exercises will begin promptly at 2:45 in the afternoon, and will be free to all.

Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at the Methodist church the valedictory sermon will be preached to the graduates by Rev. Edward J. Hoering of Tucuman. Special music will be furnished by the High school students.

On Tuesday evening, place to be definitely announced later, the graduates will hold their class day exercises. Each graduate will deliver an oration and a gold medal will be awarded according to the decision of special judges on thought and composition and on delivery.

The eighth graders will receive their diplomas of graduation in the high school on Wednesday morning, the 23rd. A new feature incorporated this year is the County Eighth Grade Graduation Exercises. From every school of any size in the county are coming assurances that the eighth grade graduates will come to participate in these exercises and to receive their diplomas. Free entertainment will be furnished them. It is hoped to have the state superintendent of schools here at this time, and Col. Geo. W. Prichard is to deliver the address to the graduates.

On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock the commencement exercises of the high school graduates will formally close the present term of school. Dean Hodgins of the University of New Mexico will address the class. Special music will be rendered at all programs. Only the inter-society contest will be subject to an admission fee. Let the people maintain their reputation of giving these events the banner attendance of the season.

## Baseball Sunday

The Carrizozo baseball team will meet the last team of the New Mexico Military Institute on the local diamond Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The game of El Paso and Carrizozo being cancelled, this will be the first appearance of the local boys. The boys are practicing of evenings, expecting a hard game and wishing to give a good account of themselves upon first appearance. There has been several changes in the line-up and a good game can be expected. Don't forget, Sunday at 2:00 p. m. Admission twenty-five cents.

## Baptist Church

Rev. J. M. Gardner, Pastor.  
Preaching Sunday, May 6, at 11 a. m.  
Subject 7:30 p. m., "No Condemnation."  
Sunday school at 10 a. m. Everybody welcome.  
Junior and Senior B. Y. P. U's.  
Join the Red Cross now. Phone 47.



# What the Boy Scout Movement Means to the Nation

By James E. West  
Chief Scout Executive.



*It teaches the youngsters to be happier and more useful citizens*

**I**N THE past seven years thousands of towns and cities in all parts of the United States have used the Boy Scout program as a means of developing their boys into manly men, and the success of their efforts is shown by the fact that today there are over 20,000 Boy Scouts in this country.

The movement has been endorsed by educators, by churches of every denomination, by civic and philanthropic organizations, by the press and by the public generally. It is broad enough to take in every boy who is interested in his own development, and no matter what his social status, creed and education may be, he will find in it a means of attaining his proper ideals.

A Boy Scout begins by joining a troop. The troop may be organized in connection with a church, neighborhood center, a boy's club, a Y. M. C. A., or independently. Three things are necessary—it must have a troop committee of three or more representative men to guide its policies, a scoutmaster who will direct and supervise its activities, and from eight to thirty-two boys. In exceptional cases there may be less than eight or more than thirty-two. The average number is twenty-five.

Eight Scouts make a patrol, one of them being the patrol leader, and the patrol is a unit within the troop.

One thing is kept constantly before every Scout—he is training to become a man. Not a soldier, but a man. Because Scouts wear uniforms which somewhat resemble those worn by soldiers, some people imagine that they are being prepared for "cannon food." All wrong. The uniform was adopted because it was the strongest, most convenient, most serviceable suit which could be bought for the money. From five to ten dollars it costs, at the local store, and when it goes on, neither may settle back in her armchair with a sigh of relief, for there will be no patching to do for a long time.

It is not necessary for a Scout to wear a uniform at all. He can be just as good a Scout without one, but it adds to his pleasure to have it, and it adds to the impression which he creates.

The Scout Law and Oath.

A boy in becoming a Scout takes the following oath:

On my honor I will do my best—

1. To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout law;
2. To help other people at all times;
3. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

The idea of scouting, its inspiration, is embodied in the Scout law and oath. The Scout law:

1. A Scout is trustworthy. A Scout's honor is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honor by telling a lie, or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task, when trusted on his honor, he may be directed in hand over his Scout badge.
2. A Scout is loyal. He is loyal to all to whom loyalty is due: his scoutleader, his home, and parents and country.
3. A Scout is helpful. He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons, and share the home duties. He must do at least one good turn to somebody every day.
4. A Scout is friendly. He is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout.
5. A Scout is courteous. He is polite to all, especially to women, children, old people, and the weak and helpless. He must not take pay for being helpful or courteous.
6. A Scout is kind. He is a friend to animals. He will not kill nor hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life.
7. A Scout is obedient. He obeys his parents, scoutmaster, patrol leader, and all other duly constituted authorities.
8. A Scout is cheerful. He smiles whenever he can. His obedience to orders is prompt and cheery. He never shirks nor grumbles at hardships.
9. A Scout is thrifty. He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing, and makes the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need, and helpful to worthy objects. He may work for pay, but must not receive tips for courtesies or good turns.
10. A Scout is brave. He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear, and to stand up for the right against the coaxings of friends or the jeers or threats of enemies, and defeat does not down him.
11. A Scout is clean. He keeps clean in body and thought; stands for clean speech, clean

## FIRST AID—BANDAGING A CUT FOOT.

blows, steam baths, and travels with a clean crowd. 22. A Scout is reverent. He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties, and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.

The Movement is Nonsectarian.

While Scouts are given definite ideals and are taught that they must distinguish between right and wrong, the teaching they receive is absolutely nonsectarian. The Boy Scout movement maintains that the recognition of God as the creating and ruling power of the universe, and the grateful acknowledgment of his guidance, is necessary in directing the growing boy toward the best type of American citizenship. It is nonsectarian, however, in its attitude toward religion. Its policy is that the religious organization or institution with which the Boy Scout is connected shall give the needed attention to his spiritual life. If he be a Catholic, the Catholic church should be the agency for his religious training. If he be a Hebrew boy, then the synagogue will teach him the faith of his fathers. If he be a Protestant, the church of which he is an adherent is the proper organization to give him an understanding of the things that pertain to his allegiance to God.

After studying the Scout law, the next step is to learn the history of the Stars and Stripes and the forms of respect due to it. Then comes the tying of knots. A very practical bit of knowledge, for a "granny" may spill the contents of the sugar package. When he has met these requirements he receives the title of "Tenderfoot Scout," and is then entitled to wear the official insignia of his rank.

After one month's service as a tenderfoot, he may be promoted to second-class Scout as soon as he has learned elementary first aid and bandaging, the semaphore or International Morse code for signaling, how to follow human or animal tracks at the rate of at least half a mile in twenty-five minutes, how to cover a mile in exactly twelve minutes by alternately running and walking fifty paces; how to use a knife or hatchet without cutting himself or anybody else or damaging his tool or anything else, how to build a fire in the open, using but two matches at the most and no kerosene or anything which he could not pick up in a virgin wilderness; how to cook over an open fire without kitchen utensils; how to earn and save money, at least one dollar; and how to read a compass, naming from memory at least the sixteen principal points.

Having earned his second-class badge, he finds that his trouble—or pleasure, all according to the point of view—have just begun. A first-class Scout must be able to swim fifty yards, earn and deposit in a public bank at least two dollars; send and receive a message at the rate of sixteen letters per minute; make a trip alone or with another Scout to a point at least seven miles away and write an account of the trip; render first aid; cook a variety of palatable dishes over an open fire; draw and read maps; use an ax properly; judge distance, size, number, height and weight within 25 per cent; describe fully from observation trees and plants, especially those which are especially useful or especially harmful; furnish satisfactory evidence that he has put into practice in his daily life the principles of the Scout oath and law; and assist a boy trained by himself as a tenderfoot.

And that is not all. Having become a first-class Scout, he is eligible to earn merit badges, and there are enough of these to keep him busy until he has grandchildren enough to make a troop by themselves. Each merit badge represents a considerable start in some trade, profession, vocation, or avocation, among them: architecture, art, astronomy, beekeeping, blacksmithing, business, camping, electricity, forestry, poultry keeping, and surveying.

The Scout Handbook.

In order to place in the hands of Scouts and Scout workers a concise statement of the ideals of the movement and the activities approved of and encouraged by the movement, a textbook of the organization, the Handbook has been prepared. This is now in the fifteenth edition. It has been again and again revised and improved. Our country's most popular juvenile is not, as might be supposed, "Robinson Crusoe" or "Treasure Island," but the "Handbook for Boys" published by the Boy Scouts of America. Within the last two years there have been published more than 500,000 copies of this book, and it is a good guess that more copies have been sold than have been sold of both "Treasure Island" and "Robinson Crusoe" together during the same period. Indeed,

it is not too much to say that if the figures were available to make such a comparison possible, it would be shown that there have been published in the last two years more copies of the "Handbook for Boys" than all the standard stories for boys published during the same period.

Such a fact becomes more significant when it is understood that the "Handbook for Boys" is really a book of facts. Scoutcraft; woodcraft, wild life and conservation; campcraft; health and endurance; chivalry, first aid and life-saving; patriotism and citizenship, are the subjects treated. All are presented in a picturesque way that commands the attention of the most red-blooded of boys. That he takes it all seriously is evidenced by the fact that increasingly there is appearing among us a new kind of boy, inured to hardship and the doing of the difficult; enthusiastic in his purpose to keep himself "physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight;" nobly chivalrous in his regard for others; eagerly willing to do his duty as a citizen in his community as often as he has opportunity.

In a word, the "Handbook for Boys" is a book boys live by. In establishing such a book as our country's most popular juvenile, the Boy Scouts of America have developed a power for upbuilding boyhood, as influential for good as in the past the iniquitous thriller has been influential for evil.

Worth-While Reading.

It is the purpose of the Boy Scout movement to give educational value and moral worth to the boy's instinctive equipment, chief of which is the play instinct. Broadly speaking, the boy spends his leisure time either in outdoor diversions, or indoors reading. In one instance, it is the boy in action, expressing himself through his manifold play activities; in the other, a boy's body is at rest, but his mind still goes on under the domination of the play instinct, so that, after all, the boy's recreational reading interests are only another manifestation of the play instinct and should be reckoned with from the same point of view.

In a word, if it is important to give direction to the play instinct in this one instance, it is equally important to give direction to it as regards the other; and it is in proportion as this is done that good is accomplished by directing the boy in his play activities. This is why the movement, in its effort to understand and guide the boy in his hours of leisure, has incorporated in its plans a reading program. And it is the belief of many that in doing this the movement has made as valuable a contribution as that which already makes its leadership the most vitally helpful effort ever organized for guiding the instincts and energies of boys in their early teens.

A book is, for the average boy, a good book in proportion as there is "something doing." This demand on the part of the boy for thrill and excitement and "pep," as the boy would say, is quite legitimate. What must be insisted upon is that writers of boys' books be guided in their use of "pep" by the fact that they are writing for boys.

The Scout program has developed many heroes. Every month the national court of honor awards letters of commendation and honor medals to Scouts who, in grave emergencies, have saved others at considerable risk to themselves. These cases are reported in Boys' Life, the Boy Scouts' magazine, and serve to inspire many youngsters just awakening to the meaning of altruism.

National headquarters registers every Scout and protects him in the exclusive use of the badges and uniforms, which he works so hard to earn. It scrutinizes every application for a scoutmaster's commission and every applicant must prove himself worthy to be a leader of boys.

Locally, the close supervision of the work is delegated to a local council, provided there are three or more troops, this council being composed of ten or more men who represent every civic, religious and educational element in the community.

The Scout program is adaptable to all sorts of conditions, and it fills those hours which are often wasted, and worse than wasted, by boys who lack nothing but proper leadership. It teaches them to serve their community. Many an unsightly dump has been turned into a garden spot, many a public occasion been made brighter and better by the Boy Scouts.

Economically, educationally, morally, the organization of the boys of a town into troops of Boy Scouts pays big returns.

## ROAD BUILDING

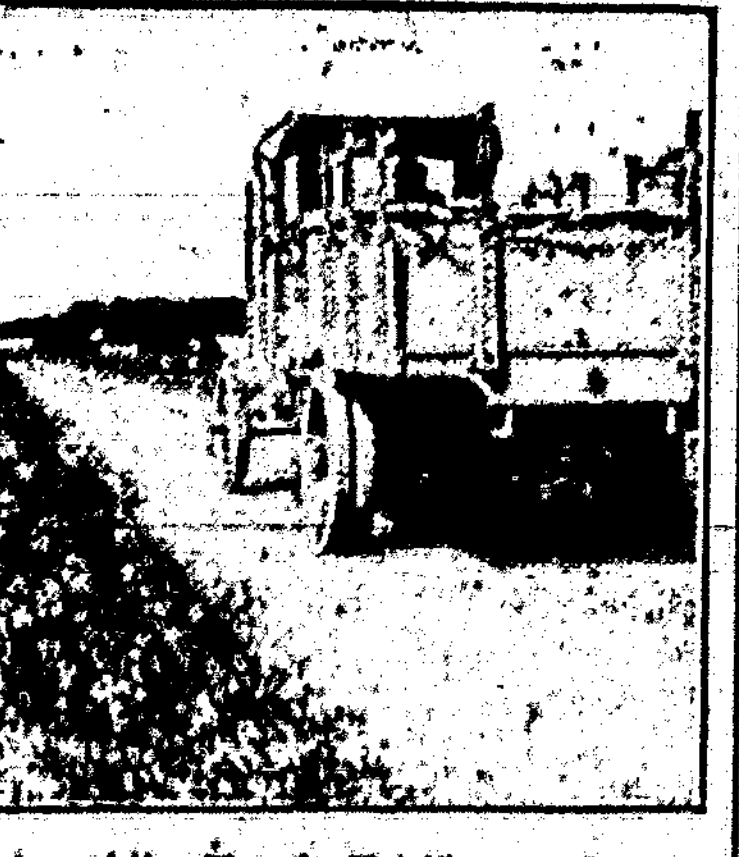
### KEEPING UP IMPROVED ROADS

Ample Provision for Maintenance Should Be Part of Highway System—Task Often Neglected.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Keeping good roads is the most important task in connection with an improved highway system, once the construction work is completed. In the United States in the past this task usually has been neglected, the improved roads in many instances being allowed to deteriorate until they became almost impassable, when they were, at heavy cost, rebuilt. That states and counties are now coming to recognize the need of careful and thoroughgoing maintenance, however, is indicated by studies of county road systems in different sections of the country recently made by the office of public roads and rural engineering of the department.

While some of the eight counties in which intensive studies were made were found to have no provisions for maintenance and others were found to pay for upkeep of the roads out of bond-issue funds, thus creating a debt that would outlive the temporary improvement for many years, two counties in widely separated states were found in which maintenance conditions



Automobile Truck Traffic on County Road After Improvement, Franklin County, New York.

were practically all that could be desired. In Mississippi, it was found, there is a state law requiring that a special annual tax of at least one mill be levied for the upkeep of all roads constructed by means of bond issues, the fund to be kept separate from all other funds to be used for maintenance only. Instead of deterioration taking place on the roads of some of the counties in other states on which examinations were made, it was found that in Lauderdale county, Mississippi, roads built several years ago and maintained from the special fund have actually improved since their completion.

The county roads of Franklin county, New York, it was found, are maintained with a contribution of 50 per cent by the state and under indirect state supervision. As a result of this system, the roads have been kept up to their condition on completion. While provisions for maintenance were on the whole not satisfactory in the counties of the other states in which studies were made, this condition since has been remedied in Virginia by the passage of a state law providing that an annual tax of not less than three per cent of the amount of bonds issued shall be levied to provide a maintenance fund for bond-built roads.

The existence of a regulation tending to lessen damage to roads and so to reduce maintenance costs was revealed by the studies in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, where the county supervisors had passed an ordinance placing a relatively low limit on loads that may be hauled in wagons fitted with narrow tires and a considerably higher limit on loads for wide-tired wagons. As a result, most of the wagons using the roads of the county have been fitted with tires ranging from three to six inches wide.

### ROAD CONSTRUCTION IS SLOW

Estimated That United States Spending About \$250,000,000 Annually on Improvements.

Road construction is bound to be slow because of its great cost. Figures show that the average cost of sand-clay roads in the United States is \$700 a mile, of gravel roads \$2,000, of macadam \$3,000 and of asphalt macadam \$10,000 a mile. It has been estimated that the states are spending about \$250,000,000 a year on roads, and the expenditure is increasing every year.

Europe has a great advantage over us, because the old countries have handed down to them the best kinds of roads for centuries.

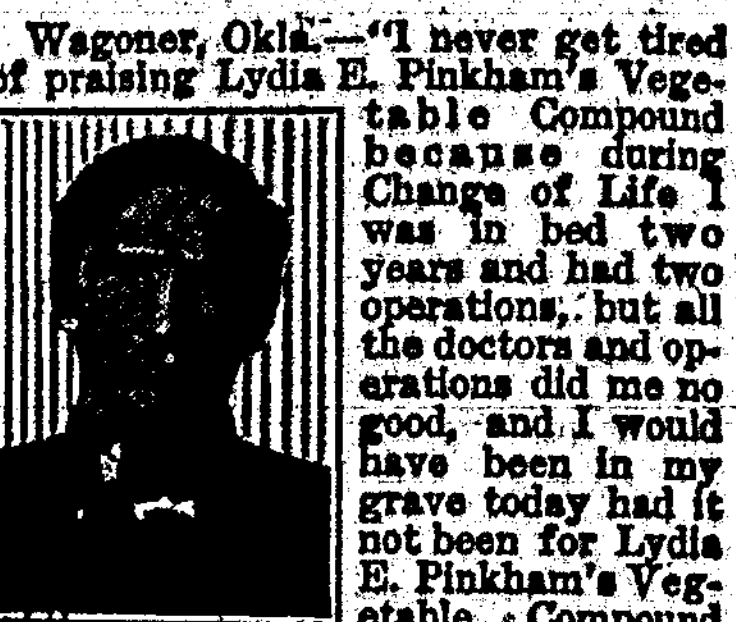
Hen Comfort.—When the hens lack of summer perquisites must be provided for them in winter, viz., warmth and sunshine, animal and green food, in addition to their grain ration.

Improve Roadside.—Has any effort been made to plant the roadides in your vicinity with trees or shrubs?

Money for Good Roads.—The 48 states are now spending \$280,000,000 a year on good roads.

## CRISIS OF WOMAN'S LIFE

Change Safely Passed by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Wagoner, Okla.—"I never get tired of praising Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because during Change of Life I was in bed two years and had two operations; but all the doctors and operations did me no good, and I would have been in my grave today had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. VIOLA PRINCE, Wagoner, Okla.

Such warning symptoms as some of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, drowsiness, irritability, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness should be heeded by middle-aged women. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has carried many women safely through the crisis.

**TO KILL RATS AND MICE**  
always use  
**Stearns' Electric Paste**  
Full directions in 15 languages  
Sold everywhere—25c and \$1.00  
**U. S. GOVERNMENT BUYS IT**

No News is Nuisance.  
"No news is good news."  
"My wife says that doesn't apply to society news."

## INDIGESTION, GAS OR SICK STOMACH

Time It! 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, get 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.

Not With His Money.  
"What are these eminent financiers doing?"

"They are planning to mobilize the nation's dollars."

"They are, eh? Well, I've got \$18.50 in the bank. I'll just draw it out and show those fellows a thing or two."

## The Army of Constipation

Is Gaining Smaller Every Day.  
**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for relief.

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

**DYERS**  
BEST BUYERS—SELLERS OF CATTLE  
HOGS—HORSES—STOCK WAGONS—OMAHA

**DROS CO**

**PIGEONS FOR SALE**  
Barn and Commercial Pigeons (mated pairs) also youngsters, 5 weeks old. Write for prices. Address: **WAGNER'S PIGEON LOFT**, 3000 South Pearl Street, Englewood, Colorado

**PATENTS**  
Inventions developed or manufactured. Guarantees good work, reasonable prices. Best references. **W. H. MALLORY**, 201 E. Broadway, Denver, Colo.





**BARREL SKIRT FOR EVENING GOWN.**

Black satin gown draped with embroidery net, showing the modern way of arriving at the oval silhouette. The high-waisted bodice is outlined with a belt of pink roses, and the sleeves are square pieces of net.

## LACK OF NOVELTY IN PARIS STYLES

Absence of Usual Brilliance of Invention Reflects Strain in French Capital.

### HOBBLE SKIRT IS ASSURED

This is Only Name That Can Be Given to Prevailing Pattern, Which is Held in to Less Than Two Yards at the Hem.

New York.—There is only one comment among those who merchandise clothes, concerning the output of Paris in February. That is, that it was disappointing. Nothing seems to differ from that statement. The fact is spoken of with kindness, and not with any desire to be unpleasantly critical. That Paris was able to put out about two thousand models at a time when the stringency of everything in the French capital caused heart-sickness and physical depression, was a bit of bravery worthy of all the praises and approval that the buyers had to give. But this does not cover up the fact that the clothes lacked brilliancy of invention, that they seemed to reflect the strain under which their creators were passing. And they gave to the American designers and shops in great cities the first genuine encouragement they have had to go to work on lines of their own choosing.

To those who report fashions there seems to be a very good explanation for this disappointment. The February fashions in Paris came as an anti-climax. It seems, on strict analysis, that that is the kernel of the situation. It was the American impatience that stole the thunder from the French openings. Paris had the new silhouette up her sleeve and expected to play this trump card to turn the situation into something exciting, but America forced her hand. She compelled her to introduce in December the oval silhouette, the peacock skirt, sometimes called the barrel skirt, the drapery at the hips, and the tightening of the hem.

There have been a dozen seasons in which Paris had nothing more original to offer than the drastic change from one silhouette to another. No one should really ask more than this of the creators of fashion. Already this heaven of the new silhouettes has infected the whole loaf of American styles.

Full Skirt Shaved. About the middle of March the skirt that stared and the skirt that was full were both shaved by the women who tried to keep in touch with what was being done. If America had allowed France to hold this card and play it at the right time in the game, we would have been in a state of high excitement, showering congratulations upon a nation that could compel people to buy new clothes instead of altering old ones.

table, and the game was over. And yet, among the masses, after all, make a fashion worth while financially, the drastic revolution in the silhouette has just begun to take good effect. The buyers and reporters saw nothing strikingly new in the exhibitions of Paris fashions during the month of March, but now, on the first of April, the women all over the continent are seriously taking into consideration the acceptance of the hobble skirt.

Again the Hobble Skirt. There is no use dwelling at this hour on the fashion of the oval silhouette. You have all read and heard about it until you are probably weary of the subject as a theory, but intensely interested when it suddenly appears as a necessity for you to accept or refuse. Well, it is well for you to accept the hobble skirt, for that is the only name that can really be given to the prevailing pattern, which is held in to less than two yards at the hem.

The more debatable question is how this hobble skirt should be achieved. Here are some of the ways that France has done it in her new gowns: She has cut the skirt in melon-shaped goreds, but this is not a frequent trick. It is used in some skirts that belong to coat skirts strictly for street wear.

She has made the top of the skirt over each hip exceedingly wide by arranging a kind of all-pocket effect and then pulling the fullness of the skirt tightly around the legs below this outstanding drapery.

Again she plaits the skirt at the belt and takes the fullness from the plaits as it leaves the knee line, into a wide, stitched hem or a series of stitched bands that reduce the width to a yard and a half at the lower edge. She has made an entirely plain skirt and then attached panels of loose plaiting at the sides of the waistline and let them drop to the knee line, where they are loosely tucked and swing outward as the wearer walks.

Adopted in Tailored Suits. Nearly all of these effects are worked out in one-piece frocks rather than in coat suits, because France has put most of her originality into the former and almost ignored the latter. But the American tailors, quickly seeing the opportunity for a new silhouette, have made their skirts for street suits, and even for sports usage with the extended fullness between the hips and knees. They have almost abandoned the skirt that fits the figure, and they have not accepted the old-fashioned hobble skirt which clings to the figure, blowing every line and curve. No matter how narrow the skirt is at the hem, there is freedom of line and movement between the waist and knees, which constitutes a graceful line, and which is as it should be.

## Keep Young



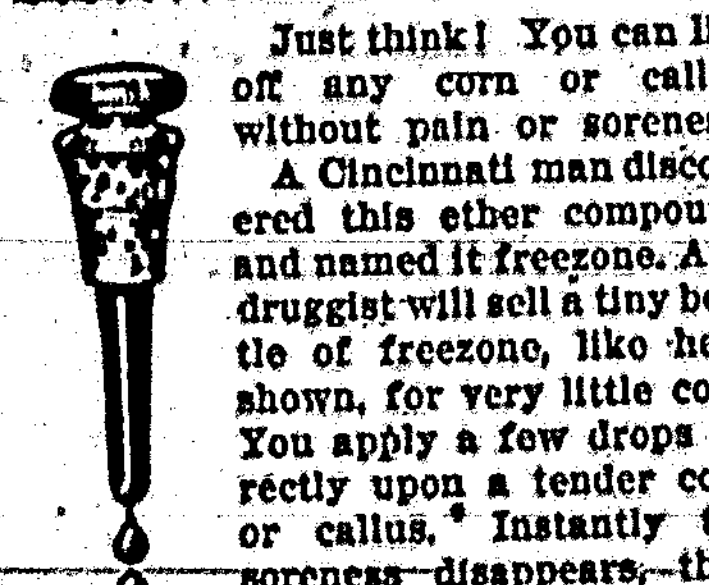
Just as well be young at seventy as old at sixty. Many people past middle age suffer lame, aching backs and distressing urinary disorders, when a little help for the kidneys would fix it all up. Don't wait for gravel, dropsy, or Bright's disease to get a smart. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands, young and old. They are the most widely used remedy for bad backs and weak kidneys in the whole world.

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
50¢ at all Stores  
Foster-McBarn Co., Prop., Buffalo, N.Y.

A brave man loses his nerve in a dentist's chair.

### WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness. A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it Freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of Freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off. Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't Freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

### CLEAR AWAY PIMPLES

Does Cuticura Ointment—Assisted by Cuticura Soap—Trial Free.

On rising and retiring smear the affected surfaces gently with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. When the skin is clear keep it so by using Cuticura for every-day toilet and nursery purposes.

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

## 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 "dose" 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 delicate "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.

Differences. "A mascot is not always a mascot." That's so, and a Jonah often ends in a wall.

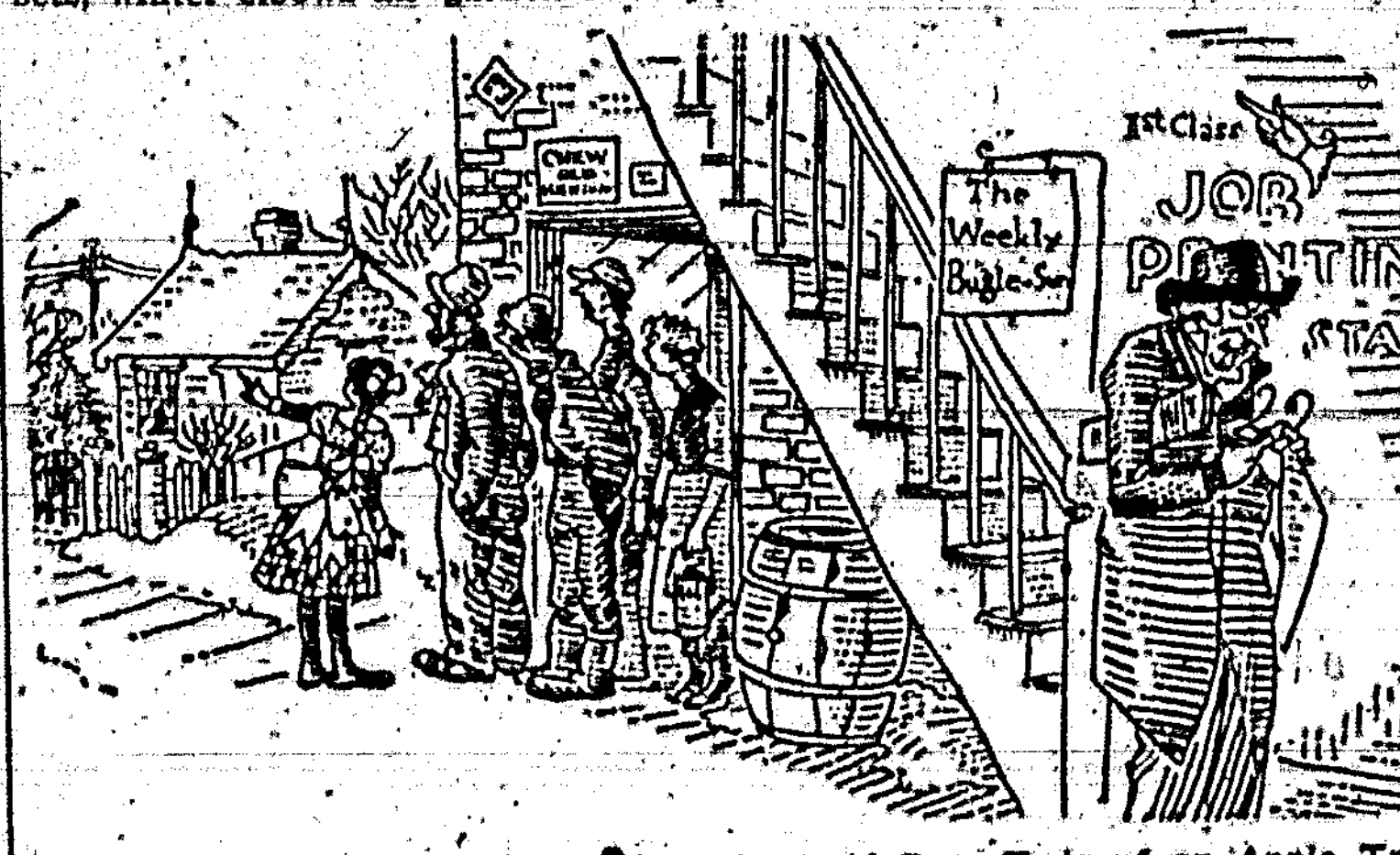
**Sore Granulated Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Exposure to Sun, Frost and Wind, quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Stinging, No Irritation. At Druggists or by mail 50¢ per Bottle. Murine Eye Remedy, 1-Box 25¢. For Sale of the Eye Remedy, 1-Box 25¢. For Sale of the Eye Remedy, 1-Box 25¢.**

## Kin Hubbard Essays

### Spring an' Her Harbingers

Ole windy March, first month of spring. Flat dwellers grow restless an' jantors sing. —Miss Fawn Lippincott.

There's three kinds o' spring—forward, backward an' th' plain-almanack variety, which arrives on th' twenty-first day o' March, an' remains oyer. There's many harbingers o' spring which are regarded as belin' absolutely trustworthy signs that th' season which we long for is "comin' soon." Wild geese fly'n north, mar-bie play'n, blue-eyed violets peep'n out o' th' stush, th' robin, th' shaggy umbrella mender with th' workhouse palor, th' candidate for sheriff with his frosh hair-cut, an' th' display o' onion sets, winter elbows an' garden tools—



"Long Before He Gets Fairly Balanced on th' Bare Twig of an Apple Tree His Arrival is Heralded—Broadcast by th' Nearest Newspaper an' Discussed in Every Home."

where he an' his family fall an' easy prey t' th' April frochot.

But th' amount of publicity th' first robin gets is enough t' make a forin actrus close her American tour. It's th' only bird that gets his name on th' editorial page. Long before he gets fairly balanced on th' bare twigs of an apple tree his arrival is heralded broadcast by th' nearest newspaper an' discussed in every home.

How many times have we drawn th' curtain in th' mornin' an' looked out upon a bleak, snowy March landscape an' regretted th' first-robin with a sad, far-away look in his eye, an' wonderin' what kind of a meteorological disturbance nature was goin' t' hand him next.

Napoleon, standin' on th' barren, slaty bluffs o' St. Helena, lookin' gloomily out o'er a vast expanse o' speckless sea, didn't have anything on th' first robin.

### Rev. Wiley Tanger on the Revival of Croquet

From th' pulpit o' th' Apple Grove Church, Sunday, Rev. Wiley Tanger 'll say:

"Th' determined effort t' revive croquet is not t' be wondered at. Society, long since tired o' joy ridin', wabby dances, panther glides, cabaret revelry an' other questionable amusement, now turns her heavy eyes t' th' ole prehistoric game o' croquet with th' hope that its vicious an' fer reachin' influence fer bad 'll arouse her jaded soul an' furnish a few new sensations. Th' present generation demands something t' make it pace an' thers' ever a longin' for anything new an' dard' an' demoralizin' t' divert th' mind from th' simpler an' better things o' life. We'd-hoped with th' passin' o' mumbly peg, Jack stones an' dominoes, that th' fever an' excitement o' croquet would subside an' we would emerge on an era when conservatism would rule our diversions. But we

unmolested while those whose duty it is t' guard an' protect us discuss th' sugar schedule or lay in wait fer some irresponsible chauffeur.



"Society, Long Since Tired of Joy Ridin', Wabby Dances, Panther Glides, Cabaret Revelry an' Other Questionable Amusement, Now Turns Her Heavy Eyes t' th' Ole Prehistoric Game o' Croquet."

find that while th' game, durin' th' decade last endin', has confined its blithin' operations t' th' sparsely settled an' lawless mountain districts, it has been fer from down an' out, an' this new sport fer popular favor, when it seeks t' thro its slimy coils about our very throats, only proves its marvelous recuperative powers an' cunning resourcefulness.

"Today (even after nightfall) th' click o' th' balls may be heard in al'most any neighborhood. With all its ole time assurance an' brutal features th' game goes on. Early an' late th' cheerin' an' jeerin' o' half crazed men an' women an' children echo an' echo across some o' our best lawns while th' authorities sleep. Under th' very shadows o' our falls an' courts o' justice th' rattle an' turmoil proceeds



### 106 Fly Poison Cases Reported in 3 Years

A Large Percentage Fatal

Appalling as this record seems, it is only a fraction of the real number. The symptoms of cholera infantum and arsenical poisoning are almost identical. Diagnosis is extremely difficult. Many actual fly poison cases are unrecognized and unreported.

The Government recognizes this danger to childhood and issues this warning, in supplement No. 33 to the Public Health Report.

Of other fly poisons mentioned, mention should be made, merely for the purpose of condemnation, of those composed of arsenic. Fatal cases of poisoning of children through the use of such compounds are far too frequent and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to cholera infantum and cholera, it is believed that the cases reported do not by a long way exhaust the total. Arsenical fly-killing devices must be rated as extremely dangerous, and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand.

### TANGLEFOOT

catches flies and embalmers their disease-bearing bodies with a disinfecting vapor. It is safe, efficient, non-poisonous and your protector from both fly and fly poisons.

THE O. & W. THUM COMPANY  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Milwaukee has 22 charitable organizations.

### Important to Mothers

Examining a fully bottled bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old 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

An Exception. Johnnie's father had n comfortable income that did not require that he should have any settled occupation, and the only thing in the nature of work that Johnnie had ever seen him do was to write checks. At school Mary announced that her father was a doctor. "My father is a lawyer," said Edward.

Johnnie thought a moment, and then said: "My father pays his debts."

### Rats and Fires

At a time when everyone is complaining of the high cost of living it might be well to see if we cannot eliminate two great sources of waste—fires and rats.

Most fires are needless. All rats are so. Some years ago a study of the rat problem in Philadelphia arrived at the conclusion that the rodents of that city ate more than a million dollars' worth of food each year. At that rate, the disgusting creatures can hardly cost less than \$100,000,000 per year to the whole country. This is a pretty high price to pay for the companionship of impish pests which, besides their other bad habits, undermine floors and carry the most dreaded of all diseases, bubonic plague.

Yet fires are more expensive than rats. In 1915—the last year for which figures are at hand—the American people paid out in premiums for fire insurance \$419,331,346. Of this vast sum at least three-fourths could be saved by reducing our fire record to the rate prevailing in England, France or Germany; and even in our time and nation \$300,000,000 per year is a saving worth noting, and one which would have a perceptible effect on the cost of living.

### Grape-Nuts

contains rich supplies of phosphate of potash grown in wheat and barley. Its mission is therefore clear and plain—it supplies what ordinary food lacks. And it does its work in a sturdy, straightforward, dependable way, as tens of thousands of its users can testify. "There's a Reason"



**Carrizozo News**

Published Friday at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 2, 1908.  
Subscription Rates, \$2.00 Per Year, Six Months, \$1.00

JNO. A. HALEY, Editor and Publisher

If the Germans are guilty of half of the crimes of which they are accused, then Attila, the terrible Hun, was a saint in comparison.  
Uncle Sam can hardly be called a "tightwad." His pursestrings are loosened and he is going to furnish the allies all the money they require.

Some of the severest fighting of the war is in progress on the western front of Europe. The Germans, though fighting desperately, are being driven toward Berlin.

It is not believed possible, even by the most optimistic, that the cost of living, high as it is, has reached its high water mark. The question, on the contrary, is will there be enough food to feed the world at any price? Authorities are not unnecessarily attempting to frighten the people when they are urged to practice rigid economy in the use of the present supply and to double their efforts in productions for the future.

The neutrals in this great war are suffering almost as severely as are the belligerents. Norway, for instance, has lost four hundred and ten vessels at the hands of the Germans—sent to the bottom by submarines.

The army bill, providing for a selective draft, passed both houses of congress last Saturday night. There are differences in the senate and house bills, however, which will have to be harmonized in conference. The difference is on the question of age, the senate measure calling for the drafting of men between 19 and 27, while the house bill provides for drafting between the ages of 21 and 40.

Among the various riders adopted by the senate military bill was one by Senator Fall providing for four regiments of cavalry for the border. It appears quite likely that in the conference between the two houses this provision will be retained. Such a provision would not be amiss, as it would insure protection to our border and promote a general feeling of safety.

John J. McCourt and Mrs. Morris B. Parker arrived Monday night, having come to attend the funeral of their sister, Mrs. Arthur J. Rolland. Mr. McCourt travels out of El Paso and Mrs. Parker lives in California.

**Planting for Nation's Life**

This war will tax to the utmost the nation's resources in men and money, manufactured products and foodstuffs. This is not an alarmist view, but is held by the highest authorities. The President said in his proclamation on April 15: "—; and to the ship-builder the thought that the life of this war depends upon him. The food and war supplies must be carried across the seas no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied and supplied at once."

The spirit of 1776 and of 1861 was manifested by shouldering a musket and marching to the battle lines. The old order changeth. The spirit of 1917, no whit less patriotic, will be expressed by America in furnishing munitions to win battles and in taking toll from the fertile soil. For the next six months, at least, the American who follows the plow or swings the hoe will be not only as patriotic, but just as heroic, as the soldier who is training to go into the trenches.

The food supply of the world today is alarmingly short, even though submarines should spread no more of it upon the bottom of the seas. When it becomes necessary to furnish enough for the scourages of the sea to prey upon, and then to supply the nations that are fighting for humanity and the preservation of civilization, it is easy to see that the task for Americans really is stupendous.

Men and women in every state in the union are rising to the occasion and doing their whole duty. The biggest and busiest men in New Mexico, answering the call of Governor Lindsey, have abruptly quit their work and come to Santa Fe to form the permanent war committee, which is organizing all of the state's latent resources. They are serving without any hope of reward, other than their own consciousness of duty well done. In addition, some of them are spending thousands of dollars of their own money, to plant beans, potatoes and other food crops.

Unless New Mexico should make an enormous increase in her food production, some of her citizens will go hungry before the beginning of another year. Not to put too fine a point upon the situation, some of those with small earning capacity may starve. Every square yard made to produce food will tend to relieve the situation in proportion to its area.

How much have you planted? If unable to plant, how much have you planted? If unable to plant, how much have you done to help some one else to do the actual planting?  
GUTHRIE SMITH.

S. J. Woodland is over from the Block ranch this week

**The Titsworth Company**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Cement, Lime Dynamite,  
Black Leaf 40 Fuse, Caps,  
Auto Casings Grain Bags,  
Medicated Stock Salt, Etc.

Our Stock is large and  
Our Prices are reasonable

**The Titsworth Company**  
CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

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.

Special Facilities  
For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

**Carrizozo Eating House**  
F. W. GURNEY, Manager.

Table Supplied with the Best  
the market affords.

**BANK ACCOUNT**

What Every Merchant Wants today is more power to extend his business. A commercial bank account gives this to a surprising degree. There are many deals that cannot be put through without the aid of a bank, and to be able to refer a customer to your own bank is a great advantage. Come in and talk the matter over with us.

**BUSINESS POWER**

**The Exchange Bank of Carrizozo**

**Ford**  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

**NEW PRICES, August 1, 1916**

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

<b>Chassis</b>	<b>\$325.00</b>
<b>Runabout</b>	<b>345.00</b>
<b>Touring Car</b>	<b>360.00</b>

f. o. b. Detroit

These prices positively guaranteed against any reduction before Aug 1, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price any time

WESTERN GARAGE

F. B. SHIELDS, Proprietor

Notice for Publication  
1917

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., March 23, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Roy G. Skinner, of Nogal, N. M., who on January 11, 1912, made Original and ADPT HD. Entries, Serial Nos. 02382, and 02383, for SW1/4 Sec 2, SW1/4 Sec 3, SW1/4 Sec 4, SW1/4 Sec 5, SW1/4 Sec 6, SW1/4 Sec 7, SW1/4 Sec 8, SW1/4 Sec 9, SW1/4 Sec 10, SW1/4 Sec 11, SW1/4 Sec 12, SW1/4 Sec 13, SW1/4 Sec 14, SW1/4 Sec 15, SW1/4 Sec 16, SW1/4 Sec 17, SW1/4 Sec 18, SW1/4 Sec 19, SW1/4 Sec 20, SW1/4 Sec 21, SW1/4 Sec 22, SW1/4 Sec 23, SW1/4 Sec 24, SW1/4 Sec 25, SW1/4 Sec 26, SW1/4 Sec 27, SW1/4 Sec 28, SW1/4 Sec 29, SW1/4 Sec 30, SW1/4 Sec 31, SW1/4 Sec 32, SW1/4 Sec 33, SW1/4 Sec 34, SW1/4 Sec 35, SW1/4 Sec 36, SW1/4 Sec 37, SW1/4 Sec 38, SW1/4 Sec 39, SW1/4 Sec 40, SW1/4 Sec 41, SW1/4 Sec 42, SW1/4 Sec 43, SW1/4 Sec 44, SW1/4 Sec 45, SW1/4 Sec 46, SW1/4 Sec 47, SW1/4 Sec 48, SW1/4 Sec 49, SW1/4 Sec 50, SW1/4 Sec 51, SW1/4 Sec 52, SW1/4 Sec 53, SW1/4 Sec 54, SW1/4 Sec 55, SW1/4 Sec 56, SW1/4 Sec 57, SW1/4 Sec 58, SW1/4 Sec 59, SW1/4 Sec 60, SW1/4 Sec 61, SW1/4 Sec 62, SW1/4 Sec 63, SW1/4 Sec 64, SW1/4 Sec 65, SW1/4 Sec 66, SW1/4 Sec 67, SW1/4 Sec 68, SW1/4 Sec 69, SW1/4 Sec 70, 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LOYALTY

With malice toward none, with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right. - Abraham Lincoln.

A state of war has been thrust upon us. A united nation in this solemn hour calmly faces the future with that confidence born of complete faith in American ideals.

The Stockmens State Bank stands united with every member of the community and country to cooperate in every way possible in resisting every attempt to abrogate American Freedom, Justice and Honor.

We are always loyal to our customers, taking care of their legitimate needs.

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Table with 3 columns: Item description, Price per 150 ft. roll, Price per 150 ft. roll. Includes items like Poultry Netting, Galvanized Before Weaving, Galvanized After Weaving, etc.

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FOR MARCH - FIRST GRADE James Bentley, Clark Hust, Alvin Carl, Lynn Lovelace, Harold Pine, Christopher Hale, John Rice, Pablo Gallegos, Euda McMillan, Bessie Hale, Lois Harkey, Lily Harkey, Vera Richard, Vina Hobbs, Lorene Stammell.

SECOND GRADE Maxine Hoffman, Sara Osborn, Don English, Miller French, Marjiam Forrest, Eremia Chavez, Elvin Harkey, Roy Rash, Ethel Johnson, Beverly Thompson, Roy Richard, Earl Carl, Fannie Ray, Paul Wack, Dean Hust, Frank Vega.

Third grade - Kathryn Stidham, Albert Harrison, Bonnie McMillan, Julian Lalone, Ray Lovelace, Andres Sandoval, John Wm. Elliott.

Fourth Grade - Myrtle Reynolds, William Kahler, Elmo Lovelace, Evelyn French, Lee Stimmel, Robert Poage, Lillian Johnson, Kastler Taylor, Sirilla Vigil, Isidoro Chavez.

Fifth grade - Ruth McMillan, Lois Jones, Blake Lovelace, Carmen Chavez, Alvin Porter, Ella Rowland, Lois Stidham.

Sixth grade - Alta Carl, May Schaeffer, Edwin McCarty, Fern Forrest, Mary White, Myrtle Rowland, Karl Kahler, Nellie Sandoval, Bryce Dugger.

High school - Elsie Hall, Pearl Kennedy, Clara Brazel, Perola Stevens, Pearl Hyde, Linza Brannum, Willie Reily, Homer Donaldson, Bertie Murray, Hilary Cooper.

FOR APRIL First grade - Bessie Hale, Billy Johnson, Euda McMillan, Harold Pine, Christopher Hale, Clark Hust.

Second grade - Lucile Lacey, Ethel Johnson, Elvin Harkey, Frank Vega, Maxine Hoffman, Erma Poage, Roy Richard, Jean Riley, Beverly Thompson, Dean Hust, Marjiam Forrest, Don English, Earl Carl.

Third grade - Kathryn Stidham, Nabora Lucas, Ollie Niles, Albert Harrison, Bonnie McMillan, Andres Sandoval, Lucile Jones.

Fourth grade - Myrtle Reynolds, Lillian Johnson, William Kahler, Dora Anderson, Robert Poage, Kastler Taylor, Evelyn French, Charles Byrd, Isidoro Chavez, Aileen Haley, Sirilla Vigil.

Financial Statement of Lincoln County, New Mexico. For the Year Ending December 31, 1916.

Table with columns: FUND OR ACCOUNT, Balance Jan. 1, 1916, Receipts During 1916, Transfer to Funds, From Funds, Payments During 1916, Balance Dec. 31, 1916. Includes sub-sections for General County Funds, District Schools, and Bonded Indebtedness.

General County Funds - Total outstanding bonded indebtedness on December 31, 1916. District Schools - Total outstanding bonded indebtedness on December 31, 1916.

Will You Help?

The offices in charge of the relief work in Belgium are sending out a special call for food supplies to relieve a situation growing more serious daily. Few Americans realize the terrible suffering the inhabitants of war-ridden Belgium undergo; the small children and babies especially being forced to endure privations that the average mind is unable to grasp and the death rate from starvation is exceedingly high.

At this time all America has turned its thoughts to the food supply of the country and its European allies and we are informed by military authorities that our most important work will be feeding the armies and inhabitants of these countries.

The Rocky Mountain Club-Hoover Fund which handles the relief work in Belgium under the supervision of Mr Herbert Hoover requests that everyone intending to subscribe should do so at once. Special stress is laid upon the fact that we must feed Europe even though we do sacrifice a few ships and from this country alone can the necessary food supply come. They are fighting for us and with us. Do you want to help? Mail your check to the Rocky Mountain Club-Hoover Fund, New Mexico Division, Albuquerque, at once.

Fifth grade - Ruth McMillan, Wayne Richard, Carmen Chavez, Wade Galacher, Charlie Cole, Lois Stidham, Ella Rowland, Clayton Hust, Adele Lahan, Manuela Phillips, Willard Reynolds, Lois Jones, Harry Cole.

Sixth grade - Juell Miller, Myrtle Rowland, Lucy Sandoval, Nellie Sandoval, Karl Kahler, Andrew Miller.

High school - Rufus Brannum, Bertie Murray, Elsie Hall, Clara Brazel, Mae Kennedy, Ula Edmiston, Willie Reily, Pearl Hyde, Perola Stevens, Pearl Kennedy, Ruth Edmiston.

Notice for Publication 02575 Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., April 14, 1917. Notice is hereby given that Battista Gatti, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on April 7, 1916, made...

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

GEO SPENCE W. C. MERCHANT SPENCE & MERCHANT ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

GEORGE B. BARBER ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

BUEL R. WOOD ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR

SETH F. CREWS ATTORNEY AT LAW

OSCURO NEW MEXICO

C. L. KENNEDY LAWYER

C. A. PERKINS WITH GEORGE B. BARBER Attorney

FRANK J. SAGER FIRE INSURANCE Notary Public

R. E. BLANNEY DENTIST Office in Lucas Hospital Building

DRS. PARSLBY & SWARINGIN Specialists: Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and Fitting Glasses

T. E. KELLEY Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer

"K" Lists 3-3904, 3905, 3906 Restoration to Entry of Land in National Forest

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 180 acres, within the Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Roswell, New Mexico, on June 18, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 180 acres, within the Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Roswell, New Mexico, on June 18, 1917.

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DRS JOHNSON & EDWARDS

Office Hours: 9 to 12, 1 to 5 CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO

Carrizo Lodge No. 11 Knights of Pythias

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

Carrizo Lodge, No. 41, A. F. & A. M.

Regular Communications of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M. for 1917: January 3, February 3, March 3, April 7, May 5, June 2 and 30, July 28, September 1 and 29, October 27, November 24, December 23 and 27.

I. O. O. F. Carrizozo Lodge NO. 30

Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting nights, 1st and 3rd Fridays each month.

THROUGH DAILY SERVICE ROSWELL-CARRIZOZO MAIL LINE

Leave Roswell: 7:00 a. m. Leave Carrizozo: 1:15 p. m. Arrive Roswell: 8:30 p. m. Arrive Carrizozo: 2:15 p. m.

ROSWELL AUTO COMPANY OWNERS AND OPERATORS

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

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Brick, Plastering & Cement Work. Estimates furnished. Oscura, N. M.

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In use for over 40 years! Thousands of voluntary letters from women, telling of the good Cardui has done them. This is the best proof of the value of Cardui. It proves that Cardui is a good medicine for women.

CARDUI The Woman's Tonic

You can rely on Cardui. Surely it will do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women! It should help. "I was taken sick, seemed to be..." writes Mrs. Mary E. Veste, of Madison Heights, Va. "I got down so weak, could hardly walk... just staggered around. I read of Cardui, and after taking one bottle, or before taking quite all, I felt much better. I took 3 or 4 bottles at that time, and was able to do my work. I take it in the spring when run-down. I had no appetite, and I commenced eating. It is the best tonic I ever saw." Try Cardui.

All Druggists



# WEB OF STEEL

By  
CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY and CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, Jr.

Author and Clergyman Civil Engineer

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**THE FAMOUS ENGINEER LEARNS THAT HE MADE THE BIG MISTAKE OF HIS LIFE AND MANY LIVES MUST PAY THE PENALTY.**

The Martlet Construction company is putting up a great international bridge planned by Bertram Meade, Sr., famous engineer. His son, Bertram Meade, Jr., a resident engineer at the bridge, loves Helen Illingworth, daughter of Colonel Illingworth, head of the construction company, and they will marry as soon as the bridge is completed. The young engineer questioned his father's judgment on the strength of certain important girders, but was laughed at. His doubts are verified when the bridge suddenly collapses, with heavy loss of life.

### CHAPTER VI.

#### The Failure.

In spite of himself and his confidence in the bridge, Abbott felt a little uneasy the next morning. At bottom he had more respect for Meade's technical knowledge than he had displayed, or even admitted to himself. The younger engineer's terrified alarm, his bitter forgetfulness of the amenities between them, his frantic but futile efforts to telephone to which the operator told Abbott in the morning, his hurried departure to New York, were, to say the least somewhat disquieting, much more so than he was fain to admit to himself.

Although it involved a hard and somewhat dangerous climb downward and took upwards of a half hour of his valuable time, the first thing the erecting engineer did in the morning was to go down to the pier head and make a thorough and careful examination of the buckled member. C-10-R was of course a part of the great lower chord of the huge diamond-shaped truss, which with its parallel sixty feet away on the other side of the bridge and its two opposites across the river, supported the whole structure. If anything were wrong with the member and it gave way, the whole truss would go. The other truss would inevitably follow suit, and the cantilever would immediately collapse. Abbott realized that, of course, as he climbed carefully down to the pier head and stood on the above.

Abbott, as he stood by the member and surveyed it throughout its length, could easily see that it had buckled, although the deviation was slight, about two inches at its maximum in sixty feet. He brought with him a line and, with infinite care and pains, he drew it taut across the slight concavity like a bow string. He had estimated the camber, or the distance between the center of the bow and the string, at one and a half inches. As he made more careful measurements, he discovered that it was slightly over one and three-quarter inches. In seven hundred and twenty that was scarcely noticeable, and it did not seem very much to Abbott. As he stood there feeling himself an insignificant figure amid this great intervening mass of steel, again the sense of its strength and stability came to him overpoweringly, so much so that he laughed aloud in a rather grim fashion at the unwanted consciousness which had been induced in his mind by Meade's words and actions.

But he was a conscientious man, so he pursued his investigations further. He climbed up on top of the member, which was easy enough by means of the cross-crossed lacing, and carefully inspected the lacing at the center of the concavity, or otherwise spring from the right line.

He noticed, by getting down on his face and angling the lacing bars, that a number of new half-inch cracks in the paint surface traced apparently, running here and there from the rivet holes. The rivets themselves had rather a strained look. Some of the outer rivets seemed slightly loose, where before they must have been tight, for the members, like all other parts of the bridge, had been carefully inspected at the shop and any looseness of the rivets would certainly have been noticed there. But Abbott's obsession as to the strength of the bridge had grown stronger. Lining it out, crawling over it, feeling its rigidity, he decided that these recent strains were to be expected. Of course the lacing that held the webs together would have to take up a terrific stress. They had been designed for that purpose. Largely because he did not find anything very glaring, and because he wanted to believe what he believed, the chief of construction left the pier head and clambered up to the floor with more satisfaction in his heart than his somewhat surprising anticipation, which had so unwillingly grown under the stimulus of Meade's persistence, had led him to expect.

The whistle was just blowing for the commencement of work when he got back to the bridge foot. He could not but reflect, as the men came swarming along the tracks to begin their day's work, that the responsibility for their lives lay with him. Well, Abbott was a big man in his way, he had assumed responsibility before, and was perfectly willing to do so again, both for

men and bridge. The workmen at least had no suspicions or premonitions of disaster.

Wilchings, the chief erecting foreman, knew about the camber. It had not bothered him. As he approached the two exchanged greetings. "You're out early, Mr. Abbott," said Wilchings.

"Yes, I've been down to examine C-10-R."

Wilchings laughed. "That little spring is nothing." He looked over the track and through the maze of bracing at the member. "If we had a pier somewhere we could hold up the earth with that strut. You didn't find out anything, did you?"

"Not a thing except some hair-line cracks in the paint around the rivets."

"You'll often find those where there's a heavy load to take up. This bridge will stand long after you and I and every man on it has quit work for good."

Now Wilchings was a man of experience and ability, and if Abbott had needed any confirmation of his opinion this careless expression would have served. He did send him across the river to examine the half-completed cantilever on the other bank, upon which work had been suspended, awaiting shipments of steel. Wilchings later reported that it was all right, which was what he expected, of course, and this also added to Abbott's confidence.

The day was an unusually hard one. A great quantity of structural steel that had been delayed and which had threatened to hold up the work, arrived that day and the chief of construction was busier than he had ever been. He was driving the men with furious energy. Even under the best conditions it would be well-nigh impossible to complete the bridge on time. Abbott had pride in carrying out the contract and the financial question was a considerable one. Had it not been for that, perhaps, he would have paid more attention to Meade's appeal. So he hurried on the work at top speed.

Late in the afternoon, without saying anything to Wilchings, who had resumed his regular work, or to anybody in fact, Abbott went down to look at the member again. He climbed down a hundred feet or more to make another examination at the expense of



He Made Another Careful Examination.

much valuable time, for he had not passed so busy a day as that one since the bridge began. Everything was exactly as it had been. Those hair-line cracks had troubled him a little despite Wilchings' remark. He studied them a second time. They were just as they had been, so far as he could tell, no larger, no more numerous. The lacing rang exactly the same under his hammer.

He climbed back to the floor of the bridge and spent the next half hour inspecting the progress of the work. The suspended span had already been pushed out far beyond the end of the cantilever. The work on the other side of the river had been stopped. As soon as they got the suspended span halfway over they would transfer the workmen and finish the opposite cantilever. Abbott calculated that perhaps in another week they could get it out if he drove the men. He looked at his watch, grudgingly observing that it was almost five o'clock. The men were

nothing to Abbott. The bridge was everything. That is not to say he was heartless, but the bridge and its erection were supreme in his mind.

The material was arriving and everything was going on with such a swing and vigor that he would fain have kept them at work an hour or two longer. The men themselves did not feel that way. Some of the employees of the higher grades had got the obsession of the bridge, but to most of them it was the thing they worked at, by which they got their daily bread—nothing more.

Those who worked by the day were already laying aside their tools, and preparing for their departure. They always would get ready so that at the signal all that was left to do was to stop. The riveters, who were paid by the piece, kept at it always to the very last minute.

Abbott had been standing near the outer end of the cantilever and he turned and walked toward the bank. The pneumatic riveters were rattling on the rivet heads with a perfectly damnable iteration of insistent sound. A confused babel of voices, the clatter of hammers, ringing sounds of swinging steel grating against steel, clanking of trucks, grinding of wheels, the deep breathing of locomotives, mingled in an unharmonious diapason of horrid sound.

Abbott was right above the pier head now. He looked down at it through the struts and floor beams and braces, fastening his gaze on the questioned member. There it stood satisfactorily, of course. Yet, something impelled him to walk out on the nearest floor beam to the extreme edge of the truss and look down at it once more, leaning far out to see it better. He could get a better view of it with nothing between it and him. It still stood bravely. It was all right, of course. He wished that he had never said a word about it to anyone. He did not see why he could not regard it with the indifference that it merited. As he stared down at it over the edge of the truss the whistle for quitting blew.

Every sound of work ceased after the briefest of intervals, except here and there a few riveters driving home a final rivet kept at it for a few seconds, but only for a few seconds. Then, for a moment a silence like death itself intervened. It seemed as if the over blowing wind had been momentarily stilled. That shrill whistle and the consequent cessation of the work always affected everybody the same way. There was inevitably and invariably a pause. The contrast between the noise and its sudden stoppage was so great that the men instinctively waited a few seconds and drew a breath before they began to light their pipes, close their tool boxes, pick up their coats and dinner pails, and resume their conversation as they strolled along the roadway to the shore.

It seemed to Abbott that it had never been so silent on the bridge before. There was almost always a breeze, sometimes a gale, blowing down or up the gorge through which the river flowed, but that afternoon not a breath was stirring.

Abbott found himself waiting in strained and unwanted suspense for the next second or two, his eyes fixed on the member. The long warm rays of the afternoon sun illuminated it clearly. In that second immediately below him, far down toward the pier head he saw a sudden flash as of breaking steel. Low, but clear enough in the intense silence, he heard a popping sound like the snap of a great finger. Then the bright gleam of freshly broken metal caught his excited glance. The lacing was giving way. Meade was right. The member would go with it. The first pop or two was succeeded by a little rattle as of revolver shots heard from a distance, as the lacing gave way in quick succession. Abbott was a man with a powerful voice and he raised it to its limit.

The idle workmen, just beginning to laugh and jest, heard a great cry: "Off the bridge, for God's sake!"

Two or three, among them Wilchings, who happened to be within a few feet of the landward end, without understanding why, but impelled by the agony, the appeal, the horror in the great shout of the master builder, leaped for the shore. On the bridge itself some stepped forward, some stood still staring, others peered downward. The great sixty-foot webs of steel yavored like ribbons in the wind. The bridge shook as if in an earthquake. There was a heavy, shuddering, swaying movement and then the 600-foot cantilever arm plunged downward, as a great ship falls into the trough of a mighty sea. Sharp-keyed sounds cracked out overhead as the truss parted at the apex, the outward half sinking straight down.

Shouts, oaths, screams rose, heard faintly above the mighty bell-like requiem of great girders, struts and ties smiting other members and ringing in the ears of the helpless men like doom. There, with a fearful crash, with a mighty shiver, the landward half col-

lapsed on the low shore, like a house of cards upon which has been laid the weight of a massive hand. The river section, carrying the greater load at the top and torn from its base, plunged, like an avalanche of steel, 200 feet down into the river, throwing far ahead of it, as from a giant catapult, the traveler on the outward end of the suspended span and a locomotive on the floor beneath.

Wilchings, and the few men safe on the shore, stood trembling, looking at the bare pier head, at the awful tangled mass of wreckage on the shore between the pier and the bank; floor beam and stringer, girder and strut, bent, twisted, broken in ragged and horrible ruin; while the water, deeper than the chasm it had cut, rolled its waves smoothly over the agitations of the great plunge beyond the pier. They stared sick and faint at the tangled, interwoven mass of steel, ribbing in every direction—for in the main the rivets held so it was not any defect of joints, but structural weakness in the body of the members that had brought it down—and inclosing as in a net many bodies that a few seconds before had been living men.

They had seen body after body hurled through the air from the outward end and, as they gazed fearfully in horror here and there dark figures floated to the surface of the water. They caught glimpses of white, dead faces as the mighty current rolled them under and swept them on. And no sound came from the hundred and fifty who had gone down with the bridge. The 200-foot fall would have killed them without the smashing and battering and crashing of the great girders that had fallen upon them or driven them from the floor had hurled them, crushed and broken, into the river.

Meade had been right. Abbott had one swift flash of acknowledgment, one swift moment packed with such regrets as might fill a lifetime—an eternity in a hell of remorse—before he, like the rest, had gone down with the bridge!

### CHAPTER VII.

#### For the Son.

The message was received in ghastly silence. No one spoke for a moment. None moved. Colonel Illingworth's face was fiery red. Bertram Meade was whiter than any other man in the room. He was thinking of his father.

The girl moved first. Her father and the young engineer were the two most deeply touched. They were both in agony, both in need of her. Unhesitatingly she stepped to the side of the younger. And the father saw and understood even in the midst of his suffering. She had chosen.

"We are ruined," gasped the colonel, tugging at his collar. "We could stand the financial loss, but our reputation! We'll never get another contract. I might as well close the works. And it is your father's fault. It's up to him. The blood of those men is upon his head. Well, sir, I'll let the whole world know how grossly incompetent he is, how—"

"Sir," said young Meade, standing very erect and whiter than ever, "the fault is mine. I made the calculations. I checked and rechecked them. Nobody could know with absolute certainty the ability of the lower chord members to resist compression. But whatever the fault, it is mine. My father had absolutely nothing to do with it. He is—"

"He's got to bear the responsibility," cried the colonel passionately. "It has his name—"

"No, I tell you," thundered the younger man. "For I'll proclaim my own responsibility. The fault is all mine and I'll publish the fact from one end of the world to the other."

"It's a load I wouldn't want to have on my conscience," said Colonel Illingworth. "The ruin of a great establishment like the Martlet," added Doctor Verence.

"The dishonor to American engineering," said Curtis.

"And the awful loss of life," continued the colonel.

"I assume them all," protested the young man, forcing his lips to speak, although the cumulative burdens set forth so clearly and so mercilessly bade him to break his.

"It was only a mistake," protested Helen Illingworth, drawing closer to her lover's side, and with difficulty resisting a temptation to clasp him in her arms.

"A mistake!" exclaimed her father bitterly. "You said yourself," urged the woman, turning to the chief engineer, "that you didn't know whether the designs would work out, that nobody could know, but you were convinced that they would."

"The more need you have for me, then." "It is noble of you. I shall love you forever, but—"

He turned resolutely away and walked doggedly out of the room. Helen Illingworth made a step to follow him.

"Helen," interposed her father, catching her almost roughly by the arm in his anger and resentment. "If you go out of this door after that man, I'll never speak to you again." "Father, I love you. I'm sorry for you. I would do anything for you but this. You have your friends. That man yonder has nothing, nothing but me. I must go to him."

She turned—and went out of the room without a backward look or another word, no one detaining her. Now it happened that by hurrying down the hill in the station-wagon, Meade had just caught a local train, which made connections with the Reading express some twenty miles away, and Helen Illingworth in her car reached the station platform just in time to see it depart. She remembered that ten miles across the country another railroad ran and if she drove hard she could possibly catch a train which would land her in Jersey City a few minutes before the train her lover caught. She told the chauffeur, who scented a romance and drove as he had never driven before.

The girl caught the express and rode to the Hudson terminal in the city. The newsboys on the street were already crying the loss of the bridge. She saw the story displayed in lurid red headlines as she sprang into the taxi and bade the chauffeur hurry her to the Uplift building downtown. The bill she handed him in advance made him recklessly break the speed limit.

Bertram Meade, Sr., had not left the office during the whole long afternoon. He sat alone, quietly waiting for the end. As to the drowning life unrolls in rapid review, so pictures of the past took form and shape in his mind. He recalled many failures. No success interrupted and unbroken. It is through constant blundering that we arrive. He had learned to achieve by failing, as everybody else learns. But failures and mistakes, which were pardonable in the beginning of his career, could not be condoned now; those should have taught him. He realized too late that his later achievement had begun in him, a kind of conviction of omniscience, a belief in his own infallibility, had for a man. His pride had gone before, had upon approached the fall. He had been so sure of himself that even when the possibility that he might be mistaken had been pointed out and even argued, he had laughed it to scorn. His son's arguments he had held lightly on account of his youth and comparative inexperience—to his sorrow he realized it, too late.

Again came that strange feeling of pride, the only thing which could in any way alleviate his misery or lighten his despair. It was his own son who had pointed out the possible defect. Youth more often than not disregards the counsel of age. In this case age had made light of the warnings of youth. It was a strange reversal, he thought, grimly recognizing a touch of sardonic and terrible humor in the situation.

"Whom the gods destroy they first make mad." Well, he had been mad enough. If he had only listened to the boy. And now there was nothing he could do but wait. Yes, as the long hours passed and the sun declined, and the evening approached, there suddenly flashed upon him that there was still something he could do. He had experienced some strange physical sensations during that afternoon, uneasiness in his breast, some sharp pains about his heart. He forgot them for the moment in the idea that had come to him.

When the bridge fell he would avow the whole responsibility, take all the blame. Fortunately for his plans, his son had reduced to writing his views on the compression members, which had almost taken the form of protest, and this letter had been handed to his father. His first mind had been to tear it up after he had read it and had overborne the objections contained therein, but on second thought he had carefully filed it away with the original drawings. It was of course, in the younger Meade's own handwriting.

He went to his private safe, opened the drawings and found the letter attached to the sheet of drawings. He put back the other drawings—and closed the safe without locking it. Then he went back to the desk and considered the document. He had been blind, mad. He laid the paper down on his desk and put his hand to his heart.

Of course he would submit these papers to the public at once. Was there anything else he could do? Yes. He sat down at the desk and drew a sheet of paper before him and began to write. Slowly, tremblingly, he persevered, carefully weighing his words before he traced them on paper. He had not written very long before the door of the outer office opened and he heard the sound of soft footsteps entering the room. He recognized the newcomer. It was old Shurtliff, a man who had been his private secretary and confidential clerk for many years. He stopped writing and called to him.

Shurtliff was an old bachelor, gray, thin, tall, reticent. He had but one passion—Meade, Sr.; but one glory—the reputation of the great engineer. Yes, and as there is no great passion without jealousy, Shurtliff was filled with womanly jealousy of Bertram Meade because his father loved him and was proud of him. Shurtliff knew all about the private affairs of the two engineers, father and son. He knew all about the protest of the younger

Meade. The father had told him just what he intended to do with it. Shurtliff might have been a great man if left to himself or forced to act for himself. But pursuing a great passion so long as he had, he had merged himself in the more aggressive personality of his employer and friend. He had received a good engineering education, but had got into trouble over a failure, a rather bad mistake in his early career, too big to be rectified, to be forgiven, or condoned. The older Meade had taken him up, had been kind to him, had offered to try to put him on his feet again, but his big failure had increased his natural timidity, so he stayed on. He had become a part of the old man's life.

Young Meade had never been able to get very far into the personality of Shurtliff, but he liked him and respected him. He realized the man's devotion to his father, and he understood and admired him. Aside from that jealousy the old man could not but like the young one. He was too like his father for Shurtliff to dislike him. The secretary wished him well; he wanted to see him a great engineer. Of course he could never be the engineer that his father was. That would not be in the power of man. But still, even if he never attained that height, he could yet rise very high. Shurtliff would not admit that there was anything on earth to equal Meade, Sr.

The secretary was greatly surprised as he stopped beside his own desk to hear his name called from the inner office. He recognized his employer's



"Mr. Meade, What is the Matter?" voice, of course, yet there was a strange note in it which somehow gave him a sense of uneasiness. He went into the room at once and stopped agnath.

"Good God, Mr. Meade!" he exclaimed. Ordinarily he was the quietest and most unobtrusive of men. There was something soft and subtle about his movements. An exclamation of that kind had hardly escaped him in the thirty years of their association. He checked himself instantly, but Meade, Sr., understood. The day before Shurtliff had left him a pale, hearty, vigorous somewhat ruddy man. Now he found him old, white, trembling, stricken. Meade looked at Shurtliff with a lack-luster eye and with a face that was dead while it was yet alive.

"Mr. Meade," began the secretary a second time, "what is the matter?" "The International bridge," answered the other, and the secretary noticed the strangeness of his voice more and more. "It's about to collapse. Perhaps it has fallen already."

Meade passed his hand over his brow and then brought it down heavily on the desk. "As we sit here, maybe, it is falling," he added comberly in a sort of dull, impersonal way.

Into the mind of the secretary came a foolish old line: "London bridge is falling down, falling down!" He must be mad or Meade must be mad. "I can't believe it, sir. Why?"

"There's a defect in one of the lower chord members of one of the quarters inches. It's bound to collapse. The boy was right, Shurtliff," explained Meade. "I was wrong. I am ruined."

"Don't say that, sir. You have never failed in anything. There must be some means." "Shurtliff, you ought to know there is no power on earth could save that member. It's only a question of time when it will fall."

The secretary leaned back against the doorjamb, put his hand over his face, and shook like a leaf. The old man eyed him.

"Don't take it so hard," he said. "It's not your fault, you know." "Mr. Meade," burst out the other man, "you don't know what it means to me. A failure myself, I have gloried in you. I—you have been everything to me, sir. I can't stand it."

"I know," said Meade kindly. He rose and walked over to the man, laid his hand on his shoulder, took his other hand in his own. "It hurts more, perhaps, to lose your confidence in me than it would to lose the confidence of the world."

How the gods conspire to make complete the wreckage of reputations and how young Meade is fast into the dark—ness is told in the next installment.



FARM LABOR IN DEMAND IN WESTERN CANADA

Extraordinary Inducements Being Offered.

Previous articles have dealt with the necessity of producing extra quantities of foods to feed the world during this stress of high consumption and paucity of production. Instead of the condition improving it is growing worse, and unless drastic and immediate action is taken, prices will continue to climb high.

The climate of Western Canada is one that breeds energy, invigorates life and buoyancy, and with the soil that the country possesses, no greater asset could be desired.

The climate of Western Canada is one that breeds energy, invigorates life and buoyancy, and with the soil that the country possesses, no greater asset could be desired.

Taxation is light, and only applied on the farm land, cattle, implements, etc., on the farm being exempt. Many farmers, having realized sufficient from one crop of wheat to pay for their entire farm holdings, have installed their own electric light and heating plants, have their automobiles and many luxuries they would not have possessed on their old home abroad.

Land there will produce 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, while there are many cases where the yield was higher, as high as 70 bushels. What this means to the farm laborer does not fully appear on the surface.

Besides the homesteading attraction of Western Canada, there remains the other fact that other lands can be purchased at from \$15 to \$30, while improved farms may be had at reasonable figures.

The desire to have a piece of land of one's own is a natural instinct in the heart of every properly developed man and woman. In earlier years, on account of the great areas of land available in the United States, no great difficulty was experienced by any ambitious settler of that country who wished to become his own landholder.

In 1915 the United States imported more than 3,857,000 pounds of soy beans, valued at approximately \$67,000; nearly 6,000,000 pounds of cake, valued at \$64,000; and over 12,000,000 pounds of all valued at nearly \$200,000.

a country where he can buy land from \$10.00 to \$30.00 an acre, which will produce as big or bigger crops as those he has been accustomed to from lands at \$100.00 an acre.

All these conditions he will find in Western Canada, and nowhere else. The provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, commonly called "Western Canada," provide the one and only answer to the land-hungry.

There is more power in kindness than there is in dynamite, but it takes longer to develop it.

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 contaminated 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.

It might be well to remember that the lengthening of the days doesn't prolong the reckoning of a thirty days' obligation.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why take ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's German Syrup has been used for fifty-one years in all towns in the United States, Canada, Australia, and other countries, for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung trouble. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, giving nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health, assisted by pure air and sunshine when possible.

Concurrent Opinions. "Isn't that girl a peach?" "Indeed, she is; she is just sweet enough to eat."

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 scurf.

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 Usual Way. He—How did this fire go out? She—I guess it went out by the fire escape.

Tom smiles for a nickel. Always buy Red Cross Bag Blue; have beautiful, clean white clothes. Adv.

In 1915 the United States imported more than 3,857,000 pounds of soy beans, valued at approximately \$67,000; nearly 6,000,000 pounds of cake, valued at \$64,000; and over 12,000,000 pounds of all valued at nearly \$200,000.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

People More Economical in Use of Foodstuffs

WASHINGTON.—The war and high food prices have caused Americans to be economical in the consumption of foodstuffs. Statistics indicating that fact have been announced by the department of agriculture.

Production of foodstuffs between the two periods increased 3.7 per cent; imports increased 15 per cent; consumption showed an increase of only three-tenths of 1 per cent, and exports increased 76 per cent.

Edible grain production of the United States was 5 per cent greater in the two war years than it was in the two years before the war, while consumption of edible grain in this country was 8 per cent less in war years.

Meat production increased 5 per cent, consumption showed a very slight decrease, imports decreased 37.5 per cent, and exports increased 65 per cent.

Vegetable production decreased 1.1 per cent, consumption decreased almost 1.5 per cent, imports decreased 20 per cent and exports increased 107 per cent.

Federal Capital Offers Motor Ambulance Corps

THIS city is to furnish a motor ambulance corps for service at the front if the United States requires it. Dr. Ryan Devereux, who had ten years' service in the army and is fully equipped for such work, is the leading spirit in the proposed organization, which is to be composed of undergraduates of Georgetown university, George Washington university and Catholic university.

Plans for perfecting the organization were made at a mass meeting. Several hundred undergraduates of the three universities were in attendance. Associated with Doctor Devereux in planning the ambulance corps are Dr. Scott Breckinridge, first lieutenant, medical reserve corps, U. S. A.; C. E. Hingham, lecturer with the American Red Cross, and Dr. Alfred F. Hopkins, each representing one of the three universities.

Doctor Pace said that university men could better serve their country in a crisis such as threatens the United States today by giving the service asked of them than by any other means. He spoke of the men of Oxford and Cambridge in England and what they are doing at the front.

Miss Mabel Boardman of the Red Cross society said she was delighted to see such a response to the call for the organization of the ambulance corps, and told of the work being done by the ambulance corps in Europe today.

Preparing for Confederate Veterans' Reunion

HEADQUARTERS for the United Confederate Veterans and the other affiliated societies which will meet in reunion here in June have been arranged by Col. R. N. Harper, chairman of the general committee.

"I have selected rooms for Gen. George P. Harrison, commander in chief of the Confederate veterans, at the New Willard," said Chairman Harper. "The hotel has been designated as headquarters for all the societies which are to meet here the first week in June.

Dr. Clarence J. Owens, managing director of the Southern Commercial congress, assured Chairman Harper of the co-operation of their organization. He said the congress would urge all organizations affiliated with it to boost the Confederate reunion.

A fund of \$50,000 to be expended for the care, comfort and pleasure of the veterans at their reunion is rapidly being raised by enthusiastic solicitors under the leadership of Harry F. Cary, head of the special committee on finance.

Yoke of Steers Brought Forth Reminiscences

YOU don't often see a yoke of steers in this part of the world, which accounted for the crowd. They were big, red steers, with knobs on their horns, and they were hauling an advertisement along a suburban road that would lead pretty soon to the city.

And they plodded along so sedately that the whip carried by the man who walked alongside was as useless an emblem as the scepter held by kings. Passers-by on foot or in automobiles stopped to look at the odd sight, and one dignified old gentleman who was fine enough to be on a board of directors was so pleasantly reminiscent that he said to another man next to his car—a poor chap who needed good brown soap and a razor:

"Looks as if they were just from the old farm, don't they?" But the other man had an opposite opinion, which he lost no time in voicing:

"Well, sir, they don't look at all homelike to me. I've driven ox teams, off and on, ever since I was knee-high to a grasshopper, and it takes a heap o' elbow grease to handle oxen. They want to wheel over the road an' ram into fences an' buck into trees—an' that's what they're averlastin' doin' if you don't keep hollerin' at 'em and usin' the ox goad free. Watch them oxen, sir. Do you see 'em lower their heads an' lash their tails like everyday steers do? No, sir, you don't. They are hikin' along as unnatural calm as if they was a marchin' up a church aisle to get married. They've gone through a lot o' training since they come off any old farm. Been in a circus, I reckon."

"Sure! But I seen that yoke o' oxen, or one like it, years ago, haulin' a big ad through the city—red fellers, just like these, only they had brass knobs on their horns stealer wood."

The third man sounded convincing, so the dignified old gentleman had to admit that they didn't exactly act like steers just from the old farm. "You are right, boys—I remember when I was a little shaver, down at my grandfather's, there was an old black steer that used to—"

It was sure to have been a story worth hearing, but when you are only a great in an automobile and the chauffeur starts, naturally you have to go, too.

Old Looks?

Persons suffering from too much uric acid in the system frequently look older than they should. They are faster and the appearance of gray hair or baldness in early years is, indeed, often a sign of uric acid.

The best way to combat this premature age and the obstruction to the arteries and faulty circulation in the simplest: Drink copiously of pure water between meals. This will not make you fat, as it is only the water taken with the meals that fattens.

FOR GOOD HEALTH AND LONG LIFE. Do not eat more than once a day. Drink plenty of pure water, exercise outdoors, and take a pleasant laxative at least once a week.

EXPELLED—every poison and impurity of your blood

by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Then there's a clear skin and a clean system. Patches, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, Swellings, and all Blood and Skin Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to scrofula, are expelled by it.

In building up needed flesh and strength of pale, puny, scrofulous children, nothing can equal it. In liquid or tablet form.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE" \$3 \$3.50 \$4 \$4.50 \$5 \$6 \$7 & \$8 FOR MEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 8000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearers protected against high prices for inferior shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

"Glad to meet you," is what one man usually says when introduced to another—but is he?

Be happy. Use Red Cross Bag Blue; much better than liquid blue. Delights the laundress. All grocers. Adv.

Their Argument. Mary—I spend as much as you do. Alice—Perhaps; but I have less to show for the money.—Life.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Powder, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Shaken into the shoes and applied to the feet, Allen's Foot-Powder makes tight shoes feel easy and gives instant relief to corns and bunions.

Guiltless Excitement. "Current events are lively." "Yes; sending electric thrills through people."

Anuric cures Backache, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Send 10c. Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for large trial package.—Adv.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between a sympathetic person and a curious one.

Humanity is unequally divided between those who can't stand prosperity and those who can't get any to stand.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 15-1017.



Outstanding! In every community the name Certain-Teed stands conspicuously for quality, good value, satisfaction, and fair dealing.

Certain-Teed Paints and Varnishes

Get their quality from the character of material used in their manufacture and from the easiness with which they are applied. CERTAIN-TEED Paints and Varnishes are guaranteed to give satisfaction. This guarantee is backed by the enormous resources of the Certain-Teed Products Corporation.

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION. General Offices: 115 E. Grand Street, New York City.

On High Gear Does the Work of Four Big Horses

WORKS DAY AND NIGHT FULLFORD only \$135.00 - F. O. E., Quincy, Illinois

Attached to any Ford or practically any other car in 30 minutes. Removed in less time. No holes to drill. All steel construction. Note steel wheels, 16 inches wide. Does all your heavy hauling—coal, wheat, hay, potatoes; does your plowing, harrowing, seeding, harvesting, etc.

THE HEADINGTON AUTO CO., Distributors 1036 BROADWAY DENVER, COLO.



**LOCAL AND PERSONAL**

R. A. Durah, postmaster at Encinosa, was here several days this week.

After Monday, May 7, I will have on sale all my spring and summer hats. Mrs. Jno. Kakler, 4 Rev. Arthur Marston, pastor of the Methodist church, returned from Albuquerque, where he attended district conference.

Join the Red Cross now. Phone 47.



**Tonic Appetizer**

A TRULY MEDICINAL BITTERS  
Made by your own druggist, in which he uses  
GENTIAN, KAVA KAVA, TANNACIN AND OTHER VALUABLE GASTRIC TONICS AND APPETIZERS.  
A. Ph. Tonic Appetizer is not a mere sugar-making "sip," but a reputable medicine and a true tonic that MAKES YOU WANT FOOD ENABLES YOU TO ENJOY IT HELPS YOU TO DIGEST IT GETS YOU READY FOR THE NEXT MEAL.  
75 Cents for a Large Bottle Made, Sold and Guaranteed by



Padens Drug Store

W. M. Reily loaded cattle on Thursday morning. Destination, Kansas City, Missouri.

Attorney C. C. Merchant is here this week from Capitan attending to matters in the district court.

Mrs. P. E. Lacey is recovering from a serious indisposition with which she was a sufferer the past ten days.

Mrs. M. U. Finley and two daughters returned to Roswell Monday, after a short visit to husband and father at the ranch south of town.

The Paden hospital is almost ready for the interior work. The walls are up, the roof is on and the building will be completed at an early date.

Emil Fritz was in one day this week from the Fritz-Lutz sheep ranch. He reports fair success with lambing, despite the continued dry weather.

Manager McQuillen is busy this week increasing the capacity of the town phone lines. The growing population now demands more lines and additional arms on the poles.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Rolland, Superintendent Pratt of the Institute for the Blind and Attorney J. L. Lawson were here Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Arthur J. Rolland.

Representative Ira O. Wetmore went to Santa Fe the first of the week to be present and take part in the session of the state legislature which convened Tuesday, May 1.

Mrs. C. B. Scott, a sister of A. J. Rolland, reached here Tuesday in time for Mrs. Rolland's funeral. Mrs. Scott will remain a few weeks with her brother and his children.

Henry Lutz, Jr., went to Roswell yesterday to enlist in the officers' training camp. Henry's six years' training in the New Mexico Military Institute, out of which he came a first lieutenant, places him in fine position for a good commission in the army. Postmaster Haley accompanied him to Roswell.

**In the District Court**

The district court has been busy this week disposing of a number of civil cases in the usual legal manner. Today a special venire was ordered and August Lance called.

In a number of divorce cases, some were granted decrees, some dismissed for lack of prosecution, and others with several more of the civil cases were continued to the next term of court.

Ed Archuleta was found guilty of selling liquor without a license.

In the case of the State versus Harvey Lacy, larceny, there was an instructed verdict to the jury of not guilty.

As this paper goes to press the jury is out on the case of State versus Torres, larceny of cattle.

Evidence is still being taken in the case of Corn versus Hyde, but nothing definite has been reached other than a decision rendered, that voters with requisite qualifications on the Fort Stanton Marine reservation are legal.

Gene Watson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Watson is ill with tonsillitis this week.

Dr. F. H. Johnson is suffering from an attack of tonsillitis this week.

T. F. Wright, assistant cashier of the First National bank is recovering from the mumps.

Brent Paden accompanied Postmaster Haley and Henry Lutz, Jr., to Roswell, where the latter will join the Officers' Reserve Corps.

The ladies of the Missionary society of the Methodist church will hold a Pillow-slip sale at John E. Bell's store Saturday, May 19, at 2 p. m. Light refreshments will be served.

Doyle Renfrow has joined the officers' training camp at Frisco. We understand that he will be tendered a lieutenantcy, owing to the military training he has received the past few years at college.

Lincoln county's quota for the army will probably be about 100 men. Definite figures are not yet obtainable, but from estimates made on other counties the above number is about what we shall have to furnish.

An Auxiliary Red Cross society is being formed by Mrs. Mudge, from the El Paso organization, Dr. Brown, of course being the head of the society for this portion of the country. A membership comprising thirty names has already been taken. Mrs. Mudge goes to El Paso, Friday afternoon to complete arrangements for the organization. Because you become a member of the Red Cross society, it does not obligate or bind you in any way, except to pay your dues of \$1.00 for the year—any thing else will be voluntary on the part of members.

**Announcement**

Our X-Ray machine and all electrical attachments, instruments and appliances have arrived and we are now prepared to serve the public. For the treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat, our office is thoroughly equipped, in fact, we have the best machines manufactured. Dr. Edwards, who has specialized for ten years in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, will give his entire attention to this work. We guarantee service equal to the best.  
Respectfully,  
DRS. JOHNSON & EDWARDS.

**Classified Advertisements**

Hogs bought and sold. Rufus Hughes.

FOR RENT—2 or 3 rooms for light housekeeping. Phone 69.

We pay the highest prices for hides and pelts. Ziegler Bros.

For Sale—Parke, Davis & Co.'s Blacklegoids. The Titworth Co. Capitan.

We buy hides, green or dry, and guarantee highest prices. Carrizozo Trading Co.

For Sale—Yearling and two-year old Hereford bulls. The Titworth Co. Capitan.

FOR SALE—Hoocher Kitchen Cabinet, dining table and six chairs. Inquire at this office. 5-5

FARM Seeds, amber orange and red top cane seed, Milo maize, feterita, millet, corn and hard seed, all guaranteed.



**A DISPLAY OF SPRING MILLINERY AT THE Carrizozo Trading Co.**

An unusual and very attractive showing of the LATEST STYLES in millinery new designs in shape and in trimming.

Hats for immediate wear, trimmed hats Tailored hats and snappy spring hats

We shall attempt to show you styles that are absolutely correct, covering a large range of quality, material and prices.

We Anticipate the Pleasure of Your Visit

**Jack Peak**

Mr. Stoneman's house was burned to the ground the last of the week. All of their household effects went up in the flames. Mr. Stoneman was at work in Capitan at the time.

The pie-supper on last Friday evening was a success. There was a great variety of pies and all of them sold readily for a good price, to the highest bidder. Sixty cents was the lowest bid, and as high as \$1.30 was paid.

Miss Ellie McBrayer is at home in Jicarilla visiting the home folks.

Mrs. Sam Frambough left for Mountainair a few days ago to visit her slaughter, Mrs. Albert Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Haskins were visiting in our settlement Sunday. Mr. Stoneman is building a new house to replace the one lost by fire last week.

Mr. Hickson is hauling freight from the Ancho station for a few days.

Several capitalists arrived in Jicarilla last week looking up placer fields. They are associated with the Ayers faction and are contemplating a long stay in camp for inspecting the placer fields along the different gulches.

Join the Red Cross now. Phone 47.

Join the Red Cross now. Phone 47.



We are showing a bill this week that is educational entertainment for the little ones and grownups, the highest priced features ever filmed. Bring the family.

**Next Week's Program Crystal Theater**

**TUESDAY—World**

"BUGLE CALL," 5-reel with Wm. Collier. "BATH TUB PERILS," 2-reel comedy with Fred Mace.

**WEDNESDAY—Paramount**

"THE STORM," 5-reels with Blanche Sweet

**THURSDAY—Metro**

"THE GREAT SECRET," Chapter eight, two reels comedy.

**SATURDAY—Paramount**

"THE LASH," 5-reels with Marie Doro.

**An All Star Program**

"The Star Spangled Banner bring hither, O'er Columbia's true sons let it wave, May the wreaths they have won never wither, Nor its stars cease to shine on the brave, May the service united ne'er sever, But we to our colors prove true, The Army and Navy forever, Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

We shall make every effort to stand as loyally and firmly behind our customers as the sons and daughters of Columbia now stand behind their chief executive. We face the future neither doubting nor fearing.

**The First National Bank OF CARRIZOZO**



**MIDDY BLOUSE TIME--NOW**

We are exclusive agents for

**The "Jack Tar" Middy**

BEST KNOWN--KNOWN AS THE BEST

THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

**Ziegler Brothers**

ESTABLISHED IN LINCOLN COUNTY SINCE '86

