

Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 18

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Students Like New Working Schedule

Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 13.—Announcement of the new four-quarter operating plans of the New Mexico State University, by which twelve weeks are added to the annual working time, including regular work during June, July and August, has brought forth general expressions of approval from all parts of the state. These expressions have come to President David R. Boyd not only from students, the majority of whom are enthusiastic in their commendation, but from educators and parents, who appreciate the large increase in service which the new schedule will permit. That feature of the new operating plan which permits the student to do three, six, nine or twelve months' work in the university each year, as his time and means will permit, has been especially well received. "It will mean," writes the mother of a young man desiring to enter the University, "that my son can get his degree in five years by attending college for six months and working the other six months. Without this plan I do not see how his college education could have been managed, as he not only must pay his own way but assist in my own support."

The wisdom of changing the opening date to October 1st, has also been fully demonstrated by the entrance of a number of young men who are subject to the draft but are not included in the first call. These young men will get at least a year's start in their college work before being called out, even in event the war continues to the stage where they are needed in active service. The enrollment, in spite of heavy drafts made on the upper classes by the war, will be considerably larger on opening than was last year's total enrollment.

Appointed Captain

Jno. B. Baird has been appointed Captain of the "Motor Minute Men" of Lincoln county by Governor Lindsey. Nearly all the car owners have tendered their cars for the use of the government, in case of need, and it will be the duty of Capt. Baird, under

Mayor Lutz Returns

Mayor Henry Lutz returned Saturday from a ten-days' trip to St. Louis and Kansas City. While in St. Louis he secured the greater part of New Mexico as the distributor for the new beverage "Bevo". Bevo is a temperance drink put out by the Bush brewery, not particularly as a substitute for beer, but containing many of the elements of beer, minus the alcohol. The brewery anticipates the coming of prohibition and is not only enlarging its plant but expects ultimately to turn the entire brewery into a plant for the brewing of "Bevo". It is a drink that the mayor thinks will become the national beverage, free from the intoxicating effects of beer, but in every other respect excellent. A car came in this week and local dealers are handling it over fountains as they do soda water, grape juice and other soft drinks.

Mr. Lutz returned by the way of Kansas City where he attended a meeting of the Cattleman's Independent Packing Co., of which he is a stockholder, and where, at its initial meeting he was elected a member of the board of directors. These two concerns will keep our worthy mayor on the jump, but his energy has to have an outlet and he now has an opportunity to work off his surplus enthusiasm, and at the same time turn a valuable trick for his hometown as a distributing point.

The Lucas Hospital

Dr. Lucas has made more additions to his hospital and installed a water system throughout. He has a large pressure tank that forces both hot and cold water to every room and also has installed baths. It is a very conveniently arranged affair and few hospitals of its size are more attractive. There are ten rooms for regular patients, with all modern equipment.

authorization of the governor, to enroll all members, enlist those not already tendering their cars and call a meeting for a complete organization. We are requested by Capt. Baird to ask all car owners to see or communicate with him with the view of effecting an organization and arranging details.

Serious Shooting Affray

One man dead and another seriously wounded is the result of a shooting affray which took place near Ancho Tuesday morning. The dead man's name was Eli McCarty and the wounded man is Eusebio Carabajal. There were five or six men on each side, and it is said that more than a hundred shots were fired.

In one party were Eusebio Carabajal, his two sons, a son-in-law, Tomas Maes, and B. Sanchez. In the other party were G. T. Fleming, S. B. Fambrough, A. M. McCarty, Eli McCarty, Floyd Hale and a man by the name of Miller. It is said that the elder McCarty, Hale and Miller were not armed.

Like all affairs of this kind, there are two sides to the story, and different versions of the causes of the shooting. However, all agree that it arose from the grazing of sheep by Carabajal on or near land occupied by the other parties. A slight clash between the opposing parties occurred a few days prior to the actual battle and trouble was anticipated. On the morning in question the McCarty crowd was out on the line of their land when, as one story goes, the Carabajal crowd came upon them and opened fire. The

fire was returned by those in the McCarty crowd who were armed, but it seems they were not well supplied with ammunition and had to retreat. The Carabajal crowd admit approaching their opponents but aver the McCarty crowd began firing first.

The principals on each side have been arrested by Sheriff Hyde and his deputies, and are to be given an examining trial before Justice Harvey today. The evidence adduced at the hearing may fix the blame, but just now, with so many conflicting statements, public opinion is divided, and both parties to the feud, if feud it may be called, have their friends. It was a very unfortunate affair and is deeply regretted.

J. L. Kipling, candy manufacturer of Roswell, was here one day the past week.

In the Officers' Corps

Henry Lutz, Jr., has received notice that his application for the Officers' Reserve Corps has been accepted and he has been ordered to report at the Leon Springs, Texas, training camp on the 23d inst. He recently passed the examination at Santa Fe, but as there were many more applicants than the government desired he was "up in the air" as to his status until the receipt of the order mentioned above. We understand, also, that C. Y. Belknap, formerly superintendent of the County High School at Capitlan, was accepted in the same service. Lincoln county will thus have two officers in the new army, but what rank they will hold has not yet been determined.

Ancho

Mrs. Ferguson of Carrizozo, visited with Mrs. R. C. Pitts last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. E. Wilson are entertaining Miss Elyda Wilson, a very attractive young lady of Albuquerque.

W. P. Bixler went to El Paso Monday to visit his brother, J. G. Bixler.

G. S. Van Marter and Tom Straley were in Carrizozo this week to take their examinations, as they were drawn in this first draft.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Graham will have charge of the Ancho Store company in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell and children, Mr. and Mrs. Christian accompanied by the trio of Straley girls, Misses Sadie, Myrtle and Lucy spent Sunday in the White mountains. They were unable to get home that night on account of a bridge being washed away the other side of Nogal. They were among the ones who enjoyed the hospitality of the Zumwalts Sunday night.

A very sad thing occurred over near Jack's Peak Tuesday when Mr. McCarty was killed. It seems Mr. McCarty was having trouble with men herding sheep on his homestead claim and he went out taking S. B. Fambrough as interpreter and before reaching the herd the Mexicans began firing and killed Mr. McCarty. It seems the Americans fired a few shots not anticipating any serious trouble. They seemed not to have been very well prepared. The Mexicans sent a runner to Corona for officers and the Americans sent a message to Carrizozo for Mr. Hyde. Corona officers had arrested the Mexicans when Mr. Hyde arrived. They were turned over to Hyde, who took them to the county jail. Mr. McCarty was buried in the Ancho cemetery Wednesday afternoon. He leaves a wife and three small children.

Ordinance Number 13

AN AMENDMENT Be it Ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Carrizozo:

That ordinance number nine (9) be and the same is hereby amended as follows: That in the schedule to said ordinance relative to automobiles for hire within the limits of said village, each and every automobile so used for hire shall be assessed an annual license tax of \$10.00, which said tax shall be paid to the village clerk of said village, the same as other license taxes are paid. Passed by the Board of Trustees, July 30, 1917.

HENRY LUTZ, Mayor. M. E. CADRE, Clerk.

"Meeting An Emergency"

Using the above as a subject, Rev. Perry J. Rice, of El Paso, will deliver a lecture Sunday night, August 19th, at the Methodist church. The service is to be a union service and a cordial invitation is extended to all. The lecturer is a prominent divine of El Paso, is an able and interesting speaker and is thoroughly in earnest with the movement to aid in every way the prosecution of the war in which we are engaged. The people of Carrizozo and surrounding community should not fail to hear this entertaining speaker on this most important subject.

Methodist Church

Rev. ARTHUR MARION, Pastor. Don't fail to hear Rev. Perry J. Rice of El Paso, next Sunday night on "Meeting an Emergency." This will be a union meeting, everybody expected.

The morning service next Sunday will be conducted by Mr. H. M. Henson. A cordial invitation to all.

Rev. J. C. Hines, the Texas cowboy preacher, will be with us for ten days beginning Friday night, Sept. 7th, in some special meetings.

The pastor is preaching in White Oaks this week.

Board Called 186

The first 186 men called before the local exemption board have been examined, with the exception of those who were absent and were directed to be examined by other boards, and two or three who had up to noon today failed to appear. A sufficient number was not secured in the first call to complete Lincoln county's quota of 23, plus 10 per cent, so the board has called an additional number to appear next week. The following have been passed by the board as physically qualified and accepted, some of whom claimed no exemption and others where the claim for exemption was denied:

- Eustaquio Silva, Picacho
- John G. Lucas, Jr., Glendoe
- Ed D. Oliver, Carrizozo
- Perry T. Hightower, Hondo
- Juan Otero, Encinosa
- Thos. Wm. Hampton, Ancho
- Brutus H. Henderson, Corona
- Charles Thos. Porter, Rolla
- A. Parker, Nogal
- Mack Weaver, Jicarilla
- Odis Paris Spurlock, Corona
- Rduardo Richardson, Arabela
- Ezequiel Garcia, Salomon Garcia, Lincoln
- William E. Brady, Hondo
- Salvador Falxa, Carrizozo
- James Jefferson Claunch, C'zo
- Bryan Allen Hightower, Ancho
- Floyd Lafayette Rowland, C'na
- Otto Zedlitz, Encinosa
- Leopoldo Whippe, Carrizozo
- Ervin Brown, Corona
- Howard M. Bullard, Ancho
- Will Ed Harris, White Mt.
- Ottis Dewitt Davis, Carrizozo
- Isidoro Gutierrez, Marcelino Caballero, Juan Arshuleta, Hipolito Gallegos, White Oaks
- Vicente F. Dominguez, Hondo
- Calvin Harden Hare, Deseo
- Jesse D. Rogers, Spindle
- Elijah Lacey, White Oaks
- Guy S. Van Marter, Ancho
- Ralph L. Dow, Lincoln
- Louise Lee Roberts, Daniel A. Sanchez, Tinnie
- Juan Evangelista Chavez, Thomas C. Ward, White Oaks
- Richard C. Killingsworth, C'na
- Thomas J. Straley, Ancho
- Nestor Trujillo, Lincoln
- Pablo L. Mares, Carrizozo
- Frank Shirley Linaam, Deseo
- Benj. H. Huley, Capitlan
- Santiago Lueras, Rabenton
- Jesse Green Harris, Capitlan
- Tomas Mares, Jicarilla
- Andres Bapitosa, Carrizozo
- Claud J. Turner, Corona
- Juan Garcia, Carrizozo
- Allen W. Coward, Encinosa
- Emery D. Jones, Capitlan
- John Wm. Norton, Daniel Oscar Jones, Esteban Garcia, Picacho
- Edward C. Baker, White Oaks
- William T. Cox, Glendoe
- Bonifacio Zamora, Encinosa
- Cecilia Hurtado, Corona
- Walter Wm. Lee, Ancho

U. S. Takes First Step To Establish Prices

Washington, August 15.—The food administration prepared today to take over the entire 1917 wheat crop necessary to stabilize prices throughout the year. It formed a fifty million dollar corporation, with all the stock held by the federal government, to buy and sell wheat at the principal terminals.

The move was the first of a series to be taken to reduce the price of bread. Millers already have agreed to put themselves under voluntary regulations and are working out with the food administration a differential of profits. Distribution of flour by wholesalers and the baking of bread will be taken up next.

The hope of the food administration is to establish a scale of prices from the farm to the grocery store, eliminating undue profits and ending speculation. The maintenance of a standard price for wheat, officials believe, is the first and most necessary step.

In announcing formation of the wheat corporation, the food administration also made known the personnel of a committee which will fix a price to be paid for this year's wheat yield, and the names of thirteen men who will act as purchasing agents for the corporation at terminals.

The wheat corporation will be put under the administration's grain division. Its chairman will be Herbert Hoover and its president Julius Barnes, a Duluth exporter, now serving as a voluntary aide in the food administration. The price fixing committee will be headed by President Garfield of Williams college, and will comprise twelve members, representing producers and consumers.

The wheat corporation will handle all allied grain purchases and will do the buying for the American government. If found advisable, it also will serve as broker for the milling interests, purchasing wheat for the flour mills to keep the market steady, on the theory that manufacturing costs will be reduced and American industry encouraged.

All of the grain men who are taken into the food administration's grain division will disassociate themselves from business interests and will give their entire time to the government without remuneration. Authority to license grain elevators and milling concerns was given formally to the food administration today in a proclamation by President Wilson. Mr. Hoover hopes that operation of the licensing system will make unnecessary any extensive government purchases of wheat except for the government itself and for the allies. He believes a stable export price and proper supervision of exchange dealings will do more than anything else to keep prices on a constant level.

More than 100 representatives of exchanges and elevator systems came to Washington today for a conference with officials on the government's plans. At the end of an all day meeting they issued a statement approving the food administration's proposals.

- Glen R. Thompson, Parsons
- Albert S. Masale, Arabela
- James A. Whitlow, Corona
- Fred B. McCarty, Ancho
- Samuel N. Mobley, Encinosa
- Jesse D. Rogers, Spindle
- Oduca C. Stewart, Deseo
- Manuel Zamora, Lincoln
- Frank Jeppi, Carrizozo
- Guillermo Salazar, Carrizozo
- Pablo Gallegos, William W. McDaniel, Capitlan
- Richard Killingsworth, Corona
- Benjamin Gallegos, Hondo
- Albert J. Sobari, Ocuero
- Walter A. Coffey, Carrizozo
- Harry B. Dawson, Hilaris
- Henry L. Gower, San Patricio
- Roemer O'Neil, Carrizozo

Semi-Annual CLEAN-SWEEP SALE

Continues With GREATER VALUES Than Ever Ladies' Ready-to-Wear, Suits, Coats, Dresses and Skirts are being sacrificed at PRICES LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' COST



Our New Fall Styles will be on display early in August and we urge your early inspection.

Millinery and Trimmings at One-Half Price Every Hat in our Entire Stock must be sold at once. We have cut the price on all—

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| \$10.00 Hats to | \$5.00 |
| 8.00 Hats to | 4.00 |
| 6.00 Hats to | 3.00 |

It will pay you to investigate and place your purchases now while merchandise is going higher. We are also offering great bargains in our Grocery Department and invite comparison.

Carrizozo Trading Co.

Quality First Phone 21 Then Price

IT ISN'T ALL BARBARISM

Human nature becomes brutalized by conflict, but the men in the trenches, both friend and enemy, have their fun and comradeship and kindness.

WAR has outwardly lost its romance with its color and pagantry. It is bloody, ugly and horrible. Yet romance is not dead. It still survives, radiant and glowing, in the heroic achievements of our soldiers and in the tender fancies of their hearts. Thus writes Stephen Stapleton, an Englishman, in the Contemporary Review. And he sets forth with vividness some manifestations of this romance—little twilight pictures, gentle touches of an otherwise ghastly existence:

In the trenches one evening a battalion of the Leinster regiment held a "kalee," or Irish sing-song, at which there was a spirited rendering of the humorous old ballad, "Brian O'Lynn," sung to an infectiously rollicking tune. The opening verse runs:

"Brian O'Lynn had no breeches to wear, So he bought a sheepskin to make him a pair. With the woolly side out and the skinnny side in, Fair, (so pleasant and cool, says Brian O'Lynn.)"

The swing of the tune took the fancy of the Germans in their trenches, less than 50 yards away. With a "rumty-tum-tum-tum-tum-tum-tum," they loudly hummed the air of the end of each verse, all unknowing that the Leinsters, singing at the top of their voices, gave the words a topical application:

"With the woolly side out and the skinnny side in, Sure we'll wallop the Gerys," said Brian O'Lynn. Hearty bursts of laughter and cheers arose from both trenches at the conclusion of the song. It seemed as if the combatants gladly availed themselves of this chance opportunity of becoming united again in the common brotherhood of man, even for but a fleeting moment, by the spirit of good humor and hilarity.

A young English officer of a different battalion of the same Leinster regiment tells of a more curious incident still, which likewise led to a brief cessation of hostilities. Two privates in his company had a quarrel in the trenches, and nothing would do them but to fight it out on No Man's Land. The Germans were most appreciative and accommodating. Not only did they not molest the pugilists, but they cheered them, and actually fired the contents of their rifles in the air by way of a salute. The European war was, in fact, suspended in that particular section of the lines while two Irishmen settled their own little differences by a contest of fists.

"Who will now say the Germans are not sportsmen?" was the comment of the young English officer.

There is, however, another, and perhaps a shrewder view of the episode. It was taken by a sergeant of the company.

"Yerra, come down out of that, ye pair of born fools," he called out to the fighters. "If ye had only a glimmer of sense, ye'd see, so ye would, that 'tis playing the Gerys game ye are. Sure, there's nothing they'd like better than to see us all knocking blazes out of each other."

But as regards the moral pointed by the officer there must be, of course, many "sportsmen" among the millions of German soldiers; though the opinion widely prevailing in the British army is that they are often treacherous fighters. Indeed, to their dirty practices is mainly to be ascribed the bitter personal animosity that occasionally marks the relations between the combatants when the fighting becomes most bloody and desperate, and—as happens at times in all wars—no quarter is given to those who allow none.

An interchange of Christmas Presents. Amenities between combatants are very ancient. The Greeks and Trojans used to exchange presents and courtesies in the intervals of fighting, and the early stages of this war seemed to afford a promise that they would be revived. The fraternizing of the British and Germans at their first Christmas under arms, in 1914, will, perhaps, always be accounted as the most curious episode of the war.

The influence of the great Christian festival led to a suspension of hostilities along the lines, and the men on each side seized the opportunity to satisfy their natural curiosity to see something more of each other than through the smoke of battle with deadly weapons in their hands and hatred in their eyes. Each side had taken prisoners; but prisoners are "out of it," and therefore reduced to the level of non-combatants. The foe in being appears in a very different light. He has the power to strike. You may have to kill him, or you may be killed by him. So the British and the Germans, impelled in the main by a common feeling of inquisitiveness, met together between the lines on No Man's Land. There was some amicable conversation where they could make themselves understood to each other, which happened when a German was found who could speak a little English. Cigarettes and tunic buttons were freely exchanged. But, for the most part, British and Germans stood with arms folded across their breasts and stared at each other with a kind of dread fascination.

It never happened again. How could it possibly be repeated?

The introduction into the conflict by the Germans in high command of the barbaric elements of "fightfulness," which is conducted to savage tribes at war; their use of such devilish inventions as poison gas and liquid fire; their belief in brute strength and, as regards the common German soldiers, the native lawlessness of morality shown by so many of them; their apparent insensitiveness to ordinary humane instincts, inevitably tended to harden and embitter their adversaries against them. Even so, British feeling is extraordinarily devoid of vindictiveness.

The Germans, in the main, are regarded as having been dehumanized and transformed into a process of ruthless destruction. In any case, they are the enemy. As such, there is a satisfaction—sad, a positive delight—in sweeping them out of existence. That is war. But against the German soldier individually it may be said that, on the whole, there is no romance.



In fact, British soldiers have a curiously detached and generous way of regarding their country's enemies. When the German soldier is taken prisoner or picked up wounded the British soldier is disposed, as a "hundred thousand instances show, to treat him as a "pal," to divide his food and share his cigarettes with him as he passes to the base.

In the gladiatorial fights for the entertainment of the people in ancient Rome the defeated combatant was expected to expose his throat to the sword of the victor, and any shrinking on his part caused the arena to ring with the angry shouts of the thousands of spectators, "Receive the steel!" By all accounts, the Germans have a dislike of the bayonet. They might well be paralyzed, indeed, at the appalling spectacle of that thin line of cold steel wielded by a furious Irishman; but if the bayonet were in the hands of a soldier of any of the other British nationalities his cry to the Germans that recoiled from its thrust would probably be "Receive the steel!" expressed in the rudest and roughest native idiom. The way of the Irish at Ghinby was different; and perhaps the truncation of their revenge was not the least magnificent act of a glorious day.

"If we trained them on the spot who could blame us? 'Tis ourselves that would think it no sin if it was done by anyone else," said a private of the Dublin Fusiliers. "Let me tell you," he went on, "what happened to myself. As I raced across the open with my comrades, jumping in and out of shell holes, and the bullets flying thick around us, laying many a fine boy low, I said to myself: 'This is going to be a fight to the last gasp for those of us that get to the Germans.'"

"As I came near the trenches I picked a man out for myself. Straight in front of me he was, leaning out of the trench, and he with a rifle firing away at us as if we were rabbits."

"I made for him with my bayonet ready, determined to give him what he deserved, when—what do you think?—didn't he notice me and what I was up to? Dropping his rifle, he raised himself up in the trench and stretched out his hands toward me. What could you do in that case but what I did? Sure, you wouldn't have the heart to strike him down, even if he were to kill you."

"I caught sight of his eyes, and there was such a frightened and pleading look in them that I at once lowered my rifle and took him by the hand, saying, 'You're my prisoner!'"

"I don't suppose he understood a word of what I said; but he clung to me, crying, 'Kamerad! Kamerad!' I was more glad than ever that I hadn't the blood of him on my soul. 'Tis a queer thing to say, maybe, of a man who acted like that; but, all the same, he looked a decent boy, every bit of him."

"I suppose the truth of it is this: We soldiers on both sides have to go through such terrible experiences that there is no accounting for how we may behave. We might be devils all out in the morning and saints no less in the evening."

Trench Repartee and Trench Favorites. The relations between the trenches include even attempts at an exchange of repartee. The wit, as may be supposed, in such circumstances is invariably ironic and sarcastic. My examples are Irish, for the reason that I have had most to do with Irish soldiers, but they may be taken as fairly representative of the taunts and pleasantries which are often bandied across No Man's Land.

The Germans, holding part of their line in Belgium, got to know that the British trenches opposite them were being held by an Irish battalion. "Hello, Irish!" they cried. "How is King Carson getting on, and have you got home rule yet?" The company sergeant major, a big Tipperary man, was selected to make the proper reply, and in order that it might be fully effective he sent it through a megaphone which the colonel was accustomed to use in addressing the battalion on parade. "Hello, Gery!" he called out. "I'm thinking it isn't information ye want, but divarshion; but 'tis information I'll be actor giving ye, all the same. Later on we'll be sending ye some fun that'll make ye laugh at the other side of yer

mouths. The last we heard of Carson he was prodding the government like the very devil to put venom into their blows at ye, and more power to his elbow while he's at that work, say we. As for home rule, we mean to have it, and we'll get it, please God, when ye're licked! Put that in yer pipes and smoke it!"

The two names for the Germans in use among the Irish troops are "Gerys" and (a corruption of the French "Allemand" for German) "Alleymans." Brief informal truces are not infrequently come to between the opposing forces at particular sections of the lines, so that one or other, or both, may bring in, after a raid, their wounded and their slain. One of the most uplifting stories I have heard was told me by a captain of the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Out there in front of the trench held by his company lay a figure in khaki writhing in pain and calling for help. "Will no one come to me?" he cried, in a voice broken with anguish. He had been disabled in the course of a raid on the German trenches the night before by a battalion which was relieved in the morning.

These appeals of his were like stabs to the compassionate hearts of the Irish Fusiliers. Several of them told the captain they could stand it no longer and must go out to the wounded man. If they were shot in the attempt, what matter! It happened that a little dog was then making himself quite at home in both the British and German trenches at this part of the line. He was a neutral; he took no sides; he regularly crossed from one to the other and found in both friends to give him food and a kind word with a pat on the head. The happy thought came to the captain to make a messenger of the dog. So he wrote: "May we take our wounded man in?" tied the note to the dog's tail, and sent him to the German trenches. The message was in English, for the captain did not know German, and had to trust to the chance of the enemy being able to read it.

In a short time the dog returned with the answer. It was in English, and it ran: "Yes; you can have five minutes." So the captain and a man went out with a stretcher and brought the poor fellow back to our lines.

Then, standing on the top of the parapet, the captain took off his hat and called out: "Give the Germans three hearty cheers, boys." The response was most enthusiastic. With the cheers were mingled such cries as "Sure, the Gerys are not all bad chaps, after all," and "May the heavens be the bed of those of them we may kill." More than that, the incident brought tears to many a man's eyes on the Irish side; and, it may be, on the German side, too. Certainly, answering cheers came from their trenches.

I have had from a French officer, who was wounded in a cavalry charge early in the war, an account of a pathetic incident which took place close to where he lay. Among his companions in affliction were two who were far gone on the way of death. One was a private in the Uhlans and the other a private in the Royal Irish Dragoons. The Irishman got, with a painful effort, from an inside pocket of his tunic a rosary of beads which had a crucifix attached to it. Then he commenced to mutter to himself the invocations to the Blessed Virgin, of which the rosary is composed.

"Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus."

The German, lying huddled close by, stirred with the uneasy movements of a man weak from pain and loss of blood on hearing the murmur of prayer, and, looking round in a dazed condition, the light of the beads in the hands of his fellow in distress seemed to recall to his mind other times and different circumstances—family prayers at home somewhere in Bavaria, and Sunday evening devotions in church—for he made, in his own tongue, the response to the invocation: "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners now at the hour of our death. Amen."

So the voices intermingled in address and prayer—the wrapt ejaculations of the Irishman, the deep guttural of the German—getting weaker and weaker, in the process of dissolution, until they were hushed on earth forever more.

NEWS and GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON

Squirrel's Thirst Almost Cost Animal Its Life

WASHINGTON.—If your friends include a country squirrel whose home address is a nut tree, with a running stream for neighbor, you will know that, as a good provider, his name is Hoover. But there are always others—this one, for instance, who has found a champion in a kindly big brother, named Man.

"While sitting in Stanton park early Sunday morning last a squirrel ran down one of the trees near the park fountain, and after first trying to get water at the hose connection near by, he failed to satisfy his thirst and thereupon made for the fountain itself and dashed over the wall of the basin into about a foot of water. He followed the wall of the fountain basin and I soon saw that he was not going to be able to get out of his predicament. I halted the street lighter and he got him out with his stick. He tells me this happens frequently in summer time and that he often takes them out of the fountain in a very exhausted condition."

"But to get back to the story—the squirrel was no sooner rescued than he made off for the same tree which he had descended a moment before, and as my eyes followed him in his ascent they rested on something in the forks of the tree which proved to be a flask—a little more than half full of whisky. This fact, coupled with the animal's thirst, certainly makes out a good case by circumstantial evidence. However, this, of course, is a mere coincidence and has nothing to do with either the chilling effect of the squirrel's early morning bath, or his abnormal thirst, for he seemed to be a perfectly sober and respectable squirrel, and there is no doubt in my mind but that the aforesaid hidden treasure really belonged to another and entirely different kind of animal. Still one cannot help but wonder if the owner of the bottle would not take quite as great a risk to secure a drink from either it or the fountain so early on a Sunday morning, or which animal is really the more reckless of his fate."

"If you will absorb this little story, which is a true one, it may bring about the provision of means whereby the squirrels may be able to get out of the fountain, which ought to be done. It is not pleasant to think of their swimming themselves to death on some occasion."



Women Displacing Men in the National Capital

LURED by thousands of vacancies in the federal departments and private institutions as a result of war, women are flocking to Washington in such numbers that the capital is in danger of being overrun with them. Few men are seeking jobs but the women are applying for hundreds of newly created positions in the various government branches and taking the places vacated by men who have been or will be called to the colors.

Already Washington was a city of women. The percentage of women, according to the census of 1910, was larger than in any other large city in the country. The figures demonstrated that then there were 91.5 men for every 100 women. The prediction is made that with a continuance of the war for a year or more there will be two women for every man in the city.

One member of congress from Virginia said that he had assisted more than 100 women from among his constituency to obtain employment in the public service during the last few months. Recently four cabinet officers—Secretaries Lansing, Baker, Daniels and Hedfield—announced that women would be appointed in their departments in preference to men. This policy was adopted as a military precaution; the men are needed for duty on the firing line and in the process of mobilization of the nation's resources. It is probable that the other departments are doing the same, although without public announcement.

Many Reasons Why War Nurses Should Be Slim

SUGGESTIONS for reforms of every kind are being received daily by the Council of National Defense. Now a movement is on to "reform" fat nurses. A group of Chicago women, who want the government to construct a camp for intensive reducing, has recently put the question up to the women's committee of the Council of National Defense.

Fat at the front—that is the battle front—is considered a serious handicap, in the view of women. Nurses to be most efficient should be no more than properly plump; there is no necessity of their being perfect thirty-sixes, but when they are forty-seven or forty-eight that is too much. Besides the smaller sizes please the wounded soldiers better. But there is another consideration which has come into the minds of officials. It is the necessity of conserving all space possible aboard steamers in the transatlantic service.

A 50-pound reduction for every one of 1,000 nurses, might readily save the transportation expenses of 25 tons.

The Chicago women declared that the camps the government should establish in various sections of the country where nurses could reduce should be similar to those for soldiers.

The courses should be of from two to six months' duration, according to the size of the nurse. These, fully reduced, they would be ready for France, or could better withstand the strain of field service.

But after all has been said, to the patient in the cot the plump and jolly nurse, with ever-ready smile, will be for all time the one in demand.



Fenced-In Botanical Grounds Mar the Landscape

WHEN I beheld Washington arrayed in its livery of green it seems to me that every citizen of the United States should have for it the passionate attachment which the Athenian Greek had for the "violet-crowned city,"

said Paul De Lavigne, an artist of New York city, at the Willard. "There are in all directions vistas and visions of surpassing loveliness and beauty. The view from the capitol across the Potomac to the blue Virginia hills is, in my opinion, unequalled. Much has been said and written of the beauty of Paris, the City of Mexico, Florence, Italy, and Constantinople. Washington surpasses them all."

"There is one blemish, however, on the landscape. The fenced-in botanical grounds are an eyesore. A friend told me not long ago that an English visitor inquired of him for what reason the authorities had located a jail at the foot of the capitol. His friend, supposing that he was joking, replied that its present location was selected to imprison the Socialists in congress, whereas the Englishman answered, 'Why do they not send the beggars to the workhouses?' Such an incident, in whatever form, would seem to be a disgrace to the nation by Bartholdi, the sculptor who designed and cast the Statue of Liberty. Enlightening the World at the entrance to New York harbor. That prison wall, in my opinion, should vanish overnight."



Carrizozo News

Published Friday at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

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JNO. A. HALEY, Editor and Publisher

Financing the War

The United States is financing itself in this war by loans and taxes. It obtains funds from the people, some by taxation and some by the sale of bonds, and then it goes into the markets and buys from the people what it needs. The people supply the government with money and the government with this money buys from the people what it needs for the war.

There are three sources from which the United States can draw the sinews of war. First is the fixed property of the nation. This represents our farms, factories, mines, railways and all other property, including accumulated savings. From the corpus or body of none of these, except the accumulated savings, will the government obtain war funds, and even from the accumulated savings it will draw a relatively small portion. These accumulated savings are invested in industries and business which are necessary to the country's welfare and prosperity and it is only that portion of these savings which are seeking investment that the government will receive in exchange for bonds.

The second and the great source from which the government is to derive its war fund is the wealth produced during the war. Part of this it will obtain by taxation and part in exchange for bonds. The annual production of the United States, from its farms, mines, factories and other sources, amounts to fifty billion dollars a year and out of this fifty billion dollars will come the funds, part from taxes and part from the sale of bonds, with which the United States will finance itself during this war.

By taxation this generation will pay its portion of the cost of the war. By the sale of bonds the next generation is called upon to pay its portion, and this last portion will be paid from the wealth production after the war.

By this method the capital of the country, its sources of income and wealth, are unimpaired. It is only the yearly increment of this property that is called upon to bear a portion of the cost of the war. Thus despite the waste of war and the destruction of property involved the country may emerge from the conflict stronger financially, more efficient and even wealthier than before. What the government receives it receives from the people without impairing the sources of wealth of the country, and passes it back to the people in exchange for the productions of the country. It is in a way only a shifting of credits.

The government collects the current taxes and by means of bonds anticipates taxes of the years to come, and all the money thus acquired passes back into the hands of the tax-payers. This is why governments which follow sound economic methods not only are not impoverished by wars but sometimes emerge the stronger as England did after the Napoleonic wars and the United States did after our great Civil War.

Farm Lands

The Government needs Farmers as well as Fighters. Two million three hundred thousand Acres of Oregon and California Railroad Co. Grant Lands. Title reverted in United States. To be opened for homesteads and sale. Containing some of the best land left in the United States. Large Copyrighted Map, showing land by sections and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, temperature, etc. Priced One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Portland, Oregon. 7-6,3mo.

Ordinance Number 14

ORDER TO BUILD SIDEWALKS

BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF CARRIZOZO

Sec. 1. That notice is hereby given to the owners or agents of such other persons in charge of the property, lot or lots abutting the streets and avenues within the Village of Carrizozo, to build, rebuild or repair sidewalks upon such streets and avenues as are hereinafter named; And if it is hereby ordered that said owners or agents or such other persons in charge of said abutting property, as aforesaid, build, rebuild or repair sidewalks of the width, rebuilt or repaired sidewalks of the dimensions and according to the specifications hereinafter contained, within sixty days from the date of the publication of this ordinance.

Sec. 2. That upon the failure or refusal of such owners, or agents or such other persons in charge of such property, as aforesaid, to build, rebuild or repair any sidewalk upon any street or avenue within said village according to the material and dimensions specified in this ordinance; And within the period of time above mentioned, then and in that event, the said board of trustees shall order such sidewalks to be built, rebuilt or repaired by Ordinance No. 14 upon such street or avenue, lot or lots or parcels of land abutting such sidewalks so built, rebuilt or repaired, and such special tax shall likewise be levied against the owner or owners or such other persons in charge of such property, abutting the said sidewalks have been so built, rebuilt or repaired, from the date of the completion of said work; And which said special tax shall be a lien upon such property as aforesaid and the same shall be levied and collected according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

Sec. 3. That notice be and the same is hereby given to the owners or persons in charge of the property abutting the streets and avenues within said village hereinafter named to build, rebuild or repair sidewalks upon the following streets and avenues, to-wit: Begin at the southeast corner of White Oaks avenue, thence south to the northeast corner of North Capitol avenue, on the east side of Fourth street, which sidewalk shall be 8 feet in width; Begin at the southeast corner of North Capitol avenue thence south to the northeast corner of El Paso avenue on the east side of Fourth street, which sidewalk shall be 8 feet in width; Begin at the northwest corner of El Paso avenue and Fourth street thence to the northeast corner of El Paso avenue and Fifth street which sidewalk shall be 10 feet in width; Begin at the northeast corner of El Paso avenue and Fifth street thence north on the east side of Fifth street to Alamogordo avenue, which sidewalk shall be 8 feet in width; Begin at the northwest corner of Second street and Alamogordo avenue thence west on the north side of Alamogordo avenue to the northeast corner of Alamogordo avenue and Third street; which sidewalk shall be 8 feet in width; Begin at the corner of Third street and Alamogordo avenue thence west on both sides of Alamogordo avenue to Fourth street, which sidewalks shall both be 10 feet in width; Begin at the southwest corner of Fourth street and Alamogordo avenue thence west on the south side of Alamogordo avenue to the intersection of Alamogordo avenue and Main street; which sidewalk shall be 10 feet in width; Begin at the southwest corner of Fifth street and Main street in McDonald's addition thence south on the west side of Main street to the northwest corner of Main street and Second street in McDonald's addition, which sidewalk shall be 10 feet in width.

Sec. 4. That all sidewalks hereafter constructed upon any of the streets or avenues of said village shall be of such material as shall from time to time be designated by the said board of trustees and the same shall be from 2 to 10 feet in width. Each and every sidewalk so built shall be constructed upon a regular grade to be established by the village engineer, or such other engineer as shall be named by the said board of trustees. The work shall be done in a first class workmanlike manner and subject to the approval of the said engineer and in accordance with the material and specifications from time to time designated by the said board of trustees.

Sec. 5. All such sidewalks ordered to be built, rebuilt or repaired as herein above mentioned, shall be constructed according to the following specifications, to-wit: 1. Stakes shall be set by the direction of the village engineer or such other engineer as shall be designated by the said board of trustees to define the line of one side of the walk with a grade mark thereon to indicate the top of the walk at side line. The transverse slope of the walks shall be 1/4 of an inch per foot and shall be determined by such means as said engineer shall direct.

2. The sidewalks shall be graded to a width designated by said engineer for the entire length including all wings and curbs on a well packed sub-grade which shall be satisfactory to said engineer and must first be inspected and accepted by him. 3. Upon this sub-grade a pavement of the following description shall be placed, to-wit: The pavement shall consist of a foundation of gravel three inches deep, a layer of Portland cement concrete not less than three inches deep, both well rammed and compacted, and a wearing surface of Portland cement mortar one inch thick. 4. All materials used shall be of good quality and must be inspected and approved by the said engineer or other inspector appointed by the board of trustees. The gravel used in the foundation shall be of such size that the largest dimensions of any piece shall not exceed three inches, and the gravel used for the concrete shall not exceed one and one-half inches in size, and the concrete shall be of the best quality sharp sand and clean and free from dust, loam and other foreign matter as shall also the gravel used. 5. The cement used shall be Portland cement of good quality. 6. The water used shall be fresh and free from earth, dirt or sewerage. 7. The concrete shall consist of one part in volume of Portland cement to 2 parts sand and 3 parts gravel. 8. The cement and sand in the above specified proportions shall be thoroughly mixed dry in a tight box or in a concrete mixer or on a platform with shovels and hose until no streaks are visible; water shall then be added in sufficient quantity to produce a mortar of the desired consistency and the whole well mixed until a homogeneous mass is produced. 9. The mortar prepared as aforesaid shall be spread upon a platform of the proper quantity of gravel, after having been thoroughly wetted, shall then be spread over the mortar and the mass thereof thoroughly tamped over not less than three times and until every piece of gravel is completely coated with mortar. Water shall be added by sprinkling during the process of tamping, if so required to secure a better consistency. 10. All surfaces on or against which concrete is to be laid shall be cleaned and dampened by sprinkling with water just previous to placing the concrete. 11. The concrete shall be evenly spread upon the foundation, as soon as mixed, in a layer of such depth that after having thoroughly subsided with ramming, it shall not be less than three inches thick and the surface thereof shall be finished with the proper surface of the completed pavement. 12. The slab or flag divisions shall be formed by setting the concrete clear through as soon as laid, the same made by the setting instrument shall be immediately filled with dry sand and well rammed. 13. Curbs shall not be mixed in larger

quantities than is required for immediate use and no curb shall be larger than can be made of one barrel of cement with the proper proportions of sand and gravel.

14. The wearing surface shall be composed of one part in volume of cement to two parts of sand. 15. The cement and sand in specified proportions shall be mixed dry on a platform or in a tight box until no streaks are visible. Water shall then be added in sufficient quantities to produce a mortar of the desired consistency, and all being tamped and mixed until a homogeneous mass is produced. 16. The mortar while fresh shall be spread over the concrete base before the latter has reached its first set, in such quantities that after being thoroughly manipulated and spread over the concrete it will make a layer one inch thick conforming to the required grade and cross section. It shall be smoothed and present a neatly finished surface. 17. The surface shall then be cut into flags, the markings to be made directly over the joints in the concrete and cut clear through the wearing surface, with edges neatly turned, also edges at each side of the walk as per the plans. 18. The pavements shall be kept moist and thoroughly protected from the elements and travel until thoroughly set and dry. Mortar that falls to show a proper bond or falls to set, after in the opinion of the said engineer, has been allowed sufficient time, shall be removed and material of the proper kind and quality be put in its place. Wooden frames or molds must be left in place until the cement sets thoroughly and to the satisfaction of said engineer.

Sec. 6. All persons hereafter desiring to build any kind of sidewalk whatsoever abutting any lot or lots within the said village limits shall first obtain a written permit therefor from the said board of trustees or said engineer which shall be issued without cost. Sec. 7. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1.00 nor more than \$50.00 and the costs of the prosecution, and each day any sidewalk has been built, rebuilt or repaired in violation of said provisions hereof is allowed to stand, and each day any sidewalk which has been ordered torn out is left remaining, shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 8. In the event the owner or owners of any of the property, lot or lots or parcels of land abutting or adjoining any of the streets, avenues or alleys within said village upon which sidewalks shall be constructed according to the provisions of this ordinance, are non-residents of the Village of Carrizozo, it shall be the duty of the Village Clerk to give notice in writing, together with a true copy of this ordinance, to such owner or owners of such property as aforesaid, of the date of the passage and publication of this ordinance. Sec. 9. No person shall expose for sale any goods, wares or merchandise or any meat, fruit or vegetables upon any sidewalk in said village so that the same shall extend or project more than two feet from the wall line of the building, from which the same is exposed, and no person shall in any way obstruct any sidewalk to any extent greater than the said two feet. No person shall place or suspend from any house, shop or building into or partly into, over or upon any street, avenue or sidewalk, when the same shall extend more than two feet, from the wall line of the premises, any sign, awning, goods, wares or merchandise unless the same shall be at an elevation of at least nine (9) feet from such sidewalk.

Sec. 10. Any person, firm or corporation holding or owning property adjoining any street, avenue or alley within the Village of Carrizozo, who shall construct or cause any sidewalk adjoining such property without conforming to the established grade and the requirements of this ordinance governing such construction or repair, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than One Dollar for every linear foot of sidewalk so constructed or repaired and may be required by the said board of trustees to remove or alter the same to conform to the grade and requirements as aforesaid, and in case of failure or refusal to reconstruct the same after one week's written notice by the village clerk, shall pay a fine of Ten Dollars for each and every week that he shall fail or refuse to remove or alter such sidewalk as aforesaid, and the said board of trustees may cause such sidewalk to be removed or altered in its direction and the expenses thereof shall be assessed and collected as is provided in this ordinance for the construction of sidewalks.

Passed by the Board of Trustees, August 19th, 1917. (Seal) HENRY LUTZ, Mayor. (Attest) M. H. PADDEN, Clerk.

Notice for Publication 01120 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M., August 2, 1917

Notice is hereby given that the state of New Mexico, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1906 and June 23, 1910 and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands: List No. 5120, Serial No. 04122. Lot 1, NE 1/4 Sec. 14 T. 28. N. 15 E., N. M. Mer. 20.32 acres.

Protest or contest against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office during the period of publication hereof, or at any time before final certificate. EMMETT PATTON, Registrar.

Notice for Publication 01121 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 16, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August A. D. 1917, the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, made application at the United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M., in select, under the Act of April 20th, 1904, (32 Stat. 542) for the following described land, to-wit: The Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter (SW 1/4 NW 1/4) Section 28, Twp. 19 South, Range 18 East, N. M. P. M.

The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely, or desiring to show it to be mineral in character, an opportunity to file objection to such location or selection with the local officers for the land district in which the land is situated, to-wit: at the Land Office at Roswell, and to establish their interest therein, or the mineral character thereof. EMMETT PATTON, Registrar.

Notice for Publication 01122 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 16, 1917. Notice is hereby given that Joseph George, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on August 7, 1914, made M. D. E., Serial No. 00994, for SW 1/4 Sec. 12, Twp. 28 N. 15 E., N. M. P. M., has had notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. T. Wirt, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 10, 1917. Claimant names as witnesses: A. Harry Aguirre, Roswell, N. M.; Benjamin Guel, John B. George, and Stephen Bush George, those of Carrizozo, N. M. EMMETT PATTON, Registrar.

Notice for Publication 01123 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 16, 1917. Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August A. D. 1917, the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, made application at the United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M., in select, under the Act of April 20th, 1904, (32 Stat. 542) for the following described lands, to-wit: Lot 1, NE 1/4 Sec. 14 T. 28. N. 15 E., N. M. Mer. 20.32 acres.

Protest or contest against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office during the period of publication hereof, or at any time before final certificate. EMMETT PATTON, Registrar.

Notice for Publication 01124 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 16, 1917. Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August A. D. 1917, the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, made application at the United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M., in select, under the Act of April 20th, 1904, (32 Stat. 542) for the following described lands, to-wit: Lot 1, NE 1/4 Sec. 14 T. 28. N. 15 E., N. M. Mer. 20.32 acres.

Protest or contest against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office during the period of publication hereof, or at any time before final certificate. EMMETT PATTON, Registrar.

The Titsworth Company

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Seed Barley, Cane Seed, Millet Seed, Mowers and Rakes, Studebaker Wagons, Good-year Casings, Inner Tubes, Etc.

Our Stock is large and Our Prices are reasonable

The Titsworth Company

CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

At the present time Uncle Sam requires men and money, but the family requires **Something to Eat**. If you want it fresh, at a reasonable price, and from a

Sanitary Bell's Grocery

We are now located in the New Wetmore building and invite the public to inspect our new quarters.

FEED YARD

HAY AND GRAIN IN CAR LOTS

All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities

Roomy Yard - Stalls - Water

Coal and Wood

Wm. Barnett EL PASO AVENUE

Phone 86

Special Facilities For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

Carrizozo Eating House

F. W. GURNEY, Manager.

Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

WE ARE THE EXCLUSIVE DISPENSERS OF

Naya's Compounds

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

Kodaks, Kodak Supplies and Stationery Ice Cream and all kinds of Iced Drinks

Rolland Bros.

Notice of Execution Sale

Whereas, in the certain civil action numbered 2051, wherein C. M. Farnsworth is plaintiff and Henry M. Corn is defendant, on the civil docket of the District Court in and for the Fifth Judicial District, Chaves county, New Mexico, which action was instituted in said court for the purpose of procuring judgment against said defendant on a certain promissory note given by defendant to plaintiff; and

Whereas, on the 7th day of March, 1914, said court in said action rendered judgment therein in favor of plaintiff and against defendant for the principal sum of \$14.50, together with all costs; and

Whereas, on the 17th day of July, 1917, execution was issued by the Clerk of said court against defendant commanding me, the undersigned sheriff of Lincoln county, New Mexico, to levy upon the goods, chattels and lands of said Henry M. Corn to satisfy said execution; and

Whereas, on the 19th day of July, 1917, in the county of Lincoln, state of New Mexico, I did serve said execution by then and there levying upon the following described lands, to-wit:

All of Block 2 and lots 4 and 5 in Block 4, all of Boulevard Addition to the town of Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico, as property belonging to said Henry M. Corn, defendant, and then and there levied upon all the right, title and interest now owned by said Henry M. Corn in and to said property, and also all the interest of said Henry M. Corn in said real estate as of the 11th day of July, 1914, this being the date of the filing of the transcript of judgment in said action in the office of the county clerk of said Lincoln county; now, therefore,

Notice is hereby given that at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on the 20th day of August, 1917, at the front door of the county court house of said Lincoln county, in said Carrizozo, New Mexico, I shall sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash all of the above mentioned property necessary to satisfy said execution and judgment, which will amount to \$14.50 plus \$272.51 as interest, and \$18.25 as costs, aggregating a total of \$115.26, together with all accruing costs and expenses of sale to be taxed; and that said property will be appraised as required by law and sold subject to such appraisal.

Dated this the 20th day of July, 1917. C. WALKER HYDE, Sheriff of Lincoln County, N. M. 7-20-17

Notice for Publication 03020

Coal Entry Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, June 8, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that George C. Benedict, of Carrizozo, County of Chaves, State of New Mexico, on Nov. 20, 1916, filed in this office Application to purchase, Serial No. 03020 under the provisions of sections 2597, U. S. Revised Statutes, the N1-2 NW1-4 and N1-2N 1/4 of Section 10, Township 9 S, Range 10 East, N. M. P. M.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object for any reason to the entry thereof by applicant should file their affidavits of protest in this office during the thirty-day period of publication immediately following the first printed issue of this notice, otherwise the application may be allowed. EMMETT PATTON, Registrar.

- MONUMENTS -

We carry the largest stock in the Southwest. Freight prepaid, every job guaranteed. Write for designs and estimates.

Bowers Monument Company

215 East Central Albuquerque, N. M.

Building Material

With a large stock of Lumber, Shingles, Prepared and Iron Roofings, Screen Doors, Paints, Varnishes and other goods we can give you good service.

We solicit the trade of the people of Lincoln county, Carrizozo and adjacent towns.

Foxworth-Galbraith Co.

D. R. STEWART, Manager

THE CASH MARKET

GRAY & REILLY, Props.

We're Ready to Serve You

If you haven't tried our Sanitary Market yet you are taking unnecessary chances in this hot weather, besides you are losing money. You can't find a cleaner, cooler or neater market in town. Step in and convince yourself. Then ask for our prices, and we know you will join our rapidly growing list of pleased patrons.

Phone 46 Carrizozo, New Mexico

Dove Season Opens August 16, 1917

The CASH STORE carries the largest stock of ammunition in Lincoln county. We have plenty of ammunition suitable for dove shooting now on hand. Buy your ammunition early and be sure to get the kind you want.

You will find the following prices comparatively low:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Arrow or Leader Shells for 12 or 16 gauge gun, per box | \$1.00 |
| " " " " 20 gauge gun, per box | 1.00 |
| Repeater or Nitro Club Shells for 12 or 16 gauge gun per box | 1.00 |
| " " " " 20 gauge gun, per box | .95 |

"Ours is the Trade that Service Made"

KELLEY & SON

NEW BUILDINGS ADDED EQUIPMENT

A STRENGTHENED FACULTY

THESE ARE INDUCEMENTS SUFFICIENT TO ATTRACT YOUR ATTENTION TO

The University of New Mexico

At Albuquerque

But in addition to its rapidly expanding physical equipment your State University has now become

An All-Year University

Fall and winter, spring and summer, the University plant will be in full operation with all departments at work on regular courses leading to degrees.

The University will open for the 1917-1918 college year on Monday, October 1st, instead of in August, as in the past, and will be in operation for forty-eight weeks of its working days each. This all-year schedule makes possible the following favorable opportunities for students:

You may pursue your college work for six months of each year, earn money the other six months, continue your courses undisturbed, and graduate in five years.

You may continue your college work the fall forty-eight weeks and graduate in three years.

The new schedule is arranged in periods of three months each. Thus it is adapted to the special needs of those who must earn their way as well as those who are needed on farms at certain seasons, or who wish to teach or have business connections to maintain. The University adapts its schedule to the special needs of the student, instead of requiring the student to adapt his circumstances to the University's schedule.

For special information as to the advantages of this new schedule offers in YOUR PARTICULAR CASE, write today to David R. Boyd, President, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M.

THE LUCAS HOSPITAL

Modern Equipment

Rates furnished on application

by

ROBERT T. LUCAS, M. D.

Trained Nurse in Charge

Carrizozo - New Mexico

Stoves and Ranges. Builders' Hardware.

N. B. TAYLOR & SONS

Blacksmithing and Hardware

CARRIZOZO & VICINITY

Tinware, Paints, Glass, Etc. of all kinds.

Harness, Ammunition, Etc.

Jack Peak

The heaviest rain of the season fell here Sunday. It simply poured down, and the water ran like rivulets for some time. If frost holds off until late in the fall, grass will come and mature for the winter.

Mrs. Pitts had Mrs. Ferguson of Carrizozo, as her guest the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fair have been "doing" the Block flats the past few days, attending to insurance business.

We hear of a gun play having been "pulled off" near our settlement a few days ago. Some people are always ready for such stunts, and it is usually the same persons in each case.

Miss Lucile Stoner of Texas, has visited her father in Jicarilla for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wilson were visiting the family of Julian Taylor at Carrizozo Saturday.

Mr. Fleming of our settlement is complaining in Justice court of one of his neighbors trespassing upon his rights.

Will the sheep have to be driven out entirely? Since everyone, even the forest rangers, drew the line on sheep and goats, it keeps up a continual bad feeling among the community.

Bivian Brookin moved his family to Jicarilla, to be near the work of the placer company when that day arrives.

Phil Reasoner and family have returned to their place in Jicarilla for the summer.

L. H. Rudiselle and several who accompanied him, were motoring over the country Saturday, looking up opportunities along the line of land and cattle.

Nicolas Maes is digging his well out into a large reservoir for the capacity of very much more water than it now holds.

The draft caught several of our boys, whom are anticipated will not be molly coddled after it is all over. Those left may as well be resigned and ready for the next call.

E. E. Wilson moved his drilling machine to the farm of John Wilson last week.

Take it all the way around, this has proven a hard year for the people of the west. Labor troubles, drouth and the war are some of our grievances. Yet we are always anticipating the blessings of the aftermath of our affairs.

County Council Meets

The Lincoln County Council of Defense, recently appointed by Governor Lindsey, held its initial meeting at the court house Monday, August 13.

The following is a copy of the minutes of said meeting:

Carrizozo, N. M., Aug. 13.—At 4 o'clock on above date the following persons met at the court house in response to a call made by Sheriff W. C. Hyde:

Fred Pfingsten, W. C. McDonald, F. J. Sager, Henry Lutz, Geo. L. Ulrich, T. Gomez, Dr. E. L. Wood, Robt. Brady, W. E. Blanchard, Walker Hyde, Geo. A. Titsworth, P. G. Peters.

Geo. A. Titsworth was elected temporary secretary, Hon. W. C. McDonald was nominated and unanimously elected as permanent chairman, F. J. Sager was elected secretary and treasurer, Fred Pfingsten, W. C. McDonald and Henry Lutz were elected an executive committee. The oath of office was administered to the members of the council by County Clerk O. T. Nye.

P. G. Peters, F. J. Sager and W. E. Blanchard were elected a committee on finance.

It was arranged to hold the next meeting at Capitau on Saturday, Sept. 1st, at 2 o'clock p.m. at the school house.

Meeting adjourned.

Geo. A. TITSWORTH,
Temporary Sec'y.

Some Good Bargains Still Here for You

Oxfords Lead

AT



\$4.95



Men's Monarch Shirts \$1

Ladies' Summer Dresses Reduced 1/3

Ladies' Aprons and House Dresses

95c

For Ladies' White Longerie Waists, worth \$1.50; pretty styles to pick from

Boys' Shirts and Blouses

Gingham, Percale and Madras—regularly sold at 75c, now 50c. Sizes 6 to 16 years

A complete clearance of all Ready-to-Wear is necessary to make room for the New Goods of the coming season

Ziegler Brothers

Notice of Contest

Contest No. 911

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office, at Roswell, N. M., July 31, 1917

To Herrie L. Anderson, of Ft. Comisar, N. M., Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Benjamin W. Smith who gives Contest No. 911, as his post-office address, did on July 31, 1917, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry, Serial No. 06730 made January 17, 1917, for SE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Section 24, Twp. 1-S, R. 14-E, and E 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 19, Twp. 1-S, Range 14-E, N. M. P. Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that you have never established residence upon said tract and have never resided upon and cultivated same and that your absence from said homestead is not due to your service in the army or navy or marine corps of the U. S. or in any of the mobilization camps thereof or of the National Guard of any of the several states. You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specially responding to the allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have never left a copy of your answer on the said contest either in person or by registered mail. You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

EMMETT PATTON,
Register.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Date of first publication | August 2, 1917. |
| " " second " | " " 17 " |
| " " third " | " " 31 " |
| " " fourth " | " " 14 " |

Notice of Will

In the Probate Court, Lincoln County, State of New Mexico

In the matter of the last will and testament of Edward A. Thomas, Deceased.

No. 54

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Edward A. Thomas, deceased, has been filed for probate in the probate court of Lincoln County, New Mexico, and that by order of said court, the day of September, 1917, at the hour of 10 a. m. at the court room of said court in the city of Carrizozo, New Mexico, in the day, time and place set for hearing proof of said Last Will and Testament.

Therefore, any person or persons wishing to enter objections to the probating of said will and testament are hereby notified to file their objections in the office of the county clerk on or before the time set for said hearing.

Witness my hand and seal at Carrizozo, N. M., the 26th day of July, 1917.

O. T. NYE,
County Clerk.

Notice for Publication

87781

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., July 26, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas A. Stewart, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on Sept. 15, 1915, made H. E. Serial No. 07781, for W 1/2 NW 1/4, Lot 11 and 12, Sec. 5, and Lots 9, 10, E 1/2 NW 1/4, Section 6, Township 6-S, Range 11-E, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Boots, U. S. Commissioner in her office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on September 6, 1917.

Claims based on witnesses: Harry Lightfoot Lee, John Priddy, Robert Edward Wagoner and Roy Lee Wagoner, all of Carrizozo, N. M., county of Carrizozo, State of New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON,
Register.

Aug. 2 to Aug. 11.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Geo. Spence W. C. Merchant
SPENCE & MERCHANT,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Rooms 6 and 8, Exchange Bank Bldg.
CARRIZOZO, N. M.

GEORGE B. BARBER
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
Carrizozo, N. M.

SETH F. CREWS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Will practice in Federal and State Courts
OSCURO, N. M.

C. L. KENNEDY
LAWYER
White Oaks, N. M.

C. A. PERKINS
WITH GEORGE B. BARBER
Attorney
Special Attention Given to Collections
Life Insurance, Notary Public
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

FRANK J. SAGER
FIRE INSURANCE
Notary Public
Office in Exchange Bank, Carrizozo.

R. E. BLANEY
DENTIST
Office in
Exchange Bank Bldg. Upstairs
Carrizozo, N. M.

DRS. PRESLEY & SWARINGIN
Specialists: Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and Fitting Glasses
Bldg. 6 & 7 First National Bank, ROSWELL, N. M.

T. E. KELLEY
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer
Phone 96
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

R. L. Ransom
Plasterer & Contractor
Estimates furnished on all kinds of plastering and cement work
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

DRS. JOHNSON & EDWARDS
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

Carrizo Lodge
No. 11
Knights of Pythias

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

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

Carrizozo 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 3, June 3 and 20, July 3, September 1 and 20, October 27, November 27, December 21 and 27.

I. R. B. SCHAEFER, W. M.
S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
Carrizozo Lodge
No. 30

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

S. F. MILLER, N. G.
A. E. O. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

W. H. CORWIN
Contractor and Builder
Brick, Plastering & Cement Work. Estimates furnished.
Oscuro, N. M.

THROUGH DAILY SERVICE

ROSWELL-CARRIZOZO MAIL LINE

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

INTERMEDIATE POINTS
Picacho - Tinnie
Hondo - Lincoln
Capitan - Nogal

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

ROSWELL AUTO COMPANY
OWNERS AND OPERATORS

Nan of Music Mountain

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

(Copyright by Charles Saffner's Sons)

THE MORGAN GAP GANG STARTS TROUBLE AND DE SPAIN TAKES IMMEDIATE ACTION

The region around Sleepy Cat, a railroad division town in the Rocky mountain country, is infested with stage-coach robbers, cattle rustlers and gunmen. The worst of these belong to the Morgan gang, whose hang-out is in Morgan Gap, a fertile valley about 20 miles from Sleepy Cat and near Calabazas, a point where the horses are changed on the stage line from the Thief River mines to the railroad. Jeffries, superintendent of the Mountain division, decides to break up the depredations of the bad men and appoints Henry De Spain general manager of the stage line. De Spain goes to Calabazas with John Lefevre as his assistant. Things begin to happen.

CHAPTER III.

The Spanish Sinks.

In two extended groups, separated by a narrow but well-defined break, a magnificent rampart, named by Spaniards the Superstition mountains, stretches beyond the horizon to the south, along the vast depression known as the Spanish sinks. The break on the eastern side of the chain comes about twenty miles southwest of Sleepy Cat, and is marked on the north by the most striking, and in some respects most majestic peak in the range—Music Mountain, the break itself has taken the name of its earliest white settlers, and is called Morgan's gap. No railroad has ever yet penetrated this southern country, despite the fact that rich mines have been opened along these mountains, and are still being opened; but it lies today in much of the condition of primitive savagery, and lawlessness, as the word is conventionally accepted, that obtained when the first rush was made for the Thief River gold fields.

Business is done in this country; but business must halt everywhere with its means of communication, and in the Music Mountain country is still rears on the facilities of a stage line. The bullion wagons still travel the difficult roads. They look for safety to their armed horsemen; the four and six-horse stages look to the armed guard, the wayfarer must look to his horse—and it should be a good one; the mountain rancher to his rifle, the cattle thief to the moonless night, the bandit to his wits, the gunman to his holster; these include practically all the people that travel the Spanish sinks, except the Morgans and the Mormons. The Morgans looked to the Morgans for safety; the Morgans to themselves.

For many a year the Morgans have been almost overlords of the Music Mountain country. They own, or have laid claim to, an extended territory in the mountains, a Spanish grant. Morgan's gap opens south of Music Mountain, less than ten miles west of Calabazas. It is a narrow valley where valleys are more precious than water—for the mountain valley means water—and this in a country where water is much more precious than life. And some of the best of this land at the foot of Music Mountain was the maternal inheritance of Nan Morgan.

At Calabazas the Thief River stage line maintains completely equipped relay barns. They are over twenty miles from Sleepy Cat, but nearly fifty the other way from Thief River. And except a few shacks, there is nothing between Calabazas, Thief River and the mountains except sunshine and all. I say nothing, meaning especially nothing in the way of a human habit-ation.

The Calabazas Inn stood in one of the loneliest canyons of the whole scenery miles between Sleepy Cat and Thief River; it looked in its depletion to be what it was, a somber, mysterious, sun, wind and alkali-beaten pile, around which was a ruin like those pretentious deserted structures sometimes seen in frontier towns—remnants of the wide-open days, which stand afterward, stark and somber, to serve as bats' nests or blind pigs. The inn at Calabazas looked its part—a haunt of rustlers, a haven of nameless men, a refuge of road-agents.

The very first time De Spain made an inspection trip over the stage line with Lefevre, he was conscious of the sinister air of this lonely building. He and Lefevre had ridden down from the barn, while their horses were being changed, to look at the place. De Spain wanted to look over everything connected in any way, however remotely, with the operation of his wagons, and this joint, Lefevre had told him, was where the freighters and drivers were not infrequently robbed of their money. It was here that one of their own men, Bill McCarty, once "scratched a man's neck" with a knife—which, Bill explained, he just "happened" to have in his hand—for cheating at cards. Lefevre pointed out the unlucky gambler's grave as he and De Spain rode into the canyon toward the inn.

Not a sign of any sort was displayed about the habitation. No man was invited to enter, no man warned to keep out, none was anywhere in sight. The stage men dismounted, threw their lines, pushed open the front door of the house and entered a room of ap-

proximately sixteen by twenty feet. A long, high bar stretched across the farther side of the room. The left end, as they faced the bar, was brought around to escape a small window opening on a court or patio to the rear of the room. Back of the bar itself, about midway, a low door in the bare wall gave entrance to a rear room. Aside from this the room presented nothing but walls. Two windows flanking the front door helped to light it, but not a mirror, picture, chair, table, bottle or glass was to be seen. De Spain covered every feature of the interior at a glance. "Quiet around here, John," he remarked casually.

"This is the quietest place in the Rocky mountains most of the time. But when it is noisy, believe me, it is noisy. Look at the bullet holes in the walls."

"The old story," remarked De Spain, inspecting with mild-mannered interest the punctured plastering, "they always shoot high."

He walked over to the left end of the bar, noting the hard usage shown by the ornate mahogany, and spreading his hands wide open, palms down, on the face of it, glanced at the low window on his left, opening on the gravelled patio. He peered in the semi-darkness, at the battered door behind the bar.

"Henry," observed Lefevre, "if you are looking for a drink, it would only be fair, as well as polite, to call the Mexican."

De Spain, turning, looked all around the room again. "You wouldn't think," he said slowly, "from looking at the place there was a road-agent within a thousand miles."

"You wouldn't think, from riding through the Superstition mountains there was a lion within a thousand miles. I've hunted them for eleven years, and I never saw one except when the dogs drove 'em out; but for eleven years they saw me. If we haven't been seen coming in here by some of this Calabazas bunch, I miss my guess," declared Lefevre cheerfully.

The battered door behind the bar now began to open, slowly and noiselessly. Lefevre peered through it. "Come in, Pedro," he cried reassuringly, "come in, man. This is no officer, no revenue agent looking for your license. Meet a friend, Pedro," he continued encouragingly, as the swarthy publican, low-browed and sullen, emerged very deliberately from the inner darkness into the obscurity of the barroom, and bent his one good eye searchingly on De Spain. "This," Lefevre's left hand lay familiarly on the back of De Spain's shoulder, "is our new manager, Mr. Henry De Spain. Henry, shake hands with Mexico."

This invitation to shake hands seemed an empty formality. De Spain never shook hands with anybody; at least if he did so, he extended, through light long fingers, his left hand, with an excuse for the soreness of his right. Pedro did not even bat his remaining eye at the invitation. The situation, as Lefevre facetiously remarked, remained about where it was before he spoke, when the sound of galloping horses came through the open door. A moment later three men walked, single file, into the room. De Spain stood at the left end of the bar, and Lefevre introduced him to Gale Morgan, to David Sassoon, and to Sassoon's cronies, Deaf Sandusky, and the new stage-line manager. The later arrivals lined up before the bar, Sandusky next to Lefevre and De Spain, so he could hear what was said. Pedro from his den produced two queer-looking bottles and a supply of glasses.

catch his eyes with your eyes. He seemed now to regard De Spain keenly, as the latter, still attending to Morgan's statement, replied: "Elpaso tells a pretty straight story."

"Elpaso couldn't tell a straight story if he tried," interjected Sassoon. "I have the statement of three other passengers; they confirm Elpaso. According to them, Sassoon—De Spain looked straight at the accused, "was drunk and abusive, and kept trying to put some of the other passengers off. Finally he put his feet in the lap of Pumpervasser, our tank and windmill man, and Pumpervasser hit him."

Morgan, stepping back from the bar, waved his hand with an air of finality toward his inoffensive companion: "Here is Sassoon, right here—he can tell the whole story."

"Those fellows were miners," muttered Sassoon. His utterance was broken, but he spoke fast: "They'll side with the guards every time against a kittenman."

"Sassoon," interposed Morgan deliberately, "is a man whose word can always be depended on."

"To convey his meaning," intervened Lefevre cryptically, "of course, I know," he asserted, earnest to the point of vehemence. "Everyone in Calabazas has the highest respect for Sassoon. That is understood. And," he added with as much impressiveness as if he were talking sense, "everybody in Calabazas would be sorry to see Sassoon put off a stage. But Sassoon is off; that is the situation. We are sorry. If it occurs again—"

"What do you mean?" thundered Morgan, resenting the interference. "De Spain is the manager, isn't he? What we want to know is, what you are going to do about it?" he demanded, addressing De Spain again.

"There is nothing more to be done," returned De Spain composedly. "I've already told Elpaso if Sassoon starts another fight on a stage to put him off again."

Morgan's fist came down on the bar. "Look here, De Spain! You come from Medicine Bend, don't you? Well, you can't bully Music Mountain men—and understand that."

"Any time you have a real grievance, Morgan, I'll be glad to consider it," said De Spain. "When one of your men is drunk and quarrelsome he will be put off like any other disturber. That we can't avoid. Public stages can't be run any other way."

"All right," retorted Morgan. "If you take that tack for your new management, we'll see how you get along running stages down in this country."

"We will run them peaceably, just as long as we can," smiled De Spain. "We will get on with everybody that gives us a chance."

Morgan pointed a finger at him. "I give you a chance, De Spain, right now. Will you discharge Elpaso?"

"No."

Morgan almost caught his breath at the refusal. But De Spain could be extremely blunt, and in the parting shot, between the two he gave no ground.

"Jeffries put me here to stop this kind of rowdiness in the stages," he said to Lefevre on their way back to the barn. "This is a good time to begin. And Sassoon and Gale Morgan are good men to begin with," he added.

As the horses of the two men emerged from the canyon they saw a slender horsewoman riding in toward the barn from the Music Mountain trail. She stopped in front of McAlpin, the barn boss, who stood outside the office door. McAlpin, the old Medicine Bend barman, had been promoted from Sleepy Cat by the new manager. De Spain recognized the roan pony, but, aside from that, a glance at the figure of the rider, as she sat with her back to him, was enough to assure him of Nan Morgan.

He spurred ahead fast enough to overhear a request she was making of McAlpin to mail a letter for her. She also asked McAlpin, just as De Spain drew up, whether the down stage had passed. McAlpin told her it had. De Spain, touching his hat, spoke: "I am going right up to Sleepy Cat. I'll mail your letter if you wish."

She looked at him in some surprise, and then glanced toward Lefevre, who now rode up. De Spain was holding out his hand for the letter. His eyes met Nan's, and each felt the moment was a sort of challenge. De Spain, a little self-conscious under her inspection, was aware only of her "rather fearless eyes" and the dark hair under her fawn cowboy hat.

"Thank you," she responded evenly. "If the stage is gone I will hold it to add something." So saying, she tucked the letter inside her blouse and spoke to her pony, which turned leisurely down the road.

"I'm trying to get acquainted with your country today," returned De Spain, managing with his knee to keep his own horse moving alongside Nan as she edged away.

Nan, without speaking, ruthlessly widened the distance between the two. De Spain unobtrusively spurred his steed to greater activity. "You must have a great deal of game around you. Do you hunt?" he asked.

He knew she was famed as a huntress, but he could make no headway whatever against her studied reserve and when at length she excused herself and turned her pony from the Sleepy Cat road into the Morgan gap trail, De Spain had been defeated in every attempt to arouse the slightest interest in anything he had said. But, watching with regret at the parting, the trim lines of her figure as she dashed away on the desert trail, seated as if a part of her spirited horse, he felt only a fast-rising resolution to attempt again to break through her stubborn reticence and know her better.

CHAPTER IV.

First Blood at Calabazas.

Nothing more than De Spain's announcement that he would sustain his stage-guards was necessary to arouse a violent resentment at Calabazas and among the Morgan following. The grievance against Elpaso was made a general one along the line. His stage was singled out and ridden at times both by Sandusky and Logan—the really dangerous men of the Spanish sinks—and by Gale Morgan and Sassoon to stir up trouble.

All Calabazas knew that Elpaso, if he had to, would fight, and that the eccentric guard was not actually to be cornered with impunity. Even Logan, who, like Sandusky, was known to be without fear and without mercy, felt at least a respect for Elpaso's shortness of shotgun, and stopped this side actual hostilities with him. Sassoon, however, nourished a particular grievance against the meditative guard, and his was one not tempered either by prudence or calculation. His chance came one night when Elpaso had unwisely allowed himself to be drawn into a card game at Calabazas inn. Elpaso was notoriously a stickler for a square deal at cards. A dispute found him without a friend in the room. Sassoon reached for him with a knife.

McAlpin was the first to get the news at the barn. He gave first aid to the helpless guard, and without dreading he could be got to a surgeon alive, rushed him in a light wagon to the hospital at Sleepy Cat, where it was said that he must have more lives than a wildcat. Sassoon, not caring to brave De Spain's anger in town, went temporarily into hiding. Elpaso, in the end, justified his old reputation by making a recovery—halting, it is true, and with perilous intervals of sinking, but a recovery.

It was while he still lay in the hospital and hops was very low that De Spain and Lefevre rode, one hot morning, into Calabazas and were told by McAlpin that Sassoon had been seen within five minutes at the inn. To Lefevre the news was like a bubbling spring to a thirsty man. His face beamed, he tightened his belt, shook out his gun, and looked with benevolent interest on De Spain, who stood pondering. "If you will stay right here, Henry," he availed convincingly, "I will go over and get Sassoon."

The chief stage-guard, Bob Scott, the Indian, was in the barn. He smiled at Lefevre's enthusiasm. "Sassoon," he said, "is slippery."

"You'd better let us go along and see you do it," suggested De Spain, who with the business in hand grew thoughtful.

"Gentlemen, I thank you," protested Lefevre, raising one hand in deprecation, the other resting lightly on his holster. "We still have some little reputation to maintain along the stage. Don't let us make it a posse for Sassoon." No one opposed him further, and he rode away alone.

"It won't be any trouble for John to bring Sassoon in," murmured Scott, who spoke with a smile and in the low-

lose and deliberate manner of the Indian, "if he can find him."

Lefevre rode down to the inn without seeing a living thing anywhere about it. When he dismounted in front he thought he heard sounds within the barroom, but, pushing open the door and looking circumspectly into the room before entering, he was surprised to find it empty. He noticed, however, that the sash of the low window on his left, which looked into the patio, was open, and two heelmarks in the hard clay suggested that a man might have jumped through. Running out of the front door, he sprang into his saddle and rode to where he could signal De Spain and Scott to come up.

He told his story as they joined him, and the three returned to the inn. A better tracker than either of his companions, Scott after a minute confirmed their belief that Sassoon must have escaped by the window. He then took the two men out to where someone, within a few minutes, had mounted a horse and galloped off.

"But where has he gone?" demanded Lefevre, pointing with his hand. "There is the road both ways for three miles." Scott nodded toward the snow-capped peak of Music Mountain. "Over to Morgan's, most likely. He knows no one would follow him into the gap."

"After him!" cried Lefevre hotly. De Spain looked inquiringly at the guard. Scott shook his head. "That would be all right, but there's two other Calabazas men in the gap this afternoon it wouldn't be nice to mix with—Deaf Sandusky and Harvey Logan."

"We won't mix with them," suggested De Spain.

"If we tackle Sassoon, they'll mix with us," explained Scott. He reflected a moment. "They always stay at



Morgan's Fist Came Down on the Bar

Gale Morgan's or Duke's. We might sneak Sassoon out without their getting on. Sassoon knows he is safe in the gap; but he'll hide even after he gets there. I've got the Thief River run this afternoon."

"Don't take your run this afternoon," directed De Spain. "Telephone Sleepy Cat for a substitute. Suppose we go back, get something to eat, and you two ride singly over toward the gap this afternoon; lie outside under cover to see whether Sassoon or his friends leave before night—there's only one way out of the place, they tell me. Then I will join you, and we'll ride in before daylight, and perhaps catch him while everybody is asleep."

"If you do," predicted Scott, in his deliberate way of expressing a conclusion, "I think you'll get him."

It was so arranged.

De Spain joined his associates at dark outside the gap. Neither Sassoon nor his friends had been seen. The night was still, the sky cloudless, and as the three men with a led horse rode at midnight into the mountains, the great red heart of the Scorpion shone afire in the southern sky. Spreading out when they rode between the mountain walls, they made their way without interruption silently toward their rendezvous, an aspen grove near which Furgatoire creek makes its way out of the gap.

"You'll find in the next installment that De Spain has plucked a mighty big job for himself. Not the least of his troubles in the immediate future is pretty Nan Morgan, pride of the gang."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Took It the Wrong Way. A draper is bemoaning the loss of a customer at L—. A lady was in the shop on Saturday and bought some goods.

"How much is it?" "One dollar."

"Dear me! Ninety-five cents is all I have with me. Cannot you let me have it for that?"

"Really, I could not," said the draper. "But you can pay the next time you are in."

"Oh, but suppose I should die?" laughingly inquired the lady. "It would be a small loss," rejoined the draper, but he saw from behind the injured look the customer wore as she crept out of the door that he had made a mistake somewhere, though it did not dawn upon him until too late.—Exchange.

Writers That Count. Two sorts of writers possess genius: those who think, and those who cause others to think.—Joseph Bazz.

A FRIEND'S ADVICE

Woman Saved From a Serious Surgical Operation.

Louisville, Ky.—"For four years I suffered from female troubles, headaches, and nervousness. I could not sleep, had no appetite and it hurt me to walk. If I tried to do any work, I would have to lie down before it was finished. The doctors said I would have to be operated on and I simply broke down. A friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the result is I feel like a new woman. I am well and strong, do all my own house work and have an eight pound baby girl. I know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation which every woman dreads."—Mrs. M. L. FISHER, 1521 Christy Ave., Louisville, Ky.

Everyone naturally dreads the surgeon's knife. Sometimes, nothing else will do, but many times Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved the patient and made an operation unnecessary.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.

KIDNEY TROUBLE is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great Kidney medicine, you will be cured. It is a dollar a bottle, 60c by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N.Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

RUN AUTOS WITH COAL GAS

London Motorists Find It Cheaper Than Gasoline at Present High Price of Latter.

Great interest has been aroused by the reference made in the London Telegraph recently to the economic advantages of the utilization of coal gas as a substitute for petrol (gasoline), says that newspaper. It has been established by actual practice that 250 cubic feet of coal gas—the ordinary gas that is used for household illumination purposes—equals one gallon of petrol when applied to the work of driving a motor vehicle. If gas costs 72 cents, 1,000 cubic feet it is equivalent to petrol at 18 cents a gallon, and at 90 cents 1,000 cubic feet is equivalent to its competitor at 24 cents a gallon.

As petrol cannot be bought today for commercial purposes at under 45 to 55 cents a gallon, it will be seen how great is the economy effected. So far as the alterations rendered necessary to the engine of a motor vehicle are concerned, the only additional expenditure is about \$3.00, and the gas-bag container for the storing of the vapor costs \$75. Thus, for the expenditure of \$78.00, an ordinary petrol using motor vehicle of any description can be converted into a gas driven one, and the driving expenses reduced enormously.

Not Guilty. In mighty wrath the sergeant came into the midst of the new batch of recruits and fixed his eagle eye on one who evidently was so horribly self-conscious that he simply hated to wash.

"Hi, you!" roared the fierce person. "Have you taken a bath?" Mild indignation was in the raw'un's voice as he answered: "No; is there one missing?"—London Tit-Bits.

Quick Action. June-Belle is to marry Lieutenant Dashiway.

Jessica—The fiber! Only yesterday he told me that he didn't expect to see any real fighting for six months!—Town Topics.

Whole Wheat and Malted Barley

skillfully blended and processed make

Grape-Nuts

a most delicious food in flavor as well as a great body, brain and nerve builder.

"There's a Reason"



War Activities Affect Clothes

New York—War relief work has given an unusual stimulation to the clothes industry. The dressmakers were not in a happy frame of mind during the spring. They felt as if ill luck were hitting them all along the line. There was an offensive against the center and the ends.

First, there were the enormous prices that had to be paid to the French designers for the gowns that were sent to this country as inspirations for new work. Added to the prices was the serious danger of not being able to get the clothes that were ordered through the lack of transportation that came after this government dismissed the German ambassador.

The renewed activity of the submarine campaign was liable to make Mr. Glutz and French gowns comrades on the sands of the sea.

When the prices had been paid by the dressmakers for the spring gowns and the transportation had proved secure, America declared war, and the economy cry was raised.

The dressmakers and the shopkeepers who sell clothes had not sufficient time to realize a profit on their vast expenses for French gowns in March, and the majority of them decided, possibly unwisely, that they would hold sweeping sales in order to clear out whatever they had before economy brought about a crash in commerce. The shops were also compelled to pay their salaries during this troublous time, and they believed that they could do this more easily by holding sales. They would get cash, and they would keep the workrooms busy by alterations.

New Clothes for Quiet People.

By the time a great many people who deal in women's apparel considered themselves on the verge of nervous prostration through the strain of the spring, there came into the whole clothes situation a glimmer of light that has broadened into a strong ray of sunshine.

It has created optimism in all quarters. It came through war relief activities. That seems an astounding thing to have happened, but it is another phase of the proverb, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

It makes an interesting chapter in the history of women's apparel during the great war. Something similar to it happened in England, not in France,

women on every kind of errand bent, stopping at restaurants for lunch, shopping in the hottest days for new clothes to carry them through the appointments of the next month; and the sewing rooms of those who make their gowns at home are busy preparing the increased number of blouses, skirts and underwear that this sudden call to arms has brought about.

The government of the United States steps in also as a buyer of huge amounts. It is ordering clothes for the enlisted woman of the naval reserve force. Already it has asked for 1,000 blue serge suits, smartly made, 2,000 white cotton-drill suits, 1,000 separate white skirts, 1,000 straw hats, and another 1,000 dark blue felt hats.

Government Sets Styles.

The tendency in all the new clothes is toward the silhouette adopted by the government for its enlisted women. Skirts are narrow, and of reasonable length, blouses are simple, with wide turnover collars of lace or white wash material, and jackets are short and made on a mannish model, depending on the cut for distinction.

Those who do not care for suits are fitting out their wardrobes with cotton frocks. Even at the smartest hotels in the heart of great centers, fashionable women are appearing in checked gingham with broad straw hats.

This is a fashion which has never been tolerated in the majority of great American cities. Such clothes have always been kept for the suburban towns and the country, and when a woman found it necessary to go on the street of a great city during the heat of the day, she felt that tradition demanded that she subject herself to the discomfort of a suit. She preferred to pass away from moisture in a blue serge coat and skirt, then roam the streets in a checked cotton gown and white shoes.

Now, the embargo on such costumery is lifted. The only one costume which is comfortable and is yet taboo in city streets is the separate skirt with the white shirtwaist. There must be a coat or wrap of some kind to cover the sharp juxtaposition of two fabrics and two colors.

One of the great Western houses reports that it has been necessary to provide the greatest amount of frocks and suits for war work for women during this summer than ever before. The reason is the somersault in the summer regime. Women will not spend



These are lovely frocks for summer days. The first is a lingerie of dimity and lace. The skirt is trimmed in two sections, and the slim bodice has a wide, Martha Washington kerchief of white. The small bows on the sleeves are of blue taffeta. The second is of silk with an odd skirt. The material is French blue faille, and the skirt is plaited in an exaggerated manner to a tight-fitting bodice of white crepe which has wide Mandarin sleeves. The waist is attached to the back of the waist and is weighted with jet tassels. The third is an apple green frock for open country. It is of georgette crepe trimmed with green and white checked silk. There is a deep white fichu that runs to the waist. The front of the coat is slightly braided and trimmed with buttons and loops.

but the entire thing happened where it only could happen, in this tremendously prosperous country.

The beginning of the war has been written in chapters of activity on this side and fighting on the other side. Literally, millions of women insisted upon doing their bit. The drive of the Red Cross, which was nationwide; the extraordinary grouping together of various units for same and instant relief; the hospital work, the arrangement for providing comfort kits for the navy, the league work of rolling bandages, are merely a few of the dominant activities which interest women this summer.

While those who are rich and fashionable have put their shoulders to the wheel with tremendous energy and enthusiasm, the appeal for workers has gone into the byways and hedges of social life.

The summer, therefore, is a season to be filled with intense activity and a great national grouping of women from every rank and file of human life on this continent, all met together under one flag.

This extraordinary condition connecting the buying of new clothes and the doing of war relief work, appears to the apparel people in all the glory of an unexpected Christmas present.

The city centers are humming with

Battles Which Made the World

THE DEFENSE OF SYRACUSE

The Siege Which Made Possible the Roman Empire and Wrecked the Early Exponents of Kultur on Their Own Ambition.

By CAPT. ROLAND F. ANDREWS

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When first report came to ancient Syracuse in Sicily that Athens was preparing for her conquest, there rose up prominent folk to deny the possibility of war and to assert that the existence of the sea furnished all the protection necessary, exactly as prominent folk in our own midst in the days before U-boats became really scary and when the German military power seemed unutterably remote, were wont to assure the United States that there could be only folly in military preparation. Said one of the Syracusan orators reported by Thucydides:

"Even were our enemies to come, so distant from their resources and opposed to such a power as ours, their destruction would be easy and inevitable. Their ships will have enough to do to get to our island. They will have no fortified place from which to commence their operations, but in truth I do not believe they would even be able to effect a disembarkation. Let us therefore set at naught these reports and be sure that if any enemy does come the state will know how to defend itself in a manner worthy of the national honor."

He talked, one perceives, as certain American congressmen used to talk; as talked those statesmen serenely confident in the protection afforded by a million patriots springing to arms overnight. The Athenians did come, of course. They nearly won. Had they won there might never have been a Roman empire. That is why the siege of Syracuse takes rank as one of the momentous battles of world history.

Athens which had fought for liberty at Marathon in 490 B. C., had become in 413 B. C., a great, rich and powerful state, eager to extend its sway over all the western world. All republics of the past which acquired supremacy over other nations ruled them selfishly. There are no exceptions. Where Athens conquered she imposed her laws, her customs, her taxes and her culture. She kept her conquered peoples as vassals and did not permit them citizenship. She pleaded the "eternal law of nature that the weak should be oppressed by the strong." She sometimes complained that the injustice of Sparta compelled her to be unjust to other nations. She might even have spoken of "scraps of paper" had the expression been known in that unenlightened age. She wanted Sicily and the rest of the world. Had she gained it Rome, if it ever came into being, must have located itself elsewhere than on the eternal seven hills. "Syracuse," said Arnold, "was a breakwater which God's providence raised up to protect Rome." And he argued that but for the destruction of the Athenian fleet in Syracuse harbor, Athens and not Rome would have conquered Carthage.

The Athenians came to Syracuse in force. Their war galleys numbered 134, with a multitude of storeships and troopships. A powerful force of the best heavy armed infantry was supplemented by a smaller number of slingers and bowmen. With all that wealth and skill could provide of efficiency the famed armada began its voyage in the summer of 415. The Athenian force accomplished its landing with success. It invested the city. It might have taken Syracuse then and there had it not wasted a year in desultory operations elsewhere in Sicily and had not treachery caused the removal of one of its two really able generals, while death claimed another, leaving the supreme command to rest with the incompetent Nicias.

Lamachus was the general who died. He fell in an early skirmish. The traitor was Alcibiades, that most complete example of surpassing genius without principle afforded by all history. Summoned home from Sicily to stand trial before the Athenian tribunal he fled to Sparta, where with the utmost rancor of a renegade he exhorted the Spartans to renew the war with Athens and send instant aid to beleaguered Syracuse.

It is interesting to read in Alcibiades' speeches as recorded by Thucydides the revelation that Athens planned the conquest and absorption of all the western world and that she meant to accomplish this without serious expense, to herself. Athens intended to take the islands first, he explained, then with ports blockaded by her fleet to assault Peloponnesus with all her force.

"We reckoned," he said, "that each conquered state would give us supplies of money and provisions sufficient to pay for its own conquest and furnish the means for the conquest of its neighbors."

Similar ideas seem to have found acceptance and popularity in certain high quarters just previous to August of 1914.

Alcibiades urged the immediate dispatch of a Spartan force to Syracuse. If the force could not be large let there at least be sent a competent general to organize and lead the Syracuse battalions. Sparta sent only four galleys, under Gylippus, a soldier and statesman of remarkable sagacity, although debased by the meanest and most sordid of vices. His arrival occurred just in time to prevent surrender on the part of the Syracusans. Nicias had them hemmed in. They were desper-

ately eluding the vigilant Nicias, Gylippus and his reinforcements marched fairly into the beleaguered town. A little later Corinth and Thebes sent aid. The unfortunate Nicias was driven out of position and himself hemmed in on low ground near the harbor. Discouraged, Nicias urged his countrymen to abandon the expedition.

But Athens did not thus easily yield. Instead of recalling Nicias she sent another fleet of 70 galleys, under Demosthenes, as able as a general as was his great countryman in the field of oratory. He arrived just as Gylippus, with the encouraged Syracusans had won a minor success, and was about to follow it up. Demosthenes, with his great galleys and 5,000 picked men, rowed round the harbor, his trumpets sounding and his men at arms cheering. The hopes of Syracuse turned to despair. Gylippus labored feverishly to prevent surrender.

Then Demosthenes launched an attack. Advancing in the night he scaled the cliffs at the city's edge, captured the Syracuse outposts, drove the more exposed troops before him and swept down upon the town in the full flush of victory. In vain Gylippus sought to rally his men. With her troops broken and flying Syracuse was like to fall, but for one body of gallant men, the brigade of Boeotians. These formed line and undismayed by the rout about them, advanced.

The Athenian advance had become demoralized and disorganized by its own success. Against this was hurled the unexpected charge of troops in perfect order and possessed of obstinate courage. There was confusion. Beholding it the mercenary Syracusans rallied and charged themselves. Thousands of combatants were pent and whirled together in a narrow, uneven area. In the darkness Athenian troops assailed each other. With closed ranks the Syracusans and their allies pressed on. Over the cliffs which a few hours before they had scaled in triumph the Athenians were hurled.

Never was vengeance more terrible. The Athenians were slaughtered. In a series of sea fights their galleys were destroyed. Nicias and Demosthenes were put to the sword. Their soldiers were penned in dungeons or sold into slavery.

Thus did Athens' dream of dominion in western Europe end at Syracuse.

Farmers' Telephones.

A telephone is not an expense. It is a means of reducing expenses. It is a time saver, a social help and an economy that no household should be without. It has no substitute on the farm. It is to the farmer even more than what it is to the merchant. It keeps him in touch with the markets, the physician, his neighbors and the city, says an exchange.

When he buys a telephone he wants the best for it is the cheapest in the end. "Good equipment and good service" should be his motto. And it is if he be wise. If your telephone service is poor, make a kick to those in authority. If there is something wrong with the equipment see that it is righted. There is no excuse for a poor telephone service.

When Keats Won the Critics.

There will doubtless be keen competition for the MS of Keats' "Isabella or the Pot of Basil," for the poem is especially prized by all true lovers and their name is legion—of this rare and richly gifted poet. It is not only the most perfect setting of Boccaccio's perfect story, but on its first appearance it was greeted with enthusiasm by contemporary critics who had hitherto been so cruelly unjust to the author. It was included in the last volume he published, side by side with that unfinished masterpiece, "Hyperion," which, if Keats had not been overruled by his publishers, would never have been given to the world.—London Chronicle.

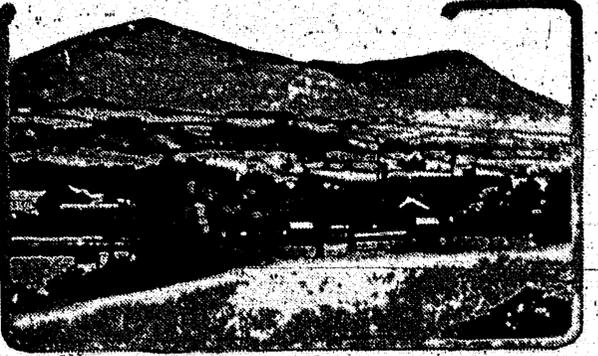
Where Flag Flies.

The United States flag always is hoisted over the senate or house of representatives when in session. The flag floats from a flagstaff on the White House while the president is in Washington and its absence indicates the absence of the president from the capital. It is displayed over the department buildings in Washington from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4:30 p. m. every week day. At all military posts and stations it is hoisted at sunrise and lowered at sunset with appropriate ceremony. Army and navy regulations direct that "The Star-Spangled Banner" be played by the band at the hoisting and lowering of the flag.

Duties of Nations and Peoples.

What can be of more transcendent dignity or better fitted to employ the highest faculties of genius than the development of those important truths which teach the duties of magistrates and people; the rights of peace and war; the limits of lawful hostilities; the mutual duties of belligerent and neutral powers; and which aim at the introduction in international affairs of that benign spirit of Christian virtue which tempers the exercise even of acknowledged rights with mercy, humanity and delicacy.—Justice Joseph Story.

In The Berkshires



SADDEBACK MOUNTAIN

TO ANY person who has traveled through the Berkshires, that glorious range of hills that stretches from Vermont across Massachusetts into Connecticut, long famous for their historical and literary associations, what a wealth of pleasurable emotions is called up by the very name.

The Berkshires! The name stands for scenic beauties to be found nowhere else; life-giving breezes; falls to the homes of famous authors and other historical figures; vast estates of multimillionaires; scenes of battle with Indians; and, withal, glimpses of many vast industrial plants, says the Boston Herald.

It means, too, that the person who is familiar with books may conjure up Longfellow's "The Old Clock on the Stairs," or Beecher's "Star Papers," or Holmes' "Elsie Venner," or the kindly faces of James Russell Lowell, Doctor Channing, Herman Melville, and many other literary men, who spent their summers among these hills and wrote many of their most famous books in this enchanted region.

Berkshire is the most western county in Massachusetts. It touches three states; Vermont on the north, New York on the west and Connecticut on the south. It is 60 miles long and contains an area of about 950 square miles. The scenic delights of the Berkshires, however, do not stop at the state boundary lines. They extend to the Hudson river valley in the empire state, to the Green mountains of Vermont and the charming rolling country of western Connecticut.

In the early days this entire region was the scene of struggles with the Indians; it did its full part in the war of the American revolution, and it is today a country of beautiful homes, and noted for its remarkable manufacturing development.

Perfect Motor Roads.

It is covered with a network of perfect, automobiling roads, so built that their grades are not difficult in traversing the most mountainous sections. Jacob's ladder and the well-known Mohawk trail are the scenic route for the tourist by motor; there are trolley lines throughout the entire region, and by-paths and trails for the pedestrian or the horseman, all of which offer a great variety of pleasures.

Pittsfield and North Adams are centers from which to start if it is the intention to make a tour of the Berkshires, although one may leave from almost any point and find no difficulty in reaching a destination. There is one trolley line, beginning at Canaan, Conn., that traverses the entire region, passing through twenty cities and towns in four different states.

The tour from Pittsfield to Great Barrington, or further on to Canaan, is delightful. In Pittsfield one may see the site of the meeting house over which "Fighting Parson Allen" presided when he led the men of Berkshire to the battle of Bennington. It was in Pittsfield that the first agricultural fair in America was held; and here General Lafayette was royally entertained on his farewell visit to America. In Pittsfield, too, is the house known to every reader of Longfellow, that of his father-in-law, in which stood "The old clock on the stairs."

On the road to Lenox is the house occupied by Oliver Wendell Holmes, with its famous "Holmes' pine," under which the poet often wrote. A little further on is "Arrowhead," the home of the late Herman Melville, where the Indians used to rendezvous. Near here are the Canoe meadows on the Housatonic, where the Indians moored their canoes when visiting the burial places of their ancestors.

On every hand are the beautiful summer estates of those who have inherited or acquired great riches.

Up and Over Jacob's Ladder.

Lenox presents many points of interest. Here is the mill in which was made the first wood pulp paper ever used in America; here is the marble quarry, now abandoned, from which was taken the stone used in the erection of the two wings of the national capitol at Washington. From other quarries here were taken 250,000 headstones purchased by the government to mark the graves of its soldier dead. Lenox was the scene of one of the numerous skirmishes of Shay's rebellion, and is a very attractive village.

From Lenox the motorist may enter the popular Jacob's Ladder route to Springfield and the East, a route that

formerly was a terror to every driver because of its steep grades and its ruts and raih-gouged holes. Now it is a fine new highway, as fine as any mountain highway in Europe, and crosses the backbone of the Hoosac range. In the olden days its formidable hill, with a grade of 22 per cent on one side and 17 per cent on the other, offered many difficulties to even the most powerful automobile.

Now, however, through the expenditure of \$400,000 by the state, this hill is avoided by a sweeping semicircle at low grade. It is a beautiful road, with a shallow stream rippling over stones and pebbles, and deep pools picturing the tree-covered slopes of the hills. It skirts broad ponds, passes over concrete bridges, crosses "divides," winds through forests and along the sides of deep gorges, and is continually bringing into view new scenic delights.

Where Grover Cleveland Fished.

From Lenox, too, it is easy to reach the Tyringham valley, one of the most beautiful of the many valleys in the Berkshires. It was the summer home of Richard Watson Gilder, and where Grover Cleveland spent many a summer in the enjoyment of the trout and pickerel fishing which this region affords. There is a tradition that Tyringham was the place where the white man first learned the manufacture of maple sugar, being initiated into the secret by the Indians.

If one wishes to visit wild country go to Bear-Town mountain. It was famous at one time as the residence of Levi Beebe, the weather prophet, and here also lived Colonel Jackson, the Revolutionary soldier, who wrote the articles of capitulation at Saratoga and at Yorktown which were signed by Burgoyne and Cornwallis.

To Stockbridge is a pleasant drive and an interesting one, for here may be seen the "Ice Glen," in which there is a deposit of ice the year round; also Laurel hill, upon which the first village improvement society was established. Stockbridge was where the first industrial school in America was started; where Jonathan Edwards preached and wrote his "Freedom of Will"; where Cyrus W. Field lived when he planned the Atlantic cable, and where David Dudley Field, the jurist, and Supreme Court Justice Field lived.

It contains a monument the like of which is to be found nowhere in America—a monument erected by white men in honor of the red men. Standing on the heights which are crowned by this monument a beautiful view of the Housatonic river is obtained, as it winds among the meadows of Stockbridge.

GOOD HUMOR IS CONTAGIOUS

Petty Vexations of the Day Disappear Quickly If Met With a Smile or a Laugh.

"Nothing in the world is so contagious as good humor." It may cost a little effort to keep oneself good-humored in the midst of all the petty vexations that occur daily, but if one has the habit of making light of these trifling annoyances, half of them will disappear. The annoyance will be but for a moment and cleared up with a smile or a laugh. Permitting these small vexations to take hold of your spirits is a mistake, says the Milwaukee Journal. They wear out nerve and temper and bring permanent frowns to the face. They impair good health. They must one for present duties which must be performed in a cheerful, genial frame of mind. Work done in a resentful spirit never reaches perfection. It misses the finer personal touches, which one gives when hearty, free, genial humor. Giving way to vexation takes from courage and self-confidence, and this is evident in one's work. Then make an effort to keep cheerful, whatever the little aggravations may be. The more you allow yourself to be disturbed by trifles, the greater they will appear to you and the more of them will possess you. "Those who make us laugh are great." If you try to see happy you help yourself to become so.

Fellowship and Service.

Fellowship with Christ must ante-date service for Christ. Our friendship with the Master is the secret of our activity for the Master! To know this atmosphere of personal communion with him is the highest culture of which the soul is capable.—Donald Sage Mackay.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Samuel Bigger was over yesterday from Capitan.

Mrs. E. H. Talbert was down Saturday from Ancho.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Howell and Sherwood Corn were here yesterday from Ancho.

Julian Taylor has sold his dwelling in the north end to Ben L. Stimmel.

Miss Gussie Linn, of Alpine, Texas, a niece of Ben West, is here visiting the West family.

T. B. Zumwalt and Floy Skinner were down the first of the week from the Mesa country.

W. A. Hyde was down this week from his Gran Quivira ranch. He reports good rains and fine grass.

Chas. A. Stevens and family have moved from the Pine home east of town into the Henry building on Tularosa avenue.

Judge Medler and Dr. Watson were in town two or three days this week from their summer home on the Ruidoso.

H. J. Garrard has secured the agency for the Oldsmobile car. He purchased a car himself and also sold one to Major Campbell.

Good rains have fallen in nearly every part of the county. In this immediate locality they have been lighter than elsewhere, but even here the grass is starting fine.

Miss Cora Cole returned Saturday from El Paso, and was accompanied by Miss Annie Kirby, a cousin, who is visiting the Cole family.

Dr. J. W. Laws, of Lincoln, has entered Uncle Sam's service. He is with the medical corps stationed at Phoenix, Arizona.

Attorney Charles Gilbert was here this week attending to the interests of clients before the District Court, Judge Edward L. Medler presiding.

Dr. T. H. Williams and son, arrived yesterday from Chickasha, Oklahoma. Dr. Williams is a regular summer visitor and usually spends several weeks here.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Kelley, S. G. Anderson and R. E. Stidham returned this week from Mogollon. They were representatives of this county at a game protective association.

Ervin Gray and Willie Gray were here this week from their home near Quamado, Socorro county. They expect to start on their return today and will assist A. S. Mayes drive his cattle to a place he has near their home.

George J. Wishar was here from Jicarilla Monday to Tuesday. Mr. Wishar is postmaster and merchant in the old placer camp, and one of the old residents of the county.

Jno. B. Baird has exchanged his town residence for property northeast of town. He secured the H. E. Pine homestead and a change of residence in each case has resulted.

I have just received a splendid line of beautiful dresses. Call and see them.

Mrs. Jno. Kamin.

Arthur J. Rolland and his two little girls, Helen and Margie Rose, left last Saturday night for Fenton, Michigan. Mr. Rolland's old home. They will be gone until about the first.

The big rains of Sunday caught a number of cars in the Capitan-Ruido country and delayed their return until the following morning. Culverts were washed out in places and what had once been good roads were obliterated by the torrent.

W. R. White was here yesterday from Ruidoso. Mr. White had moved his saw mill from Boalito to Ruidoso. The Ruidoso section has a great deal of fine lumber and the lumber sawmill is ready for sale.

Notice for Publication 026019 Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 11, 1917. Notice is hereby given that Antonio Martinez, of Jimilla, N. M., who, on Sept. 11, 1914, made HD, E. Serial No. 026019, for 240 acres, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 21, and the NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 22, T. 2 S., R. 12 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, in her office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 17, 1917.

Notice for Publication 026017 Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 10, 1917. Notice is hereby given that Joseph H. Perkins, of Ancho, N. M., who, on October 3, 1912, made HD, E. Serial No. 026017, for 21-28W1-4, Sec. 23, N1-28W1-4, Sec. 24, and on Aug. 29, 1915, made additional HD, E. Serial No. 026091, for N1-28W1-4, Sec. 24, Twp. 4 S., Range 11 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 17, 1917.

Notice for Publication 027110 Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 6, 1917. Notice is hereby given that Manuel Sinaloa, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on Aug. 19, 1913 and Aug. 19, 1914, made original and additional HD, E. Serial Nos. 027110 and 026965, for the NW 1/4, and the NE 1/4, Sec. 24, Twp. 4 S., Range 10 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Orville T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 17, 1917.

Notice for Publication 018219 Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 6, 1917. Notice is hereby given that Lillie M. Collier, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on January 21, 1900, made Desert Land Entry Serial No. 018219, for Lots 11 and 12, Sec. 24, Range 10 E., Twp. 4 S., Range 11 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, under act, March 4, 1915, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, in her office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 17, 1917.

NOTICE FOR POSTING AND PUBLICATION. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. United States Land Office, Fort Sumner, New Mexico, August 4th, 1917. Notice is hereby given that the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, by Howell Jones, its Land Commissioner, has this day filed in this office its application, Serial No. 1000, to select, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. 211) the following described lands:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN - NEW MEXICO. T. 3 S., R. 10 E. 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