

# Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 18

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917.

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## Military Training in State University

Albuquerque, N. M., August 29.—When the University of New Mexico opens on October 1st, military training will be added as one of the courses required of both men and women students, according to an announcement made today by President David R. Boyd. The military department will be conducted by trained instructors as a part of the regular courses in physical culture, which have been carried on by the university for some years past and which have been required of all students. Young men will be taught the fundamentals of drill, tactics and the handling of arms, and especial attention will be given to personal care in camp, sanitation, etc. Young women will receive instruction in nursing and first aid work. In the past all students at the state university have been required to take the work in physical culture, and careful check has been kept on the physical condition of each student, following an examination made on entrance. Excellent results have been obtained.

A great many requests for those training courses have come from students in all parts of the state and they are added as a part of the university's general policy.

Just how far the military training studies will take the place of the regular athletic activities of the university will not be determined until after the opening on October 1st. It is probable that general athletic activities will be continued as in the past, although many upper classmen, including the university's most promising athletic material, have been called to have volunteered for military service.

## Iowa Troops Pass

The second regiment Iowa National Guard passed through yesterday morning in three sections, enroute to the Deming barracks. The contingent consisted of 2,000 men, including the machine gun corps. The second is made up principally of boys from Sheldon, Lamar, Boone, Marshtown and surrounding communities. The last section, arriving here about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, was detained and given an hour's exercise. They were fine-looking, upstanding young fellows, who will, no doubt, give a good account of themselves.

## Mayor's Proclamation

The first Monday in September of each year is, by the statutes of the state of New Mexico, designated as Labor Day and a holiday. This day has been set apart out of respect to and in honor of the dignity and sanctity of labor. Let us, also on that day, vitally realize that our country, this year especially, has set for itself a supreme labor—a labor that, honestly and nobly performed, is just as patriotic and is just as essential to the perpetuation of the principles of this government in its fight for democracy as the soldier, who has been called by his country to fight its battles.

Now, therefore, I, Henry Lutz, Mayor of the Village of Carrizozo, in accordance with law and custom, do proclaim  
**Monday, September 3, 1917,  
Labor Day.**

I therefore earnestly recommend that the people gather at their accustomed places of meeting and render homage to honest toil in such manner as may seem fitting, and in recognition of the occasion I also urge that all places of business remain closed on that day.

Attest: **HENRY LUTZ,** Mayor,  
**M. B. PADEN,** Clerk.

The Red Cross chapter will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the court house. A good attendance is desired.

## From Our Own Bull

We publish a letter this week from **Buck Wood**, a well known attorney until recently practicing here, and who is a member of a Texas company stationed near Brownsville, Texas. We think many features of the letter will interest our readers and, therefore, publish it in full. Mr. Wood's friends will be glad to learn of his comfortable situation, wish him rapid promotion and a safe return after a brush with the Boches.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mayer were down yesterday from White Oaks to meet a niece who came in on No. 7 from Kansas. Miss Mayer, formerly a White Oaks girl, will visit the families of her uncles, Charles and Paul Mayer.

## Urge Wheat Planting

Santa Fe, August 22. To the Chairman of the Lincoln County Council of Defense, Carrizozo, New Mexico.

Dear Sir: The New Mexico Council of Defense is earnestly urged by the authorities at Washington to make a vigorous campaign in this state to cause the largest possible acreage to be planted in winter wheat and rye during this month and September. It is particularly important that the wheat and rye be planted early so that it may furnish grazing for live-stock; and where the wheat and rye are planted in August and early in September the plant develops a sufficient root system, before cold weather, to protect it against being blown out of the ground by winds, as some times happens where the grain is planted later in the fall. In addition to this great advantage and the value of the grazing, it is proven that where the ground is plowed up in the early fall while vegetation is still green, weeds, and particularly wild oats, which are taking root of the fields that have heretofore been planted to oats in the northern counties of the state, are much more effectively destroyed than by winter or spring plowing.

In addition to the profit realized from grazing of animals upon the winter wheat, it is well known that such grazing often prevents the damage which would otherwise be done by green bugs and other pests.

The emergency of the war affords a fine opportunity for the people engaged in agriculture and those whose circumstances are such that they may engage in that industry, or assist others who are so engaged, to do something in a patriotic way to help win the war, as well as to make profits from the crops. The Act of Congress recently passed assures a price of not less than \$2.00 per bushel for the crop to be produced from winter wheat planted this season.

We have written to the Financial Agent in each county that the State Council of Defense will supply seed wheat for this planting, to be furnished to farmers at cost, for cash, or on time to be

paid for at the time of threshing and selling the crop next year, with six per cent interest, and we have a purchasing agent now inspecting and purchasing seed for such distribution.

We hope that all of the members of your County Council of Defense will take up this matter in earnest and visit the farmers in the different localities, call meetings at which there shall be speakers to urge upon the people the necessity of planting all the acreage possible to these crops in order to furnish food for the American soldiers and their allies and for the people at home. At such meetings it may be possible and it would certainly be desirable, to have as many of the farmers as possible sign agreements to plant a definite acreage to wheat or rye, and let this be sort of an honor-roll, with the understanding that each man who signs it is enlisting in the army of American farmers who will really be fighting just as effectively for the life of the Nation and for the safety of Democracy in the world as the men who go forth to battle.

We feel that it is the patriotic duty of every merchant and banker to extend reasonable credit, where the same can be safely done, to farmers to purchase seed and to otherwise finance their farming operations, as well as it is the duty of every farmer who can raise the necessary means to purchase and pay for seed for this planting. In this way the money available for the Council of Defense for extending aid to farmers will go much farther than if we should be compelled to furnish funds also to those who are able to obtain the money otherwise.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation in this great work, I remain,

Yours faithfully,  
**CHAS. SPRINGMAN,**  
Chairman Executive Committee of New Mexico Council of Defense.

Mrs. E. V. Jewett is now here, having spent the summer at the state normal at Las Vegas and visiting friends in Colorado. Mrs. Jewett has been principal of the Carrizozo school for a number of years, but will probably take a rest this year and spend the winter at her old home in North Carolina.

## To Make Another Call

The local board will probably complete its examinations today of the 80 registrants made in third call. To date the board has called 364 registrants and are still short of the quota required from this county. But for a new ruling on exemptions, however, the required number would have been secured with the examinations to be completed today. An additional call will be made immediately and examinations made next week. The granting of exemptions to married men, in accordance with the president's suggestion, reduced the number this board had accepted and the rule followed in the examinations this week and those to be made next will discharge an additional number of married men.

Lloyd Taylor was here yesterday from the Block ranch.

Wallace L. Gumm visited the Gran Quivira country one day this week, seeking a cattle ranch. He reports good rains in that section and grass getting good.

Mrs. Charles E. Smith is having a four-room cottage built on Elm street. The building will be an adobe and on the bungalow plan.

## Jack Peak

Mrs. Stoneman and children, and Miss Elsie Buckner left for Roswell a few days ago on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Fair returned last week from an extensive trip to the principal cities in Chaves county.

Nicolas Maes sent his little niece to Carrizozo for medical treatment a few days since.

Rain is falling now almost daily—but it came too late for some of the crops.

News came to the relatives here of the death of the infant of Albert Ross and wife of Mountainair. Dear friends, if our heart felt sympathy availeth ought, it is yours. Let us hope the fairy bud will bloom into the resplendent life beyond the blighting of this world, and ever remain a beacon of light to guide you on and on through the trials of this life.

In the battle for supremacy a fortnight ago, there was much to regret for the immediate family of Ely McCarty, who met his death in the skirmish. His widow was left in a dependent state with a hard world to face. Five small children were made fatherless, the youngest two being twins, only a few months old.

And there were some ludicrous sides to the affair, furnishing mirth to outsiders after the conditions were safe. It is said that the lone tree supplying their only protection, was to be decorated by the whites, with a "star of the legion of honor," or an iron cross, and that the leaden bullets shot so thickly into its back will hereafter render it a second Gibraltar barring size, and etc, so that in future plays like this the lone tree will be the safe refuge from bullets. One or two items of the fight have never been repeated. One was that Tomas Maes had a shoe shot from one foot without touching the foot, while he was doing his finest to blind his enemy with "heel dust". After the smoke of the fray arose, an Overland car was discovered to be bearing its brunt of the fight, as it was badly wounded.

The lamentable accident where-in Roy Owen was so badly injured was greatly deplored by all. Ralph Page lives a mile, perhaps, from the ranches of Pitts, Wilson and Carabajal, and only a little way to the Simpson farm. He is an honest christian boy, belonging to the church and a church worker. He has had a lot of trouble with the Mexican ranchers. Being alone, he leaves his worldly effects to the mercy of all, while he is at work. Returning late he finds the lock broken, his entire supply of food gone, and every shred of clothing, and etc, gone. This goes on constantly and is hard to endure. And this is, perhaps, what forced him to use such violent means of defense. No one could regret the accident of Roy's misfortune more than Page.

E. E. Wilson got a piece of hot steel in his eye last week, while sharpening. Fortunately the steel was removed doing little harm except for buring his eye some.

Mr. and Mrs. Talbert visited their mining interests in Jicarilla, the last of the week.

E. E. Wilson and family motored to Carrizozo last week.

Mack Weaver received his summons to enter Uncle Sam's training camp, and left immediately.

There is a great deal of malicious mischief being "pulled off" in Jicarilla, who "they" say is

## Insuring Our Soldiers and Sailors

That a nation owes much to its citizens who have fought its battles and to their families when they have been killed or injured so as to destroy or impair their capacity to provide for their families has always been recognized by the United States. This just and generous policy of our country as administered under our pension system has been unduly costly and has not always been just. One of the proposed uses of the proceeds of the Liberty Loan is to give life and indemnity insurance to our soldiers and sailors and to provide allowances to their dependent families while they are in the ranks.

The plan worked out by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and his coadjutors and approved by the President has been embodied in a bill which is now pending in Congress. As to the justness and righteousness of this insurance of our fighting men Secretary McAdoo says:

"Military service in the United States is obligatory; those who imperil themselves have no election. The insurance companies do not and can not permit this to affect their calculations. They must protect themselves by charging premiums so high that they are secured against loss no matter how severe the rate of mortality may be. Consequently the very men who are called into the service because their physical condition is of the best and who as civilians would for that reason be able to secure the most favorable insurance rate in peace time, are denied as soldiers the necessary life insurance to enable them to protect their families and dependents. The extra hazardous risks of war puts insurance entirely beyond the reach of the conscripted soldier."

"The government which subjects these men to this insurmountable discrimination should itself supply insurance to soldiers at cost and upon the peace basis. It would in fact be dastardly and undemocratic if the government should penalize the soldier who is forced to render the highest duty of the citizen, by failing to provide for him war insurance upon peace terms and at net cost. The pay of the enlisted men in the Army and Navy is less than the wages and salaries generally earned in private life and government insurance is an essential war and emergency measure inaugurated for the specific benefit of our military forces and can not and should not be conducted for profit."

"This legislation will be a great step forward in the recognition of the Republic's duty to its heroes. It deserves earnest and vigorous support of the country. The United States should set the highest example of all the nations in the treatment of those who do and die for their country and for world freedom."

done by three idle boys, one American and two Mexicans. We would advise putting this little band to work—better do something, for those who suffer their deprivations are getting tired of repairing after them; and for bearance soon ceases to be a virtue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rice were down from their Parsons home Wednesday and Thursday.

A. G. Graham, one of the directors in the Parsons Mining Co., spent several days here this week.

Louis Adams left last week for Waco, Texas. He went to enter school at that place.

## 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

SPECIAL FOREMOST FLOUR \$6.75 PER HUNDRED

## Carrizozo Trading Co.

Quality First

Phone 21

Then Price



DEEP GROWING INDIAN CORN

# Now Red Man Solved Food Problem of His Day

By Robert N. Moulton



HOPI MAIZE FIELD

*We owe him a large debt for our knowledge of corn culture and are still learning from him how to increase yields of grain*

**F**ODD we must have for ourselves and our allies, and that we can make this country the granary of the world is due to that magician of the globe—the aboriginal Burbank—the North American Indian.

There are many who hail the red man as the greatest of agriculturists, for his work on this continent in developing and cultivating food plants has been nothing short of colossal. Not only staple products, but also numerous varieties of edible grains, vegetables and fruit, owe their present useful forms to his skill. It is a popular fallacy that the Indian was merely a hunter, that he lived a haphazard and hand-to-mouth existence by fishing and the chase and that his tilling the soil was only an incident of his communal life. It is a late day to give the gaudon of recompense to a race which so many times kept our forefathers from starvation and furnished the cornstarch bridge on which civilization came to these shores, and yet even now credit should be given where it is due.

Most of the valued articles of diet of which the discoverers and explorers of the early day found the Indian in possession was not indigenous at all, and many of them came originally from tropical countries many thousands of miles distant. The Indian tribes made frequent war excursions to the lower latitudes and brought back grains and vegetables of all kinds which they used as food. Maize, or Indian corn, in its present form represents one of the great achievements of primitive planters. It came originally, it is now generally accepted, from southern Mexico and was eaten by the Maya tribes. At first it was nothing more than a coarse grass on which were tiny ears resembling the top of the wheat stalk. Each grain had its own envelope of husk. Occasionally even now grains of corn are found which have their individual husk, thus showing how the maize of our day reverts to type. The plant was essentially tropical and even now after centuries of culture in the temperate zone it is sensitive to frost.

The tribes of North America saw the possibilities of the grain and hastened its evolution. There has been crossbreeding since by white farmers, yet as a matter of fact the corn culture of the present day is practically as it came from the hand of the Indian. He has adapted and modified it to various sections of the country by a process of careful selection.

All the kinds of corn which exist today are described in the accounts of the white settlers. Black and red corn, the white corn, the yellow corn, are all mentioned, not forgetting the soft, sweet variety, the so-called gummy corn of the Indians. The culture of corn was more than farming—it was a religion. The selection of the seed for the next planting was done with such care, the various colorings were so studied and modified that there grew up a veritable maize tradition.

All the methods of raising corn were taken over directly by the early settlers, and although there have come into being mechanical appliances for plowing, planting and harvesting, the methods have really not changed since they were developed by the Indian. The ground was loosened with hoes made either of wood or of bone or antler or flint with wooden handles. The well-chosen grains were put in holes made by planting sticks. If the planting season had been delayed by frost the Indians soaked the grain in water so that last time might be made up in germination. Frequently a little hellebore or some other powerful drug was added to the water. This did not injure the grain and either steeped or killed any of the weeds which might dig up the seed. Often squares were laid for the feet of the birds, and later fantastic human figures were placed in the corn clearings, the precursors of the modern scarecrows. The weeds were hoed away from the young plants, and as the season advanced the young corn was killed. The main work of cultivating corn was done by women among the Eastern tribes, while in the tribes of the West and the Southwest the crop was looked after by the men.

The planting of the corn was in reality a festival, as was the harvesting. The success which attended the development of the scraggly little tropical plant to the splendid stalk often 18 feet tall and with ears a foot and a half long, as specimens of the raising of the Iroquois are described, was due to the zeal and the scrupulous care of the planters, inspired by romance. Corn in the Indian tradition became the food which came direct from the breast of Mother Earth. The keeping of the proper seed was a matter of sentiment and of faith. Mighty Mandamin, committed to the grave, was in the again, and it was the duty of the Illaga

of the soil that his stalk should be perfect, that earth should escape the insect and the blight.

The harvesting of the corn is in our modern practice essentially the same process as that of the Indians. The method of curing and storing has not changed. The corn was placed in ventilated structures on stilts, for the corncrib every farmer uses is an Indian invention also.

So much for the Indian corn as seen in the so-called corn belt of the United States. Here the aborigines had developed it into the lordly plant! The ingenuity of the Indian farmer came into play in the Southwest, where he raised excellent corn in what seemed a sandy desert. To insure moisture for the plant the Indian buried the seed a foot or more underground at the bottom of a hole bored out by his planting stick. The deep-growing corn is one of the wonders of Hopi husbandry. When deeply interred Mandamin comes to life, he sends some slender roots upward, but under the new conditions the main roots are not put forth until they are within an inch or so of the surface. The Hopi build wind screens for the further protection of the plant. When the plant at last matures the part above ground looks like a low bush, and yet it bears fine, well-formed ears. The United States government used to try to teach the Indians of the Southwest how to farm, but now it finds it about as profitable to go to school to them.

It has been accepted for many years that in the Dakotas and much of the Northwest it was impossible for the white farmers to grow corn because all of the varieties tried were killed by frost. Recently it occurred to some scientists that despite this drawback of the weather the Mandan Indians were raising corn. An expedition under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History made a study of the agriculture methods of the Mandans. It developed that for centuries the farmers of the tribe had been developing a hardy corn. The seed had been selected from year to year from stalks which showed no effect of frost. The stalks of this variety are so stunted that they are more like shrubs than the plant which is common to other latitudes. Seed corn raised by the Mandans is to be sown all through that region, which, according to the official maps, is not at all fitted for raising corn, and thus the food supplies of the nation will eventually be increased by many millions of bushels every year.

The secrets of the cultivation of this strangely acclimated tropical plant were found by an archaeologist and not an agriculturist, and were handed over by Buffalo Bird Woman and others of her tribe in the belief that they might help the white neighbors. This, by the way, is returning good for evil, for in the early years of the white race on this continent the Indian was ill requited for all that he did for us.

The Indian discovered for himself the science of irrigation. Many of the tribes, such as the Crow and the Apaches, early made use of the river bottoms for the cultivation of the staple crop—corn. When the condition of dryness came they would construct a rough temporary dam of logs with which they could divert the course of part of the stream into their lands. There were primitive ditches which distributed the water.

Southwestern Indians, however, were hydraulic engineers, who played every point in the game against drought. They, and also the primitive people who had preceded them, worked out extensive ditches with channels and lateral branches. These ditches as seen in Arizona and New Mexico show how thoroughly the Indians had developed irrigation on lines which we would hail in this day as scientific and efficient. There is much to be learned even by the farmer who has had the training of the agricultural college if he will study the system or irrigation perfected by those tribes of the Southwest, who in so many respects resemble the Egyptians. They made the Gila river their Nile, and, strange as it seems now, we find the people of the Pueblos now taking up the culture of an Egyptian cotton under tutelage of the United States department of agriculture, and from seed brought from the land of the Pharaohs. In this region are also seen terraced gardens, which are watered in accordance with the demands of approved agriculture.

It is one of the ironies of fate that in Oklahoma and other regions where the Indian and the Caucasian race meet in competition in agricultural arts, as, for instance, in the county fairs, that many prizes are awarded to our first farmers. This especially applies to corn and other cereals. The great help which the work of the Indian will be to this country will no doubt be shown later when an effort is made to utilize to the full the products which he has so much developed. The shortage of wheat, as reported, shows much could be done in the cultivation of corn, the planting of which in many parts of the country begins in June. This grain is put in this country in much the same category as the Great Chain of Literature placed oats when he declared that it was a grain used in England for horses and in Scotland for men. The people of the United States have been shipping large quantities of corn for use of other nations as human food and reserving their own supply principally as feed for horses.

Modern science has given us wizards in the arts of hybridization, like Luther Burbank, and yet with all the knowledge which civilization has accumulated it has never been better served on this continent than by the royal founders of our agricultural resources—the American Indians.

## World's Most Powerful Searchlight

It is ten feet high, its mirror has a diameter of five feet, and it weighs three tons. Its beam is as brilliant as the sun at eight o'clock in the morning or four in the afternoon, New York latitude, and you can read a newspaper by its light 30 miles away. The heat of its focused beam is so intense that it will set paper afire at a distance of 250 feet. It has a candlepower of more than one and a quarter billion.

These are a few astonishing facts about the Sperry searchlight, the invention of Elmer A. Sperry of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is already known as the inventor of the airplane stabilizer and ship gyroscopes bearing his name, and the first electric arc light. When the last big air raid over London was made by Zeppelins, the Sperry searchlights bathed the big dirigibles in beams of light they could not escape. According to some London accounts the Sperry searchlight is the Zeppelins' Nemesis.

One of the most powerful beacons along the coast is the Sandy Hook lighthouse. But the Sperry searchlight is 22 times more brilliant than that light. Were the Sperry lamp substituted for the lighthouse beacon, a ship passing out to sea could be bathed in light until it disappeared below the horizon. By swinging the light back and forth across the sky it has been made visible 120 miles away. For navy use the Sperry lamp illuminates a target ten times more brilliantly than any other projector device.

Equipped with a carriage that permits the lamp to be turned in a circle and in any direction up to 90 degrees, the giant searchlight is of the greatest value in detecting aircraft. The operator cannot control it with his hand; the great heat prevents

that. He must stand 50 feet away. At that distance he is able to focus accurately upon any moving object. Because the rays projected by the lamp are nearly parallel, there is no diffusion of light over a wide area. The beam is concentrated.

When the searchlight is being operated, the temperature of the arc is 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit—7,000 degrees higher than the melting point of the metal holders of the carbons. Consequently, in order to prevent these parts from melting, a current of air is forced, by means of a motor-driven blower through the carbon supports and discharged through the heat-radiating disks that surround the holders. In the Beck lamp the holders are sprayed with alcohol to prevent them from melting.

The several factors which combine to make the Sperry lamp so powerful are the small electrodes, the special carbons used, the manner in which they burn and the parabolic mirror.—Popular Science Monthly.

### COULD HARDLY BE EXPECTED.

The teacher was trying to show the children how it was that our forebears were so ignorant of other countries. She talked for an hour about the lack of knowledge of navigation, the smallness of ships and the fear of the unknown. Then she noticed that Jimmy was not attending. "Why was it that we know so little about other countries 400 years ago, Jimmy?" she said, springing the question upon him. "Please, miss," said Jimmy, without a moment's hesitation, "because we weren't born."

# NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON

## Intense Heat Makes Life Miserable at Capital

WASHINGTON.—Washington sweats. That is the abiding impression one carries away. Under the enormous and stupefying pressure of war the nation's nerve center is speeding up.



Moist and hot, the close, heavy sky bends down over Washington, and the great sun burns vaguely through light mist. The city steams; its heavy air full of the sickly sweet odor of locusts; you are drenched with perspiration—even clothes hanging in your room get damp.

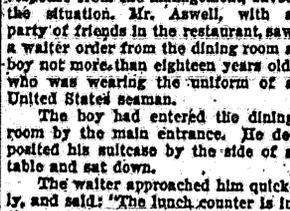
Occasionally great clouds ride up over the horizon, black as ink, breasting the wind; night swoops over the town, and storm and solid sheets of rain. Then sun again, breathless air, wet heat. Still, fate hammers swift and heavily, forging history. So fast are events moving, and with such urgency, that never in Washington's history was so much work being done at such high pressure.

Great capitalists and manufacturers run around from office to office in their shirt sleeves, enthusiastic as boys. Thwarted, puzzled-looking congressmen go angrily along, muttering to themselves, with their constituents following. What kind of government institution is this—without congressional patronage?

The Willard, the Shoreham, the Raleigh look like the Hotel Astoria in Petrograd during the war. The same military men in American, Russian, Belgian, French, English uniforms—the same gentlemen with something to sell to the government.

## Statesman Resents Insult to Nation's Uniform

WAR clouds hung low and threateningly over the dining room at the Washington Union station at the dinner hour. The firm diplomacy of Representative J. B. Aswell of Louisiana, however, which met quick and favorable response from the management, saved the situation.



Mr. Aswell, with a party of friends in the restaurant, saw a waiter order from the dining room a boy not more than eighteen years old, who was wearing the uniform of a United States seaman.

The boy had entered the dining room by the main entrance. He deposited his suitcase by the side of a table and sat down.

The waiter approached him quickly, and said: "The lunch counter is in the room beyond." The boy rose, picked up his suitcase, and walked into the next room. He was embarrassed.

Mr. Aswell called the head waiter. Then he called all the waiters in the room. He demanded apologies from the waiter and from the head waiter, and the latter he sent scurrying after the sailor with an invitation to return and be served.

"And serve him in proper style," shouted Mr. Aswell. "Give him everything he wants, and then give me the bill."

The boy was a recruit. He was on his way to join his ship "somewhere on the Atlantic." He had only a few minutes to catch his train, he said, and had merely dropped in for a cup of coffee. He politely declined the invitation of Mr. Aswell to be his guest at dinner.

"Look here," said the Louisiana member, to the waiter, "don't you ever do that again. You caused me to lose my temper for the first time in four years."

The waiter promised he never again would permit himself to be caught doing anything that could be construed as a reflection upon the uniforms of the navy or the army.

## Arts Club Stirring Things Up at Washington

THE Biblical injunction to "go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider his ways and be wise," has been improved on by Elise DuFour, interpretive dancer, who, in a brief talk to the Arts club, advised her auditors also to consider the ways of the cat, the caterpillar, the frog, the bear, and the birds.



"All the world is rhythmic except man," said Miss DuFour. "He alone is out of harmony, and the rhythmic dance is the way to put him in tune. We should go to the cat to learn to loosen the bones of the spine; to the caterpillar to learn to curl up and uncurl from the center; to the frog to learn the proper articulation of the leg."

"We should go to the bear to learn from his easy lops the proper articulation of the hip joints. From the birds we may learn the flying rhythm, and one sings as one flies. There are many animal rhythms that we might study with much profit."

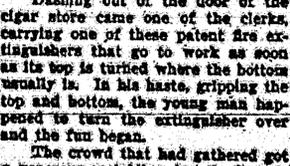
Miss DuFour was one of three speakers at the Arts club lawn party, the others being Oesep Peralma, Russian portrait painter, and Edwin Sallow, singer.

The talk of Mr. Peralma contained as much patriotism as art, and he made frequent reference to the bonds of fellowship uniting this country and the new Russia.

"This Arts club is a wonderful cradle of progress," said the Russian, "for it is a pioneer movement in Washington, which has become the capital of capitalists. Washington is the great ideal which stands for liberation of oppressed peoples. America has gone into the war to help humanity, to see that these great ideals do not perish."

## Patent Fire Extinguisher Played No Favorites

THE experiences of Charlie Chaplin in the movies didn't have anything on an incident on Fourteenth street between G street and New York avenue. A cigarette butt, carelessly thrown from an upper window, had become entrenched in the awning in front of a cigar store and was throwing up quite a little smoke.



Dashing out of the door of the cigar store came one of the clerks, carrying one of these patent fire extinguishers that go to work as soon as its top is turned where the bottom usually is. In his haste, gripping the top and bottom, the young man happened to turn the extinguisher over and the fun began.

The crowd that had gathered got a generous sprinkling, but the first full force of the discharge took a colored porter in the eye. A grandmotherly woman who wanted to see all the fun and yet not suffer herself had the quick wit to open her umbrella and use it Indian fashion as a shield.

In attempting to direct the hose at the burning awning the young man turned it directly at a group gazing down from a window.

Then he let it hop back and it knocked a cigar out of the mouth of a customer just coming from the cigar store. When he had finally extinguished the incipient blaze he was reassured as to how to shut off the flow and in juggling the extinguisher gave himself an inverted shower bath, which he took with a sangfroid that pleased the crowd, and he got a "hand."

But there was one person in the crowd that couldn't see anything funny in the incident. That was a summer girl, whose gorgeous purple silk hosiery was well sprinkled. She threatened to tell the police.

# DENVER WOMAN GAINS 30 POUNDS

Tried Every Medicine Recommended But Couldn't Get Any Relief.

## ALMOST LOST HOPE

Declares She Feels Better Now Than For Many Years Since Tanlac Has Overcome Her Troubles.

"I have actually gained thirty pounds and I'm feeling stronger and better than I have in years," said Mrs. Anna Vullota of 8729 Lipan street, Denver, Colo., recently.

"For several years," continued Mrs. Vullota, "I have suffered with my stomach. I got so I couldn't eat anything but what would sour, and the gas would rise up into my chest and throat and almost choke me. I suffered terribly with headaches and was very weak and nervous. I managed to keep going by force of will but more than half of the time I was barely able to drag myself around. I took every kind of medicine that was recommended to me, but kept getting worse until I almost lost hope of finding anything that would help me.

"Honestly I don't know the time I ever weighed over a hundred pounds until I began taking Tanlac. It may be hard to believe, but it's the truth. I now weigh one hundred and thirty pounds—having gained thirty pounds—and if anyone could feel like a new person I do. I am no longer bilious or constipated and my awful headaches are broken up. My appetite is splendid and I can eat anything I want without it hurting me in the least. My nerves are quiet now. I sleep soundly every night and as I said before, I'm feeling stronger and better than I have in years."

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

### Quite Happy.

Through the wild way of her good-for-nothing husband, a hard-working charwoman had to remove to a little two-roomed cottage, where there was scarcely space to stretch without shaking the ornaments from the mantelpiece.

"It's hard lines for you to be brought down like this, after what you've been accustomed to," said a sympathetic neighbor. "I don't doubt you feel very miserable, Mrs. Jones."

"No, I don't," the charwoman stoutly denied. "I'm happier here by a long way than I used to be in the old place. For one thing, when my husband comes home in a brute of a temper, he can't throw me down the cellar steps, as he used to, 'cos there ain't none now!"—Pearson's Weekly.

### Didn't Seem to Be "Free" Seeds.

An Indiana congressman recently made a liberal distribution of free seeds, sending them to his constituents in franked envelopes on which appeared the regular warning, "Penalty for private use, \$300," says the Indianapolis News. A few days later one of his supporters wrote:

"I don't know what to do about those garden seeds you sent me. I notice it is \$300 fine for private use. I don't want to use them for the public. I want to plant them in my private garden. I can't afford to pay \$300 for the privilege. Won't you see if you can fix it so I can use them privately? I am a law-abiding citizen, and do not want to commit a crime."

### An Apology.

"Are you not ashamed to use poisoned arrows?"

"I'm doing the best I can in my limited way," whimpered the savage. "Of course, poisoned arrows only get 'em one at a time. But we lack the mechanical facilities for wholesale operations with U-boats."

Southern states yearly produce 1,450,000 pounds of cottonseed oil.



## A Perfect Day

should end—as well as begin—with a perfect food, say—

## Grape-Nuts

with cream.

A crisp, delicious food, containing the entire nutriment of whole wheat and barley, including the vital mineral elements, so richly provided by Nature in these grains.

Every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

# Patrick Henry's Home



RED HILL

DOWN in Virginia on the Staunton river, at the dividing line of Campbell and Charlotte counties, is a splendid colonial mansion, green-blinded and with a brass-knocked doorway that opens on a formal box-hedged pathway flanked by a sun dial at the end of the walk. It is only one of hundreds of historic homes in this beautiful state, but as "Red Hill," the last home and resting place of Patrick Henry, it is beloved by every Virginian and is also regarded as a shrine by all patriotic Americans from coast to coast.

The Red Hill of yesterday consisted of a 2,000-acre plantation, thus named because of the red-brown soil. For two years after Patrick Henry bought the place he divided his time between it and his Long Island plantation 20 miles further up the river. Meantime, however, he became so attached to Red Hill that he decided to spend the remainder of his days there, and accordingly removed there in 1793, making no changes in the architecture of the old revolutionary house except to add a shed in order that he might hear the patter of the rain on the roof, writes Louise E. Dew, in Gift.

The Red Hill of today has been recently remodeled along colonial lines, but adjacent to the house stands the same little hip-roofed "cookhouse" or kitchen, always a feature of the antebellum home, and over which presided red-turbaned, white-haired "Aunt Becky" and her kinky-headed minions, all of whom loved and revered the "marster" with all his kith and kin.

### His Office and Tomb.

Nearby, stands the diminutive "office" in which Patrick Henry transacted all the plantation affairs. Further on, at the end of the old-fashioned garden inclosed by a boxwood hedge 50 feet square, lie his remains marked by an oblong slab of marble bearing the inscription of his name, the date of his birth and death, and the simple words: "His Name Is His Rest." Under the adjoining slab rest the remains of his wife, Dorothea Dandridge, to whom he left his estate for life as follows:

"To do give to my said wife all my lands at and adjoining my dwelling place called Red Hill, to be held during her life with 20 slaves, her choice of them all. At her death the said lands are to be divided at her discretion."

From that day to this the home of Patrick Henry has been jealously guarded by his descendants.

In the restoration of Red Hill the colonial character of the building has been preserved and added to without in any way departing from the lines which Patrick Henry knew and loved. The woodwork inside the house is white; tall mantels and big fireplaces add to its quaint character. The brass locks represent part of the fee in the famous Randolph case when Patrick Henry saved the life of Richard, brother of that eccentric genius John Randolph of Roanoke. The old-fashioned garden has been restocked with shrubs from Mount Vernon and the landscaping done by the brother of the gardener at Mount Vernon who was his instructor.

### Has a Beautiful Location.

Red Hill is superbly situated. On the north it looks out upon the Blue Ridge with the lofty peaks of the Otter plainly visible although 60 miles distant; on the south a serpentine stretch of the Staunton valley, varying in width from a quarter of a mile to a mile, the banks of the river gleaming with giant oaks and holly trees from which the Spanish moss trails and garlands like fantastic Druidical beards.

It was recently my privilege to visit in Richmond, Va., at Rosecroft, the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Henry Lyons, great-granddaughter of Patrick Henry, who inherited with her brothers Red Hill, and to see there many relics of her famous ancestor besides numerous letters and documents yellowed with age and crased by time's fingers.

There stands in "has-relief" a day spent in visiting the historic spots of Richmond. One incident particularly is recalled with peculiar significance at this crisis in our world affairs. Reverently sitting in the cathedral twilight of old St. John's church, in the very pew where Patrick Henry stood when he delivered his famous speech before the second Virginia convention, March 20, 1775, I closed my eyes, picturing the scene as it must have appeared that day so long ago. There were all the great men of the day, including George Washington, Jefferson and many others, some of whom had traveled long distances to be present, filling the pews to overflowing, even to the window ledges outside, and in their midst an orator delivering himself of words of fire, even as did St. Paul at Athens of old. Suddenly a voice broke my reverie and the stillness of the church. It was our old guide repeating the words Patrick Henry uttered a century and a



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

half ago, quietly and deliberately at first, but as he neared the end of the speech even the immortal Patrick Henry himself could have heard, need not have been ashamed of the humble old orator, who, as he progressed, became more impressive:

"The war is inevitable—and let it come! I repeat it, sir, let it come! It is vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry 'Peace! Peace!' but there is no peace. The war is actually begun. The gale that sweeps from the North will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms. Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me; give me liberty, or give me death!"

Patrick Henry's life was full to the brim. As governor of a state that extended as far west as Illinois, as one of the most eminent jurists in Virginia, his time was well taken, and he was glad enough to retire early to Red Hill.

During the last years of his life Patrick Henry's fame drew many visitors to Red Hill and he welcomed all with gracious hospitality. In 1794, Gov. Henry Lee appointed him United States senator to fill an unexpired term. This he declined as he did also many other flattering offers.

One June morning in 1790, Patrick Henry realized that his end was near, and drawing his silk cap over his eyes he prayed earnestly for his family, for his country and his soul, then his great spirit departed even as he sat in the three-cornered chair.

## RECOGNIZED END WAS NEAR

Old Man Ready to Give Up When He Could Not Bite What He Thought Was "Plug"

One day last month when trade was dull, a grocery clerk procured a piece of sole leather from a shoemaker, painted it black and laid it aside for future use. Within a few days an old chap from back in the country came in and inquired for a plug of chewing tobacco. The piece of sole leather was tied up, paid for and the purchaser started for home. At the end of the sixth day he returned, looking downcast and dejected, and walking into the store he inquired of the clerk: "Member that terbacker I got here the other day?" "Yes." "Well, was that a new brand?" "No, same old brand." "Regular plug-terbacker, was it?" "Yes." "Well, then, it's me; it's right here in my jaws," sadly replied the man. "I knowed I was gittin' purty old, but I was allus handy in bittin' plug. I never seen a plug afore, this one that I couldn't tear to pieces with one chew. I got my teeth on this one, and bit and pulled and twisted like a dog at a root, and I've kept a biting and pulling for six days, and that's the way, the same as the day you sold her to me!" "Seems to be good plug," remarked the clerk as he smelled of the counterfeiter. "She's all right; it's me that's falling!" exclaimed the old man. "Pass me out some fine-cut and I'll go home and deed the farm to the boys, and git ready for the grave."—From an aged Bostonian's scrap book.

### Varied Uses of the Lemon.

Baked lemons for colds and flaxseed lemonade, as used by New England grand mothers are well known. Many a diva threatened with hoarseness beats up the white of an egg with the juice of a lemon, with sugar or honey, for a quick and sure remedy. And for headache a famous writer often takes the juice of one whole lemon squeezed in a cup of strong black coffee.

California and Florida both produce wonderful lemons, which in size and quality compare with any imported from the tropics. The sweet lemons of Spain, which are eaten as freely as oranges in the southern part of Spain, and in Morocco, where they also flourish, are delicious, indeed. In Italy, southern France and Sicily the lemons attain an unusual size.

### Proof of It.

"Gwendolen's color is entirely natural, I tell you, she was actually flushing."

"Of course, she was—four flushing."

Wise Precaution. Visitor—When writing about China do you refer to it as a republic or a monarchy? Editor—Always the opposite to what it is at the moment. It's bound to be the other by the time the articles gets into print.

## CARE FOR YOUR SKIN

And Keep It Clear by Daily Use of Cuticura—Trial Free.

A hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment clears the skin or scalp in most cases of eczemas, rashes and itching of children and adults. Make Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations and prevent such troubles.

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

### The Ambitious Bride.

Bill—Hello! Home from your honeymoon trip already?

Gill—Oh, yes.

"Rather short, wasn't it?"

"Oh, yes. My new wife seemed rather anxious to get home and try her cooking on me."

Red Cross Bag Blue, much better, goes farther than liquid blue. Get from any grocer. Adv.

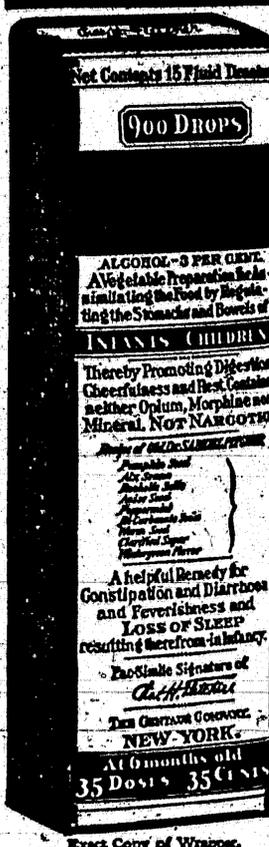
### In Fat Berth.

Towne—No; Grafton doesn't work at all now.

Brown—He doesn't? Why, when I knew him he seemed to be a young man with considerable push.

Towne—All that's changed now. He's a young man with considerable pull and doesn't have to work.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Baking powder causes bread to rise, but gaspowder will raise it quicker.



# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature

of

Wm. D. Mitchell

In Use

For Over

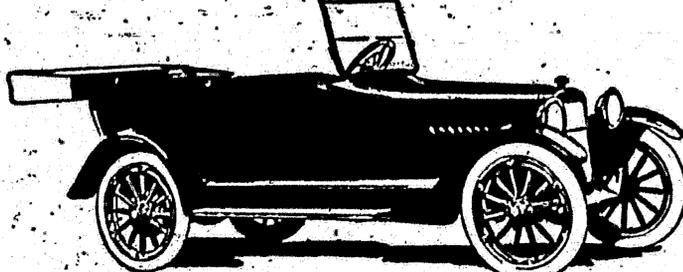
Thirty Years

# CASTORIA

The Genuine Castoria, New York City.

# SAXON "SIX"

A BIG TOURING CAR FOR FIVE PEOPLE



## 25.9 Miles Per Gal. of Gas

234 stock model Saxon "Sixes" travel 70,200 miles July 18 and set grand average of 25.9 miles per gal. of gas.

To give a national demonstration of the remarkable gasoline economy of Saxon "Six", 234 Saxon dealers joined in a 300 mile drive July 18.

A grand average of 25.9 miles per gallon of gasoline was registered for the 70,200 miles of travel.

Consider that this run took place in 234 different parts of the country, under 234 different sets of conditions, over 234 different kinds of roads.

Consider that these 234 cars were stock model Saxon "Sixes", not "tuned up" special cars, not cars with "doped" gasoline.

That proves that this 25.9 miles per gallon of gasoline is the ordinary, the average performance of 234 Saxon "Sixes" taken right out of stock.

And it proves as nothing else would prove, the gasoline economy your Saxon "Six" will give you. No other car in its class can match this record!

Furthermore, these 234 Saxon "Sixes" averaged 175 miles per quart of oil.

And not a single instance of mechanical trouble occurred throughout the entire 70,200 miles.

There is the proof that Saxon "Six" is your kind of a car. Price \$1,000, Detroit, \$935.

Saxon Motor Car Corporation, Detroit

Wise Caddie. Green Golfer (to caddie)—What are you looking there for? I must have driven it 60 yards farther than that. Diplomatic Caddie—Yes, sir, but sometimes they hit a stone and bounce back a terrible distance, sir.

Her Idea. Willey—James, make a little garden for me in the back yard. Hubby—Going into amateur gardening? Willey—Yes; I get some bird seed and I'm going to try to raise canaries.

The world's normal yield of the six great cereals ranges from 16,000,000,000 to 19,000,000,000 bushels.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Marine Eye Remedy

The True Word. Two elderly New York clubmen who have retired spend much of their time gazing out upon the Fifth avenue throngs from their leather rest chairs at a club lounge window.

Charles B. Towns was seated near them the other day. A very stunning woman of middle age passed in a handsome turnout.

"I wonder how old she is?" said one.

"Woman is as old as she looks," was the reply.

## Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE



Is not recommended for everything, but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble, it may be found just the medicine you need. At drugists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. You may receive a sample size bottle of this reliable medicine by Postal Note, also pamphlet telling about it.

Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.



PANKE'S HAIR BALSAM

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 32-1917.

# Carrizozo News

Published Friday at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 2, 1908.

Subscription Rates, \$2.00 Per Year Six Months, \$1.00

JNO. A. HALEY, Editor and Publisher

The Italian army which, for three years, has been fighting the Austrians on the top of the Alps, have captured the mountain redoubts and forced the Austrians to retire. Conditions between the two armies are now reversed; the Italians hold the crest and are chasing the Austrians down hill toward Vienna. It is too much to hope that Vienna will fall at an early date, but that it is seriously threatened and in danger of capture may easily be realized. Buoyed by a brilliant victory, that, by some authorities, is described as one of the greatest of the war, and by the tradition that an army, fighting its way across the Alps, is ever afterwards successful, the Austrians may well tremble when contemplating the future battles that will be staged around Vienna.

President Wilson, as most everybody expected, has declined to consider the peace proposals of the Pope. While the answer is clothed in the most courteous language, as befitting a reply to such a distinguished prelate, the declaration is none the less firm and determined. The reply shows clearly that peace at this time and along the lines suggested by the pontiff would be barren of results. No peace can be lasting that fails to demand the overthrow of autocracy and to place it without the power of kings and potentates to plunge the world in another bloody war. Every man who believes in democracy and free government; every man who respects the rights of nations, great and small; every man inspired by the proper spirit of patriotism; love of home and fire-side will applaud the president's action. The opinions of others holding different views are not worth seeking.

New Mexico honored herself by choosing A. A. Jones to represent her in the United States senate. The senator reciprocates when he takes a position in legislative affairs that, in effect, makes him the spokesman for one of the greatest war revenue measures any government ever devised. Less than six months in the chamber of the upper house, yet he was put forward by the committee to outline the features of the proposed measure and to advocate its adoption. This is most significant—a new man from a new state delegated to present such an important measure is almost unheard of in the annals of national legislation. The senator's logic, ability and forensic powers are well known to thousands in this state, and his colleagues in the senate were not long in appreciating them and in showing their appreciation by this merited honor.

### Notice

The Boy Scouts will gather old newspapers and magazines for the Red Cross. They will make the round every Saturday. Save your papers for the scouts.

ARTHUR MARSTON, Scout Master.

### Methodist Church

Rev. Arthur Marston, Pastor. The morning service will be as usual. As before announced, Rev. J. C. Hines, of Texas, will be with us Friday week to remain ten days in special meetings. Remember the time and place, Methodist Church, Friday, September 7th. Epworth League Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. We pay the highest prices for hides and pelts. Register Bros.

### Warning

We are in receipt of a copy of an order, in the nature of a warning, issued by the Guadalupe County Council of Defense, and which, through the State Council of Defense, has been sent to the Lincoln County Council of Defense. As will be noted, the warning in question relates to seditious talk, resistance or obstructive tactics relative to the administration of the selective draft law, or any other acts calculated to hinder, delay or obstruct the government in preparing for and prosecuting the war.

A significant sentence in the letter from the chairman of the State Council of Defense, Hon. Charles Springer, reads: "I trust that your Council will, by suitable resolution and notice, give the slackers and the 'copper-heads', if unhappily there be any such in your county, clearly to understand that the people of this country will not stand for anything of that kind."

Two other paragraphs from the Chairman's letter are equally significant. They read:

"It is reported that a few days ago when the newspapers published an account of the killing of American soldiers in France, some enemy sympathizers in this state held a jollification meeting over the news.

"As the weeks and months go by we will be getting word of the killing and wounding of many of our brave soldiers fighting over there for the life of this nation. The relatives and friends of these brave men are not likely to be patient with slackers or enemy sympathizers in America, and it is almost inevitable that the people will, in some cases, take the law into their own hands if necessary to punish such persons."

The warning issued by the Guadalupe County Council of Defense reads as follows:

"Sir: It has been brought to the notice of the Guadalupe County Council of Defense, recently appointed by the Governor of New Mexico, that you have uttered remarks entirely unbecoming to a person enjoying the Liberty and Protection of the United States, and we wish to impress upon you, most emphatically, that such conduct will at no time be tolerated within the United States."

This information comes to us through a very reliable source, and should we have such complaint made against you the second time, we will be obliged to apply such remedy as is necessary to counteract seditious conduct, and we are acting under orders given us by the Governor of the State of New Mexico.

We sincerely trust that we may not be called upon to act in your case. However, we intend to make it known to you that you will be under surveillance from this time on, and our action depends entirely upon your deportment."

### Baptist Church

Rev. J. M. GARDNER, Pastor. Brother Alexander of Wayland College gave a splendid address last Sunday morning; and Brother H. Haywood, our former pastor, addressed a good-sized audience in the evening. Mrs. Haywood's old friends enjoyed hearing her sing again.

We are glad to see the new interest in our church work. Our Sunday school is the largest in its history. There has been a continual growth all summer in place of the usual decline of summer months.

The pastor will preach next Sunday, Sept. 2nd, at 11 o'clock a. m. on "Baptists and Holiness". Sunday School at 10 a. m. Remember there is a class for you no matter what your age may be. We had the largest attendance last Sunday we have had this year. Come and help us grow.

For Sale—Yearling and two year old Hereford bulls. The Titsworth Co., Capitán.

Notice for Publication. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 28, 1917. Notice is hereby given that Belle Cheate, of Corona, N. M., widow of Melvin Frank Cheate, deceased, who, on January 8, 1916, made H. D. Serial No. 62881; for B24824, Sec. 15, T. 15 S., R. 11 E., & B24824, B24824, Section 16 and B24824, B24824, Section 17, Twp. 15 S., R. 11 E., N. M., has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Hon. F. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Corona, N. M., on Oct. 2, 1917. Claimant names as witnesses: James A. Brown, Brutus H. Henderson, William M. Bonty, and Alexander S. McCamant, all of Corona, N. M. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office, at Roswell, N. M., August 22, 1917. Notice is hereby given that Belle Cheate, of Corona, N. M., who, on September 24, 1914, made H. D. Serial No. 62910, for the NW1/4, SW1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 12, and the NE1/4, Sec. 13, Twp. 15 S., R. 11 E., N. M., has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Hon. F. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Corona, N. M., on October 2, 1917. Claimant names as witnesses: James A. Brown, William M. Bonty, Brutus H. Henderson, and Alexander S. McCamant, all of Corona, N. M. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

NOTICE FOR POSTING AND PUBLICATION. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office, Fort Sumner, New Mexico, August 4th, 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, 1904 (33 Stat. 211) the following described lands: NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN—NEW MEXICO T. 3 S., R. 16 E. Lot 4, BE1-4SW1-4, BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 19; W1-4W1-4, Sec. 20; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 21; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 22. T. 4 S., R. 16 E. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 1; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 2; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 3; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 4; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 5; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 6; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 7; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 8; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 9; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 10; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 11; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 12; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 13; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 14; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 15; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 16; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 17. T. 3 S., R. 17 E. Lot 1, BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 1; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 2; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 3; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 4; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 5; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 6; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 7; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 8; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 9; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 10; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 11; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 12; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 13; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 14; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 15; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 16; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 17. T. 4 S., R. 17 E. Lot 1, BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 1; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 2; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 3; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 4; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 5; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 6; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 7; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 8; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 9; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 10; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 11; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 12; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 13; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 14; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 15; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 16; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 17. T. 3 S., R. 18 E. BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 1; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 2; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 3; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 4; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 5; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 6; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 7; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 8; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 9; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 10; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 11; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 12; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 13; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 14; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 15; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 16; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 17. T. 3 S., R. 20 E. Lot 1, BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 1; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 2; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 3; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 4; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 5; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 6; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 7; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 8; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 9; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 10; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 11; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 12; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 13; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 14; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 15; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 16; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 17. T. 3 N., R. 20 E. Lot 2, 3, 4, BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 4; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 5; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 6; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 7; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 8; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 9; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 10; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 11; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 12; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 13; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 14; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 15; BE1-4SW1-4, Sec. 16; BE1-4SE1-4, Sec. 17. T. 4 N., R. 20 E. BE1-4SW1-4, NW1-4SE1-4, W1-4SE1-4, Sec. 23. And also all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason to the disposal of applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 4th day of October, 1917. A. J. EVANS, Register.

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

Notice for Publication. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 15, 1917. Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of August A. D. 1917, the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, made application at the United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M., to select under the Act of April 20th, 1904 (33 Stat. 156) the following described land, to-wit: The Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter (SW1/4NW1/4), Section 29, Twp. 19 S., Range 19 East, N. M. P. M. The purpose of the notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely or desiring to show its mineral character, an opportunity to file objection to such location or selection with the local officers for the land district in which the land is situated, to-wit: at the land office at Roswell, N. M., to establish their interest therein, or the mineral character thereof. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 12, 1917. Notice is hereby given that Joseph George, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on August 7, 1916, made H. D. Serial No. 62860, for BE1-4, Sec. 12, Twp. 15 S., R. 11 E., N. M., P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 12, 1917. Claimant names as witnesses: J. Harry Agnew, N. M., Melvin Carl, John B. George, and Stephen Will Brodwin, all of Carrizozo, N. M. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

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Notice for Publication. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 11, 1917. Notice is hereby given that Antonio Marinus, of Jicarilla, N. M., who, on Sept. 11, 1914, made H. D. Serial No. 62907, for B12NW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 27 and the NE1/4SE1/4, Section 25, Township 8 S., Range 14 E., N. M., P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McLaugh Scott, U. S. Commissioner, in her office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 12, 1917. Claimant names as witnesses: Folcino Romero, Francisco Otero, those of Abasco, N. M., Juan Otero, Lorenzo Otero, those of Carrizozo, N. M. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 6, 1917. Notice is hereby given that Joseph H. Perkins, of Ancho, N. M., who, on October 8, 1912, made H. D. Serial No. 62817, for S1/2SW1/4, Sec. 23; N1/2NW1/4, Sec. 24 and on Aug. 23, 1913, made additional H. D. Serial No. 62901 for N1/2 SW1/4; S1/2NW1/4, Sec. 23, Twp. 48, Range 11 East, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 12, 1917. Claimant names as witnesses: Samuel Wood, Matthew H. Price, William H. Guthrie, Addison C. Christian, all of Ancho, N. M. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 6, 1917. Notice is hereby given that Manuel Gonzalez, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on Aug. 19, 1912 and Aug. 13, 1914, made original and additional H. D. Serial Nos. 62770 and 62954, for the NW1/4 and the NE1/4, Sec. 21, Twp. 15 S., Range 16 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Orellis T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 12, 1917. Claimant names as witnesses: John Mack, Salsarino Chavez, Mark M. Duke, and Albert H. Harvey, all of Carrizozo, N. M. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 5, 1917. Notice is hereby given that Lillie B. Collier, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on January 21, 1906, made Deed of Land Entry, Serial No. 61823, for Lots 11 and 12; Sec. 1; and Lots 1-7-8-9-10, Sec. 4, Twp. 8 S., Range 11 E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McLaugh Scott, U. S. Commissioner, in her office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 12, 1917. Claimant names as witnesses: Edwin F. Conroy, Harry S. Conroy, those of Ancho, N. M.; Samuel Wells, of White Oaks, N. M.; and Owen F. Humphrey, of Tularosa, N. M. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., July 26, 1917. Notice is hereby given that Thomas A. Stewart, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on Sept. 28, 1912, made H. D. Serial No. 62808, for S1/2SW1/4, Lot 11 and 12, Sec. 1, and Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602

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 Disappointment can be avoided by immediate purchase of your requirements at the CASH STORE.  
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 Will be inaugurated when the University opens on Monday, October 1, for the 1917-1918 college year. Thereafter the University will operate forty-eight weeks in every year, the work falling into four periods of three months each. To the student who must earn his own way this new schedule, adopted primarily as a war measure, is of utmost importance. Under it he may attend the University six months, earn money six months and resume college work from period to period without loss of credit, graduating in five years.  
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 There is matter of special interest for YOU in this new schedule. Get full information today. Address David H. Boyd, President, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M.

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**Ruel R. Wood Writes**  
 San Benito, Texas.  
 August 21, 1917.  
 My dear Mr. Haley:-  
 I deem a letter to you now as due you and also in the keeping of my promises. Although there is not much to report at the present, still you may be interested in the fact that our regiment is a part of the next division to cross the water. To us here it seems too good to be true, as most of the men are smarting under the constant drill and extreme hiking necessary, of course, for the trench warfare to be encountered in Europe.  
 You will undoubtedly recall our many conversations about the different phases of the war, how it differed in all respects, how catholic it was in its demands and how absolutely necessary it was for the Germans to be purged of their many and overbearing institutions. Yet to be an active atom in the great struggle makes the outcome more personal than merely academic. I do not believe that the American people are sufficiently alive to the necessity of the war any more than they to an adverse outcome for the Allies. There is but very little interest in an individual way taken in the personnel of the army. There is a lot, of course, collectively, and it is that you read of in the papers. Still I am glad to note that trouble was very much absent in the final phases of the selective draft. This should have its indications. If you are interested in the manner of the training, I shall here note some general features now being indulged in order to shape the great new army created by the selective draft and otherwise. To understand trench warfare, care must be taken to impress the soldier that his own judgment, his own fighting ability and his own initiative are in fact his greatest weapons. The officers, of course, are many but the situations arising in this war call for all-a-man's originality and fighting ability. To this end he is trained in an entirely new way to use his bayonet. Added to this he must throw the hand grenade and learn to throw it accurately. There is never a moment in the front line trenches that his nerves are at rest. The terrific noise of bursting shells the continual calls for the gas masks, the unheard of dangers from every quarter can make a man into either a fighting machine or else weed him out. It is this that is told the soldier in no uncertain terms of description and if his response is not sufficient to drill himself and use every means at his hand to train himself his number is certain among the dead ones. These facts are true. The infantry, the bomb thrower, the solo fighter, the gas veteran which represented in one man, will be an officer whether against his will or not. Another development might prove interesting, and that is the machine gun. Heretofore not much importance was attached to the machine gun as a fighting machine in trench warfare. It was at the battle of Verdun that proved this machine otherwise and also placed at the head of the list the small caliber gun such as the Benet-Mecier, and the Lewis type. With these guns well placed and competent gunners and loaders behind them death is wholesale in the enemy. You read of charges made or top rushes into hostile trenches. The instrument possible now for the success of such charges are the machine guns of small and large type making barage protection for the charging forces. I feel that your interest in this war has been sufficient enough for me to omit herefrom a description of the term barage.  
 Another interesting item can here be noted. "No-Man's-Land." This term includes that small or large strip of territory between the trenches. It belongs to no man. In it are committed crimes at best hideous and unspeakable. It is an arena in whose bloody bosom are the chapters of unwritten tragedies committed in the name of war. At night the contending forces send their lookouts and scouts into this territory, some go for observation, some go for information concerning the secret passage ways in the wire entanglements, and others go endeavoring to acquire what they can of value; these latter go because they are told to. If an enemy, and he does likewise visit this land, is encountered, the fighting is silent and to the death. The Allies have been made to retaliate on the Germans the grim expression or order, "take no prisoner in No Man's Land". The distance in some cases across this place has been six feet. The hand grenade and the bayonet and bolo are the weapons used.  
 Often there is a relaxation and friendly intercourse occurs between the contending forces such as the exchanging of luxuries, tobacco, gum and hard tack. The task of describing the entire picture is as you know impossible, and I believed that you would be interested in these generalities. If universal democracy must be possible of predication upon this awful consideration, the world should be very careful in its administration of what is democratic principles. You and I, John, could justly rejoice in our principles adhered to if the philosophy of Jefferson would be given the world in its cosmic need and craving for a suitable democracy. The wisdom of our forefathers would at least be justified and we could not be called traitors to such inheritance. Camp life has its pleasures.



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 Wholesale Dealers CARRIZOZO, N. M.

The usual American attitude toward the tedious and tasteless is manifested. Humor, both good and bad, is found and on the whole men that are drafted will soon become accustomed to such life.  
 I am inclosing to you my photo. In so doing I feel that I shall not soon depart from the memory of my few friends in Carrizozo. This

is written on the eve of our departure as it were, and nothing could give me more pleasure than to again visit Carrizozo and my friends before my departure for the front. Be sure to express my regards to all of my friends and keep for yourself my warm personal respects,  
 Sincerely your friend,  
**BUHL R. WOOD?**

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 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. G. K. of R. & S.  
**Carrizo Lodge No. 41**  
 A. F. & A. M.  
 Regular Communications of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., for 1917: January 5, February 2, March 2, April 7, May 5, June 2 and 23, July 23, September 1 and 29, October 27, November 23, December 22 and 23.  
 H. A. B. SHARPEY, W. M. S. P. MILLER, Secretary.

**I. O. O. F.**  
**Carrizo Lodge No. 30**  
 Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting nights, 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month.  
 S. F. MILLER, N. G. A. E. O. JOHNSON, Sec'y.  
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**WESTERN GARAGE**  
 F. B. SHIELDS, Proprietor

# NAN of MUSIC MOUNTAIN

By Frank H. Spearman  
Author of Whispering Smith

## DE SPAIN BARELY ESCAPES DEATH FROM AMBUSH AND HE LEARNS MORE ABOUT HIS ENEMIES—NAN SHOWS HER CONTEMPT FOR HIM

The region around Sleepy Cat, a railroad division town in the Rocky Mountain mining country, is infested with stage robbers, cattle rustlers and gunmen. The worst of these belong to the Morgan gang, whose hang-out is in Morgan Gap, a fertile valley about 20 miles from Sleepy Cat, and near Calabassas, a point where the horses are changed on the stage line from the Thiel 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 Calabassas with John Lefever as his assistant. Trouble starts when Sassoon of the gang cuts the throat of Elpaso, a coach driver. De Spain goes to Morgan Gap with Lefever and Bob Scott, an Indian, at night and arrest Sassoon. The gang threatens to kill De Spain. Sassoon escapes jail. Lefever tells Henry he will have to keep up his reputation as a gunman bent on breaking the Morgans.

### CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

"Meaning, that in this country you can't begin on a play like pulling Sassoon out from under his friends' noses without keeping up the pace—without a second and third act. You dragged Sassoon by his hair out of the gap; good. You surprised everybody; good. But you can't very well stop at that, Henry. Such a feat by itself doesn't insure a permanent reputation, Henry. It is, so to say, merely a 'demand' reputation—one that men reserve the right to recall at any moment. And the worst of it is, if they ever do recall it, you are worse off than when before they extended the brittle bauble to you."

"Jingo, John! For a stage blacksmith you are some speller!" De Spain added an impatient, not to say contemptuous, exclamation concerning the substance of Lefever's talk. "I didn't ask them for a reputation. This man interfered with my guard—in fact, tried to cut his throat, didn't he?"

"Would have done it if Frank had been an honest man."

"That is all there is to it, isn't it?"

Lefever tapped the second finger of his left hand gently on the table. "Frequently; quite all, Henry, yes. You don't quite understand, but you have the right idea."

"What do you want me to do—back a horse and shoot two guns at once up and down Main street, cowboy style?"

Lefever kept his patience without difficulty. "No, no. You'll understand."

"Scott advised me to run down to Medicine Bend for a few days to let the Morgans cool-off."

"Right. That was the first step. The few days are a thing of the past. I suppose you know," continued Lefever, in a well-modulated tone as he could assume to convey information that could not be regarded as wholly cheerful, "that they expect to get you for this Sassoon job."

De Spain flushed. But the red anger lasted only a moment. "Who are they?" he asked after a pause.

"Deaf Sandusky, Logan, of course, the Calabassas bunch, and the Morgans."

De Spain regarded his companion unshakably. "What do they expect I'll be doing while they are getting me?"

Lefever raised a hand deprecatingly. "Don't be overconfident, Henry; that's your danger. I know you can take care of yourself. All I want to do is to get the folks here acquainted with your ability, without taking unnecessary chances. You see, people are not now asking questions of one another; they are asking them of themselves. Who and what is this newcomer—an accident or a genuine arrival? A common squall or a real explosion? Don't get excited," he added, in an effort to soothe De Spain's obvious irritation. "You have the idea, Henry; it's time to show yourself."

"I can't very well do business here without showing myself," retorted De Spain.

"But it is a thing to be managed," persisted Lefever. "Now, suppose—since the topic is up—we 'show' in Main street for a while."

"Suppose we do," echoed De Spain sagaciously.

"That will crack the debut ice. We will call at Harry Tenison's hotel, and then go to his new room—go right to society headquarters first—that's my theory of doing it. If anybody has any shooting in mind, Tenison is a quiet and orderly place. And if a man declines to eat anybody up at Tenison's, we put him down, Henry, as not ravenously hungry."

"One man I would like to see is that sheriff, Druel, who let Sassoon get out."

"Ready to interview him now?"

"I've got some telegrams to answer."

"Those will keep. The Morgans are in town. We'll start out and find somebody."

It was wet and sloppy outside, but Lefever was indifferent to the rain, and De Spain thought it would be unadvised to complain of it.

When, followed by Lefever, he came into the lobby of Tenison's

hotel a few moments later the office was empty. Nevertheless, the news of the appearance of Sassoon's captor spread. The two sauntered into the billiard hall, which occupied a deep room adjoining the office and opened with large plate-glass windows on Main street. Every table was in use. A fringe of spectators in the chairs, ostensibly watching the pool games, turned their eyes toward De Spain—those that recognized him distinguishing him by nods and whispers to others.

Among several groups of men standing before the long bar, one party of four near the front end likewise engaged the interest of those keener loafers who were capable of foreseeing situations. These men, Satterlee Morgan, the cattleman; Bull Page, one of his cowboys; Sheriff Druel, and Judge Druel, his brother, had been drinking together. They did not see Lefever and his companion as the two came in through the rear lobby door. But Lefever, on catching sight of them, welcomed his opportunity. Walking directly forward, he laid his hand on Satt Morgan's shoulder. As the cattleman turned, Lefever, genially grasping his hand, introduced De Spain to each of the party in turn.

Morgan threw the brim of his weather-beaten hat back from his tanned face. "He wore a mustache and a chin whisker of that variety designated in the mountains by the appropriate name 'Spinach.' But his smile, which drew his cheeks into wrinkles all about his long, round nose, was not unfriendly. He looked with open interest from his frank but not overtrustworthy eyes at De Spain. "I heard," he said in a good-natured, slightly nasal tone, "you made a sunrise call on us one day last week."

"And I want to say," returned De Spain, equally amiable, "that if I had had any idea you folks would take it so hard—I mean, as an affront intended to any of you—I never would have gone into the gap after Sassoon. I just assumed—making a mistake as I now realize—that my scrap would be with Sassoon, not with the Morgans."

"Hatt's face wrinkled into a humorous grin. "You sure kicked up some alkali."

De Spain nodded candidly. "More than I intended to. And I say—without any intention of impertinence to anybody else—Sassoon is a cur. I supposed when I brought him in here after so much riding, that we had sheriff enough to keep him." He looked at Druel with such composure that the latter for a moment was nonplussed. Then he discharged a volley of oaths, and demanded what De Spain meant. De Spain did not move. He refused to see the angry sheriff. "That is where I made my second mistake," he continued, speaking to Morgan and forcing his tone just enough to be heard. Druel, with more hard words, began to abuse the railroad for not paying taxes enough to build a decent jail. De Spain took another tack. He eyed the sheriff calmly as the latter continued to draw away and left De Spain standing somewhat apart from the rest of the group. "Then it may be I am making another mistake, Druel, in blaming you. It may not be your fault."

"The fault is, you're fresh," cried Druel, warming up as De Spain appeared to cool. The line of tippers backed away from the bar. De Spain stepping toward the sheriff, raised his hand in a friendly way. "Druel, you're hurting yourself by your talk. Make us your deputy again some time," he concluded, "and I'll see that Sassoon stays where he is put."

"I'll just do that," cried Druel, with a very strong word, and he raised his hand in turn. "Next time you want him locked up, you can take care of him yourself."

"The sharp crack of a rifle cut off the words; a bullet tore like a lightning-bolt across De Spain's neck, crashed through a mahogany plaster back of the bar, and embedded itself in the wall. The shot had been aimed from the street for his head. The only room instantly hushed. Spectators all glided to their chairs. White-faced players ceased motioning against the

tables. De Spain alone had acted; all that the bartenders could remember after the single rifle shot was seeing his hand go back as he whirled and shot instantly toward the heavy report. He had whipped out his gun and fired sidewise through the window at the sound.

That was all. The bartenders breathed and looked again. Men were crowding like mad through the back doors. De Spain, at the cigar case, looking intently into the rainy street, lighted from the corner by a dingy lamp. The four men near him had not stirred, but, startled and alert, the right hand of each covered the butt of a revolver. De Spain moved first. While the pool players jammed the back doors to escape, he spoke to, without looking at, the bartender. "What's the matter with your curtains?" he demanded, breathing his revolver and pointing with an expletive to the big sheet of plate glass. "Is this the way you build up business for the house?"

Those close enough to the window saw that the bare pane had been cut, just above the middle, by two bullet holes. Curious men examined both fractures when De Spain and Lefever had left the saloon. The first hole was the larger. It had been made by a high-powered rifle; the second was from a bullet of a Colt's revolver. It was remarked as a miracle of gun-play that the two were hardly an inch apart.

In the street a few minutes later, De Spain and Lefever encountered Scott, who, with his back hunched up, his cheap black hat pulled well down over his ears, his hands in his trousers pockets and his thin coat collar modestly turned against the drizzling rain, was walking across the parkway from the station.

"Sassoon is in town," exclaimed Lefever with certainty after he had told the story. He waited for the Indian's opinion. Scott, looking through the water dripping from the brim of his seasoned derby, gave it in one word. "Was," he amended with a quiet smile.

"Let's make sure," insisted Lefever. "Supposing he might be in town yet, Bob, where is he?"

Scott gazed up the street through the rain lighted by yellow lamps on the obscure corners, and looked down the street toward the black reaches of the river. "If he's here, you'll find him in one of two places, Tenison's."

"But we're just come from Tenison's," objected Lefever.

"I mean, across the street, upstairs; or at Jim Kitchen's barn. If he was hurried to get away," added Scott reflectively, "he would slip upstairs over there as the nearest place to hide; if he had time he would make for the barn, where it would be easy to cache his rifle."

Lefever took the lapel of the scout's coat in his hand. "Then you, Bob, go out and see if you can get the whole story. I'll take the barn. Let Henry go over to Tenison's and wait at the head of the stairs till we can get back there."

De Spain found no difficulty in locating the flight of marble stairs that led to the gambling rooms. It was the only lighted entrance in the side street. No light shone at the head of the stairs, but a doorway on the left opened into a large room brilliantly lighted by chandeliers. Around three sides of this



He Whirled and Shot Instantly Toward the Heavy Report.

room were placed the keno layouts, roulette wheels, Faro tables and minor gambling devices. Of the casino itself small cardrooms opened.

The big room was well filled for a wet night. De Spain took a place in shadow near one side of the doorway facing the street door and at times looked within for the loosely jointed frame, crooked neck, tousled forehead, and malevolent face of the cattle thief. He could find in the many figures scattered about the room none resembling the one he sought.

A man entering the place spoke to another coming out. De Spain overheard the exchange. "Duke got rid of his steers yet?" asked the first.

"Not yet."

"Slow game."

"The old man sold quite a bunch this time. The way he's playing now, he'll last twenty-four hours."

De Spain, following the newcomer, stroled into the room and, beginning at one side, proceeded to leisurely fashion from wheel to wheel and table to table inspecting the players. Few looked at him and none paid any attention to his presence. At Tenison's

player whom De Spain, without getting closer in among the onlookers than he wanted to, could not see.

Tenison, as De Spain approached, happened to look up wearily. He spoke in an impassive tone across the intervening heads: "What happened to your red tie, Henry?"

De Spain put up his hand to his neck, and looked down at a loose end hanging from his soft cravat. It had been torn by the bullet meant for his head. He turned the end inside his collar. "A Calabassas man tried to untie it a few minutes ago. He missed the knot."

Tenison did not hear the answer. He had reverted to his case. De Spain moved on and, after making the round of the scattered tables, walked again through the doorway, only to meet, as she stood hesitating and apparently about to enter the room, Nan Morgan.

She confronted each other blankly. To Nan's confusion was added her embarrassment at her personal appearance. Her hat was wet, and the limp shoulders of her khaki jacket and the front of her silk blouse showed the willing effect of the rain. In one hand she clutched wet riding gloves. Her cheeks, either from the cold rain or mental stress, fairly burned, and her eyes, which had seemed when he encountered her, fired with some resolve, changed to an expression of dismay.

"This was hardly for more than an instant. Then her lips lightened, her eyes dropped, and she took a step to one side to avoid De Spain and enter the gambling room. He stepped in front of her. She looked up, furious. "What do you mean?" she exclaimed with indignation. "Let me pass."

The sound of her voice restored his self-possession. He made no move to get out of her way, indeed he rather pointedly continued to obstruct her. "You've made a mistake, I think," he said evenly.

"I have not," she replied with resentment. "Let me pass."

"I think you have. You don't know where you are going," he persisted, his eyes bent uncompromisingly on hers. She showed increasing irritation at his attempt to exasperate her. "I know perfectly well where I am going," she retorted with heat.

"Then you know," he returned steadily, "that you've no business to enter such a place."

His opposition seemed only to anger her. "I know where I have business. I need no admonitions from you as to what places I enter. You are impertinent, insulting. Let me pass!"

His stubborn opposition showed no signs of weakening before her resolve. "One question," he said, ignoring her angry words: "Have you ever been in these rooms before?"

He thought she quailed the least bit before his searching look. She even hesitated as to what to say. But if her eyes felt momentarily it was only to collect herself. "Yes," she answered, looking up unflinchingly.

Her resolute eyes supported her defiant word and openly challenged his interference, but he met her once more quietly. "I am sorry to hear it," he rejoined. "But that won't make any difference. You can't go in tonight."

"I will go in," she cried.

"No," he returned slowly, "you are not going in—not at least, while I am here."

They stood immovable. He tried to reason her out of her determination. She resented every word he offered. "You are most insolent," she exclaimed. "You are interfering in something that is no concern of yours. You have no right to act in this outrageous way. If you don't stand aside I'll call for help."

"Nan!" De Spain spoke her name suddenly and threateningly. His words fell fast, and he checked her for an instant with his vehemence. "We met in the gap a week ago. I said I was telling you the exact truth. Did I do it?"

"I don't care what you said or what you did."

"Answer me," he said sharply; "did I tell you the truth?"

"I don't know or care."

"Yes, you do know."

"What you say or do."

"I told you the truth then, and I am telling it now. I will never see you enter a gambling room as long as I can prevent it. Call for help if you like."

She looked at him with amazement. She seemed about to speak—to make another protest. Instead, she turned suddenly away, hesitated again, put both hands to her face, burst into tears, and hurried toward the stairs. De Spain followed her. "Let me take you where you are going."

Nan turned on him, her eyes blazing through her tears, with a single, scornful, furious word: "No!" She quickened her step from him in such confusion that she ran into two men just reaching the top of the stairs. They separated with alacrity, and gave her passage. One of the men was Lefever, who, despite his size, was extremely nimble in getting out of her urgent way, and quick in lifting his hat. She fairly raced down the flight of steps, leaving Lefever looking after her in astonishment. He turned to De Spain: "Now, who the deuce was that?"

De Spain ignored his question by asking another: "Did you find him?" Lefever shook his head. "Not a trace; I covered Main street. I guess Bob was right. Nobody home here, Henry?"

"Nobody was want."

"Nothing going on?"

"Not a thing. If you will wait here for Bob, I'll run over to the office and answer these telegrams."

De Spain started in... "Henry," called Lefever, as his companion trotted hastily down, "if you catch up to her, kindly apologize for a fat man."

But De Spain was balked of an opportunity to follow Nan. In the street he ran into Scott. "Did you get the story?" demanded De Spain.

"Part of it."

"Was it Sassoon?"

Scott shook his head. "Deaf Sandusky. That man Sandusky—Bob smiled a sickly smile—'doesn't miss very often.' He was bothered a little by his friends being all around you."

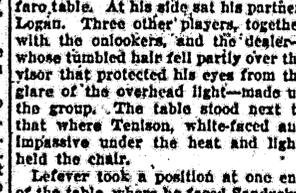
The two regarded each other for a moment in silence. "Why," asked De Spain, belling a little, "should that d—d hulking brute try to blow my head off just now?"

"Only for the good of the order, Henry," grinned the scout.

"Nice job Jeff has picked out for me," muttered De Spain grimly, "standing up in these Sleepy Cat barrooms to be shot at. Is he the fellow John calls the butcher?"

"That's what everybody calls him, I guess."

The two rejoined Lefever at the head of the stairs and the three dis-



"Answer Me," He Said Sharply. "Did I Tell You the Truth?"

cussed the news. Even Lefever seemed more serious when he heard the report. Scott, when asked where Sandusky now was, nodded toward the big room in front of them.

Lefever looked toward the gambling tables. "We'll go in and look at him." He turned to Scott to invite his comment on the proposal. "Think twice, John," suggested the Indian. "If there's any trouble in a crowd like that, somebody that has no interest in De Spain or Sandusky is pretty sure to get hurt."

"I don't mean to start anything," explained Lefever. "I only want De Spain to look at him."

But sometimes things start themselves. Lefever found Sandusky at a faro table. At his side sat his partner, Logan. Three other players, together with the onlookers, and the dealer—whose tumbled hair fell partly over the visor that protected his eyes from the glare of the overhead light—made up the group. The table stood next to that where Tenison, white-faced and impassive under the heat and light, held the chair.

Lefever took a position at one end of the table, where he faced Sandusky, and De Spain, just behind his shoulder, had a chance to look the two Calabassas men closely over. Sandusky again impressed him as a powerful man, who, beyond an ample stomach, carried his weight without showing it.

De Spain credited readily the extraordinary stories he had heard of Sandusky's dexterity with a revolver or a rifle. That he should so lately have missed a shot at so close range was partly explained now that De Spain perceived Sandusky's small, hard, brown eyes were somewhat unnaturally bright, and that his brows knit every little while in his effort to collect himself. Sandusky's brown shirt sprawled open at the collar, and De Spain remembered again the flashy waistcoat, fastened at the last button-hole by a cut-glass button.

At Sandusky's side sat his cronies in all important undertakings—a much smaller, sparer man, with aggressive shoulders and restless eyes. Logan was the lookout of the pair, and his roving glance lighted on De Spain before the latter had inspected him more than a moment. He lost no time in beginning on De Spain with an insolent question as to what he was looking at. De Spain, his eye bent steadily on him, answered with a tone neither of apology nor pronounced offense: "I am looking at you."

Lefever hitched at his trousers cheerily and, stepping away from De Spain took a position just behind the dealer. "What are you looking at me for?" demanded Logan insolently.

De Spain raised his voice to match exactly the tone of the inquiry. "So I'll know you next time."

Do you believe that De Spain is foolishly in hunting for trouble with the gangster? And hasn't he better be minding his own business instead of trying to flirt with Nan Morgan?

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Sorrow is the mere rust of the soul. Activity will cleanse and brighten it.

## Was Laid Up in Bed

Doan's, However, Restored My Vigor to Health and Strength. Nam's Suffered Since.

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"My heart action was affected and I felt as if I couldn't take another breath. I got so nervous and so down I felt life wasn't worth living and often wished that I might die so my suffering would be ended. I was finally talked to by me and I was discouraged."

"Doan's Kidney Pills were recommended to me and I started taking them. I felt better after the first few doses. I kept getting better every day and continued to use them until I was cured. I was cured in every way and best of all, the cure has been permanent. I feel that Doan's is my savior. I would be glad to see every sufferer who is afflicted with kidney trouble. HENRY S. BURKAMP, Notary Public, Get Down's at Any Store, 624 a Box.

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## His Wife's Little Shot.

"I'm glad you're over the draft age."

"Why?"

"Think how humiliated I should be to have to admit that I was dependant on your stinky salary every week for my living."

"Smile on weak day. That's when you see Red Cross Bag Blue. Clothes whiter than snow. All grocers. Adv."

## Sociable.

An orderly chosen from among the student officers at St. Harrison sits daily outside Brig. Gen. Edwin F. Glenn's office door. A different man is chosen each day, and the other day the post fell to the lot of Charles E. Shafe of Indianapolis, says the Indianapolis News. Shafe went on an errand for the general, and returned just after the general had wished to speak to an officer in one of the other rooms and there being no orderly to summon him, had gone after the man himself.

"By George," Shafe commented to the camp adjutant's orderly, a Tenth Infantryman, fresh from five years in Panama, "the general did some of my work for me."

"Yeh, ain't that nice, now?" the adjutant's orderly returned. "Why don't you go in there now and do some of his work for him, just to be sociable?"

## Naturally Grave.

"I have here," said the party with the unbarbered hair who had ejected his person into the editorial sanctum when the office boy wasn't looking, "a little poem entitled, 'A Pauper's Grave!'"

"Huh!" growled the editor. "Nothing remarkable about that. Who has a better right to a grave than a pauper? You certainly wouldn't expect his birth to stop over, would you?"

## Couldn't Blame Him.

"He—Do you like romantic girls?"

Jack—No. When you make a hole in your bank account buying them flowers, they tear them apart, saying: "He loves me; he loves me not."

Southern States contain 777 cotton mills, valued at \$225,000,000.



Bobby SAYS  
"Try a dish of Post Toasties with cream for lunch on hot days"

# METHODS OF DRYING

## Three Ways Applicable in Making Dried Products.

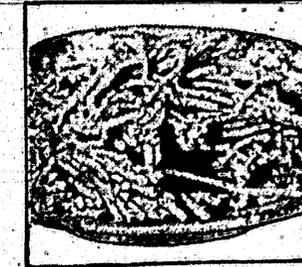
### SHRED OR CUT INTO SLICES

When Artificial Heat is to Be Used, Freshly Cut Fruits and Vegetables Should Be Exposed First to Gentle Heat.

(From FARMERS' BULLETIN 81, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Three main ways of drying are applicable in the home manufacture of dried fruits and vegetables, namely, sun-drying, drying by artificial heat, and drying by air blast. These, of course, may be combined. In general, most fruits or vegetables, to be dried quickly, must first be shredded or cut into slices, because many are too large to dry quickly or are covered with a skin, the purpose of which is to prevent drying out. When freshly cut fruits or vegetables are to be dried by means of artificial heat, they should be exposed first to gentle heat and later to the higher temperature. If the air applied at the outset is of too high a temperature, the cut surfaces of the sliced fruits or vegetables become hard, or scorched, covering the juicy interior so that it will not dry out. Generally it is not desirable that the air temperature in drying should go above 140 degrees to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is better to keep it well below this point. Insects and insect eggs are killed by exposure to heat of this temperature.

**Degree of Heat.**  
It is important to know the degree of heat in the drier, and this cannot be determined very accurately except by using a thermometer. Inexpensive oven thermometers can be found on the market, or an ordinary chemical



These Potato Strings Have Been Cooked, Passed Through Meat Grinder Used in Ordinary Homes.

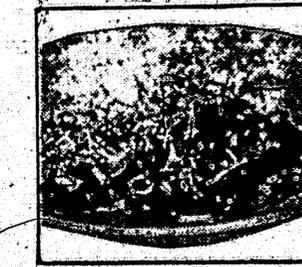
thermometer can be suspended in the drier. If a thermometer is not used, the greatest care should be given to the regulation of the heat. The temperature in the drier rises rather quickly and the product may scorch unless close attention is given. The reason sun drying is popularly believed to give fruits and vegetables a sweeter flavor lies probably in the fact that in the sun they never are scorched, whereas in the oven or over a stove scorching is likely to occur unless careful attention is given them.

Drying of certain products can be completed in some driers within two or three hours. The time required for drying vegetables varies. However, it can be determined easily by a little experience on the part of the person doing the drying. The material should be stirred or turned several times during the drying in order to secure a uniform product.

The ability to judge accurately as to when fruit has reached the proper condition for removal from drier can be gained only by experience. When sufficiently dried it should be so dry that it is impossible to press water out of the freshly cut ends of the pieces, and will not show any of the natural grain of the fruit on being broken, and yet not so dry that it will snap or crackle. It should be leathery and pliable.

### Evaporation of Moisture.

When freshly cut fruits or vegetables are spread out they immediately begin to evaporate moisture into the air around them, and if in a closed



Dried Snap Beans Which Were Sliced Before Drying.

box will very soon saturate the air with moisture. This will slow down the rate of drying and lead to the formation of molds. If a current of dry air is blown over them continually, the water in them will evaporate steadily until they are dry and crisp. Certain products, especially raspberries, should not be dried hard, because if too much moisture is removed from them they will not resume their original form when soaked in water. On the other hand, the material must be dried sufficiently or it will not keep, but will mold. Too great stress cannot be laid upon this point. This does not mean that the product must be baked or scorched, but simply that it

must be dried uniformly through and through.

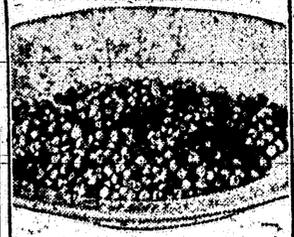
It will be found advisable also to "condition" practically all dried vegetables and fruits. This is best done in a small way by placing the material in boxes and pouring it from one box into another once a day for three or four days, so as to mix it thoroughly and give to the whole mass an even degree of moisture. If the material is found to be too moist, it should be returned to the drying trays for a short drying.

**Directions for Drying.**  
Many of the products for which directions are given here may be dried either with or without preliminary blanching. In such cases both methods are described. Alternative methods are designated by letters.

### Sweet Corn.

Only very young and tender corn should be used for drying, and it should be prepared at once after gathering.

(a) Cook in boiling water two to five minutes, long enough to set the milk. Cut the kernels from the cob



Dried Green Peas.

with a sharp knife, taking care not to cut off pieces of the cob. Spread thinly on trays, and place in position to dry. Stir occasionally until dry.

(b) Boil or steam on the cob eight to ten minutes to set the milk. To improve flavor a teaspoonful of salt to a gallon of water may be used. Drain well and cut corn from cob, using a very sharp and flexible knife. Cut grains fine, only half way down to the cob, and scrape out the remainder of grain, being careful not to scrape off any of the chaff next to the cob. Dry from three to four hours at 110 degrees to 145 degrees Fahrenheit. When field corn is used, good, plump roasting-ear stage is the proper degree of ripeness. A pound of dried corn per dozen ears is an average yield.

(c) The corn may be dried in the sun. Dry in oven ten to fifteen minutes, and finish drying in the sun. Sun drying, of course, is not satisfactory in moist weather.

Pack in cartons or boxes for a few days to "condition."

### Lima Beans.

Lima beans can be shelled from the pod and dried. If gathered before maturity when young and tender, wash and blanch from five to ten minutes. Length of time for blanching depends upon size and maturity of beans. Re-



Sliced Beets in Tray, Ready for Drying.

move surface moisture and dry from three to three and one-half hours at same temperature as string beans.

### Peppers.

(a) Peppers may be dried by splitting on one side, removing seed, drying in the air, and finishing the drying in the drier at 140 degrees Fahrenheit. A more satisfactory method is to place peppers in biscuit pan in oven and heat until skin blisters, or to steam peppers until skin softens, peel, split in half, take out seed, and dry at 110 degrees to 140 degrees Fahrenheit. In drying thick-fleshed peppers like the pimento, do not increase heat too quickly, but dry slowly and evenly.

(b) Small varieties of red peppers may be spread in the sun until wilted and the drying finished in the drier, or they may be dried entirely in the sun.

(c) Peppers often are dried whole. If they are large they can be strung on stout thread; if small, the whole plant can be hung up to dry.

### Spinach and Parsley.

Spinach that is in prime condition of greens should be prepared by careful washing and removing the leaves from the roots. Spread the leaves on trays to dry thoroughly. Slicing will greatly facilitate drying.

Parsley should be treated in the same way as spinach.

### Herbs.

Celery tops, parsley, mint, sage, and herbs of all kinds need not be blanched, but should be washed well and dried in the sun or in the drier. These are good for flavoring soups, purees, gravies, omelets, etc.

# FLARE ABSENT IN FALL SILHOUETTE

Lines Will Fall Straight From Shoulder to Heel in the New Models.

## SKIRTS TO BE VERY NARROW

House and Evening Gowns Will Touch the Floor—High Collar to Replace the Low One Now Worn.

New York.—What the next few weeks holds for us in the way of fashions, not more than two dozen people in the world know. These are the French designers, who guard their secrets carefully and establish around



This new type of sport coat is of white jersey cloth trimmed with bands of black and white plaid-jeans. The buttons are black, so is the sleeve lining.

their workrooms a detective force that has much in common with the French police system.

Women who wanted to sketch gowns that were to be shown to the public in a few days have been caught and locked up in a dark room in one of the houses as though they were common criminals caught in the act.

All the processes of the French law, and they are severe and terrifying to the stranger, are called into being to punish an offender who tries to get a design of a gown from a French house without permission.

There are leaks, however, from the great French workrooms, as well as from our departments in Washington. Somehow, somebody knows the truth.

### Rumors From Paris.

The things that we have been able to find out are interesting. They may prove true.

The new silhouette, it is said, will be slim and tight just below the waistline, around the hips, and there will be no flare from shoulder to instep. Coats are cut to the hipline and are either bound in with fur or embroidered cloth. There is no attempt to curve garments in at the waistline. There is no attempt to flatten the fabrics against the figure in order to outline the anatomy beneath. The cloth will hang in a straight line from the shoulder to the girdle at the hips, thereby giving a well-known Oriental silhouette that has come and gone through the fashions in recurring cycles.

Skirts will be exceedingly narrow for walking, and for the evening they will be long and in flowing lines that do not flare, but cling to the figure in the fashion of the Orient.

House gowns and evening gowns will touch the floor and cover the feet in front, swirling into greater length at the back.

The high collar, it is said, will replace the low one. The décolletage that is expected is the straight, Italian line of the nineteenth century, used in men's costume as well as women's. In opposition to this is the high, straight collar that does not fit under the chin, thereby causing an ugly roll of flesh, but flares upward and outward. It is the collar that Sarah Bernhardt made famous more than a quarter of a century ago.

These collars are shown on shirts, waists and one of the bodices of formal and informal frocks. The immense, handkerchief collar of the Revolution will be put on coats, so rumor says, and the deep, delta décolletage adopted in the American Revolution will be used on dinner and restaurant gowns.

### Plentiful Use of Fur.

No cable from Paris excludes the word fur. If one can judge by these forerunners of what is to happen, such as rumors, personal letters and cables, the animal world will be sacrificed to clothe women. No one can tell where all the skins come from, but it is said that in Paris, every designer is lavishing fur on costume as though it were as plentiful as grass.

The few coat suits that will be shown, so the cables say, will be half fur and half cloth. Entire short coats of fur bound around the hips in the new way will be offered with knife-plaited or box-plaited skirts of cloth or velvet.

One-piece gowns will have old-fashioned dolmans of fur fitted across the front by broad straps that wrap around the waist.

Capes of fur lined with velvet or satin will have deep waistcoats in front that hold them securely to the

figure, and the skirt beneath will be plain or plaited.

It is definitely said that the extension at the sides of skirts which goes under the name of umbrella drapery will be abolished. What is known as the melon skirt, or jupe tonneau, will be dismissed as worthless. The exclusive dressmakers with kees-vision, who persuaded their patrons to buy flut, Egyptian skirts, plaited from waist to hem, should now receive a letter of gratitude, because, it is said, these Alexandrian garments will remain at the height of fashion and whatever has a bulge in it will be out of the picture.

### Will Brocade Be Worn?

A fashion-reporter who was at the remarkably successful fabric exposition recently held in Lyons, France, gives a bit of most interesting news concerning the introduction of brocade. It is this: That the most exquisite brocade with an unusual design has already been made at Lyons for Mme. Poincaré, the wife of the president of the French republic, to be worn when peace is declared.

This brocade is closely guarded and its design is not allowed to be copied. Whatever celebration France expects to have when peace is declared will be the circumstance that will unlock the case where this brocade is kept. Mme. Poincaré will receive it as a gift from Lyons, and some great dressmaker will prepare it.

This piece of cloth is not the only evidence of what the manufacturers of Lyons believe to be possibly new. Literally, a half mile or so of gold and silver brocade has been woven and is now held in reserve for the celebration of peace. This weaving represents the very highest pinnacle of the craftsmanship of the master weavers of Lyons.

It is said in exclusive circles that the purchase of all of this brocade has been arranged for by dressmakers and individuals of power and prestige in Paris.

Another how silk which was shown at Lyons and which is said to be very beautiful is called La Soie de la Victoire. It is so eminently French for its workers to reflect their hopes, their sacrifices and their faith in terms of fabrics and women's clothes!

### Fashions That Follow the Army.

It is no longer considered in good taste to wear anything that resembles the American flag. That unfortunate episode in our national costumery has passed by.

It is in good taste to wear a dark blue coat and line it with red, a blue and white striped awning skirt may carry a red sweater above it; but the hawking about of the national colors in the very moment when they are to be baptized by the blood of thousands who are fighting for an ideal, and by the willing sacrifices of women who are pushing their men forward on the path of that idealism, is too vulgar to be permissible.

There are other fashions, however, that follow the army, that have nothing to do with the colors. The coat



Here is a pretty redingote in plaid. It is made of fine voile in gray, with crossbars of cerise and white. It is worn over an accordion plaited skirt of plain gray voile. Flowers and ornaments of white voile trimmed with cerise.

suit, for instance, that has a West Point skirt and an Annapolis jacket, fastened with brass buttons patterned after those of the English admiral, is an acceptable and agreeable bit of fashion.

The white duck tam-o'-shanters patterned after those worn by the men of the navy, the dark blue flannel middie blouses faced with white cord and finished with white and blue pique collars have nothing objectionable about them.

### To Wash Black Silk.

To wash black silk brush and wipe it thoroughly, lay it on a flat table with the side up which is intended to show and sponge with hot coffee, strained through muslin. Allow it to become partially dry, then iron.

# NO HANDS, WORKS

Maimed Soldier Goes Home and Learns to Do Things.

Designs and Manufactures Apparatus Which Enable Him Almost to Ignore His Mutilation.

One French farm is being cultivated by a former soldier who lost both hands in the war. Jean Baptiste Ledrans is the man who has overcome this handicap. When war was declared Ledrans was a young handy mechanic, accustomed to repairing plows and reapers. At the call to arms he rejoined his battery as a cavalry sergeant. He distinguished himself by manning a bomb mortar and advancing with the infantry to the attack of a strong redoubt. This exploit earned him the rank of underlieutenant.

After fighting safely through many battles, Ledrans was wounded near Arras and upon his recovery was transferred to the infantry, says a correspondent of the Chicago News. In his new position the young underlieutenant, because of his mechanical ability, was assigned to the grenade section, where he soon became proficient. Finally he became an instructor.

It was while instructing some young soldiers, about to leave for the front, that Ledrans received his terrible wounds. A new recruit produced an experimental grenade from his pocket and gave it to Ledrans. The instructor began his lesson, releasing the fuse lighter which, unfortunately, was connected with a loaded grenade, and not one as used in practice. The grenade exploded, killing six men and wounding several others. Ledrans was wounded in five places; a rib broken, right eye put out, one eardrum pierced and his two hands carried away.

This was in 1916. In spite of his injuries, Ledrans' finances remained faithful, and two months later received a letter written by her future husband.

In January, 1917, they were married and Ledrans is now cultivating his father-in-law's farm. Putting his ingenuity to practical use, the former soldier has been able to design and build apparatus which enable him almost to ignore his mutilation. He can hitch up and drive a horse, driving by sitting on the loop of the lines and guiding with his arranged forearms. He can load and unload the wagon, care for the horse and manage a team as well. The whip passes through a ring in the right arm equipment.

By means of a special harness Ledrans can work in the fields as well as anyone. A steel plate strapped on the body, and supplemented with leathers for the arms, support the interchangeable tools which are needed to perform various operations of farm work. On the left arm is carried a ring through which the handle of the rake or shovel slides like through the hand. The right arm is equipped with a socket and set screws in which the tools can be placed and fixed. There is a complete assortment of farm tools and special hooks.

The farm work done, the brave ex-soldier takes off his "working arms" and his wife adjusts a pair of elastic gloves which accommodate the smaller articles of daily use. With these gloves Ledrans can write, shave, eat and dress himself. He drinks by taking the cup between the two elastic gloves. Combing his hair, brushing his teeth and adjusting his collar become simple operations to this injured man, who has solved, for himself, one of the great problems of the war.

### Novel Recruiting Signs.

In a recruiting station in lower Broadway in New York is a device to show passersby how they look in uniform. It is a figure in khaki, stuffed with excelsior and set up to stand at "attention." Between the collar and cap is placed an oval shaving mirror, the size and general shape of your face. By peering into it you will see yourself clad in good, honest khaki. Except for a wholesome tan and a more determined expression, that is the way you would look in uniform. On the figure is hung this placard: "Our hat's in the ring. Come in and put one on." Another poster urges the necessity of enlisting. It reads: "Come across, or Germany will." Still another containing this blithe call to arms: "What Burns said in 1782 is good for 1917; Oh, why the deuce should I renege, and be an ill forlorder? Am twenty-three and a feet 6—111 go and be a sodger."

### Japan's Shipbuilding.

Nowhere, perhaps, is the effect of the war upon Japan more patent than in her great naval yards at Yokosuka; nowhere does the strength and magnitude of her ambitions find more cogent demonstration. The possessors of an island empire, the statesmen of Japan have not been slow to recognize the value of a strong navy and a powerful and numerous mercantile marine. Under a system of shipbuilding and ship-running bounties, her merchant shipping has made huge strides; and the advocates of state aid, in return under certain circumstances for state control, may point confidently to the successful transportation of troops in time of war as justification of their policy.

### To Be Kept Mum.

"That was a homely woman I saw you with last night."  
"Don't tell my wife."  
"She didn't know about it, eh?"  
"Oh, yes; she was the woman."

# GOOD ROADS

## SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ROADS

President of National Highways Association Would Have Federal Government Take Charge.

Thanks to the pushful, pervasive automobile, American road building has "got a move on" at last. There is everywhere the cry for roads, for more roads and for better roads. The drawback has been that, as yet, there has been no co-ordination of these multitudinous enterprises. The president of the National Highways Association, Charles Henry Davis, C. E., in a recent paper, stated that we spent last year \$249,955,987, or more than two-thirds the total of money expended so



Good Road in England.

far on the construction of the Panama canal—for our road improvements throughout the country. Mr. Davis' contention is that good roads, roads that run for thousands of miles through state after state, are, properly, not the responsibility of the state, but of the nation. He would have the federal government build a system of national roads joining the West with the East, the North and South, connecting every part of the country, as is the case with the national highways of Europe, and, as history shows, such as was the essential equipment of every first-class power of the past. How would such an enormous construction be paid for and kept up? "Supposes," asks this eminent engineer, "the government built 100,000 miles of properly planned roads, and at the same time purchased say, 300 feet of land on either side. This land would so, continually increase in value, and in demand for leasing on long rental, that the cost of the road and the land purchase would soon be paid. A rental rate of \$4.00 per acre would pay the interest on the cost of construction. But much would rent at vastly higher rates, in cities and towns, high enough to give the nation an income equal to its total annual expenditures"—from these national highways alone.

## SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ROADS

We Will See No Necessity for Separate Systems for Freight and Passenger Traffic.

President Howe of the American Automobile association says that in ten years the United States will be covered with systems of national roads. By that time he says we will begin to see the necessity for separate systems for freight and passenger traffic. Present highways will be greatly multiplied and largely increased in width. The quality will be improved as the country begins to learn the art of road building. Good roads he believes, are the greatest practical step toward national preparedness.

## BUILDING ROADS IN FORESTS

In Past Fiscal Year There Were Constructed 227 Miles of New Highways—Other Improvements.

During the past fiscal year there were constructed on the national forests 227 miles of new road, 1,975 miles of trails, 2,124 miles of telephone line, 80 miles of fire lines, 81 lookout structures, 40 bridges, 222 miles of fence, 645 dwellings, barns and other structures, 17 corrals and 202 water improvements.

## IMPROVE ROAD BY DRAGGING

Ordinarily It Is Best to Use Impement When Surface Is "Moist, but Not Sticky."

It is probable that you can improve the road by dragging it the moment the drag is purchased or constructed, no matter what is the condition of the earth. Ordinarily, however, it is best to drag when the surface is "moist, but not sticky."

### Need Progress.

Missouri and Kansas have both passed new road laws during the recent sessions of their legislatures, and work under them is already starting. Missouri has made longer steps forward toward good roads than ever in her history.

### More Receipts for Roads.

The receipts of the Pennsylvania highway department from motorcar licenses were \$147,742 April 1, an increase of \$700,000 over last year. The entire fund is available now.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Edward C. Monroe went to El Paso this week. Mrs. George J. Dingwall made a trip to El Paso Wednesday. Lieut. Besse was here yesterday, sporting a new Oldsmobile. Jim Gilleland was here this week from his ranch at Salinas Peak.

To our Patrons:—School books will be sold for cash only. Paden's Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. French and children are spending the week on the Ruidoso.

Dr. T. H. Williams will be in Carrizozo Tuesday, September 4, for ten days only.

B. R. Robinson and Ed. C. Pfingsten were here Monday from the Bonito and the Mesa.

Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Watson were over this week from their summer home on the 'Doso.

Omer Owen has been here this week assisting in the care of his wounded brother.

Tom McDonald spent a couple of days in town this week from his Mocking Bird Gap ranch.

Jease Dawson came in from Alto this week to relieve Ed. Monroe who is taking a vacation.

FOR SALE OR TRADE:—Two second hand automobiles, in good running condition. O. T. Nye. 8-31-11.

Geo. L. Ulrick left Saturday for Santa Fe to attend a meeting of the state tax commission, of which he is a member.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Dawson and a little Phillis went to Roswell Wednesday. They expect to return today.

Light showers have fallen here and surrounding country the past week, but not in sufficient quantity to meet requirements.

John E. Wilson, of Ancho, has purchased the cottage on Walnut street from D. D. Tiffany. Mr. Wilson will move his family here to send his children to school.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Chavez, son and daughter spent the night here Wednesday enroute from their home at Picocho to Santa Fe. They go to place their daughter in the Sisters' school at Santa Fe.

Thomas F. Wright, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, left Tuesday night for Liberal, Kansas. Mr. Wright has joined the aviation corps which has a mobilization camp at Liberal.

Orsa Stearns has been wearing a smile this week that won't come off. A big boy put in an appearance at the Stearns home Monday night. Orsa says the youngster will be ready to go to France in the next draft.

WILLG. Thornboro and family arrived last week from their home at Canton, Ill., having driven through in a car. They will remain for some time, while Mr. Thornboro gives his attention to his mining interests.

Albert Ziegler returned Sunday from the east where he has been the past month, purchasing a stock of fall and winter merchandise for Ziegler Bros. The goods are beginning to arrive and are being unpacked and made ready for inspection.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Owen are here this week from their home near Corona. They are attending their son, Roy, who is in the Lucas hospital suffering from a serious gun shot wound, but who is improving, with all indications pointing to his ultimate recovery.

The Garrard House is now open to the public. It is neatly furnished, well ventilated and lighted and one of the coolest places in town. Baths and lavatories will be installed as soon as material can be secured. Mr. Garrard has purchased the interest of Steward Green in the building and is now the exclusive owner.

Mrs. D. S. Donaldson and son, Homer, are visiting in Kansas. Mrs. D. R. Stewart and daughter are here from Alamogordo, visiting husband and father. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Harris motored to Corona Tuesday. They say good rains have fallen in that section.

Jim W. Johnson was here this week from Roswell, visiting his daughters who are conducting the Oasis confectionery.

A letter from Jimmie Roselle states that he is in the Aero corps stationed at San Antonio. He says the training is like a vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Reeves, of Roswell, passed through here Monday on their return from California, where they had been to place their daughter in Stanford University.

William Dingwall was in this week from Douglas, Arizona, visiting relatives and friends. Bill is now a full-fledged soldier, having enlisted in the medical corps.

Classified Advertisements

Hogs bought and sold. Rufus Hughes.

Spirella Corsets—Mrs. McQuillen. Phone 1.

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. 8-24-11.

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

Wanted: A ranch that will run 500 or 600 head of cattle. McCutcheon and McCutcheon, 815 Mills Building, El Paso, Texas. 7-6-11.

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

Says Phosphates Make Beautiful Women and Strong, Healthy, Vigorous, Robust Men.

Physicians all over the world are prescribing phosphates to build up run down emaciated conditions and those who have treated their patients with Argo Phosphate are changing their emaciated patients with lessened tissues. They by flesh, into the most beautiful rosy cheeks and plump rounded forms women imaginable.

Atlanta, Ga.—Dr. Jacobson said in a recent interview that 40 per cent. of emaciated women from nervous breakdown which was due to the lack of phosphates in the food system that is lacking in the food you eat, and this can be quickly supplied by taking one or two tablets Argo Phosphate daily. After a few days, the emaciated will in many cases make a pale shadow from the picture of health in a few days, and have soon more than I expected would have to be long under treatment for months restored to perfect health in one or two weeks time.

SPECIAL NOTICE: The Argo Phosphate recommended by Dr. E. Jacobson, contains phosphates such as are prescribed by leading physicians throughout the world, and it will be found the most effective form for treating nervous troubles, Brain Fog, and Nervous Prostration. It will restore youthful vim and vigor, and build up the whole body. If your doctor will not supply you with Argo Phosphate, send \$1.00 for two weeks treatment to Argo Laboratories, 10 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M., August 1, 1911. Notice is hereby given that the state of New Mexico has filed in this office during the period of publication herein, or at any time before final certification, the following described lands to wit: List No. 1122, Serial No. 01222, 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 22, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 23, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 24, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 26, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 27, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 28, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 29, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 30, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 31, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 32, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 33, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 34, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 35, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 36, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 37, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 38, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 39, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 40, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 41, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 42, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 43, T. 28, N. 31, E. 1, 1/4 Sec. 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