

Carrizozo News

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VOLUME 18

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1917

NUMBER 34

Schools to Start

Monday, Sept. 3

The schools of Carrizozo will begin the term Monday, September 3rd. The morning will be devoted to enrollment and classification of pupils; in the afternoon the teachers will meet with Supt. Conway to discuss methods and plans to make the work for the term effective and harmonious.

The teachers in charge of the year's work are Supt. T. W. Conway, Miss Ida Schimpff, principal of High School, and Miss Bernice Morrell, assistant high school instructor. In the grades Mrs. M. L. Blaney, principal, assisted by Misses Blanche Garvin, Iona Stevens, Mamie Humphrey, Olivia Kennedy, Ivy Lindsey, and Mrs. Nora Massie. The place made vacant by the resignation of Miss Mildred Peters is not as yet filled, but the board have two highly qualified teachers in view.

Most of these teachers are well known to the Carrizozo patrons by their successful work in the past years. The new comers are valuable additions to the corps. Supt. Conway is one of the best known educators of the state, having been in charge of the Raton city schools for eight years, member of the State Board of Education, president of the N. M. Educational Association, and an institute conductor second to none. Miss Morrell is a new comer to this state; she brings excellent credentials from Neosho, Mo. High School and Drury College.

Mrs. W. L. Gumm,
Clark Board of Education

Adair Nickel

Adair, the seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Nickel, died Tuesday morning and was buried the following morning. The funeral services were conducted at the Methodist church by Rev. Arthur Marston. The little sufferer had made a valiant fight for months and with all the loving care bestowed by his parents and the watchful attention of the physician his suffering, which had been of long duration, was relieved only by death. The sincere sympathy of all goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Nickel and other relatives in their hour of grief.

Roy Owen Shot

Roy Owen was shot Tuesday night and is now in the Lucas hospital in a precarious condition. He and two companions were on their way to their home near Corona that night, and had lost their way. They stopped at a cabin in the Raventon country, either for the purpose of spending the night or to get directions as to their course. No one was at home. Roy opened the door, which is said to have been locked, and a gun that had been set as a trap was fired. The bullet, a .35, 70 entered the right side, passed through the lower lobe of the right lung and passed out under the right shoulder. The cabin was on the homestead of Ralph Page, who has been arrested by Sheriff Hyde, and who is being held pending the result of the wound.

Dr. W. L. Brown, of El Paso, was called in consultation and an incision was made for an abdominal examination. The examination disclosed conditions that gave the physicians hope for the wounded man's recovery, and that hope is heightened this morning by the satisfactory condition of the patient.

Methodist Church

Rev. Arthur Marston, pastor. There will be preaching next Sunday morning and evening by the pastor.

Rev. J. C. Hines, the cowboy preacher will be with us on Friday, September 7th for ten days. Beginning a week in advance, we will have house to house prayer meetings in different parts of town.

Ex-Governor, T. M. Campbell of Texas, says, "I heartily endorse Rev. J. C. Hines and his work."

Rev. John F. Elder, one of the leading pastors of the Baptist church, says, "I have known J. C. Hines for 15 years, and I heartily endorse him and his work."

The pastor came from White Oaks on Tuesday to attend the funeral of baby Dalghlish, and on Wednesday to attend the funeral of Adair Nickel.

The meeting at White Oaks was a great help to many who attended.

Wanted.—House furnished or unfurnished—or rooms furnished or unfurnished for light house keeping. Apply R. C. Fisk, E. P. & S. W. office.

Railroads' Big Job

From the News bulletin of the Railroads' War Board, Western Department, the following is taken and shows what a gigantic task confronts the railroads with reference to troop movements:

Plans for the movement of over a million men—the largest troop movement in the history of the country—are now being perfected by the American Railway Association at the request of the United States Government. Altogether, 687,000 men will have to be transported to the various cantonments now building to house the new national army, and 350,000 national guardsmen are even now being assembled at their camps.

This was the announcement made to-day by C. J. McDonald, who, as General Agent of the Western Department Headquarters of the association, is perfecting the details out here.

"The movement will start about September 5th," said McDonald. "Between that date and September 9th, the roads will complete the entrainment of 200,000 men, or about thirty percent of the total to be moved to the camps."

"It is expected that a second movement of another 200,000 will begin on September 19th, continuing for four days thereafter; and a third movement of the same size will start on October 2nd."

"An idea of the task in making out schedules that will guarantee the safe and prompt transportation of these armies may be gleaned from the fact that, to move merely one field army of 80,000 takes 6,229 cars, made up into 366 trains, with as many locomotives and crews. And there are over twelve times as many men concerned in the plans we are now working out."

"We have also been asked for transportation to carry the 350,000 members of the national guard to their training camps. The national guard movement has already started and will continue in increasing volume until all have been moved."

"Shippers and receivers of freight have been appealed to by the car service commission, and can greatly help if they will cooperate with respect to commercial freight, keeping in mind the herculean task the roads are performing in handling this enormous traffic."

Dalghlish Baby Dies

The twenty-months old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Dalghlish died Monday and was buried the following day. Rev. Arthur Marston conducted the funeral services. The grief-stricken parents have the sympathy of the community.

Fort Stanton

A double birthday celebration was held at the home of Surgeon Frank H. McKeon on the eve of August 15, in honor of Mrs. C. E. Lewis, of Seattle, Mrs. McKeon's mother, and Mrs. Rice, of Parsons. The ladies, being great friends, decided to celebrate together, and thus a delightful evening was planned and enjoyed.

The guests began to arrive at 6:30 p. m. and at 7 a delightful course dinner was served, after which the remainder of the evening was devoted to bridge.

Those present included, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lewis, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Parsons; Dr. Keiller, Professor in the University of Texas; Mrs. Roy Munro and Mrs. Frank Smith, Savannah; Dr. and Mrs. McKeon and Father Lederle.

Mrs. Carrington, wife of the former commanding officer at Fort Stanton, has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. McKeon the past week, which has been one whirl of social events for its distinguished visitor. Mrs. Carrington has been entertained by all her old friends in Parsons, Captain and Carrizozo, who are glad to have her in their midst. They hope, however, she will not allow so long a space of time to elapse before she again visits the scene of her former efforts, where she spent so many years assisting her husband in laying the foundation for the great Fort Stanton which we pride and treasure today.

Master Edward L. McKeon entertained all the children on the reservation at a birthday party on Saturday last.

Commission's Coal Rates

Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 20, 1917. To All Receivers of Coal Within the State of New Mexico:

This is to advise that during the month of July, following the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission, all railroads in this state participating in coal traffic, filed supplements to their tariffs, increasing the rates on coal from and to points within this state 15 cents per ton, effective August 20th, 1917.

The Commission on the 8th instant, issued a call for a hearing of representatives of all interested carriers, to be held at Santa Fe on the 18th instant, to show cause why the present rates on coal from and to points within this state should not be disturbed until otherwise fixed or determined by this Commission. The hearing was had as scheduled, and the carriers declined to suspend the supplements showing the increased rates, which become effective today, and this Commission will therefore transfer the cause to the Supreme Court of the State of New Mexico during this week for adjudication; and, pending the decision of that tribunal, it is requested that all freight bills paid by receivers of coal in this state, covering shipments from New Mexico mines, based on the increased rates, be retained so that they may be readily accessible in the event that the action of this Commission is sustained by the Supreme Court, so that arrangements may be made for refund to the basis of the old rates. Please be governed accordingly.

Very respectfully,
STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION,
By Hugh H. Williams, Chairman.

Fish for the 'Doso

Dr. F. H. Johnson is in receipt of a reply from the Department of Fisheries concerning the stocking of the Ruidoso. The doctor was informed that an application for the same purpose had been received from Judge Medler and as the policy of the department is to file but one application for requests for stocking a given body of water, that of Judge Medler's was filed, and the assurance given that as large an allotment of black spotted trout as possible would be furnished when the next distribution is made in this vicinity.

Mrs. P. E. Lacey and children returned Sunday from the Rio Grande where they have been summering. They had a very pleasant and profitable trip, and are now preparing for the coming year and the present.

"The Call of Her People"



ETHEL BARRYMORE
"THE CALL OF HER PEOPLE"
"The Call of Her People," the marvellous screen adaptation of Edward Sheldon's play, "Egypt," in which Ethel Barrymore is the star, and which will be seen at the Crystal Theatre on Friday, August 24, is the first of a series of Metro features of size and lavishness to be produced during 1917.

Announcement of the production was made in January by President Richard A. Rowland of Metro, and work on "The Call of Her People" was begun soon afterward. Miss Barrymore and her company going to Florida for the exterior scenes. The cost of "The Call of Her People" was more than \$100,000, and 600 actors appeared before the camera for it.

Miss Barrymore considers her role of Egypt, the gypsy girl, the greatest of her screen career. In it she has unusual opportunities for displaying her great dramatic power. She is supported by Robert Whittier, who won praise in "The Awakening of Helena Richie," and William B. Davidson who as "The Stranger in 'The White Raven'" scored a great triumph.

Gasoline Conservation

John B. Baird, Captain of the "Motor Minute Men" of Lincoln county, is in receipt of the following bulletin from the State Council of Defense:

After a careful investigation of the present gasoline situation, Mr. Van H. Manning, director of the Bureau of Mines, of the Department of the Interior, has issued the following statement:

One-half of the gasoline used in the United States (one billion two hundred and fifty million gallons) is used in pleasure riding.

It is estimated that the United States Army will need three hundred and fifty million gallons for aeroplanes, trucks, automobile tractors and other machines. There is no way of obtaining this in this country except by saving from the existing supply, and this economy may be effected by "voluntary cutting down of pleasure riding" (for instance, the man who takes his family out on Sunday for a fifty mile ride can cut this in half).

It has been estimated that by economical use enough gasoline can be saved to supply not only the United States, but also its Allies for war purposes.

The following suggestions should be observed by automobile owners:

- (1) Do not allow your gasoline engine to run idle.
- (2) Use kerosene, not gasoline, for cleaning purposes in the garage.
- (3) See to it that the carburetor does not leak. Form the habit of shutting off the gasoline at the tank.
- (4) By judicious regulation of the mixture of gasoline and air in the motor, both greater power and economy of fuel may be obtained.

Automobile owners need not lay up cars, but should use them either for trade or pleasure purposes thoughtfully and judiciously. If this advice is followed there will be no undue scarcity, for the United States possesses an abundant supply for ordinary purposes.

Running Levels

Engineer William Garvin was employed by the village trustees to run the levels for sidewalks, drainage and sewage. Mr. Garvin is being assisted by W. L. Rider, of El Paso. The field work is about completed, but it will take several days to prepare the plans, maps and blue prints.

Auxiliary Changed To Chapter

Meeting called at the court house by Chairman Haley for the purpose of changing its organization from an auxiliary at large to a chapter following advice of Director S. P. Morris of Denver, Colorado. Following officers were elected: Chairman, J. A. Haley; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. J. A. Hightower; Treasurer, Mrs. L. B. Crawford; Secretary, Mrs. H. S. Fairbank.

Finance Committee: Mr. H. B. Hamilton, Chairman; Assistants announced later.

Supply Committee: Mrs. J. B. French, Chairman; Assistants announced later.

Executive Committee: Jno. A. Haley, Mrs. L. B. Crawford, Mrs. H. S. Fairbank, Brent Paden, H. S. Fairbank, Mrs. J. F. Kimbell, Mrs. H. S. Campbell, Geo. L. Ulrick, Rev. A. Marston, and Mrs. Albert Ziegler.

Extension Committee: Mrs. H. S. Campbell, Chairman; Mrs. L. M. Scott, Miss Ima Privett, Mrs. Lin Branum, and Mrs. G. J. Dingwall.

Committee on Instruction to remain as to Auxiliary at large.

Committee selected to solicit comfort bags for the thirty-one men called into service September 5th: Mrs. J. F. Kimbell, Chairman; Mrs. S. L. Squire, Mrs. W. M. Reily, Mrs. D. S. Elliott, and Mrs. F. H. Johnson.

Soldiers' Land Rights

Three acts have been passed by congress and approved by the president which protect the rights of soldiers in the land rights. One is as to homesteads, one as to desert entries and the other concerns mining claims.

As to homesteads, the claimant while in the army gets credit for the time thus spent, just as though he were residing on the land; a desert entryman is not required to expend the sum of \$1 per acre in improvements during the term of his service, provided such entryman shall, within six months from the time he is mustered into the service, file in the local land office notice of his muster into the service of the United States, and of his desire to hold said desert claim under the provisions of this act. Owners of mining claims, serving in the army, are not required to expend \$100 annually on their claims, but, in order to take advantage of the provisions of this act, required to file, or cause to be filed, a notice in the office where the location notice or certificate is recorded, before the expiration of the assessment year during which he is so mustered, giving notice of his muster into the service of the United States and of his desire to hold said mining claim under this resolution.

Card of Thanks

For the sympathy and aid extended us during the long illness which resulted in the death of our son, Adair, we desire to express our sincere gratitude, and also an appreciation for the beautiful floral offerings.

Mrs. AND Mrs. G. O. NICKEL,
Mrs. J. E. SNELL,
BEN SNELL.

Still Hunting Soldiers

The local board is still calling in registrants for examination. Forty had been called to appear this week, but from that number the quota for the county was still short and a third call will have to be made. A revision of the accepted list reported last week reduced the number actually notified as accepted. The quota, plus 10 per cent, is still short about 20. The first 31 will be called between the first and fifth of September.

Mrs. Nora Massie returned last Friday from an extended visit to Tennessee. Mrs. Massie has been retained as one of the Carrizozo teachers and returned to take up her duties at the opening of school.

New Goods Arriving

OUR FALL STOCK OF GOODS IS COMING---some shipments have already arrived

Our representative is still in the eastern markets and is purchasing a big line

These Goods are the latest and niftiest patterns and your inspection is invited

Carrizozo Trading Co.

Quality First Phone 21 Then Price

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR

August 1, 1910.—Merchantman U-boat Deutschland leaves Baltimore home-ward bound on first trip. Somme battle continues. Russians in heavy battle after crossing Stokhod river. August 2.—Russians within ten miles of Kovel. August 3.—French capture part of Fleury, near Verdun. Sir Roger Casement hanged in London for participation in Irish revolt. August 4.—French take Thiaumont, near Verdun. August 5.—British overwhelm Turks at Romani, near Suez canal. August 6.—Russians cross rivers Beret and Gruberka and take six villages from Austrians. August 7.—Italians take Gorizia bridgehead and capture 10,000 prisoners. Russian General Letchitzky takes two towns and many villages. August 8.—Gorizia falls to Italians in great offensive. Austrians near Stanislau withdraw on wide front. August 10.—Russians take Stanislau. August 11.—Allies seize Dolan in Balkan drive. August 13.—Austrians evacuated line of the Strypa river. August 14.—Russians capture Tustobaby. August 15.—Russians take Jablonitsa, near Carpathian pass. August 16.—Allies take three miles of trenches near the Somme. Announced Russians have taken 258,000 prisoners since June 4, 1916, when drive began. August 18.—Russians advance three miles into Hungary. August 20.—British advance on 11-mile front at Thiepval, near Somme river. Allies attack on 100-mile front in Balkans. Two British light cruisers and one or two German U-boats sunk in North Sea battle. August 22.—Announced big Russian contingent has landed at Saloniki. August 23.—The Deutschland reaches Bremen. August 24.—Russians recapture Mush, Armenia. August 27.—Roumania declares war on Teutons and invades Transylvania. Italy formally declares war on Germany. August 29.—Kaiser makes Von Hindenburg chief of staff of all German armies in place of Von Falkenhayn. August 31.—Roumanians cross Danube and occupy Huatchik, Bulgaria. Austrians fall back in Transylvania. September 2.—Roumanians, far in Transylvania, take Hermannstadt. Zeppelin raid London and one is brought down in flames. September 3.—Allies take three villages on Somme. Roumanians capture Orsova, Austria. Germans and Bulgars invade the Dobruja. September 4.—French take five more villages on Somme; allies' prisoners in two days, 6,000. September 6.—Teutons take Danube city of Turtukal and 20,000 Roumanians. September 8.—Roumanians and Russians drive foe back a little in Dobruja. September 10.—Teutons take Roumanian fortress of Silistria. September 11.—British drive across Struna river in Balkans. September 12.—Allies capture three-mile line on Somme. Roumanians overwhelmed in Dobruja. September 15.—British take German Somme positions on six-mile front. Use "tanks" for first time in warfare. September 18.—Allies take Florina, Macedonia. September 19.—Serbs fight their way back onto their own soil. September 21.—Russians and Roumanians announce they have thrown back the invaders in Dobruja. September 22.—Announced allies took 65,800 prisoners in Somme battle between July 1 and September 18. September 23.—Roumanians in Dobruja driven back in disorder. Zeppelins invade England; one burned, another captured. September 25.—Allies advance along 15-mile front on Somme. Venizelos leaves Athens to lead revolt against King Constantine. September 26.—Allies take Comblat and Thiepval in Somme battle. September 30.—Von Falkenhayn routs Roumanians at Hermannstadt, Transylvania. October 1.—A Roumanian army crossed the Danube. October 2.—Another Zeppelin shot down near London. October 4.—Mackensen drives Roumanian invaders of Bulgaria back toward Danube. October 5.—Roumanians see across the Danube. Serbs cross Cerna river in drive on Mostar. October 7.—German submarine U-53 visits Newport, R. I., on mysterious mission. Sinks five ships off Narragansett Light night on October 7-8. October 8.—Roumanians driven back in Transylvania frontier. October 10.—Roumanians in rout see through mountain passes. October 11.—Greece turns over her seat to France on allies' demand. Italian resuming Carso drive, take 5,000 prisoners. October 21.—Roumanians in Dobruja retreat hastily. October 22.—Teutons swamp Constantinople. Principal Roumanian report. Germans throw Roumanians back across Nagyarva river. October 24.—Kerensky takes 2,000 prisoners.

October 25.—Roumanian city of Cervodova falls. Defenders blow up great bridge across Danube. October 26.—Light craft clash in English channel. Six British drift-net boats, a transport and a destroyer and one German destroyer sunk. November 1.—Deutschland reaches New London, Conn., on second trans-Atlantic trip with cargo worth \$10,000,000. U-58 arrives in a German port. November 2.—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux, at Verdun. Italians take 4,781 in new offensive. November 3.—Italians take 8,406 more prisoners. November 5.—Central powers proclaim kingdom of Poland. Italians announce, have taken 40,836 Austrians since fall of Gorizia. November 9.—Teutons driven back twelve miles in Dobruja. November 12.—British advance north of Ancre; take 2,300 prisoners. November 15.—England announces food controller will be appointed. November 17.—News received of wholesale deportations of Belgians for forced labor in Germany. November 19.—Allies take Mostar, Macedonia. November 21.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria dies and Charles Francis becomes ruler. Teutons take Orsova in drive on western Roumanians. November 23.—Russian dreadnaught Imperatritsa Maria sunk by internal explosion; 200 killed. November 24.—Teutons capture Turu-Severin and Orsova from Roumanians. November 25.—Teutons cross Alt river and sweep rapidly through Roumania. November 26.—Venizelos party declares war on Germany and Bulgaria. Teutons invading Roumania from north and south form junction. November 27.—Teutons take Alexandria, Roumania. Zeppelins raid England; two downed by gunfire. November 29.—Beatty replaces Jellicoe in command of British fleet. December 2.—French and Greeks clash in Athens streets. Teutons win great battle for Bucharest. December 6.—Bucharest falls. December 7.—Lloyd George becomes premier of Great Britain. December 8.—Twenty-seven thousand Roumanians surrender. December 10.—Deutschland arrives home. December 12.—Germany announces she is ready for peace parley. December 14.—Russia officially rebuffs German peace offer. December 15.—French under Nivelle take 9,000 prisoners on seven-mile front at Verdun. Nivelle then leaves to become commander in chief of all France's home armies. Buzici and all Wallachia lost to Roumanians. December 18.—Russian troops take over whole Roumanian front. December 19.—Lloyd George tells commons Germans must make restitution and reparation to get peace. December 20.—Wilson sends notes to both sides in war asking their aims. December 24.—Switzerland officially endorses Wilson's plea for statement of war aims. December 25.—Teutons take 9,000 Russians in Roumania. December 26.—Germany replies to Wilson, suggesting peace conference, but not stating own war aims or terms of peace. December 30.—Allies in reply to German peace proposal call offer empty and insincere and refuse conference. December 31.—King Constantine of Greece thanks President Wilson for his note to the belligerents. January 4, 1917.—British transport Icarus sunk by U-boat in Mediterranean; 150 lost. January 5.—House of representatives rules committee begins investigation of "Wall street leak" of Wilson peace note news. January 6.—Russians retreat across Beret river in Roumania. January 8.—Russians launch offensive near Riga. January 11.—Allies in reply to Wilson note outline aims, but refuse to parley with an unbeaten Germany. January 17.—Learn German raider Moewe has sunk 21 ships and seized three others in South Atlantic. Estimate, in supplementary note to Wilson, amplifies war aims. January 19.—British steamer Zarowdale, Moewe's prize, reaches a German port with 400 prisoners. January 22.—Wilson makes his "peace without victory" address in senate, demanding United States enter world league at close of war. January 24.—After initial successes, Roumanians are forced back near Riga. January 25.—Line sinks British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic off Irish coast. January 31.—Germany declares ruthless submarine war, revoking all pledges to the United States. February 3.—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany. President Wilson in address to senate outlines crisis. United States seizes interned German warships. February 4.—Wilson asks neutrals to break with Germany. United States reserve fleet ordered in service. February 5.—Announced American seaman was killed when German submarine shelled lifeboat of British steamer Bayona. February 6.—Learned Germany is holding United States Ambassador Gerard. February 7.—British liner California, one American aboard, sunk, unwarmed, off Ireland; 41 lives lost. Spain calls new U-boat "torpedo whale". February 8.—Germany tries to get Ambassador Gerard to sign a paper releasing President's treaties with the United States, but he refuses. February 19.—Gerard finally allowed to leave Berlin. February 21.—

Germany has asked parley with United States through Swiss minister at Washington and been snubbed. German masses five army corps to overawe Holland. February 13.—British hem in Turks at Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia. February 15.—Germany releases American Yarrowdale prisoners. February 17.—Learn German embassy gave orders for crippling of German merchantmen here before publication of ruthless warfare note. February 20.—Austria backs Germany in ruthless warfare. Food riots in New York, probably stirred up by German agents. February 22.—Germany torpedoed seven Dutch ships leaving Falmouth in violation of her pledge. February 23.—British stringently restrict imports to fight submarines. February 25.—Germans make "strategic" retirement on Ancre front. Lancia, British ship, sunk unwarmed off Ireland; two American women killed. February 26.—President asks congress for authority to arm American merchantcraft. British capture Kut-el-Amara. February 28.—Germany's plot to ally Mexico and Japan with her against the United States and her promise of three American states to Mexico revealed. March 1.—President Wilson confirms story of German attempt to incite Mexico and Japan. Tokyo denounces plot. House passes bill to arm ships, 408 to 18. March 3.—Russians take Hamadan, Persia, from Turks. March 4.—President Wilson denounces "willful men" in senate who filibustered against armed ship bill, killing it by ending of administration term. British take over 25-mile Somme front from French. President takes oath of office for second term. March 6.—President's advisers tell him he has power to arm ships without action of congress. March 7.—Berlin admits sending intercepted "Zimmermann" note to Mexico. March 9.—President calls extra congress session for April 16. March 11.—British capture Bagdad. Russian revolution starts. Petrograd troops desert government. March 12.—German U-boat shells and sinks United States merchant ship Algonquin without warning. March 14.—China breaks diplomatic relations with Germany. March 15.—Czar abdicates. March 16.—Grand Duke Michael of Russia renounces throne, bringing Romanoff dynasty to an end. Duma in control. March 17.—Germans begin big retreat on west front. Announced vote of Russian people will decide form of government. March 18.—News received of sinking of American ships City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilance by U-boats; 22 men missing. March 21.—Wilson calls on congress to meet April 2 instead of April 16. Twenty lost when United States tanker Healdton, bound for Holland, is sunk by U-boat in North sea. March 25.—President orders partial mobilization of National Guard to protect property from German plotters. Navy ordered to get ready. March 27.—Fifteen thousand more National Guardsmen called out. April 3.—Wilson asks declaration of state of war by congress. Germans drive Russians across Stokhod river, taking a large number of prisoners. April 4.—Senate passes war resolution, 82 to 6. April 6.—House passes war resolution 373 to 50. April 8.—President signs congress resolution and proclaims state of war. Government takes over German liners. April 7.—Cuba declares war on Germany. April 9.—Austria-Hungary breaks diplomatic relations with United States. British storm Vimy Ridge, taking 6,000 prisoners on first day of battle. Wilson joins fight to raise new armies by universal service principle. April 10.—British prisoners at Vimy reach 11,000. Brazil breaks diplomatic relations with Germany. British advance 50 miles beyond Bagdad. April 11.—Herbert G. Hoover, accept offer to direct food supplies of United States. April 12.—British cut into Hindenburg line. President defines war zone off coast. April 14.—House passes seven billion war loan bill. April 15.—Wilson calls on nation to support him in war. April 16.—French in 25-mile offensive toward the "Ladies Road" and in Champagne take 10,000 prisoners first day. April 17.—Big war credit passes senate. German wounded die when U-boats sink British hospital ships Donegal and Lantrano without warning. April 18.—French prisoners in new offensive total 17,000. April 19.—Fight is started for prohibition during war. American freighter Mongolia sinks a U-boat—the first American victory of the war. April 20.—In confused night battle of destroyers in English Channel British and German vessels lock, and crews fight with cutlasses. April 21.—Balfour commission from Great Britain reaches United States. April 24.—French commission arrives in United States. April 25.—U-boats sink 64 British vessels in week. It is announced, causing alarm in Britain. Wilson tells Balfour United States will not make a separate peace. United States makes first foreign war loan—\$50,000,000 to Great Britain. April 28.—Wilson visits congress.

Guatemala breaks off relations with Germany. April 29.—Fetain chosen to lead French armies in place of Nivelle. Joffre asks United States army in France without delay. May 2.—Announce first Liberty Loan bond issue will be \$2,000,000,000. Secretary of State Lansing warns U-boat sinkings are serious. May 2.—Russians abandon Mush, Armenia, to the Turks. May 3.—News received of mistreatment of Jews in Palestine by Turks. May 4.—French take Craonne from Germans. May 6.—French in second battle of the Aisne take 6,100 prisoners. May 7.—Orders given to raise 11,000 engineers here for work in France. May 10.—Critical situation in Russia and civil war is feared. May 14.—Great Britain turns over to United States 1,024,500 tons of shipping building for her. May 15.—New Italian offensive begins. May 16.—Announced squadron of American destroyers is assisting the British; U-boat losses sink to 26 in week. May 18.—President proclaims conscription law, calling on 10,000,000 men, aged twenty-one to thirty-one years, to register June 5. Italians announce 6,432 prisoners. May 25.—Italy launches renewed Corso offensive, taking 9,000 prisoners first day. German airplanes kill 70 persons in Dover and Folkestone. May 26.—Germany announces she will sink hospital ships without warning unless they obey certain strict rules about the courses they take. Announced Italy has captured 22,414 Austrians since May 14. June 3.—General Chang Hsun named dictator by royalists of China. June 5.—United States registers for the army draft without disorder. General Brudlow made head of Russian armies. June 7.—British blow up Messines ridge; explosion heard in London; 5,000 prisoners taken on first day of offensive. June 8.—General Pershing, commander of American expedition, arrives in England. Secretary of War Baker plans for 100,000 American airplanes. One hundred American aviators arrive in France. June 9.—Wilson tells Russia what United States is fighting for. Japan offended by United States note urging China to maintain order. June 11.—Lord Northcliffe, famous publisher, arrives to co-ordinate British missions in United States. June 12.—King Constantine of Greece abdicates in favor of his second son, Alexander, at command of the allies. June 13.—In greatest air raid so far on London, 153 are killed and 480 injured. Pershing reaches Paris. Blimp Root and American mission in Petrograd. June 15.—Liberty Loan oversubscribed. Great Britain frees all the Irish rebels. June 17.—Doctor Ivers, who wrote Germany's official reply to the Belgian atrocity charges, is sentenced to nine months imprisonment in Berlin for extorting \$30,000 from the mother of a soldier by threats; evidence shows he is a chronic drunkard and morphine fiend. Duma demands immediate offensive by Russian troops. June 19.—United States Admiral Sims put in command of allied fleet off Ireland. June 22.—Announced Liberty loan subscriptions total \$3,096,228,850. June 23.—American Red Cross campaign closes, with subscriptions over the hundred million dollars sought. June 24.—Official Mesopotamian report scores British civil and military leaders. Canadians within one mile of Lens, great French coal center. June 27.—Arrival of first United States army in France announced. June 28.—Brazil joins in war by annulling her decree of neutrality between the contending nations and Germany. June 29.—Greece breaks diplomatic relations with the central powers. June 30.—Russians begin big offensive in Galicia. War Minister Kerensky leads attack. Halg gains mile on four-mile front before Lens. July 1.—Washington announces United States is ready to equip army of 2,000,000. July 2.—Russian prisoners counted in her offensive number 10,273. Chinese empire re-established. July 3.—Government tells of two submarine attacks on transports bearing Pershing's men; one U-boat sunk. Russia announces 6,000 more prisoners. Germans make vain five-mile offensive at Verdun. July 4.—Kerensky killed in German air raid on Harwich. July 5.—Republicans and monarchists battle 25 miles from Peking. July 6.—Leaders of German spy system in United States arrested. July 7.—Twenty-two German Gotha airplanes, mounting four guns each, raid London, killing 48 and injuring 197. July 8.—Wilson orders export embargo on food, fuel and many other things to prevent supplies reaching Germany. British foreign office states German crops this summer will not be above 40 per cent of normal. United States shipping board states expects to build 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons in 18 months, instead of the 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 originally aimed at. July 9.—British dreadnaught Vanguard blown up; all but two aboard killed. July 10.—Germans in sudden drive along coast beat British back to Yser river and capture 1,300 men. Great over-herd reforms and war aims in Germany. Russians take

July 11.—Russians seize town of Kalusz. July 12.—Widespread labor disorders in West caused by Industrial Workers of the World; German agents suspected. Chang Hsun, leader of Chinese monarchists, flies to Dutch legation in Peking. July 13.—British bring down 80 German airplanes on west front in biggest air battle so far. July 14.—Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg resigned and Dr. G. E. Michaelis succeeded him. Germans took French posts south of Concy. House passed \$940,000,000 aviation bill. July 15.—French took important hills positions from Germans south of Reims. July 16.—Russians took Lodzians from Austrians, but evacuated Kalisz. July 17.—French took German trenches near Melancourt. Three members of Russian cabinet resigned; riots in Petrograd suppressed. Shake-up in British cabinet. July 18.—Increased activity on Roumanian front. Russians took part of Novica. July 19.—Great German attack between Craonne and Hurtheles partly successful. Chancellor Michaelis declared for submarine warfare. Russians driven back in Vilna region. Teutons make advances in Galicia. July 20.—Draft for American National army held. Premier Lyoff of Russia succeeded by Kerensky. Germany called 2,000,000 of her youngest men to the colors. July 21.—Senate passed food control and aviation bills. Russians in disorderly retreat, burning villages. July 22.—German aytors raided England, killing 11 in coast towns, but were driven away from London. Sign declared state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary. July 23.—Kerensky given absolute powers as dictator of Russia. Germans lost heavily in attacks along the Chemin des Dames. July 24.—Goethals, Denman and White out of shipping board; Rear Admiral Capps, M. N. Hurley and Balbridge Colby succeeded them. McAdoo asked congress for \$5,000,000,000 more for war. Russians evacuated Stanislau, their whole line berthed. French defeated Germans on Craonne front. July 25.—Division of traitorous Russian troops blown to pieces by own artillery as part of General Korniloff's measures to restore order. Lenin, Russian pacifist agitator, captured after greatest man hunt Russia ever knew. July 26.—Division of traitorous Russian troops blown to pieces by own artillery as part of General Korniloff's measures to restore order. Lenin, Russian pacifist agitator, captured after greatest man hunt Russia ever knew. July 28.—Archduke Ferdinand, heir presumptive to Austria's throne, and wife assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Slav student, Princip, giving the pretext for war. July 23.—Austria delivers famous ultimatum to Serbia, charging assassination plot was hatched on Serb soil. July 28.—Serbia having agreed to all Austria demands save one, Austria declares war. August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. August 3.—Germany declares war on France and invades Belgium. August 4.—Great Britain declares a state of war by act of Germany. August 21-24.—Battle of Mons-Charleroi; Germans victorious. August 23.—Japan at war with Germany. August 27.—Germans burn Louvain, Belgium. August 29.—Russians crushed in battle near Tannenbourg, Prussia. September 6-10.—Germany, turned back by French and British in the battle of the Marne. September 12.—Battle of the Aisne begins. October 2.—Germans capture Antwerp. October 21-31.—First battle of Ypres. October 30.—Russia declares war on Turkey. November 1.—Germans sink Admiral Cradock's British fleet off Chile. November 10-12.—Second battle at Ypres. December 1.—German General De Wet captured, ending South African revolt. December 5.—Serbians defeat Austrians. December 8.—British sink German fleet off Falkland Islands. January 24, 1918.—Naval battle in North sea; German cruiser Bluecher sunk. February 5.—Russians suffer second great defeat in East Prussia. February 17.—Germans begin submarine blockade, despite American protest. March 22.—Russians take Przemysl, Galicia after long siege. April 22.—Gas first used in war by Germans at Ypres. April 25.—Allies land at Dardanelles. May 4.—Beginning of great German offensive against Russia. May 7.—Lusitania sunk unwarmed by U-boat; 1,000 die, of whom more than 100 are Americans. May 23.—Italy declares war on Austria. June 2.—Teutons retake Przemysl. August 6.—Germans capture Warsaw.

Final—high tide in invasion of Russia. September 24-25.—Allies in drive in France capture 25,000. October 6.—Allies land at Saloniki. October 9.—Germans occupy Belgrade. October 10.—Bulgaria attacks Serbia. December 9.—Germany announces Serbia is entirely conquered. December 19.—Allies evacuate Gallipoli. February 14, 1918.—Russians capture Erzerum, Turkey. February 23.—Germans open Verdun offensive. April 18.—Russians take Trebisond, Turkey. April 24.—Irish revolt in Dublin. April 28.—British besieged in Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia, surrender. May 30.—Battle of Jutland; 14 British and 18 German warships sunk. June 5.—Lord Kitchener drowned when cruiser Hampshire is torpedoed north of Scotland. June 17.—Russians retake Cernowitz, capital of Bukovina, in great offensive. June 20.—Arabs rebel from Turkey, capture Mecca; new kingdom established. June 27.—British and French in great drive in west. July 9.—Submarine merchantman Deutschland reaches Baltimore. July 27.—Russians retake Brody, northern Galicia. August 9.—Italians take Gorizia. July 10.—Russians take Stanislau, Galicia. August 28.—Roumania enters war on side of the entente, and invades Transylvania. September 6.—Germany begins great advance on Roumania. November 10.—First great air battle of world's history; 67 British, French and German airplanes brought down. December 5.—Teutons take Bucharest. December 11.—Germany openly prefers peace to her enemies. December 21.—President Wilson asks both sides to define their war aims. January 17, 1917.—News received German cruiser Moewe has taken 24 ships in South Atlantic. January 22.—Wilson asking "peace without victory" demands United States enter world league at close of war. January 31.—Germany declares ruthless submarine warfare on all ships, whatever nationality, in the war zones. February 3.—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany. February 26.—President asks congress for authority to arm all American vessels. February 26.—British capture Kut-el-Amara. February 28.—Zimmermann note suggesting alliance of Mexico and Japan with Germany against United States made public. March 11.—British capture Bagdad. March 11.—Russian revolution starts. March 15.—Czar abdicates. March 17.—Germans begin big "strategic retirement" on west front. April 3.—Wilson asks congress to declare a state of war with Germany. April 6.—President signs congress resolution proclaiming war. April 7.—Cuba declares war on Germany. April 9.—Austria-Hungary breaks diplomatic relations with United States. April 9.—British storm Vimy Ridge. April 10.—Brazil breaks diplomatic relations with Germany. April 16.—French in great offensive near Aisne river. April 19.—American freighter Mongolia, sinks a submarine, this being the first American victory of the war. April 23.—Both houses of congress pass selective draft array bill. May 15.—Big Italian offensive in Carso begins. June 3.—Chinese royalists name Chang Hsun dictator; Germans assist plot. June 5.—Americans register for army draft without disorder. June 7.—British blow up Messines ridge; explosion heard in London. June 8.—General Pershing reaches England. June 12.—King Constantine of Greece abdicates; nation prepares to join allies. June 13.—153 killed, 480 injured in London by German airplane raid. June 15.—United States Liberty Loan closes, with billion oversubscription. June 27.—Announces arrival of first American army in France. June 28.—Brazil joins in war. June 30.—Russians begin big offensive in Galicia led by War Minister Kerensky in person. July 2.—Chinese empire declared re-established; republicans prepare to re-assert. July 7.—Twenty-two German airplanes of immense new type kill 48, injure 197, in London. July 8.—Wilson orders export embargo. July 12.—Chinese empire falls; Chang Hsun flees to Dutch legation in Peking. July 15.—In biggest air battle so far British claim downing of 80 German planes on west front. July 14.—Von Bethmann-Hollweg, German imperial chancellor, resigns and the Kaiser appoints Dr. Georg Michaelis in his place. July 15.—Russians in Galicia weary and are routed by Germans. July 30.—Draft for American National army held. July 30.—Premier Lyoff of Russia resigns and Kerensky succeeds him. July 31.—United States announces food control and aviation bills.

100 MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN GREAT WAR

June 28, 1914.—Archduke Ferdinand, heir presumptive to Austria's throne, and wife assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Slav student, Princip, giving the pretext for war. July 23.—Austria delivers famous ultimatum to Serbia, charging assassination plot was hatched on Serb soil. July 28.—Serbia having agreed to all Austria demands save one, Austria declares war. August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. August 3.—Germany declares war on France and invades Belgium. August 4.—Great Britain declares a state of war by act of Germany. August 21-24.—Battle of Mons-Charleroi; Germans victorious. August 23.—Japan at war with Germany. August 27.—Germans burn Louvain, Belgium. August 29.—Russians crushed in battle near Tannenbourg, Prussia. September 6-10.—Germany, turned back by French and British in the battle of the Marne. September 12.—Battle of the Aisne begins. October 2.—Germans capture Antwerp. October 21-31.—First battle of Ypres. October 30.—Russia declares war on Turkey. November 1.—Germans sink Admiral Cradock's British fleet off Chile. November 10-12.—Second battle at Ypres. December 1.—German General De Wet captured, ending South African revolt. December 5.—Serbians defeat Austrians. December 8.—British sink German fleet off Falkland Islands. January 24, 1918.—Naval battle in North sea; German cruiser Bluecher sunk. February 5.—Russians suffer second great defeat in East Prussia. February 17.—Germans begin submarine blockade, despite American protest. March 22.—Russians take Przemysl, Galicia after long siege. April 22.—Gas first used in war by Germans at Ypres. April 25.—Allies land at Dardanelles. May 4.—Beginning of great German offensive against Russia. May 7.—Lusitania sunk unwarmed by U-boat; 1,000 die, of whom more than 100 are Americans. May 23.—Italy declares war on Austria. June 2.—Teutons retake Przemysl. August 6.—Germans capture Warsaw.

DENVER WOMAN GAINS 15 POUNDS

Tried Many Different Medicines and Kept Getting Worse All the Time.

TOOK STEP-FATHER'S ADVICE

"My Improvement is the Talk of My Neighborhood," Says Mrs. Galloway.

"I have gained fifteen pounds by taking Tanlac and my improvement is the talk of the neighborhood," said Mrs. J. R. Galloway, wife of one of the most popular conductors on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, who resides at 2825 West Thirty-third avenue, Denver.

"For three years," she continued, "I suffered so from nervousness and catarrh of the head that I couldn't get more than two or three hours sleep a night. My head was stopped up all the time, my mouth was dry and hot and I had a continual dripping of mucus back into my throat. My stomach became affected and I couldn't digest what I ate. I had the most dreadful headaches imaginable and while I tried a number of different medicines I kept getting worse.

"My stepfather in Lima, Ohio, told me about Tanlac, doing him so much good and advised me to try it and I'm certainly glad I took his advice, for three bottles have about made a new woman out of me. I have not had a headache since I started taking Tanlac and the catarrh is so much better that I hardly notice it any more. My stomach is in splendid condition now and I can eat and digest anything I want and am feeling just about as strong and well as I ever did. I have improved so much that my friends are all talking about it, and several of them are now taking it."

There is a Tanlac dealer in your town.—Adv.

Brought It Back. "Josiah," said Mrs. Hawbuck, "I hope you kept your head while you were in New York."

"I did, Martha," was the humble reply, "but I guess it was only because none of them sharpers had any use for it."

Ten smiles for a nickel. Always buy Red Cross Bag Biscuits; have beautiful, clear white clothes. Adv.

The Trouble. "What's looking so blue about, old top?"

"Oh, my wife wants more clothes, though till the year her wardrobe has been oversubscribed."

Aroused, Then Mollified. Mr. Binks—I met a woman today that I thought a good deal of once.

Mrs. Binks—Oh, you did?

"Yes. I used to do my very best to please her."

"Humph!"

"I did everything I could to win her affection."

"My goodness!"

"And at last I flattered myself that I succeeded."

"What?"

"She granted all that I asked, and by so doing made me the happiest man alive."

"Merciful!"

"I asked her to come up to the house with me today, but she had some shopping to do, and cannot get here until supper time."

"Mr. Binks, I am going to my mother."

"She isn't home, my dear. It was your mother that I met. She gave me you."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Such is Life. "George," she said, "am I really and truly your little poppy woppy?"

"The sweetest peachy weedy in existence," declared George.

"And you've never, never loved another girl?"

"There isn't another girl in the world worth a thought, sweet."

"What makes you love me so, George?"

"Just because I can't help it, precious."

"Am I an angel, George?"

"An elf, pet. The dearest, little fairy that ever drew breath."

"Oh, my true knight!" she sighed.

"Good night. Good night."

And five minutes later the dearest little fairy that ever drew breath was mapping ma's head off because the bread and cheese and pickled onions were not laid out for supper; whilst the true knight was whispering sweet nothings to the golden-haired barmaid at the Pan and Feathers, and asking her if she had a fancy to go to the pictures next Friday.—London Tit-Bits.

POST TOASTIES are the newest and best in corn flakes.

Bobby

DRYING IN THE SUN

Have All Fruits and Vegetables Properly Prepared.

SIMPLE APPARATUS FOR WORK

Bright, Hot Sunny Days Are Best, and Close Watch Should Be Kept That Rain or Dew Does Not Hit Product—Avoid Insects.

(From FARMERS BULLETIN No. 14, United States Department of Agriculture.) The drying of fruits and vegetables in the sun is a simple process if they have been prepared properly. In its simplest form such drying consists in spreading the freshly prepared slices or pieces on sheets of paper, or, if there is danger of the product's sticking, spreading on old pieces of muslin held down with stones. Bright, hot, sunny days are chosen for this work, and a close watch is kept to see that no rain or dew wets the product. If flies and other insects are abundant, a mosquito bar is thrown over the product. Once or twice a day the slices are stirred or turned over with the hand and the thin ones which dry first are taken out. Sun drying has much to recommend it, since it requires no expenditure of fuel and there is little danger of the product becoming over-heated. Dust, however, gathers on the product, and, unless it is protected carefully, flies, and especially certain insects which habitually attack dried fruits, will lay their eggs upon it. These eggs later will hatch out, and the worms, or larvae, will riddle the dried fruits or vegetables, rendering them unfit for the table.

Trays of Uniform Size. Fruits and vegetables, when dried in the sun, generally are spread on large trays of uniform size, so constructed that they can be stacked one on top of the other and protected from rain by means of a cover made of oilcloth, canvas or roofing paper.

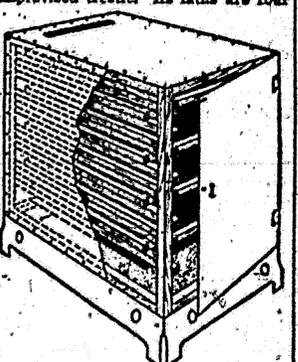
A very cheap tray can be made of strips of lumber three-fourths of an inch thick and two inches wide, which form the sides and ends, and lath, which is nailed on to form the bottom. Spaces one-eighth inch wide should be left between the laths for ventilation, and the trays can be raised off the ground by placing them on poles or an improvised trestle. As laths are four

three-inch space in the back. The other trays alternate in the same way. This permits the current of heated air to pass around and over the trays. A ventilator opening, about two inches wide and six inches long, is left in the top of the drier, through which the moist air may pass away.

This principle of construction is followed so that currents of air will pass over the product as well as up through it, gathering the moisture and passing away. The movement of the current of air induces a more rapid and uniform drying. The upper trays can be shifted to the lower part of the drier, and the lower trays to the upper part as drying proceeds, so as to dry the products uniformly throughout.

Another Home Drier. Still another home drier is the cook-stove oven. Bits of food, leftovers, especially sweet corn, can be dried on plates in a very slow oven or on the back of the cookstove and saved for winter use. If the oven is very warm, the door should be left ajar and the temperature of the oven often noted. Trays for use in the oven can be made from a convenient-sized galvanized wire screen by bending up the edges one or two inches.

Cookstove driers on the market are of two types. One type consists of a series of trays upon which the material to be dried is spread. These trays are placed in a framework one above the other, forming a compartment through which the heated air rises, carrying off the moisture. The second type consists of a shallow flat metal box filled with water and designed so that one end can rest on the back of the stove



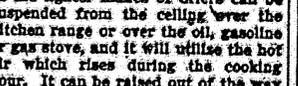
Metal-Covered Cabinet Type of Homemade Drier.

feet long, these lath trays are most economical of material when made four feet in length.

Better but more expensive trays can be made by substituting galvanized-wire screen, one-eighth or one-fourth inch mesh, for the laths, in which case the most economical size would depend upon the width of the wire screen obtainable.

A cheap and very satisfactory drier for use over the kitchen stove can be made by any handy boy or carpenter from a small amount of small-mesh galvanized-wire netting and a number of laths or strips of wood about one-half inch thick and two inches wide. The screen may be tacked directly on the framework to make the drying shelves, or the framework can be made to support separate trays. By using two laths nailed together, the framework can be stiffened and larger trays made if desirable. This form or any of the lighter makes of driers can be suspended from the ceiling over the kitchen range or over the oil, gasoline or gas stove, and it will utilize the hot air which rises during the cooking hour. It can be raised out of the way or swung to one side by a crane made of lath when the stove is required for cooking purposes, and lowered or swung back to utilize the heat which otherwise would be wasted when the top of the stove is not in use.

Another homemade cookstove drier can be used on a wood or coal range or a kerosene stove can be made easily and cheaply. Dimensions: Base 24 by 16 inches; height 26 inches. A base six inches high is made of galvanized sheet iron. This base slightly flares toward the bottom and has two small openings for ventilation in each of the four sides. On the base rests a boxlike frame made of 1 or 1 1/2-inch strips of wood. The two sides are braced with 1/4-inch strips which serve as cleats on which the trays in the drier rest. These are placed at intervals of three inches. The frame is covered with tin or galvanized sheet iron which is tacked to the wooden strips of the frame. Thin strips of wood may be used instead of tin or sheet iron. The door is fitted on small hinges and fastened with a thumb latch. It opens wide, so that the trays can be removed easily. The bottom of the drier is made of a piece of perforated galvanized sheet iron. Two inches above

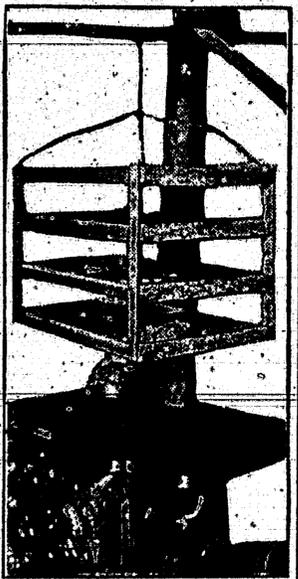


Drying Fruits and Vegetables on Homemade Rafts by Forcing Air at Room Temperature Across Them.

the use of an electric fan in facilitating drying is feasible for those who already own a fan. It has been found that many sliced vegetables and fruits placed in long trays three by one foot and stacked in two tiers, end to end, before an electric fan can be dried to the requisite dryness within twenty-four hours. Some require much less time. For instance, sliced string beans and shredded sweet potatoes will dry before a fan running at a moderate speed within a few hours. In many cities the electric fan will cost not more than one-fourth of a cent an hour to run. The fan should be placed close to the stack of trays, and they should not be filled so full that the air cannot pass freely through them. The same method has a marked advantage in that the product keeps cool owing to convection while it is being dried, thus tending to retain the color and prevent spoiling.

galvanized iron which is three inches less in length and width than the bottom. This sheet rests on two wires fastened to the sides of the drier. This prevents the direct heat from coming in contact with the product and serves as a radiator to spread the heat more evenly.

The first tray is placed three inches above the radiator. The trays rest on the cleats three inches apart. A drier of the given dimensions will hold eight trays. The frame of the tray is made of one-inch strips on which is tacked galvanized screen wire, which forms the bottom of the tray. The tray is 21 by 15 inches, making it three inches less in depth than the drier. The lowest tray, when placed in the drier, is pushed to the back, leaving the three-inch space in front. The next tray is placed even with the front, leaving a



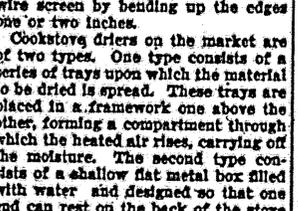
Homemade Drier, Made of Lath and Wire Netting.

three-inch space in the back. The other trays alternate in the same way. This permits the current of heated air to pass around and over the trays. A ventilator opening, about two inches wide and six inches long, is left in the top of the drier, through which the moist air may pass away.

This principle of construction is followed so that currents of air will pass over the product as well as up through it, gathering the moisture and passing away. The movement of the current of air induces a more rapid and uniform drying. The upper trays can be shifted to the lower part of the drier, and the lower trays to the upper part as drying proceeds, so as to dry the products uniformly throughout.

Another Home Drier. Still another home drier is the cook-stove oven. Bits of food, leftovers, especially sweet corn, can be dried on plates in a very slow oven or on the back of the cookstove and saved for winter use. If the oven is very warm, the door should be left ajar and the temperature of the oven often noted. Trays for use in the oven can be made from a convenient-sized galvanized wire screen by bending up the edges one or two inches.

Cookstove driers on the market are of two types. One type consists of a series of trays upon which the material to be dried is spread. These trays are placed in a framework one above the other, forming a compartment through which the heated air rises, carrying off the moisture. The second type consists of a shallow flat metal box filled with water and designed so that one end can rest on the back of the stove



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WHERE SUBMARINES GO OUT

With English Channel Blocked There Is Only One Open Channel From German Ports Into Atlantic.

There are two ways of getting into the Atlantic ocean from German ports, which has been blocked since the beginning of the war; the other is through the North sea, which English naval strategy has thus far failed to close.

The narrowest outlet of the northern route is between the Orkney Islands and the coast of Norway, a distance of 240 miles. But the depth of water at this point is such that submarines may easily dive below any mine or net system that might be stretched across the wide neck of the bottle here.

South of this line the water becomes shallower, and mine or net laying becomes effective from Flamborough Head directly across to the coast of Jutland, passing over the famous Dogger bank, with from 60 to 120 feet of water, to the shallower depths over the Jutland bank. Below that point there is more shoal water, with frequent banks and ridges and flats which have to be carefully avoided by mariners, and which make submarine operation difficult.

The problem, then, lies in the eastern part of the North sea, where particularly deep water—100 to 500 feet—off the coast of Norway, affords passage for the submarines. German U-boats easily pass from the Baltic through the Cattagat—an international waterway—into the deep water found just off the Skaw at the tip of Denmark, and thence into the North sea, hugging the shores of Norway all the way.

A stopper in the Cattagat would solve the problem, and the feat is not impossible, although England would be greatly aided by the neutrality of Norway and Denmark.

Since under present conditions an actual blockade is impossible, the evil has been reduced by canalizing it. In other words, the navy is forcing the U-boats to take certain narrow and difficult channels, and keeping as close a watch as possible over these routes. But they cannot stretch nets deep enough to block the only exit remaining to Germany. Perhaps the "new device" which American inventors hope will eliminate the U-boat as a factor in the war has to do with an effective stopper for this outlet—Syracuse Post Standard.

Simplicity in Army Dress

The London Times reporter who met General Pershing and his staff on the occasion of their passage through the British metropolis was so much impressed with the simplicity of the officers' uniforms that he described them in some detail for the benefit of the Thunderer's readers.

Especially did he remark that, compared to those of the British army, the Americans' uniforms are unobtrusive. This may comfort some of our home folks, who have imbibed their idea of official dress from watching a parade of the governor's staff, says the Omaha Bee. As a matter of fact, the American army officer never has been given to excess in the matter of dress. While he has always been arrayed more definitely than was Gunga Din, he has at no time sought to shame the noontday sun, and some of his greatest accomplishments have been achieved at times when his apparel was least impressive.

General Grant received the surrender of Robert E. Lee attired in a battered service uniform, much worse for hard riding over dusty roads on that memorable morning, and many stories are related of how General Washington went among his men unrecognized because of the lack of official designation.

Umbrella Went With Room. Jones was miserable. There he was alone, damp and unhappy, eating his Christmas dinner in the coffee room of a woebegone and lonely inn.

Jones' motto has always been "Business before pleasure," but he wished he had shirked the business which had summoned him to this part of the country at Christmas tide. He dozed for a while, and then in desperation betook himself to bed. He was awakened by the pattering of rain, and to his disgust he found water dripping on to the bed through the ceiling.

He pulled the bell savagely, and after a lapse of time someone condescended to answer it.

"You must find me another room, please," said Jones. "The rain is leaking in like Yule!"

"Oh, is that all you are bothering about?" snarled the landlady's voice. "If you'd thought to look you'd have found an umbrella under the bed! Use it, man!"

A Cure for Conceit. "When lecturing in the north of England," says Sir Ernest Shackleton, the famous explorer, "before it was time for the proceedings to begin on one occasion, I took a peep through the curtain to see what kind of an audience I was likely to have. Things looked promising, and I said so.

"Yes," said the chairman, "I think you are going to have as big an audience as the handbell ringers had last week."

"That is the sort of thing," added Sir Ernest, "that keeps me modest."

Still Hoping. "Now that we are engaged, you mustn't even look at another man," "I can't promise that."

"You love me, don't you?" "Yes, Henry, but how do I know that I won't be able to better myself?"

Ugh!

He started to take a nap in the barber chair but awoke with a terrible start.

"Have a bad dream, sir?" asked the sympathetic barber.

"You bet I did. I dreamed the boy was blacking my white shoes."

Innuendo. "I took first prize at the dog show," remarked Flubdub.

"What were you entered as?" inquired Wombat with an irritating smirk.—Kansas City Journal.

Don't Poison Baby.

Forty years ago almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the BLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of these narcotics to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain, and produces sleep, but which is poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. OASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Oastoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent.

The world must be fed and wheat near \$2 a bushel offers great profit to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 25 bushels to the acre, many fields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Rye.

Wheat farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The present grasses full of nutrients are the only ones raised for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to get extra workers. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to any of the following cities, Canada, or U. S. A.: W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, 2nd Bldg., Omaha, Neb., Canadian Government Agent.

Advancing Civilization

As a proof that civilization is advancing, it may be pointed out that African traders, who used to supply Uganda with rum, calico, brass wire and beads are now doing a flourishing trade in wrist watches.

Splendid Medicine For Kidneys, Liver and Bladder

For the past twenty years I have been acquainted with your preparation, Swamp-Root, and all those who have had occasion to use such a medicine praise the merits of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root; especially has it been very useful in cases of catarrh or inflammation of the bladder. I firmly believe that it is a very valuable medicine and recommendable for what it is intended.

Very truly yours, DR. J. A. COPPEDGE, Alameda, Texas.

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

In Our Boarding House. "That new couple look as if they had some guilty secret."

"They have."

"They kept house once, but they don't want to do anything that will add to the landlady's power by letting her know they didn't make a success of it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

HAVE SOFT, WHITE HANDS

Clean Skin and Good Hair by Using Cuticura—Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Besides these fragrant, super-creamy emollients prevent little skin troubles becoming serious by keeping the pores free from obstruction. Nothing better at any price for all toilet purposes.

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

That Solemn Expression

Two sailors were coming along the sidewalk just as a newly married couple came out of the church to enter an automobile. Said one sailor: "There goes another poor devil launched upon the sea of matrimony."

"Yes," said the other, "and he looks as if he expected to strike a mine any minute."—Boston Transcript.

Widows frequently lead bachelors to the marriage altar; they have been there before and know the way.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eye Inflamed by exposure to Sun, Frost and Wind quickly relieved by Nason's Eye-Salve. Nason's Eye-Salve is the only eye-salve that is safe for the eyes. For Sale at the Nason Eye-Salve Co., Chicago.

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

At the Summer Resort. Stella—Hello, Frank.

Bella—Now, there you go calling him Frank. I am his fiancée and I want you to understand, dearie, that I am the only one around here who has the Franking privilege.

The average girl believes that an engagement is one continuous round of pleasure. And very often it is.

Denver Directory

DIAMONDS

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PLUMBING and HEATING FIXTURES and MATERIAL

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FOR ALL RHEUMATISM
HAVES EVER AND GOOD IN THE HEAD
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YOUR DRUGGIST HAS IT
SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE

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Our Specialized Range Stock and Dairy Cattle. Pure Bred Registered Herds. Immune to Stock Hoag.

Every Woman Wants Paxtine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE. Dissolved in water for douching, vaginal, pelvic, catarrh, menstruation and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for use in a healing wonder for many ailments. One thousand doses only. Reasonable. Contains no poisons. For Sale at the Pinkham Med. Co., Lowell, Mass.

Carrizozo News

Published Friday at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 2, 1906. Subscription Rates, \$2.00 Per Year Six Months, \$1.00

JNO. A. HALEY, Editor and Publisher

Senator Fall to go is the bone of contention among republicans of the state. Senator Fall may be a candidate for reelection, Carrou wants it, so does Holt and Frank Hubbell is not looking back.

The Russian spinal column has appreciably stiffened the past ten days. Disorganization and defeat have been superseded by discipline and determination. The Russian bear gives promise of again walking like a man.

The appointment of Ralph C. Ely as food dictator for the state of New Mexico was an unpleasant surprise for some of the leading politicians of the state. The new food dictator, however, is accustomed to digs, and will probably pull through.

A nice little fight is brewing in the republican party of this state. It seems to be a three-cornered affair, with the governor at one corner, Springer at one and Barsum at the other. If it has another side, it is Frank Hubbell in the role of kicking at all of them.

The return of Ellego Baca to state politics is not likely to increase the happiness of the boys who have been running things in that party. It is difficult for Ellego to forget the harpooning he has received at the hands of his friends (?), and the boys dread what he has up his sleeve.

The French and English have been pouncing the Germans hard on the west front. It has not been a holiday affair, as the Germans are putting up a desperate struggle to hold their lines. Nevertheless, the German trenches have been successfully stormed, their lines have been broken, and most important of all, the city of Lens, with its coal mines, is encompassed by the allies and is all but in their hands.

Good rains in eastern New Mexico have blasted what hopes the republicans had of carrying the state next year. The class of settlers that have come to New Mexico the past few years spells continuous defeat to republicanism in the state. Since statehood the republicans have been unable to elect a governor, and probably never will, and they have elected their last United States senator.

Taxation Questions

Santa Fe, N. M., August 21.—In an address at the annual meeting of the Taxpayers' Association here on August 20, former Governor H. J. Hagerman, president of the association, pointed out that the per capita cost of state government in New Mexico had increased from \$3.09 in 1913 to \$5.29 in 1917, exclusive of the \$750,000 war emergency appropriation made at the special legislative session last May. The state appropriation this year, he announced, totaled \$2,144,254, an increase of \$1,000,902 over 1913, and the total indebtedness—state, county, town and school district—was now \$10,809,386, compared with \$6,444,012 in 1913.

"It was the announced intention of this association," said the former New Mexico executive, "and has been its endeavor from the beginning, to encourage, in every way possible, the economical and efficient use of the taxpayers' money, and, with this in view, much time has been consumed in the study of state, county, municipal and school spending, and of the general administration of public funds. We have attempted to bring to the public attention facts concerning the cost of government and the great need of retrenchment. We have pointed out, always after careful inquiry, how, in many cases, specific saving could be achieved. It is perhaps too soon to expect very decided results, but the rate at which results are being obtained is discouragingly slow. Legitimate progress no one would care to block. But government generally wastes so much that most legitimate progress could readily be financed from the elimination of waste."

It is notorious, President Hagerman declared, that a great deal of property escapes taxation, and the fact is calmly accepted by the average man, "because, as a rule, he is not himself strictly complying with the law, believing, and often with reason, that if he does strictly comply with the law he cannot hold his own with his neighbor, who does not do so." He cited that in 1915 omitted property valued at \$16,330,484 was added to the assessment, and that in that year the railroads paid 31 percent of all the taxes, lands 29 percent, livestock 19 percent, and intangible property, such as bonds, stocks, money, notes and credits, only 2 percent. As an example of omitted property, he stated that a total of 21,040,286 acres of land was still unaccounted for in the tax records.

Reviewing the activities of the association, Governor Hagerman called attention to the fact that the association had been of great assistance to the tax commission and to state, county, school and municipal authorities in the adjustment of tax levies, and that in 1915 alone the co-operative work resulted in a saving to the taxpayers of \$350,000. It was in entire accord, he stated, with the tax commission in holding that one of the greatest needs is more stringent provisions for the prompt collection of taxes, with more serious penalties for delinquencies and less opportunities for abuses of the rebate law. "There is nothing so demoralizing," he said, "for those who are disposed to pay their taxes promptly as to see the slackers persistently escape their just share of the public burden, even after their taxes have been actually assessed and extended on the rolls. It will always be difficult to secure a proper public spirit for clean tax administration as long as this condition exists."

Bankrupt's Petition for Discharge In the District Court of the United States for the District of New Mexico In the Matter of the Western Clay and Gypsum Products Company, Bankrupt. No. 230. To the Honorable Colin Neblett, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico: A. B. Renahan, of Santa Fe, in the County of Santa Fe and State of New Mexico, in the said District, respectfully represents that on the 14th day of July, 1918, the said Western Clay and Gypsum Products Company was duly adjudged bankrupt under the Act of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that said Company has duly surrendered all its property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of the said Act and the orders of the court touching its bankruptcy; that, in addition, all of the debts of the said Company of whatsoever nature have been fully paid, satisfied and discharged; and the said A. B. Renahan further says that he is attorney and agent of the said Company, which is a corporation. WHEREFORE, the said Company prays that it may be decreed by the Court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against its estate under said bankruptcy act, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge. Dated this 10th day of August, 1917.

WESTERN CLAY & GYPSUM PRODUCTS COMPANY, Bankrupt. By A. S. Renahan, its Attorney. ORDER OF NOTICE HERON In the matter of: Western Clay & Gypsum Products Company, Bankrupt. No. 230. District of New Mexico—ss. On this 20th day of August, A. D. 1917, on reading the petition for discharge of Western Clay & Gypsum Products Company, bankrupt, it is ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1917, before Ernest A. Johnson, a Referee in Bankruptcy of said court, at Santa Fe, in said district, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Carrizozo News, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered by the court, that the Referee shall send by mail to all known creditors, copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence, as stated. (Seal) COLIN NEBLETT, Judge.

For Sale at sacrifice.—Four full blooded Jersey cows, fresh with young calves; bred to a registered bull. Also gentle young mare with colt four months old. Address: Mrs. J. W. Laws, Lincoln, N. M. 8-17-21.

National Forest Timber for Sale Sealed bids will be received by the Forest Supervisor, Alamogordo, N. Mex., up to and including September 10, 1917, for all the merchantable dead timber standing or down, and all the live timber marked or designated for cutting on an area embracing about 500 acres within Section 31, T. 1 N., R. 11 E., and Sections 3 and 4, T. 1 S. R. 11 E., N. M. P. M., Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico. Estimated to be 380,000 feet B. M., more or less, of western yellow pine and Douglas fir timber. No bid of less than \$2.50 per M feet will be considered. Deposit with bid \$100.00. The right to reject any and all bids reserved. Before bids are submitted, full information concerning the timber, the conditions of sale, and the submission of bids should be obtained from the Forest Supervisor, Alamogordo, N. Mex.

NOTICE FOR POSTING AND PUBLICATION. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. United States Land Office, Fort Sumner, New Mexico, August 14th, 1917. Serial No. —. 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. — to select, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 21, 1901 (33 Stat. 211) the following described lands: NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN—NEW MEXICO T. 3 S. R. 16 E. Lot 4, NE1/4 SW1/4, SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 19; W1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 20; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 21. T. 4 S. R. 16 E. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 1; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 2; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 3; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 4; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 5; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 6; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 7; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 8; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 9; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 10; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 11; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 12; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 13; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 14; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 15; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 16; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 17; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 18; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 19; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 20; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 21; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 22; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 23; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 24; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 25; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 26; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 27; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 28; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 29; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 30; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 31; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 32; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 33; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 34; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 35; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 36; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 37; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 38; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 39; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 40; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 41; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 42; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 43; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 44; NE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 45; SE1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 46; 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Tucumcari's Annual Cowboys' Round-Up

The sky is going to be the limit of the welcome Tucumcari will offer her visitors during the three days of her Annual Cowboys' Round-Up, August 28, 29, 30.

Tucumcari is located right in the heart of what was a few years back, the greatest buffalo range in the American southwest and what has, since the buffalo were killed, to get rid of marauding Indians, been the cattle land of the Eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains and the wide expanse of table lands east to the Panhandle in New Mexico. And notwithstanding the fact that the homesteader has arrived and the big ranches are being divided into farming tracts, we are yet the cattle country of the state. There are many cattlemen and cowboys here yet, and one of the greatest ranch properties in the United States is right here at our door.

The annual cowboys' round-up brings a re-juvenation of the pioneer days when the stirring events of frontier ranching were running full blast, and the cattleman was king. They come with their mounts of the wildest mustangs, and the highest pitching broncs. They ride them for purses, both cowboys and cowgirls and they stay above the bad 'uns while they make streaks in the air like jagged lightning. They rope and ride the big sleek steers and brand the yearlings. They bulldoze the steer, both from horseback and automobile. They leap from horseback onto the steers' back like a Mexican lion, and take him by the horns and throw him down and hold flat on earth, and to show you that the cow-puncher is always to the "Four Hundred" level of Society, he does the same thing from an automobile, running twenty miles an hour.

This is dare-devil work, but here is where they add the new features to the wild west shows, and this is to be Tucumcari's banner year in arena work. The ranch chuck wagon will be here in its thrilling run and camp-pitching event, and the cow-puncher sweep-stake, relay and straight-away contests.

The parade will be composed of the top-notchers of skilled riders, ropers and arena contestants of America, and all the cowboys and cowgirls from off the ranges from the Panhandle of Texas to the Rocky Mountain Divide and from Cheyenne to El Paso. This will be followed by the ceremonies of the laying of the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple. Tucumcari is preparing to entertain the largest number of visitors ever invited to the city. Come on in to the Round-Up. There will be three days of fun and frolic and the cowboys will be here from the region of mountain and plain all over the range.

Wanted: A ranch that will run 500 or 600 head of cattle. McCutcheon and McCutcheon, 815 Mills Building, El Paso, Texas.

Baptist Church

Rev. J. M. GARDNER, Pastor.

Rev. Herbert Haywood will preach Sunday, August 26th, at 8 p. m. Mr. Alexander, of Wayland College, Texas, will speak at 11 a. m. Mrs. Herbert Haywood will sing both morning and evening. Many friends of Brother and Sister Haywood will be glad to hear them, so tell your friends about the services.

The Sunday school will meet as usual at 10 a. m. We had the largest attendance for the summer last Sunday morning and hope it will be still larger next Sunday. Remember there are classes for everybody and everybody is welcome to all services. Come and bring your friends.

We are having a fine meeting at Ancho.

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

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Men's Monarch Shirts \$1	Ladies' Summer Dresses Reduced 1/3	95¢
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The entire stock reduced 1-3 of former price	A complete clearance of all Ready-to-Wear is necessary to make room for the New Goods of the coming season	Boys' Shirts and Blouses Gingham, Percal and Madras—regularly sold at 75c, now 50c. Sizes 6 to 16 years

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Notice of Contest

Contest No. 9711

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. Land Office, at Roswell, N. M., July 31, 1917

To Barry L. Anderson, of Ft. Sumner, N. M., Contestee

You are hereby notified that Benjamin F. Smith who gives Corona, N. M., 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. 62750 made January 17, 1917, for 80 A. 16 E. 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 24, Twp. 14 S. R. 16 E. and 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 19, Twp. 14 S. Range 16 E. N. M. P. Maridian, 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 four services in the army or navy or marine corps of the U. S. or in any of the mobilization camps thereof or of the National guards of any of the several states.

You are therefore, hereby 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 FORTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under penalty of forfeiture of your Homestead Entry, specifically responding to the said allegations, 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 3, 1917.	10
" second " " " " " "	17
" third " " " " " "	24
" fourth " " " " " "	31

Notice for Fabrication

01781

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M., August 9, 1917

Notice is hereby given that Thomas A. Stewart, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on Sept. 13, 1914, made 1/2 E. Serial No. 02781, for W 1/2 NW 1/4, Lots 11 and 12, Sec. 5, and Lots 9, 10, E 1/2 SW 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 Scott, U. S. Commissioner, in her office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on September 4, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Harry Lightfoot Lee, John Prambert, Robert Edward Werten and Guy Lee Warden, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Aug. 9 to Aug. 31.

Notice for Fabrication

819

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M., August 9, 1917

Notice is hereby given that the state of New Mexico, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 21, 1909 and June 30, 1910 and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands:

List No. 819, Serial No. 041924.

Lot 1, NW 1/4, Sec. 14 T. 12 S. R. 16 E. N. M. Mer. 20 SE corner.

Protests or objections 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 decision.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Aug. 9, 1917.

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SPENCE & MERCHANT

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Carrizozo New Mexico

SETH F. CREWS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

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White Oaks, N. M.

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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 5, February 3, March 3, April 7, May 5, June 2 and 30, July 28, September 1 and 29, October 27, November 21, December 21 and 27.

I. B. W. McHAFFEE, W. M.
S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

Carrizozo Lodge
NO. 30

Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meetings: 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month.

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

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Leave Carrizozo.....1:15 p. m.

Arrive Roswell.....8:30 p. m.

Arrive Carrizozo.....2:15 p. m.

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ROSWELL AUTO COMPANY

DRIVERS AND OPERATORS

Nan of Music Mountain

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

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DE SPAIN GOES TO MORGAN GAP AND TAKES A BAD MAN BUT HE HAS AN ENCOUNTER WITH NAN

The region around Sleepy Cat, a railroad division town in the Rocky Mountain mining country, is infested with stage coach robbers, cattle rustlers and gunmen. The worst of these belong to the Morgan gang, whose hangout is in Morgan Gap, a fertile valley about 20 miles from Sleepy Cat, and near Calabasas, 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 Calabasas with John Lefever as his assistant. Soon the trouble starts, when Sassoon of the gang cuts the throat of a coach driver. De Spain, Lefever and Scott, an Indian, start to Morgan Gap at night to arrest Sassoon.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

Scott was the first to reach the trees. The little grove spreads across a slope half a mile wide between the base of one towering cliff, still bearing its Spanish name, El Capitan, and the gorge of the Purgatoire. To the east of this point the trails to Calabasas and to Sleepy Cat divide, and here Scott and Lefever received De Spain, who had ridden slowly and followed Scott's injunctions to keep the red star to the right of El Capitan all the way across the sinks.

Securing their horses, the three stretched out on the open ground to



Scott was the first to reach the trees. He waited for daylight. De Spain meditated first on how he should capture Sassoon at daybreak, and then on Nan Morgan and her mountain home into which he was about to break to drag out a criminal. Sassoon and his malice soon drifted out of his mind, but Nan remained. Her form outlined in the mists that rose from the hidden creek seemed to hover somewhere near until Scott's hand laid on the dreamer's shoulder drove it suddenly away. Day was at hand.

De Spain got up and shook off the chilliness and drowsiness of the night. It had been agreed that he, being less known in the gap than either of his companions, could best attempt the difficult capture. Bob Scott, who knew the recess well, repeated his explicit directions as to how De Spain was to reach Sassoon's shack. He repeated his description of its interior, told him where the bed stood, and even where Sassoon ordinarily kept his knife and his revolver.

De Spain gave his horse his head—it was still too dark to distinguish the path—and advanced at a snail's pace until he passed the base of El Capitan, when of a sudden, as he rode out from among high projecting rocks full into the opening, faint rays of light from the eastern dawn revealed the narrow, strangely inclosed and perfectly hidden valley before him.

De Spain caught his breath. No description he had ever heard of the nook that screened the Morgans from the outside world had prepared him for what he saw. From side to side between the frowning cliffs which rose, at points, half a mile into the sky, it was several miles, and the gap was more than as much in depth, as it ran back to a mere wedge between unnamed Superstition peaks.

Every moment that he pushed ahead warned him that daylight would come suddenly and his time to act would be short. The trail he followed broadened into a road, and a turn brought him up startled and almost face to face with a long, rambling ranch-house. The gable end of the two-story portion of the building was so close to him that he instantly reined up to seek hiding from its upper and lower windows.

From Scott's accurate description he knew the place. This was Duke Morgan's ranch-house, set as a fortress at the mouth of the gap. To pass

ticklish part of his mission, and without changing his slow pace he rode on. No bullet challenged him and no sound came from the silent house. He cantered away from the peril, thinking with a kind of awe of Nan, asleep, so close, under that roof—confident, too, he had not been seen—though, in matter of fact, he had been.

Other cabins back toward the north wall could be seen dimly to his right, but all were well removed from his way. In due time, as Scott had advised, he saw confronting him, not far ahead, a small, ruinous-looking cabin shack. Dismounting before this, he threw his lines, shook himself a little, and walked up to the cabin door. It was open.

De Spain called gruffly to the cabin inmate. There was no answer. He hitched his trouser band near to the butt of his revolver with his right hand, and laid his left on the jamb of the door, his eyes meanwhile boring the darkness to the left, where Sassoon's bed should be. The utmost scrutiny failed to disclose any sign of it or any sound of breathing from that corner. He took a few steps toward where the man should be asleep, and perceived beyond a doubt that there was no bed in the corner at all. He turned toward the other corner, his hand covering the butt of his gun. "Hello, Shike!" he called out in a slightly strained tone of camaraderie, addressing Sassoon by a common nickname. Then he listened. A trumpeting snore answered. No sound was ever sweeter to De Spain's ear. The rude noise cleared the air and steadied the intruder as if Music Mountain itself had been lifted off his nerves.

He tried again: "Where are you, Shike?" he growled. "What's this stuff on the floor?" he continued, sniffing his way ostentatiously to the other side of the room. He felt his way toward the inner door. This was where he expected to find it, and it was closed. He laid a hand gingerly on the latch. "Where are you, Shike?" he demanded again, this time with an impatient expellive summoned for the occasion. A second fearful snore answered him. De Spain, relieved, almost laughed as he pushed the door open, though not sure whether a curse or a shot would greet him. He got neither. And a welcome surprise in the dim light came through a stuffy pane of glass at one end of the room. It revealed at the other end a man stretched asleep on a wall bunk—a man that would, in all likelihood, have heard the stealthiest sound had any effort been made to conceal it, but to whose ears the rough voices of a mountain cabin are never sleeping positions.

The sleeper woke to feel a hand laid lightly on his shoulder. The instinct of self-preservation acted like a flash. His eyes opened and his hands struck out like cat's paws to the right and left: no knife and no revolver met them. Instead, in the semidarkness a strange face bent over him. His fists shot out together, only to be caught in a vise that broke his arms in two at the elbows, and forced them back against his throat. A knee, like an anvil, pushed inexorably into his stomach and heart and lungs. Another lay across his right arm, and his struggling left arm he could not, though his eyes burst with the strain from their sockets, release from where, eagle-like claws gripped at his throat and shut off his breath. His lay still.

"Are you awake, Shike?" Sassoon heard from the gloom above him. But he could not place the voice. "You seem to move around a good deal in your sleep. If you're awake, keep still. I've come from Sleepy Cat to get you. Don't mind looking for your gun and knife. Two men are with me. You can have your choice. We've got a horse for you. You can ride away from us here inside the gap, and take what hits you in the back, or you can go to Sleepy Cat with us and stand your trial. I'll read your warrant when the sun gets a little higher. Get up and choose quick."

Sassoon could not see who had suddenly him, nor did he take long to decide what to do. With less trouble than he expected, the captor got his man waltzing on horseback, and gave him several pangs directions as to what to do. Sassoon, neither bound nor gagged, was told to ride his horse

down the gap closely ahead of De Spain and neither to speak nor turn his head no matter what happened right or left.

In the growing light the two men trotted smartly a mile down the trail without encountering a sign of life. When they approached the Morgan ranch-house De Spain rode close to his prisoner, told him what would happen if he made a noise, and even held him back in his pace as they trotted together past the gap stronghold. When they left the house behind and the turn in the road put them out of range of its windows, he closed up the distance between himself and Sassoon, riding close in to his side, and looked back for a fraction of a second. When he looked ahead again he saw confronting him, not a hundred yards away, a motionless horseman.

CHAPTER V.

Heals for It.

With a sudden, low command to Sassoon to check his horse, De Spain pressed the muzzle of his gun to his prisoner's side. "You've got one chance yet, Shike, to ride out of here alive," he said composedly. "You know I am a rustler—cousin of John Rebstock's. My name is French; I belong in Williams cache. I rode in last night from Thief River, and you are riding out with me to start me on to the Sleepy Cat trail. If you can remember that much—"

De Spain stopped half-way through his sentence. The figure revealed in the half-light puzzled him at first. Then it confused and startled him. He saw it was not a man at all, but a woman—and a woman than whom he would rather have seen six men. It was Nan Morgan.

With her head never more decisively set under her mannish hat, her waist never more attractively outlined in slenderness, she silently faced De Spain in the morning gray. His face reflected his chagrined perplexity. He could already see Nan's eyes. They were bent keenly first on him, then on his companion, and again on him. De Spain kept his face down as much as he dared, and his hat had been pulled well over it from the beginning.

They were now almost abreast. The very instinctive knowledge that her eyes were bent on his made him steal a glance at her in spite of himself. The next instant he was absently touching his hat. Though nothing was lost on her, Nan professed not to see the greeting. When she spoke her tone was dry with suspicion.

"Wait a moment, Sassoon. Where are you going?" she demanded. Sassoon hitched with one hand at his trousers band. He inclined his head sulkily toward his companion. "Starting a man on the trail for Sleepy Cat."

"Stop," she exclaimed sharply, for De Spain, pushing his own horse ahead, had managed without being observed, to kick Sassoon's horse in the flank, and the two were passing. Sassoon at the resolute summons stopped. De Spain could do no less; both men, halting, faced their suspicious inquirer. She scrutinized De Spain keenly. "What is this man doing in the gap?" "He came up from Thief River last night," answered Sassoon monotonously.

"What is he doing here with you?" persisted Nan.

"He's a cousin of John Rebstock's from Williams Cache," continued Sassoon. The gap would have sounded decently well in the circumstances for which it was intended, but in the searching gaze of the eyes now confronting and clearly recognizing him, it sounded so grotesque that De Spain would fully as lief have been sitting between his horse's legs as astride his back.

relentless questioner. Her tone and the expression of her face boded no friendliness for either of the two she had intercepted.

De Spain had recovered his wits. "You're right," he interposed without an instant's hesitation. "It isn't true. But that's not his fault; he is under arrest, and is telling you what I told him to tell you. I came in here this morning to take Sassoon to Sleepy Cat. He is a prisoner, wanted for cutting up one of our stage-guards."

Nan, coldly skeptical, eyed De Spain. "And do you try to tell me"—she pointed to Sassoon's upbound hands—"that he is riding out of here, a free man, to go to jail?"

"I do tell you exactly that. He is my prisoner." "I don't believe either of you," declared Nan scornfully. "You are planning something underhand together."

De Spain laughed coolly. "We've planned that much together, but not, I assure you, with his consent."

"I don't believe your stories at all," she declared firmly.

De Spain laughed. The irritation and the serious danger bore in on him. "If you don't believe me it's not my fault," he retorted. "I've told you the truth. Ride on, Sassoon."

He spoke angrily, but this in no wise daunted Nan. She wheeled her horse directly in front of them. "Don't you stir, Sassoon," she commanded, "until I call Uncle Duke."

De Spain spurred straight at her; their horses collided, and his knee touched hers in the saddle. "I'm going to take this man out of here," he announced in a tone she never had heard before from a man. "I've no time to talk. Go call your uncle if you like. We must pass."

"You shan't pass a step!" With the quick words of defiance the two glared at each other. De Spain was taken aback. He had expected no more than a war of words—a few screams at the most. Nan's face turned white, but there was no symptom even of a whimper. He noticed her quick breathing, and felt, instinctively, the restrained gesture of her right hand as it started back to her side. The move steadied him. "One question," he said bluntly, "are you armed?"

She hated even to answer, and met his searching gaze resentfully, but something in his tone and manner wrought a reply. "I can defend myself," she exclaimed angrily.

De Spain raised his right hand from his thigh to the pommel of his saddle. The slight gesture was eloquent of his surrender of the issue of force. "I can't go into a shooting-match with you about this cur. If you call your uncle there will be bloodshed—unless you drop me off my horse right here and now before he appears. All I ask you is this: Is this kind of a cut-throat worth that? If you shoot me, my whole posse from Sleepy Cat is right below us in the aspens. Some of your own people will be killed in a general fight. If you want to shoot me, shoot—you can have the match all to yourself. If you don't, let us go by. And if I've told you one word that isn't true, call me back to this spot any time you like, and I'll come at your call, and answer for it."

His words and his manner confounded her for a moment. She could not at once make an answer, for she could not decide what to say. Then, of a sudden, she was robbed of her chance to answer. From down the trail came a yell like a shot. The clatter of hoofs rang out, and men on horses dashed from the entrance of the gap toward them. De Spain could not make out distinctly, but he knew Lefever's yell, and pointed. "There they are," he exclaimed hurriedly. "There is the whole posse. They are coming!" A shot, followed closely by a second, rang out from below. "Go," he cried to Nan. "There'll be shooting here that I can't stop!" He slapped Sassoon's pony viciously with his hand, spurred past her himself, and was away. White with consternation and anger, she steadied herself and looked after the fleeing pair. Then whirling in her saddle, she ran her pony back to the ranch-house to give the alarm.

Yelling like half a dozen men, Lefever and Scott, as De Spain and his prisoner dashed toward them, separated, let the pair pass, and spurred in behind to cover the flight and confront any pursuers. None at the moment threatened, but no words were exchanged until the whole party, riding fast, were well past El Capitan and out of the gap. For some unexpected reason—so strong is the influence of tradition and reputation—no one of the three coveted a close encounter with the Morgans within its walls.

"It's the long heels for it now, boys," cried De Spain. His companions closed up again. "Save your horses," cautioned Scott, between strides. "It's a good way home."

"Make for Calabasas," shouted Lefever. "No," yelled Scott. "They would stand us a siege at Calabasas. While the trail is open make for the railroad."

A great globe of dazzling gold burst into the east, above the distant hills. But the glory of the sunrise called forth no admiration from the three men hurrying a fourth urgently along the Sleepy Cat trail. Between breaths De Spain explained his awkward meeting with Nan, and of the stratagem he was in when Lefever's strong lungs enabled him to get away unscratched. But for a gunman a narrow squeak is as good as a wide one, and no one found fault with the situation. They had the advantage—the only question was whether they could hold it. And while they continued to set anxious eyes on

blind, Scott's Indian eyes first perceived signs on the horizon that marked their pursuit.

"No matter," declared Lefever. "This is a little fast for a fat man, anyway." He was not averse, either, to the prospect of a long-range exchange with the fighting mountaineers. All drew rein a little. "Suppose I cover the rear till we see what this is," suggested Lefever, lumbering up as the other two looked back. "Push ahead with Sassoon. These fellows won't follow far."

"Don't be sure about that," muttered Scott. "Duke and Gale have got the best horses in the mountains, and they'd rather fight than eat. There they come now."

Dashing across a plain they themselves had just crossed, they could see three horsemen in hot chase. The pursued men rode carefully, and scanning the ground everywhere ahead, felt as



They Locked Sassoon Up.

sure of their escape. Though their pursuers rode in at times with a show of rushing, the chase was a stern one, and could be checked whenever necessary. Halting at times to breathe their horses, De Spain with his two companions and their prisoner rode into Sleepy Cat, locked Sassoon up, and went to the Mountain house for breakfast.

CHAPTER VI.

Maintaining a Reputation.

The abduction of Sassoon, which signalled De Spain's entry into the stage-line management, created a sensation akin to the exploding of a bomb under the range. The whole mountain country, which concentrates, sensibly, on but one topic at a time, talked for a week of nothing else.

Experienced men in the high country—men of that class who, wherever found, are old in the ways of the world, and not promptly moved by new or youthful adventure—dismissed the incident after hearing the details, with the comment or the conclusion that there would hardly be for De Spain more than one additional chapter to the story, and that this would be a short one. The most active Morgans—Gale, Duke and the easy-going Satterlee—were indeed wrought to the keener pitch of revengeful anger. It was an overwhelming insolent invasion—and worst of all, a successful invasion, by one who had nothing but cool impudence, not even a budding reputation to justify his assault on the lifelong prestige of the gap clan.

De Spain himself, somewhat surprised at the storm he had kicked up, heeded the counsel of Scott, and while the acute stage of the resentment raged along the trail he ran down for a few days to Medicine Bend to buy horses. Both Gale and Duke Morgan proclaimed, in certain public places in Sleepy Cat, their intention of shooting De Spain on sight; and as a climax to all the excitement of the week following his capture, the slippery Sassoon broke jail and, after a brief interval, appeared at large in Calabasas.

This feat of the Morgan satellite made a loud laugh at De Spain's expense. It mitigated somewhat the humiliation of Sassoon's friends, but it in no wise diminished their expressed resolve to punish De Spain's invasion. Lefever, who as the mixer among the stage men, kept close to the drift of public sentiment, decided after De Spain's return to Sleepy Cat that the stage-line authorities had gained nothing by Sassoon's capture.

"We ought to have thought of it before, Henry," he said frankly one night in Jeffries' office, "but we didn't think." "Meaning just what, John?" demanded De Spain without real interest.

"If De Spain is wise will he shoot on sight any member of the Morgan gang he meets, without waiting to ask questions or see what his opponent is going to do?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

To Remove Warts or Corns.

An excellent preparation is made as follows: Salicylic acid, 20 grains; alcohol, one-eighth ounce; flexible collodion, one ounce. Mix together and apply with camel's-hair brush over hard surface of wart or corn for three nights. Soak in hot water, when a layer of skin will come off. Then repeat as before until wart or corn is removed.

GRAIN CROPS ARE PROMISING

Western Canada 1917 Crops in Good Shape.

While it is a little early to predict what the Western Canada grain crop will produce, there is every indication at the present writing that the 1917 crop will give an excellent return. Reports received from all portions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta speak of good, growing weather, a fairly advanced stage of all grains, with prospects as good as in the past two years. Should conditions continue as at present, it is safe to conclude that Western Canadian farmers, already free of debt, as a result of the splendid crops and prevailing high prices, expect from this season's returns to be in a position that will place them away beyond any fear of the future.

The acreage of Western Canada will be about the same as last year. Seeding was somewhat later than last year, but germination was quicker. The only possible drawback now would seem to be a scarcity of harvest hands, but it is felt by the authorities that the situation will be pretty well cared for by that time.

Land values are increasing, but there is room for a much greater increase than in the past, owing to the returns that farmed land will give when compared with its cost. In some districts land that could have been bought five years ago for \$15 an acre is changing hands at \$40 an acre, the seller satisfied that he is giving the purchaser good value for his money. And why not, when it is known that in a great many cases during the past two years, crops have been grown on this land, that have produced a profit of forty and fifty dollars per acre, over and above cost of production. These cases, while not general, were not exceptional.

In addition to the lands that are offered for sale by railway companies, land companies and private individuals, the homesteading areas offer great inducements for those who are willing to do a little pioneering for a year or two. By that time settlements would come into existence, and this means a condition similar to that enjoyed by many of the older settlements of today—schools, churches, railways. The land is of high-class quality, strong and vigorous, easily worked, and capable of producing the very best of crops.

The demand for all grains for some years will be great, and it will require all the resources of man, beast and soil to meet it. That the prices will be good goes without saying, but at the present time there is something more appealing than the lucrative prices that prevail. That is, the desire to assist in winning the world war. The man at the plow is doing his "bit," and the spirit of patriotism that prevails will lead him into a broader sphere of action. No matter where he may be he will look about him that he may find land to further develop the country's resources. It is possible that his own state may furnish the land, in which case he will be quick to take advantage of the offer. If land in his own state is not available, Canada (now our ally) will be glad to furnish it in unlimited quantity, as she is vitally interested in largely increasing the supply of foodstuffs which is now as urgently needed and as valuable as ammunition to the allied countries.

The appeal made by Mr. Hoover, United States controller of foods, and also by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian controller, emphasizes the need of the allies, urges economy and the prevention of the waste in food, and speaks wholehearted public co-operation. Speaking of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and their European allies, they say:

"For nearly three years their man power has been engaged in the direct work of war, and in some cases large areas of their most productive lands have been overrun by the enemy. Their food shortage and the food to supply the armies of Canada and the United States must be wholly provided from this side of the Atlantic. The supply must also be sufficient to cover losses at sea. Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine Republic and other countries are not now available to relieve the situation because of their remoteness and the shortage of tonnage.

"The crop of storable foods grown in Canada and the United States suitable for shipment overseas threatens to be entirely inadequate to meet the demand unless the whole people determine by every means in their power to make up the shortage. Every individual is under a direct obligation to assist in rationing the allied forces. There must be national self-denial and national co-operation to provide the necessary supplies."—Advertisement.

"I see they are looking for draft camp sites." "Yep; suppose that will give the officials lots of work."

"Quite so." "He is in a grave hurry, isn't he?" "He does seem to be buried in thought."

Natural Noise. "That's a yellow-dog fund." "Then why wonder there's a howl about it?"

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Campbell visited Roswell this week.

New Lamp was over Saturday from his ranch home in the Tisons.

M. A. Palmer, a ranchman of the Texas Park country, was here Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Greer came in this week from their ranch in the San Andres.

Mrs. Frank J. Sager and daughter, Miss Esther, have been in El Paso this week.

Wayne Van Schoyck and D. L. Jackson were here yesterday from White Oaks.

C. U. Babb, Father Lederle and Lieut. Besse, of Fort Stanton, were here last night.

Mrs. Harvey Lacey, of White Oaks, is at Hotel Temple, under the care of a physician.

Will Gallacher, who visited the Cunnings and others in California, has returned home.

John Gallacher returned last week from Hot Springs, Sierra county, where he had been taking the baths.

Mayor Lutz and W. H. Osborn went to Santa Fe Monday, to look after business matters. They went by auto.

Bill and Joe Spence are back from a stay at the Sulphur and Jemez Springs, in Sapoval county.

James M. Dow accompanied his mother and Miss Clara Peppin from Lincoln to Carrizozo yesterday. They will remain over Sunday.

Sheriff Hyde and Dr. Johnson went to Jicarilla yesterday to look after a reported case of destitution, or want.

Will Sexton and Mahlen Keller were down Wednesday from their Mesa and Nogal home. The bounteous rains will yet have some of their crops, they report.

Mrs. John Adams came in this week from Lordsburg to visit her mother, Mrs. Baker, who has been ill. Mrs. Baker is now much better.

County Superintendent Koonce returned Tuesday from a trip up the line, where he had gone on a visit to school districts in that section of the county.

The Nazarenes will start a Holiness revival here this week, conducted by L. P. Pretwell and wife, at the Wetmore Opera house beginning Friday night.

Mrs. Theodosia J. Rowden, who has lived here a number of years and recently made final proof on her homestead, has gone to her old home in Missouri for an extended visit.

The play of power is "The Call of her People." A 7-act Metro marvel production of Gypsy life, riches and love, by Ethel Barrymore, the star sublime, at Crystal Theater tonight.

Misses Myra and Flora Wingfield came in Tuesday from the city of Washington to visit their father, A. C. Wingfield. They are Lincoln county girls but have been away the past eight years.

Miss Sarah Aguaya, who is employed by the Titworth Co., Captain, came over this week and left for the east on No. 4 Tuesday night. She will go to Chicago, Columbus and Niagara Falls and visit friends at each place.

Mrs. Albert Ziegler entertained the card club yesterday afternoon. The out of town guests were Mesdames McKeon, Lewis and Carrington from Fort Stanton. The usual refreshments approved by the club were served.

Miss Belle Lutz entertained the young people last night in a farewell dance for her brother, Henry, who left on No. 7 for Leon Springs, Texas. A jolly crowd of friends were present and gave the departing soldier a pleasant farewell.

Ancho

G. S. Van Marter departed Saturday night for Kansas City.

Miss Alma Hightower, of Carrizozo, is visiting friends here this week.

Rev. Gardner and his wife are here this week from Carrizozo. Rev. Gardner is holding a series of meetings here and his wife is assisting with the singing.

S. R. Wood and family are enjoying a visit with friends and relatives in central Texas. They made the trip in their Buick.

A number of Ancho people at-

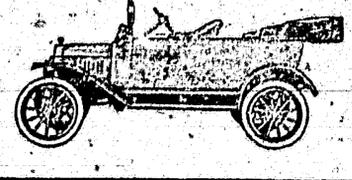


Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

ANNOUNCEMENT
Ford Cars Have Not
Advanced in Price

Runabout . . . \$345 f. o. b. Detroit
Touring Car . . . 360. " " "

WESTERN GARAGE.
F. B. SHIELDS, Proprietor



tended the dance in White Oaks Saturday night. They report a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Whitehurst left Wednesday for Corona, where they will reside in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunn and Mrs. Frank Wilson are here from Del Rio, Texas. They are contemplating making this place their home.

Mrs. A. M. Russel and Mrs. W. L. Kelley motored to Carrizozo Tuesday in the Russell car.

Try it once. We believe it will pay you. When in need of Flour, Feed and Stock Salt, call at Humphrey Bros.

Notice of Sale on Execution
In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the State of New Mexico, within and for Lincoln County

Frank Gray, Plaintiff,
vs.
J. H. Adams, Duol H. Wood and Don Erreman, Defendants.

By virtue of an execution, issued out of and under the seal of the District Court, in and for the county of Lincoln, and state of New Mexico, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in the said court, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1917, in an action wherein Frank Gray is plaintiff, and J. H. Adams and Duol H. Wood and Don Erreman are defendants, in favor of the said plaintiff, Frank Gray, and against the defendants, J. H. Adams and Duol H. Wood, for the sum of Twenty Hundred and Thirty-Seven Dollars and Thirty-Six Cents (\$237.36), and for costs of suit amounting to Nine Dollars and Twenty Cents (\$9.20), for all of which said execution was, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1917, issued and directed and delivered to me as Sheriff in and for said county of Lincoln, and I have levied on all of the right, title and interest of the said defendant, J. H. Adams, in and to the following described real property, to-wit: Lot No. 2, in Block No. 2, in McDonald's Addition to the town of Carrizozo, in Lincoln County, in the state of New Mexico, and all and every building and improvements thereon, and in and to the following described personal property, also, to-wit: One Buick Car and One Ford Car, One Albert Field and Safe, One writing desk and table combined, Two tables, Six chairs, One Ice Chest, One pool table and balls, One One rack, Three One and One Ball rack, and One Stove and one Show case, as the property of said defendant, J. H. Adams, and located in and upon said premises. Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned Sheriff, as aforesaid, will sell the above described real and personal property to the highest bidder or highest bidders, for cash, at public auction, at the Court House Door, in the town of Carrizozo, in Lincoln County, New Mexico, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1917, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and Four o'clock p. m. of that day, to satisfy the said Execution, together with the interest thereon.

Dated 22nd day of August, A. D. 1917.
U. WALKER HYDE,
Sheriff in and for
Lincoln County, State of New Mexico,
By ED. W. HARRIS,
Deputy.

Notice for Publication
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Fort Sumner, N. M., July 24, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the state of New Mexico, by virtue of the act of Congress approved June 21, 1896, and June 21, 1910, and the act supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands, to-wit:

List 8132, Serial No. 019622, NE 1/4 Sec. 23, T. 38 N., R. 18 E., N. M. P. M., 100 acres.
List 8133, Serial No. 019623, NW 1/4 Sec. 23, T. 38 N., R. 18 E., N. M. P. M., 100 acres.
List 8134, Serial No. 019624, NE 1/4 Sec. 24, T. 38 N., R. 18 E., N. M. P. M., 100 acres.
List 8135, Serial No. 019625, NE 1/4 Sec. 24, T. 38 N., R. 18 E., N. M. P. M., 100 acres.
List 8136, Serial No. 019626, SW 1/4 Sec. 24, T. 38 N., R. 18 E., N. M. P. M., 100 acres.
List 8137, Serial No. 019627, SW 1/4 Sec. 24, T. 38 N., R. 18 E., N. M. P. M., 100 acres.
List 8138, Serial No. 019628, SW 1/4 Sec. 24, T. 38 N., R. 18 E., N. M. P. M., 100 acres.
List 8139, Serial No. 019629, SW 1/4 Sec. 24, T. 38 N., R. 18 E., N. M. P. M., 100 acres.
List 8140, Serial No. 019630, SW 1/4 Sec. 24, T. 38 N., R. 18 E., N. M. P. M., 100 acres.

Total 1000 acres.

Protests or objections against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office at any time during the period of publication or thereafter before final approval and certification.

A. J. BYANS,
Register.

Aug. 3 to Aug. 31

Block No. 2, in McDonald's Addition to the town of Carrizozo, in Lincoln County, in the state of New Mexico, and all and every building and improvements thereon, and in and to the following described personal property, also, to-wit: One Buick Car and One Ford Car, One Albert Field and Safe, One writing desk and table combined, Two tables, Six chairs, One Ice Chest, One pool table and balls, One One rack, Three One and One Ball rack, and One Stove and one Show case, as the property of said defendant, J. H. Adams, and located in and upon said premises. Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned Sheriff, as aforesaid, will sell the above described real and personal property to the highest bidder or highest bidders, for cash, at public auction, at the Court House Door, in the town of Carrizozo, in Lincoln County, New Mexico, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1917, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and Four o'clock p. m. of that day, to satisfy the said Execution, together with the interest thereon.

Dated 22nd day of August, A. D. 1917.
U. WALKER HYDE,
Sheriff in and for
Lincoln County, State of New Mexico,
By ED. W. HARRIS,
Deputy.

Classified Advertisements

Hogs bought and sold, Rufus Hughes.

Spirella Corsets—Mrs. McQuillen—Phone 1.

For Sale—Yearling and two year old Hereford bulls.—The Titworth Co., Captain.

For Sale—Imperial Range, in A 1 condition. Address: P. O. Box 194, Carrizozo, N. M. 7-13-17.

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

Special: A few Ford casings, mostly Goodyear, for sale at \$8.75. 6-22-t. Western Garage.

For Sale—Cheap for cash 30 head stock cattle. Julian M. Taylor, Carrizozo, N. M. 8-24ft

Spending Too Much Money?

A certain man opened a checking account with us not long ago. He deposited in the bank what cash he had, and paid all bills, by check. Before long, he discovered that he was earning enough and spending too much. His checking account gave him a complete record of all receipts and expenditures. To-day, this man is saving regularly, because he opened a checking account with us. You can have the same experience at no expense.

WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

THE STOCKMENS STATE BANK
CORONA, NEW MEXICO

GROW WITH US

Our Faculty for Handling Your Business Equals any

It is convenient for you and a pleasure for us

Interest Paid on Time Deposits

THE LINCOLN STATE BANK

Preparedness Without Cost

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

If you would contribute directly and without cost to a great countrywide preparedness fund designed to eliminate currency famine and act as a shock absorber in the ups and downs of business, would you hesitate to make your contribution? The Federal Reserve Banking System is such a fund and every dollar deposited with us directly increases its strength and the protection it gives to business men.

By depositing your money with us you make the contribution and place yourself under the protection of this great banking system.

The First National Bank
OF CARRIZOZO

The Triumphant March of Bevo



A NEW CREATION OF SCIENCE AND NATURE

WHEN we announced Bevo recently, our hopes were high. We knew that we had the most unusual soft drink that had ever been offered: A beverage combining the nutritive extracts of wholesome cereals, the zest of Saazer Hops, a flavor all its own and absolute purity. We knew this because, true to our own ideals, we had experimented for years before we were satisfied to say, "We offer you Bevo—it is a different soft drink—it is good and it is good for you."

High as were our hopes for its reception, we have realized them far and beyond our expectations.

Bevo today is an established popular success. Everywhere the same question is asked:—"Have you tried Bevo?"

Now, one final word. We promise you that, in accord with the known principles of Anheuser-Busch and all its products, Bevo not only will forever maintain its present high standard of quality, but as time goes on our great endeavor shall be to make this soft drink even more perfect in every detail of its goodness.

You will find Bevo at inns, restaurants, groceries, department and drug stores, picnic grounds, baseball parks, soda fountains, dining cars and other places where refreshing beverages are sold.

Guard against substitutes. Have the bottle opened in front of you, first seeing that the seal is unbroken and that the crown top bears the Fox.

Bevo—the all-year-round soft drink
Bevo is sold in bottles only, and is bottled exclusively by ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS

Carrizozo Trading Co.
Wholesale Dealers CARRIZOZO, N. M.

SEE THAT CROWN BEARS THE FOX CAUTION SEE THAT THIS SEAL IS UNBROKEN

THE STRONG ARM

which raises any business, to the height of success is the bank account. You never heard of any man who succeeded in business who didn't have a commercial bank account. We invite you, Mr. Business Man, without an account, to open one with our bank. Don't delay another day; it will pay you.

EXCHANGE BANK, CARRIZOZO, N. M.

ONE TON FORD TRUCK

\$600.00

F. O. B. DETROIT

Built by the Ford Factory

Worm Drive--No Chains
Protected from Dust

SEE THEM AT
WESTERN GARAGE

The Oldsmobile

I have the agency for the Oldsmobile Car—one of the best on the market. It will pay you to see this car before buying. Ask for a demonstration.

H. J. GARRARD, Agent

For Sale: Harness and wagon, mowing machine, rake, cultivator and other tools. Mrs. Ellen Taylor and son, Carrizozo, N. M.

Found a Masonic button, white enameled. Under paying for this button and other items. Mrs. Ellen Taylor and son, Carrizozo, N. M.