Probate Clerk

Carrizozo News

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

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Partial List of Registrants Accepted

Some time ago the News published a list of registrants that had passed the examination before the local board of Lincoln county. In the list of about eighty names were included a number who had asked on exemption because of dependants. Later, in accordance with a ruling by the president, the local board reconsidered its action and recommended to the district board that the married men so certified for service, or practically all of them, be discharged. This action resulted in a material reduction of the number first passed by this board; hence the additional calls that have been made to supply the quota. The first list of accepted soldiers as finally passed upon by the district board at Roswell and returned to the local board contained 31 names and was posted on the 2 of this month at the court house. The following is the statement from the district board:

Office of District Board for Division No. 2 District of New Mexico, August 31, 1917.

The following list of men, called for military service by the Local Board for Lincoln County, N. M., have been duly passed upon by the proper Local and District Board and are hereby certified as selected for military service and not exempted or discharged.

Order No. in Local Board	Name	Red Ink No.	Address
7	Thomas William Hampton,	676	Ancho
10	Brutus Howard Henderson,	564	Corona
12	Charley Thomas Porter,	596	Corona
20	Mack Weaver,	273	Jicarilla
22	Rolla Aaron Parker,	455	Nogal
29	Odis Paris Sparlock	604	Corona
38	Benjamin Harrison Haley,	430	Capitan
44	Floyd LaFayette Rowland,	601	Corona
54	Timoteo Garcia,	772	Cuervo
58	Salvador Faiza,	757	Cuervo
61	Edward Christy Baker,	179	W. Oaks
69	James Jefferson Clausch,	726	Cuervo
72	Isodoro Gutierrez,	720	Cuervo
85	Walter William Isaac,	677	Ancho
88	Otis Dewit Davis,	749	Cuervo
93	Marcelino Caballero,	741	Cuervo
116	[illegible]	704	Ancho
120	[illegible] Donoghue,	128	Hondo
126	Frank Shirley Lindam,	387	Duco
132	Daniel A. Sanchez,	134	Tinnie
138	Pablo Gallegos,	772	Cuervo
140	Thomas Clayton Ward,	406	W. Oaks
146	Nicolito Gallegos Gonzales,	893	W. Oaks
149	Richard C. Killingsworth,	576	Corona
154	Benjamin Gallegos,	722	Hondo
156	Tom Jefferson Straley,	703	Ancho
158	Guy Jefferson Hawkins,	821	Bonito
164	Pastor Trujillo,	919	Lincoln
167	Walter Alexander Coffey,	738	Cuervo
177	Eduardo Richardson,	191	Arabela
178	Rosalio Garcia,	818	Arabela

Highway Superintendent Davidson was here Tuesday from Roswell. Mr. Davidson went over road matters with the board of county commissioners and paid off bills that had accumulated since the last meeting.

Thomas C. Fitzpatrick went to El Paso Monday night to enlist. Mrs. Ulrick, his mother, received a message that he had passed his examination and has been assigned to the quartermaster's department.

Ordinances Upheld

After the incorporation of Carrizozo as a village, the trustees passed a number of ordinances. Among the number were two, one requiring an occupation tax and the other for vehicle registration. Ira O. Wetmore declined to pay the required licenses and two complaints were filed in the justice court. Pending a hearing in the justice court, the defendant applied to the District Court for a writ of habeas corpus.

The hearing relative to the application was heard by Judge Medler at Alamogordo last Saturday, City Attorney C. A. Perkins representing the village, while Judge Crews, of Oscuro, appeared for the defendant. Judge Medler held the ordinances valid, denied the petition and remanded the defendant to the custody of the sheriff of Lincoln county. Defendant appealed to Supreme Court, giving bond required. The court declined to interfere in the proceedings of the justice court, so the case came back to the court here and a hearing is to be had tomorrow. Naturally, this is a test case, so far as the village is concerned, and had the ordinances not been held valid the corporation would have been without life. Therefore the case has been useful in that it firmly establishes the authority of the board of trustees to levy these licenses in accordance with the provisions of its ordinances, and the decision is thus a vital one for the town government.

Off for Fort Riley

Five per cent of Lincoln county's quota has been selected, and tomorrow night they will entrain for Fort Riley, Kansas. They are:

Albert Morgan Reily, Carrizozo
Ralph L. Dow, Lincoln
Evin T. Brown, Corona
Edward C. Baker, White Oaks
William W. Gallacher, Carrizozo.

Forty per cent more will be sent on the 19th, and another forty per cent October 3. The last fifteen will go as soon as practicable.

Ranch and Sheep Deal

Lutz and Fritz have sold their sheep and ranches to Pru Bros., of Hope, New Mexico. The deal carries with it five ranches west of the Mal pais and 11,000 head of sheep. The purchasers intend to add largely to the number of sheep acquired by this deal, running the total up to 25,000. Three hundred head of cattle, one hundred head of horses and many odds and ends went with the deal.

Lee Prude was here this week from Mescalero, looking after his interests on the Vera Cruz ranch.

School Opens

Carrizozo's school had an auspicious opening this week, with a record-breaking enrollment and all teachers on hand, groomed for the big work before them.

The high school opened with the following teachers and with the branches taught:

Supt. Conway, mathematics and sciences.

Miss Ida Schimpff, principal, Spanish, history and commercial branches.

Miss Bernice Murrell, all English and Latin classes.

Pupils in the High School are divided into the following classes:

Freshman, 21; Sophomores 14; Juniors, 7; Seniors, 6; Specials, 2; Total 50.

The following are the teachers, the grades and the enrollments in the public schools:

EAST SIDE SCHOOL	
Miss Olivia Kennedy, 1st	30
WEST SIDE SCHOOLS	
Miss Iva Lindsey, 1st	40
Mrs. Nora Massie, 2nd	40
Miss Iona Stevens, 3rd	32
Mrs. Myra M. Doyle, 4th	40
Miss Mamie Humphrey, 5th	33
Miss Blanche V. Garvin, 6th and 7th	25
Mrs. Maud L. Blaney, 8th	16
Total	276
Total in all depts.	326

Baptist Church

Rev. J. M. Gardner, Pastor.

The pastor will preach Sunday, September 9th, on "Little Foxes" at 11 a. m.

Sunday school at 10 a. m. The Sunday school is still growing. Every Sunday finds more than the one before. Next Sunday we are going to try and get 100 out. We would like to have you be one of that number.

B. Y. P. U.'s at 6:30 p. m.

There will be no preaching at 7:30 o'clock in the evening on account of the Revival meetings at the Methodist church.

The pastor will preach at Ancho, Tuesday, September 11th on "Baptists and Holiness".

Trustees to Meet

The Village Trustees will meet Monday night. The principal theme for discussion will be related to sidewalks. The question will be not the building of sidewalks but whether or not the sidewalk ordinance should be amended so as to permit the building of narrower walks than called for by the prevailing ordinance.

Misses Myra and Flora Wingfield, after a two weeks' visit with their father, A. C Wingfield, left Tuesday on their return home. Miss Myra will visit at Hutchison, Kansas, before going to Mississippi, while Miss Flora went to Washington City direct.

Our Boys

A large crowd gathered last night on the court house lawn in a farewell reception to our boys who leave tonight for Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas. In the rotunda of the court house, which the ladies had decorated with national emblems and streamers, was placed a table which had been tastefully arranged for the departing soldiers and their guests.

When the boys, each accompanied by a guest, preceded by Governor McDonald and District Attorney Hamilton, who were the speakers of the evening, marched up the walk leading to the court house entrance, the vast crowd arouse, cheering and clapping hands. Upon reaching the appointed place the boys and their guests were seated, and Jno. A. Haley, chairman of the Red Cross Chapter, stepped to the front and announced the names of the boys in whose honor the people had assembled, and introduced Governor McDonald. The governor spoke briefly, but feelingly and was followed by District Attorney Hamilton in a brief talk of similar tenor.

Neither speaker attempted to minimize the danger into which we were sending our boys, nor did they boast of war's achievements, but they did say that the mothers of the boys who sat around the table should be the proudest in the assemblage, for they were sending them to fight oppression, to defend humanity, to make the world safe for democracy. The talks were tellingly impressive, suitable for such a solemn occasion, and many eyes besides the mothers of the soldier boys were glazed with blinding tears.

Around the board were the following:

William Wilson Gallacher and his mother;

Ralph Levi Dow and Miss Pearl Hyde;

Edward Cristy Baker and Miss Janet Schale;

Albert Morgan Reily and his mother;

Thomas Cathings Fitzpatrick and his mother.

Following the serving of refreshments each of the boys, who now belong to Uncle Sam, was presented with a comfort bag, with the expressed hope from the ladies who had made them that the recipients would derive as much comfort from them, in their use, as the donors derived pleasure in their making.

Following these ceremonies, tears gave way to smiles and when the band struck up a lively air the young people, soldiers and all, indulged in a measure on the sidewalk, forgetting for a moment the serious purpose for which the people had assembled, and relieving a situation that had become strained by reason of its gravity.

Our boys leave tonight, and a big crowd will be on hand to wish them God speed and a safe return.

Jack Peak

A week end "meeting", and preaching by Rev. Hultz, of "Mountain View", was the attraction at Jicarilla the past week.

Maurice Brookin has secured employment with the Ancho construction company.

L. N. Stubbs is sojourning in the Jicarilla's for awhile.

E. E. Wilson had his car at Carrizozo one day last week to be "doctored".

Mrs. E. H. Talbert entertained with Mr. and Mrs. Pitts as her guests last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bivian Brookin are among the "Jackites" visiting since Saturday.

Work with the Placer outfit progresses slowly at Jicarilla. They are making an effort to syphon the water from the "big well", which, if a success will hasten the object in view.

Grass is splendid around here, cattle are looking fine, and we enjoy a great increase along the dairy line. Another heavy rain and hail visited here a week ago.

Now that the foliage on trees and under growth are so dense the coyotes are depredating to an alarming extent on poultry.

Bivian Brookin and George Wishar made a business trip to Ancho Sunday.

Philip Reasoner is sojourning at the goat ranch with Burnett's at this time.

Andrew McBrayer of Nogal returned to the old range a short time since, and is now at Ancho, where he secured employment.

We learn that Miss Effie McBrayer visited home a few days last week from the lower part of the country.

"Watermelon time" is about to be ushered in. Though this annual affair comes late here, it is just the sweetest time yet.

We learn that C. L. Kennedy is quite sick at Jicarilla.

Ancho is booming with prospects for her future greatness. A large brick-plant, a fine large store and hotel are some of her work commenced. May the boom be lasting is our wish.

Senor Carabajal arrived home safely a few days ago from his refuge in Carrizozo, where he lingered until quite restored to health again.

Nicolas Maes has at last yielded to the auto craze. To witness his maiden efforts at driving, one would imagine his customary broncos were more to his taste for speed.

The Burnett boys are building an addition to the house at the ranch.

Spencer-Sager

A very pretty home wedding occurred at the Sager home last Saturday morning at 9:00 o'clock, witnessed by the relatives and a few friends. The contracting parties were Charles Albert Spence, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Spence, and Miss Esther Sager, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Sager. Rev. Charles L. Overstreet, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, El Paso, performed the ceremony. These young people are members of prominent families of our town and have a host of friends, as was attested by the many valuable and useful presents they received.

Immediately following the ceremony the happy pair left on No. 3 for California, amidst a shower of rice from friends who had gathered at the train to witness their departure and to wish them a joyous honeymoon. They will visit Los Angeles, San Diego, Catalina Island, San Francisco and other points, and will be at home October 1. The NEWS adds its felicitations to that of a large circle of friends.

Parsons

Dear Aunt Betsy:

It has been some time since you have heard from me, but even in this far away comer of the world we find so much of interest going on all the time that we do not get many letters written.

There are still a few campers along the Bonito and the ones who are taking advantage of the mountain air now are enjoying much better weather than those who were up here a few weeks ago, although last Sunday we had a hail storm that would have discouraged any one living in a tent. The hail did not do as much damage to the gardens, however, as might have been expected.

Mrs. C. Williams, and Mrs. Atkinson, of Artesia, N. M., have been occupying the old Skinner house while here for a short vacation.

I wonder if you know that Messrs. Grafton and Wells are getting machinery collected and expect to put up a saw mill on the Bonito near Eagle Creek. They have built a new road up into the timber that is a great improvement over the old one.

School commenced here last Monday with twenty pupils and there are several other children, who expect to enter soon. It is the largest school we have had for several years and we expect it to be the best school we have ever had.

Miss Effie Gross from Mississippi is the teacher and I am sure she will prove a success.

The Kimbell family from Carrizozo and Miss Lorena Haley spent Sunday with the Rice family, while the Webers of Fort Stanton visited the Andersons.

If you were in Capitan the first of the week, I suppose you saw a number of our town people, among them Messrs. Frank Reddy, and Harris. I believe they went after supplies for the mill boarding-house, which has been reopened with Mrs. Jesse Dawson to look after the welfare of the "Boys". Eugene Dawson is with his mother and is attending school here.

Every few days we see the little blue run-a-bout bobbing about and that means Mr. Foster is in this part of the country again.

Mrs. Clyde Easton and children, who spent last week with the Weber family at Fort Stanton, have returned and are preparing to return east some time this week with Mrs. Easton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been here so many years that they have acquired hosts of friends, and it is the hope of all of them that someday we may see them back.

Ed. Peters has been hauling lumber from the Hoagland saw mill on Little Creek, and he says the roads are pretty bad between Angus and the saw mill.

There have been quite a few out of town visitors in Parsons recently, most of them are connected with the Parsons Mining Company. Michel Ulman and his son from Chicago, and C. H. Parsons from Oak Park, Illinois, all left here much impressed with the resources of this country.

Miss Clara Crane, of Detroit, Michigan, who has ridden the hills all summer and enjoyed every minute of her vacation here, has returned to her home much improved in health as well as in looks. It was Miss Clara's only regret that she couldn't take a whole forest home with her in her trunk.

Well, I think I have written enough news to last you a week or so and as it is mail time I must close.

Your affectionate niece,
HOPE PARSONS.

Attorney Charles Gilbert and family were here Tuesday enroute to Roswell, their home. They had been on an outing in the upper Pecos country.

Miss Lorena Sager, after a month's visit with her parents, left last Saturday night for Denver, where she will again take up her classes in music and continue her conservatory work.

Bill Ayers, king snipe on the Jake Springs section, now has his full quota of men. A lot of them were bluffed by the draft, left for the border and in doing so left Bill in the soup.

Missionary Society Entertains

The musical entertainment, given by the Missionary Society at the Methodist church Monday night, was quite a success altho the crowd was small. Ice cream and cake were served. They cleared in the neighborhood of 18 or 20 dollars.

The programme was as follows:

I. Piano Solo, "The Water-Sprite", Mrs. Donaldson.
II. Invocation, Rev. A. Marston.
III. Vocal Solo, "Swing Along", Mrs. J. O. Wilson.
IV. Reading, "Spring", Miss Herndon Reily.
V. Piano Solo, "Twilight", Miss Lois Jones.
VI. Piano Solo, "Selected", Miss Vera Howell.
VII. Reading, "The Tale of A Stocking", Miss Maxine Hoffman.
VIII. Vocal Solo, "Goodbye Summer", Miss Bessie White.
IX. Piano Solo, "Florentine Caprice", Miss Ruth Schaeffer.
X. Reading, "Selected", Miss Shoemake.
XI. Vocal Solo, "America, I'm For You", Miss Ula Edminston.
XII. Reading, "Peter Sorghum in Love", Miss Margie Lacey.
XIII. Vocal Solo, "The Sunshine of Your Smile", Miss Carrie Roberts.
XIV. "The Star-Spangled Banner", Audience.

The accompanists were Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Bernice Adams, and Mrs. J. O. Wilson.

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

WHY WE FIGHT GERMANY --IN PLAIN WORDS

Dean Shailer Mathews of Chicago University shows how the Kaiser and his militarist gang pounced on democratic world like a wolf pack

Besides being an author, editor, clergyman, and educator, Doctor Mathews is a member of the National Security league's committee organized to spread throughout the United States information on the causes of our war with Germany. The committee was formed because of a prevalent belief that many Americans were unfamiliar with the extent of our grievances and the reasons why war could not be avoided. Doctor Mathews is known as a student of international politics. In 1915 he and Dr. S. L. Gulick went to Japan as representatives of the churches of the United States.

(From New York Times Magazine.)

IF AMERICA needs to be told why it is at war, its ignorance is to its credit. A nation that has tried to live like a gentleman among nations has naturally found it difficult to believe that all nations are not moved by respect for the customs and the laws which codify gentlemanly relations between nations.

We have at times overpraised our virtues and purposes, and in consequence for the last generation we have listened with a rather amused tolerance to successive proclamations of the kaiser and the laudation of Germany by subsidized mouthpieces. After war broke out in 1914 for two years we struggled to treat Germany and its agents as we expected other nations to treat ourselves.

Our attitude might have characterized the Good Samaritan if he had come upon the robbers holding up the traveler, and schooled himself to believe that the whole affair was exaggerated. We simply could not realize the German attitude of mind. Accustomed as many of us had been to interpret the finer ideal life of Germany, we could not believe that men like Eucken, Harnack, Herrmann, and Diessmann could freely and without reserve lend themselves to the defense of that which was unworthy of their words as we had understood them.

Against our will we have been disillusioned. We have not gone into war, we have had war thrust upon us. A chain of circumstances over which we have had no control has brought home to the Americans anxious to maintain their faith in Germany, the conviction that America's sovereignty was being outraged, its people killed, its inner peace deliberately attacked, and its institutions founded in sacrifice and offered to the world not only despised but in danger of destruction.

Germany has forced America, as it has forced almost the entire world, to defend itself by arms. Nobody but those suffering from myopic idealism sympathies can see anything else. Some of us have suffered when the scales have fallen—cut away by facts. At last we see clearly. We have not been drawn into the war by capitalism, or by commercialism, or by national policy. For months we have been living in a state of war, deliberately planned by a nation whose leaders for ten years have been preparing some day to fight America and who have counted our good nature as cowardice, our unpreparedness as a lack of national self respect.

Here are the facts.

We are fighting this war, in the first place, because Germany made war upon us.

For years she has sought to build up in America a community more loyal to herself than to the United States. Money has been lavishly spent in Germanistic societies, alliances, and associations to win the admiration and loyalty of American citizens. Our universities have been flattered, our professors have been honored for this reason. Praise of the kaiser has been inserted even in the spelling books of our public school system. Spies have been everywhere.

When the war came in 1914 German officials, many of them in high diplomatic positions, treated the United States, a neutral nation, as if it were an enemy. Pro-German publications were founded and subsidized, strikes were organized, manufacturing plants were blown up, plots against nations with whom we had treaty relations were formed within our borders, bombs were placed on ships in our ports. Hatred of America was systematically disseminated through Germany and efforts were made to involve us in trouble with Japan and Mexico.

In reply to our repeated protests against these and other acts of Germany, to be mentioned presently, we have received promises and explanations which were little less than insults. The treaty that had existed almost the entire life of the American republic was set at naught and efforts were made to coerce us into favorable modifications of its terms.

The right of trade with belligerents, which Germany had always claimed, even to the benefit of our enemy in the war with Spain, and which at Germany's own insistence is universally recognized in international law, was treated as the violation of our neutrality and alliance with her enemies. And, finally, the proclamation of unrestricted destruction of neutral ships upon the high seas was a notification to the United States that it was no longer a sovereign people, but that if it would sail the seas in safety it must conform to conditions set by a power that defied international law, humanity, and elemental morality.

In the second place we are defending ourselves against Germany because the German state has entered upon a program which means the destruction of democratic institutions.

The Prussianization of Germany means that the policy of Prussia to carry on economic and political expansion by war is to be extended throughout the entire world.

We recognize that there were once, and we dare believe even now that there are, two Germanys, one liberal, and the other an autocracy based on militarism. The struggle between these two forces since 1815 has been a steady subjugation of liberalism in Prussia and the other German states to the will of a Prussian feudal nobility. Representative and responsible government in any true sense of the word has been fought by Prussian leaders relentlessly. Education has been made a creature of autocracy and a source of international hatred.

The same fate has met every land Prussianism has touched. Austria was beaten into submission in 1866, and all the other German states were made practically subject to the will of the Hohenzollerns between that date and 1870. France was robbed and humiliated. The Balkan states were kept in perennial war in the interests of German expansion. Bohemia and Poland have been treated with the same disregard of popular rights as has been Alsace-Lorraine. Turkey became a vassal of the kaiser. A great militaristic, anti-democratic state like southern Germany, subservient to Prussia, has been started and all but is built from the Baltic to the Persian gulf. Great Britain was maligned and threatened with destruction. South America was in part colonized by Germans, and the Monroe doctrine was repeatedly threatened.

The highest authorities in Japan have repeatedly said that German intrigues were endeavoring to bring about misunderstanding, if not war, between Japan and the United States.

As far back as 1903 representative Germans frankly said that Germany would have to fight America because it was Germany's commercial rival. In Samoa and the Philippines German interference twice at least brought us to the verge of war. Had it not been for Great Britain, which has always recognized American policy in the Western Hemisphere and submitted disputes to arbitration, German arrogance and ambition would have years ago brought on the crisis.

With the commercial expansion of European nations, the United States has no quarrel. If, however, such expansion is based, guarded, and enforced by the threat of war, the United States can see the machinations of men who are desirous of expansion at the expense of the rights of other nations.

Since the outbreak of the European war, the ruthlessness of this German hostility to other nations, and particularly to those that have regard for international law and really representative government, is apparent. We have seen treaties disregarded whenever they stood in the way of German militaristic plans. We have seen conquered states treated with a brutality worthy of Assyria. We have seen a policy of terrorism applied systematically in the abuse of prisoners, the massacring and deportation of civilian populations, the indescribable abuse of women and children, the destruction of noblest works of art, the devastation of abandoned regions, the wholesale execution of Poles, Bohemians, and Serbians; the incitement of Mohammedans to a holy war, and the permission of an attempted extermination of the Christian people of Armenia.

We have seen hospital ships sunk, unfortified towns bombed and bombarded. We have seen a medal struck in honor of the sinking of the Lusitania. Up to the date in which we finally recognized that Germany was waging war upon us we had seen 226 American citizens, among them many women and children, killed by German submarines. Altogether, on the first of April, 1917, we had seen no fewer than 668 neutral ships sunk by submarine warfare.

We saw Germany precipitating this world war, in which she has used poison and fire, as a part of her official policy at a moment when in the opinion of her leaders she judged the rest of the world to be unready to defend itself against an attack for which Germany had been preparing for 40 years.

The plain catalogue of facts makes it plain why America is fighting to defend itself and democracy. We have entered the war primarily in self-defense. To have done anything less would have been to surrender our sovereignty and to have waited passively until the German program had been so far carried out and the truly modern nations of Europe so weakened that we in our unpreparedness would have been forced to fight a rapacious, conscienceless military autocracy, whose ends in war are avowedly indemnities, aggrandizement, and the control of the world. Our alignment inevitably was with and for democracy.

An epoch of civilization hangs in the balance. Not to have co-operated with a world that is endeavoring to protect itself and its future from Germany with its militaristic autocracy, its terrorism, and its disregard of international law, that noblest product of civilization, would have been a bid for suicide.

We do not fight for aggrandizement, or indemnity, or the forcible imposition of our institutions upon any country; we fight for self-protection. We do not fight to further British ambitions or French schemes of colonization. We are fighting for the institutions which with varying degrees have spread from America all over the world except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

Our success will make it possible, we believe, not only for our children and our children's children to enjoy peace, but for German liberalism to master the forces which for nearly a century have been its oppressor.

The American Revolution preserved in America and in England the liberty that goes with independence. Our Civil war assured the future of democratic institutions in our united nation. The present war is not born of our independence, but of our interdependence among those nations who have dedicated themselves to the task of seeing that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

DRIED EGGS TO U. S. FROM CHINA

Imports of eggs products this year have amounted to about 10,000,000 pounds, valued on the average at about 15 cents a pound. These products are imported chiefly from Japan and China and include eggs that have been dried, frozen or powdered. They are used in this country principally by bakers in the manufacture of various kinds of pastry.

The consumption of Asiatic egg products in this country has greatly increased in recent years, and therefore the conditions under which they are prepared become of greater interest to the public. The operation of a model plant at Shanghai is described as follows:

"The eggs are received at the door of the factory in baskets containing approximately 1,000 eggs, and as the factory offers better prices for choice eggs it is securing the highest class of egg produced within a circle of probably a 100-mile radius. The eggs are brought into the examining room, where the contents of the baskets are gone over and all cracked or otherwise damaged eggs are separated. The eggs are then candled by Chinese, who pass them before the candling lamps at the rate of 500 an hour. The handling rooms are kept in a temperature not exceeding 50 degrees Fahrenheit, the range of temperature in the building, used both for freezing and for drying eggs, being from zero to upward of 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the freezing and drying rooms, respectively.

"From the candling rooms the fresh eggs with unbroken shells are taken to the breaking room, which in point of sanitary appliances and attention to details of personal hygiene scarcely is surpassed by the operating room of a hospital. In fact, the general effect of the room, aside from its low temperature, is that of a well-ordered hospital, but with ten white-capped and aproned nurses where the ordinary hospital would have but one. The factory now employs 100 girls, each of whom is expected to break and separate from 1,500 to 2,000 eggs a day of 12 hours. Owing to the factory paying higher wages than other similar plants and working only six days a week instead of seven, which is the rule of the cotton mills and silk filatures of Shanghai, it can pick and choose in its labor, so that the type of girl employed in the egg-breaking room is far above the standard of any other Chinese factory, and a composite picture of them all probably would come nearer the Chinese idea of feminine beauty than any other 100 girls that can be found in Shanghai.

As the workers enter in the morning they are dressed in freshly sterilized clothing furnished by the factory, and after their nails are manicured they are allowed to proceed to the workroom.

The breaking room is solid concrete and is sterilized each day as carefully as the operating room of a hospital. The girls are seated on metal stools at low zinc tables. Before each of them is a curious appliance which mechanically separates the white of the egg from the yolk. The girl takes an egg from the can, into which they have been counted by the candlers, and with the right hand cracks it on the bar of the separating machine. The breaking is then finished by a dexterous movement of the fingers, which permits the egg to drop into a shallow cup, where the yolk is caught and the white allowed to drain off the sides.

The drying room is described as embodying all the latest features in the sanitary handling of this product. The air used in the drying process is thoroughly filtered, being forced through the drying apparatus under heavy steam pressure. The egg yolks or whites come out of the dryer in flakes, which are allowed to cool to a temperature slightly above the freezing point. Then the product goes to the packing room, where it is placed in boxes lined with waxed paper, which are stenciled and made ready for shipment.

For the freezing of eggs the separation and straining are carried out just as for the manufacture of dry yolks, only after the straining the large cans are taken to the freezing chambers. Here the temperature is kept close to zero, Fahrenheit, and the separate whites and yolks are poured into cans standing on racks that line the walls of the freezing chamber.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

War Does Not Seem to Worry Washington People

WASHINGTON.—We may be at war, but it really doesn't seem to be serious business. Everyone in Washington seems to be going along with no very serious thoughts about war, and about everybody is engaged in some sort of war work, writes a well-known newspaper correspondent.

Perhaps it is too womanly, but it does seem to me that war is grave and serious business. No one in Washington seems to think that way. They take it as a matter of course.

"Wait until the first casualty list comes in," an officer told me. He seemed to think that would wake the city up to the horrors of war, but I am beginning to doubt whether these men and women who are carrying on the war will ever get the truly horrible impression of war that the people of Europe have.

War today seems to be a distant and foreign undertaking to most Washingtonians. The city is too far away from Europe to ever really realize that our men and boys are going to suffer horrible things. They can never bring many wounded back here to Washington, and they will probably never bring bodies back. There will never be a funeral cortege across the great bridge over the Potomac to Arlington, where other dead heroes of the nation are laid away.

I have wondered since I have been here if America isn't going to suffer too much because she is too far away from the front line trenches to ever know what her men are actually undegoing.

American women have given their sons, and it seems to be the duty of the government to take just the best care of these American boys. Perhaps they are doing it, but everyone I have talked to has talked only of guns and troops and shells, and none have said anything of souls or bodies or young lives.

War is not in women's vocabulary. She suffers too much from war to be able to face it. But Washington is all war, everyone talks and eats war. It wears terribly on a woman. I am heartsick and weary of war talk and I am going back to a little house on the Schuylkill, in the shadow of the battlefields of old, and see if I can forget amid the peace of Valley Forge the horrors of the war across the seas.

Presence of Cranks Worries Capital Officials

BIG men and big offices the world over are pestered by cranks. It is in the nature of things. Washington has known this before. But the present situation surpasses anything yet known. The flood of cranks constitutes one of the real problems of guarding wartime Washington. The nuts constantly keep the secret service men and the metropolitan police worried and on the jump.

Despite its amusing features, the problem is grimly serious, for in it always lurks the potential peril to the president. Garfield and McKinley were murdered by cranks.

Since the United States entered the great war, the psychopathic ward of the Washington Asylum hospital has been receiving an average of one nut a day—nuts who are literally "crazy about the war." Of late this average has increased enough to worry the guardians of the capitol. In the last month about 84 cranks were seized by the police and sent to "the nut factory" for mental examination. Fifty-four were finally sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

"Since April," said a Washington police officer recently, "every large city in the country has been getting complaints about men and women who have been unbalanced by the excitement of the war. But the situation is particularly acute in Washington because Washington is the official seat of war operations in the United States and because the president's life is endangered by some of the fanatics."

When a crank becomes violently convinced that war is what Sherman said it was, he immediately steps on a train to Washington—if he can raise the money. Many of them come great distances to give President Wilson some "inside dope." They insist that their information is strictly confidential—so confidental, in fact, that the police let them keep their secrets behind the bars of an observation cell.

Friendship of Early Manhood Remains Unbroken

WAY back in the nineties Ray Lyman Wilbur was a dignified senior in Leland Stanford university, at the same time that Herbert C. Hoover, then a big, gawky, mining student, was a junior. Both students were earning their own way through school, and incidentally just about running the school at the same time, according to reports. Hoover got himself elected financial manager of all athletics, with a small salary for his work, and thus added to his small income.

This was one time when contrasts did not draw to each other. Neither man was brilliant or flashy—both had to dig for what they got, and neither had time to go in for the fraternity crowds. Unconsciously they formed a silent partnership based upon absolute trust and confidence in each other. Clear down through all the years since the two students were graduated this partnership has continued, sometimes separated by half the distance around the earth. Letters were regular and often.

When Doctor Wilbur was elected president of his old university, Leland Stanford, he called his partner, then away over in England, and had him elected to the board of directors. And so they ran the university.

Now Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator of the United States, has reversed the case and called his old partner to his assistance. Doctor Wilbur is to head the food conservation department, while Hoover heads the food control department.

Thus continues the friendship, never a question when the other calls, each ready to give up everything to go to the other, with not a thought of material gain, for more than 30 years without a strain or friction.

Just an Incident Common in All Large Cities

THERE were half a dozen ragged and very poor-looking little children on the sidewalk just in front of the exit of an open-air motion picture place. They had a fine chance to see free of all charge the wonders of a movie drama advertised far and wide, as produced by a million-dollar corporation, with billion-dollar stars and trillion-dollar scenic effects. As a thriller it was the ultimate of all ultimates, and the little ragged boys and girls stood there gloriously enthralled, yet they were getting their movie thrills in scraps, just as they get their clothes, their food, their everything in life.

Then along came Rough Circumstance in the form of Bluecoat No. ——. He isn't what would be termed a neat-looking policeman; as his blouse was open and he was chewing gum. But he was on the job. He saw the little ragged children, and, after threatening to "run 'em all in," he fanned at one of them with his stick, kicked at another and drove them off, as they will be driven off by everyone, probably, until the end of time. Like that dear little poor boy in the Dickens book, someone will always be asking them to move on.

After having performed this duty, Bluecoat No. —— stood at the open exit himself and was joined later by three chauffeurs and two large men who had nothing else to do. They took the places of the ragged children. Ten minutes later the chauffeurs had gone, and the loafers also, but Bluecoat was there all right, only he was eating peanuts and had gone inside the place.

BELIEVES COULD WIN IN FOOT RACE

Had to Quit Work and Stay in Bed for Four Long Months, He Says.

GAINED 25 POUNDS

Declares He Never Felt Better In All His Life Than Since He Has Been Taking Tanlac.

"I have taken three bottles of Tanlac and have actually gained twenty-five pounds," said Stephen Schneringer, Head Baker at Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo., and living at 801 Eighteenth Avenue.

"If you had seen me the day I started on Tanlac you wouldn't take me for the same man now. I was barely able to walk, but now I feel like I could win in a foot race with anybody. I began to have trouble with my stomach about four years ago and was told that my trouble was nervous dyspepsia and I took about everything I heard of, but nothing did me any good. I was so nervous I could hardly sleep at all and I was badly constipated. I lost my appetite entirely and would get so weak and dizzy at times I would almost fall. Finally I simply had to give up work altogether and was down in bed for four months.

"I felt better almost as soon as I started on Tanlac. Pretty soon I was able to go back to work and I wasn't nervous and irritable like I had been. Everybody wanted to know what caused the change and I told them Tanlac. I am eating just anything I want and my appetite is fine and I never felt better in my life. I am feeling strong and full of energy and can do my work with more ease than in a long time. My wife and children are now taking Tanlac and we are all feeling fine."

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

Happy Thought.

"What did that after-dinner speaker make you think of?"

"My good old bed at home."

SOLD SHOTGUN FOR TEN DOLLARS

And Filed on Western Canada Land. Now Worth $50,000.

Lawrence Bros. of Vera, Saskatchewan, are looked upon as being amongst the most progressive farmers in Western Canada. They have had their "ups-and-downs," and know what it is to be in tight pinches. They persevered, and are now in an excellent financial position. Their story is an interesting one. Coming in from the states they traveled overland from Calgary across the Battle river, the Red Deer river, through the Eagle Hills and on to Battleford. On the way their horses were stolen, but this did not dishearten them. They had some money, with which they bought more horses, and some provisions. When they reached Battleford they had only money enough to pay their ferriage over the Saskatchewan river, and this they had to borrow. It was in 1906 that they filed on homesteads, having to sell a shotgun for ten dollars in order to get sufficient money to do so. Frank Lawrence says:

"Since that time we have acquired altogether a section and a half of land, in addition to renting another three quarters of a section. If we had to sell out now we could probably realize about $50,000, and have made all this since we came here. We get crops in this district of from 30 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre and oats from 40 to 80 bushels to the acre. Stock here pays well. We have 1,700 sheep, 70 cattle and 60 horses, of which a number are registered Clydes."

Similar successes might be given of the experiences of hundreds of farmers throughout Western Canada, who have done comparatively as well. Why should they not dress well, live well, have comfortable homes, with all modern equipments, electric light, steam heat, pure ventilation, and automobiles. Speaking of automobiles it will be a revelation to the reader to learn that during the first half of 1917, 16,000 automobile licenses were issued in Alberta, twice as many as in the whole of 1916. In Saskatchewan, 21,000 licenses were issued up to the first of May, 1917. In its monthly bulletin for June the Canadian Bank of Commerce makes special reference to this phase and to the general prosperity of the West in the following:

"Generally speaking the western farmer is, in many respects, in a much better position than hitherto to increase his production. Two years of high prices for his products have enabled him, even with a normal crop, to liquidate a substantial proportion of his liabilities and at the same time to buy improved farm machinery. His prosperity is reflected in the demand for building materials motor cars and other equipment. It is no doubt true that some extravagance is evidenced by the astonishing demand for motor cars, but it must be remembered that many of these cars will make for efficiency on the farm and economise both time and labor."—Advertisement.

Her Soldier Boy

By Katherine Howe

(Copyright, 1917, by W. G. Chapman.)

Ethel watched the National Guardsmen marching down the street on their way to Mexico. George Wendell, with eyes to the front and head erect, stepped finely to the music, and Ethel was proud of her soldier boy, as she called him all to herself, for they were not really engaged, although Wendell's attentions had been so marked as to lead many to think they were.

Roy Turner, who was George Wendell's rival for the hand of Ethel, had fared badly of late in the young lady's regard. He was not a soldier, and he boldly declared he didn't care to be. He was working hard, building up a law practice, and taking care of his sister, and he believed his place was where he could stick to business and do the duty that lay nearest to him. Ethel in a long argument with him pointed out the selfishness of such a course when his country needed him. Roy retorted that he didn't think his country did need him. He probably would go if it did. Edith replied that he was simply evading the point, and she thought anyone who called himself a man was always ready to fight.

"'Always ready to fight,'" repeated the young man in a serious, saddened tone. "So that is your standard of manliness. It was not the standard of the Nazarene, who said: 'Blessed are the peacemakers', and 'He who taketh the sword shall perish by the sword.' It seems to me the saddest thing in the world that nearly two thousand years since he said those words we still have the barbarism, bloodshed, murder, and

Ethel Watched Her Real Own Soldier Boy March Away.

hell of war on this earth. I don't believe in war. If this is what you call evasion, make the most of it!"

For a moment the girl had no answer to this, then she said: "Perhaps if you had been over there in Belgium you would have thought differently."

"No," he answered, "I should have thought more than ever it was barbarism. But I don't think I would have run."

Then when George Wendell marched away, she asked Turner if he had seen him. He replied that he had.

"He looked fine, didn't he?" she asked.

"Yes, indeed," said Turner. "The fellows all looked fine. There's tremendous inspiration in the martial music, and the thought that you are doing the biggest, most manly thing in the world."

"Yes," repeated Ethel, "the biggest, most manly thing in the world!"

"They used to think the same way about fighting duels. It was the manliest, most romantic thing, and made a hero out of a fellow right away. Then the law stepped in and put a stop to it. They said we had courts, and judges, and juries to settle these things without starting in right away to kill. Public sentiment changed at once, and now regards the duel as silly and brutal. Yet nations keep up the duel on a horribly large scale. But it won't be for long. Great bodies move slowly—but they do move."

Ethel's large gray eyes looked down thoughtfully. She had listened with patience, but Turner saw she was not convinced. He was saddened, but firm.

"You do not agree with me, I know," he said. "But that is my strong conviction. I cannot think differently. I must be honest, and say so."

"I suppose so," she rejoined. "I am sorry you think so."

Roy Turner did not give up his attentions to Ethel, though he felt that George Wendell had the preference. In spite of the barrier between them he had a great love deep in his heart for the girl he meant to win if he could.

George Wendell came back, and went marching up the street with the boys amidst the enthusiastic cheers of crowds. He looked bronzed and strong, and again Ethel was proud of him. Receptions were given in which he was one of the centers of attraction and hero of the hour. The Guardsmen never lacked for dancing partners, and Ethel let Turner see that his star was more than ever in eclipse.

"Do tell me something about it!" she said to Wendell one day. "How did it seem to be shooting Mexicans?"

"I don't know," he answered. "I didn't shoot any."

"You didn't!"

"No, I don't think any of us did. Why, I worked from morning till night digging like a day laborer on a subway. Oh, it wasn't quite so much fun as you think."

"I didn't suppose it was fun."

"I tell you I had enough. Before I'd go again I'd get out of the country."

"Oh, George!" cried the girl in dismayed astonishment. "You don't mean that!"

"I do mean just that."

"But if your country needs you?" she queried.

"It isn't going to need me right away. If it should want men, there'll be plenty who are looking for glory. I'm glad enough to get back to my little job of selling automobiles."

"I declare," she said disappointedly. "You talk almost like Roy Turner."

"Oh, no, I don't," he protested. "His head is in the clouds. He's a crank. I know what I'm talking about."

Then came the president's declaration of war. Ethel, all loyalty and enthusiasm, said to George Wendell: "I suppose you've changed your mind, and you will be off to the front now!"

"I don't know," evaded Wendell. "There's something the matter with my right arm, rheumatism or something. I don't think I'd pass." And he changed the subject.

Ethel was a trifle absent-minded. She was turning over some things in her mind. George Wendell had no one depending on him, his parents were well to do. Was he a "slacker?" Her hero had gone down a notch or two in her esteem.

Something like a week after this she was surprised by a telephone call from Roy Turner, asking if he might call to see her. She set the time, and wondered a bit. He had not been coming very often of late, and she concluded it was either because he had been going to see Mabel Cross or he thought her engaged to Wendell. She was beginning to see what his coming had meant to her, even if he was a pacifist. She was surprised at herself to find how her heart beat at the thought of seeing him.

He was a trifle behind time, and she was counting the moments when he came.

"I wanted to see a few old friends before going away," he said in the most casual manner.

"Going away!" she echoed.

"Yes, I've enlisted."

"What!" she cried. "Well, you have changed your mind!"

"Not at all. I think just as I always have, that war is barbarism. But if barbarians force you into it, to save the lives of others, you must fight them with their own weapons. That declaration of war embodies my own argument, every bit of it. Oh, it is splendid. I tell you, it is a classic! Every word will ring down through the ages. I am glad to go!"

"Roy!" she said brokenly, "may I give you some little thing to—to take with you—something you may need?"

"There's something I need very much. It is not a little thing. It's a great deal to ask for, but—" he paused, looking questioningly at her.

"I think you can have it—if you're meaning me," she said.

So Ethel watched her real own soldier boy march away with choked-back tears and a great deal of pride.

MAN SHOULD KEEP HIS WORD

To Be Sure of Always Doing It, One Should Be Chary of Making Promises, Says Writer.

It is a fine thing to have the reputation of always keeping one's promises. To enjoy such a reputation, a man needs first of all to be chary of making promises, says the Milwaukee Journal. No promise should be made without due thought. One wants a reasonable assurance that he will be able to keep his word before giving it. It has been said that "a bad promise is better broken than kept," and this is probably true. But it is better still to see to it that the bad promise is not made in the first place.

Fair promises may make you friends for the time being, or bring you some gain to which you may not be really entitled. But truth comes out at last, even though long hidden, and then the seeming gain is lost, the friends you made turn to enemies and scorn becomes your portion. The gain gotten unfairly never makes one rich or happy. You cannot come back too often on the proverb about "bad promises," or you will be known as a man on whom no one can rely. Look ahead before making a promise. A man who is known to be careful about keeping his word is sure to have the respect of those with whom he has to deal.

Buying Trouble.

"That man is always borrowing trouble."

"Borrowing it? Why, that man is so anxious for trouble he buys it!"

"Whaddye mean, buys it?"

"You should have seen him under his new flivver yesterday."

One Lost Opportunity.

"In the old days when graft flourished, men had it much easier one way."

"What was that?"

"Those with itching palms did not have to scratch for a living."

ROAD BUILDING

BENEFITS OF CONCRETE ROAD

Enables Farmer to Haul Two Loads at One Trip, Instead of One Load at Two Trips.

Reduced to simple terms, a concrete road helps the farmer haul two loads at one trip instead of one load at two trips; or, it doubles the size of the load and cuts in two the tractive power necessary to transport farm produce. With less capital tied up in horses there is more cash to put into equipment to produce more cash. The concrete road reduces the strain on horses and lengthens their lives. It reduces wear on wagons and harness. Where motortrucks are used it lessens tire and fuel expense. It puts the farmer in a state of preparedness to reach markets quickly when prices are best, and he can take his profits and get home with more cash than he could by slow hauling on a bad road. It adds to the acreage value of a farm because it increases its earning possibilities. A concrete road makes all of these advantages permanent, bringing its toll of profit to the farmer daily in the form of time, money and effort saved.

METHOD OF PAVING REPAIRS

Cleveland Contractor Reduces Gang by Use of Pneumatic Chisel—Gasoline for Power.

A paving contractor of Cleveland, O., has reduced his repair gang to two men and a foreman for such work as is shown in the illustration, where a brick pavement is to be patched. The city is said to have a larger mileage of brick than any like area in the world and economical methods of repair are therefore important. This contractor first has all the old paving removed with pick and sledge, except along the edge of the patch. There the old bricks are loosened for removal with a pneumatic chisel. This cuts out the old mortar and leaves a

Repairing Brick Pavement.

clean sound "key" for the new pavement to meet as it is laid. The sound bricks taken up are also cleaned by the pneumatic tool and relaid, which is another economy. Power for the tools is furnished by a portable outfit consisting of a gasoline engine and an air compressor mounted as a unit upon a truck that can be moved along the pavement by hand.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

HIGHWAY WORK IN OKLAHOMA

County, State and Government Co-Operating on Building Road Through Important Towns.

Oklahoma has made a new departure in convict road work. Pottatomie county, the state, and the United States office of public roads and rural engineering are co-operating on building a road, 35 miles long, which passes through the important towns of the county. The county is furnishing the necessary funds and a portion of the equipment; the state, the remainder of the equipment and 50 prisoners and 4 employees.

LIGHT DRAG NOW PREFERRED

Things Can Be Done With It That Cannot Be Done With Heavy One —Weight Can Be Added.

Build a light drag. One can do things with a light drag that he cannot do with a heavy one. And then one can weight a light drag to make it heavy. But how can one lighten a heavy drag? Do not build the drag too long; especially if your roadway is rather narrow or runs between high banks.

Surfaced Roads in Georgia.

During the five-year period ended in 1914 Georgia surfaced 6,364 miles of roads. This is at the rate of more than four miles per working day.

Feature of Road Development.

A most significant feature of road development is the construction of better surfaces as a result of automobile traffic.

Most Important Road Tool.

The road drag is the most important tool for road maintenance.

Going to Land Him.

"He was engaged three times before he proposed to her."

"Yes."

"And she accepted him?"

"Yes, but she's insisting on an immediate marriage. Profiting by the experience of the other girls she isn't going to take any chances on his breaking another engagement."

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

The Lost Words.

"I shan't waste any words on you."

"If you use any at all on me you will."—Detroit Free Press.

A Philosopher.

Cod—What is a pessimist?

Bass—A fish who thinks there is a hook in every worm.

Children and Untruths.

Why do children lie? Edwin S. Fuller in the Mothers' Magazine answers the question by saying that the imagination of a child is stronger than his intellect, that fiction is as real to a child as fact.

"The cure for lies inspired by imagination," he asserted, "is the education of the child's intellect to distinguish between fact and fancy. As his error is mental, not normal, his cure must be mental. It would be a grave error of training to attempt to suppress his imagination as a cure for his untruths. Imagination is the mainspring which moves his mentality to growth, hence it should be directed into rational channels and not curbed.

Talking much about a task to be done has a tendency to increase its apparent magnitude.—Albany Journal.

Honest Advertising

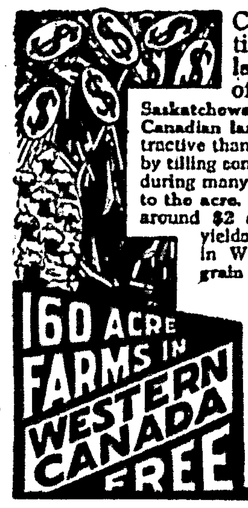
THIS is a topic we all hear now-a-days because so many people are inclined to exaggerate. Yet has any physician told you that we claimed unreasonable remedial properties for Fletcher's Castoria? Just ask them. We won't answer it ourselves, we know what the answer will be.

That it has all the virtues to-day that was claimed for it in its early days is to be found in its increased use, the recommendation by prominent physicians, and our assurance that its standard will be maintained.

Imitations are to be found in some stores and only because of the Castoria that Mr. Fletcher created. But it is not the genuine Castoria that Mr. Fletcher Honestly advertised, Honestly placed before the public, and from which he Honestly expects to receive his reward.

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

Raise High Priced Wheat on Fertile Canadian Soil



Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help feed the world by tilling some of her fertile soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think of the money you can make with wheat around $2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming in Western Canada is as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. There is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

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

Position.

"What is your old enemy's position in this crisis?"

"I don't know exactly," replied Senator Sorghum. "But whatever his position is, it pays a good salary, or he wouldn't accept it."—Washington Star.

CUTICURA KILLS DANDRUFF

The Cause of Dry, Thin and Falling Hair and Does It Quickly—Trial Free.

Anoint spots of dandruff, itching and irritation with Cuticura Ointment. Follow at once by a hot shampoo with Cuticura Soap, if a man, and next morning if a woman. When Dandruff goes the hair comes. Use Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet.

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

Subtle Patriotism.

"That's a funny little coat you're wearing."

"I know it. The tailors are doing the proper thing just now and making all clothes that aren't soldier clothes look as ridiculous as possible."

TRY A MEDICINE THAT PROVES ITS VALUE

During the entire period of time that I have been handling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root I have never heard a single complaint. My customers are generally pleased with results obtained and speak words of praise for the merits of the preparation.

Very truly yours,
GILL COMPANY, Druggist,
Per Julian J. Gill,
Sept. 29, 1916 Starkville, Miss.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

The Family Pride.

"I suppose you're proud of your boy Josh, now that he's in the army."

"Of course," said Farmer Corntossel. "But that's not so important just now. What I'm supposed to do is to hustle an' run this farm in a way that'll make Josh proud o' me."

Not what a man knows but what he doesn't tell shows his essential wisdom.

After the Movies Marine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Marine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and Nails get by regularly using Marine. Trial Size Free. Druggists sell Marine. Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

Why Bottle Was Empty.

One delight of small Harold was to go on an errand to a neighboring store. After school yesterday at No. 3 he was sent by his mother to get a siphon of vichy. He was long in returning. When he did arrive, his mother scolded him for consuming so much time.

"Why," she exclaimed, "and the siphon is nearly empty. Do you mean to tell me that is all the vichy there was in the bottle when you got it?"

"Well, mamma," Harold replied, "on the way home I met little Sarah's cat."

"Well?"

"The cat said 'p s s t' to me and the siphon said 'p s s t' to her."

More Expressive.

"Words are inadequate to express my love."

"I know they are, Ferdy," said the dear girl. "Try candy and violets."

Natural End.

"How did the women take those lectures on canned fruits?"

"They just ate them up."

A thinking man, however, never thinks that he knows what he knows he doesn't know.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR

HAY FEVER—ASTHMA

Your MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED by your druggist without any question if this remedy does not benefit every case of Asthma, Bronchial Asthma and the Asthmatic symptoms accompanying Hay Fever. No matter how violent the attacks or obstinate the case

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S

ASTHMADOR

AND ASTHMADOR CIGARETTES positively give INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable, after having tried every other means of relief in vain. Asthmatics should avail themselves of this guarantee offer through their own druggists. Buy a 50-cent package and present this announcement to your druggist. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefited and the druggist will give you back your money if you are not. We do not know of any fairer proposition which we could make. [A]

R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn.

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Every Woman Wants Paxtine ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. at druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxtine Co., Boston, Mass.

Enquire for the When Never Break Trace Guaranteed J. H. WILSON SADDLERY CO. DENVER

Carrizozo News

Published Friday at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

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JNO. A. HALEY, . . . *Editor and Publisher*

How the Money is Spent

Subscribers to the recent $2,000,000,000 issue of liberty bonds and intending subscribers to the second liberty loan are interested in knowing just how the money obtained is used. A large amount of money is necessary to maintain the Navy, which has been called upon to defend our coast and our commerce from attack.

To put the Navy on a war basis, every ship in reserve had to be manned.

On April 6 there were 64,680 enlisted men; now there are more than 136,000. In addition, we have enlisted more than 35,000 reserves and there are 10,000 National Naval Volunteers in service.

Contracts have been placed for every destroyer and submarine chaser that the shipyards of the country can build, and new records are expected in construction. All this is in addition to the 32,000 ton battleships; the five battle cruisers of 35,000 tons each; the largest and swiftest war vessels ever built; the six scout cruisers and many auxiliary craft for which we have made contracts. These will be built as early as possible, but the right of way in construction is being given to destroyers and small craft.

Since the day war was declared the Navy has patrolled our own coasts. For coast defenses scores of vessels have been secured—yachts, fishing vessels, fast motor boats, and other minor craft, and others are being added to this force as rapidly as possible.

The Navy has sent to France a corps of aviators, who arrived on June 8, the first contingent of the regular armed forces of the United States to land on French soil. The Aeronautic Corps has been greatly enlarged, aviation bases established along the coast, and officers and men trained in the operation of seaplanes, dirigible balloons, and other types of aircraft. An additional appropriation of $45,000,000 has been asked for aviation.

About $80,000,000 is involved in the entire building program in our navy yards, training stations, submarine and aviation bases, the big storage warehouses we are building for munitions and supplies, the new shops, foundries, shipways, the huge drydocks, and the various structures under way or provided for.

The Marine Corps has more than doubled in enlisted strength since the war began. On April 6 there were in the corps 426 commissioned officers and 13,266 enlisted men. It now has more than 28,000 enlisted men, only 1,479 recruits being required to bring it up to its full authorized enlisted strength of 30,000. A force of marines has been landed in France for service under Gen Pershing, and the entire corps is eager for action.

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

Iowa Editor's Troubles

According to Paul Bruner, Capital staff correspondent, who has been investigating reports of the disloyalty of pro-Germans at Hubbard, the Mid-Week Review of that town is being boycotted by Germans for publishing this poem:

THE KAISER'S PRAYER
(Contributed.)

Mine Gott, will you be mine pardner?
You don't know who I am?
I am the German kaiser—
The emperor Will—I—Yam.
You know I whipped dem Belgians,
Und mit bullets filled Russians full;
Und I'll whip France and Italy
And blow up Johnny Bull.
Now for all dem other nations,
I do not give a damn;
If you just be mine pardner,
Und whip dot Uncle Sam.
You know I got dem submarines
All Europe knows dot well,
But dot Edison got a patent
Dot blows dem all to hell.
Now Gott, if you will do dis,
Den you I will always love;
Und I will be Emperor of the earth
Und you may be Emperor above.
But Gott, if you refuse me this,
Tomorrow night at 'leven
I'll call mine Zeppelins all out
Und declare a war on heaven.
I wouldn't ask dis of you,
But it can be plainly seen
Dat when Edison pushes dat button,
I got no submarine—Amen.

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

Notice of Contest
014002
Contest No. 2910
Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Fort Sumner, N. M., August 28, 1917

To Richard A Thomas, of Corona, N. M., Contestee.

You are hereby notified that William F. Waller, who gives Roswell, N. M., as his post-office address, did on July 13th, 1917, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead entry, Serial No. 014002, made October 17th, 1910, for SE¼ 4, Sec. 11, S½SW¼, Sec. 12, NE¼NE¼, S½N½, Sec. 14, Twp. 8S, R. 16 E. N. M. P. M., and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said entryman has wholly abandonded and failed to establish residence on said land and that he has not been on said land since filing and that said absence was not due to his military service in the army or navy of the United States.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

A. J. EVANS,
Register.

Date of first publication Sept. 7, 1917,
" " second " " 14, "
" " third " " 21, "
" " fourth " " 28, "

Notice for Publication
029161
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office, at Roswell, N. M.,
August 23, 1917

Notice is hereby given that Sallie Choate, of Corona, N. M., who, on September 24, 1914, made HD. E. Serial No. 029161, for the NW¼NE¼; S½NE¼, the SE¼, Sec. 12; and the NE¼NE¼, Sec. 13, Twp. 1-S, R. 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 Benj. 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. Beaty, Bruton H. Henderson, and Alexander B. McCamant, all of Corona, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
August 31-September 28. 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. 10 E.

Lot 4, SE¼SW¼, SE¼SE¼, Sec 19; W½SW¼ Sec. 29; E½SE¼, Sec 32.

T. 4 S. R. 10 E.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, SE¼SE¼, Sec. 1; E½NE¼, Sec. 8; E½SNE¼, N½SE¼, SW¼SE¼, Sec. 11; N½N½, Sec. 22; N½SW¼, Sec. 23; E½SW¼, SE¼SE¼, Sec. 24; E½SE¼, Sec. 5.

T. 3 S. R. 17 E.

S½SE¼, Sec. 1; N½NE¼, SW¼NE¼, NW¼SE¼, Sec. 11; S½SE¼, Sec 19; E½NE¼, Sec. 25; W½SW¼, Sec. 25; S½SE¼, Sec. 29; E½NE¼, SE¼, E½SW¼, W½NE¼, Sec 30, Lots 3, 4, E½W½, NE¼, E½SE¼, SW¼SE¼, Sec. 31.

T. 4 S. R. 17 E.

Lot 4, Sec. 5; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, SE¼NW¼, Sec. 6; NE¼, Sec 12

T. 3 S. R 18 E.

S½SE¼, Sec. 5; N½SE¼, Sec. 10; N½N½, Sec. 15; N½NE¼, E½SW¼, Sec. 20; E½SW¼, SW¼SW¼, Sec 22; S½SE¼, Sec. 33.

T. 3 S. R 19 E.

S½SE¼, Sec. 12

T. 1 N. R. 21 E.

W½SE¼, SW¼, Sec 29; E½SE¼, Sec. 29; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E½SW¼, W½SE¼, E½SE¼, Sec. 31; W½SW¼, Sec. 32; W½NE¼, NW¼, SE¼, SW¼, NE¼SW¼, Sec. 33.

T. 2 N. R. 20 E.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½N½, Sec. 4; Lot 1, S½NE¼, S½SE¼, Sec. 5; W½SE¼, S½SW¼, Sec. 27; S½SE¼, S½SW¼, Sec. 28; NW¼NE¼, Sec. 34.

T. 3 N. R. 20 E.

Lots 3, 4, SW¼NW¼, Sec. 4.

T. 4 N. R. 20 E.

E½SW¼, NW¼SE¼, W½NE¼, Sec. 33.

Any and 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 to applicant should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 4th day of October, 1917.

A. J. EVANS,
Register.

A Panorama of Telephone Activity

A bird's-eye view of this country today would show a panorama of countless military and industrial activities.

Here the smoke of a thousand stacks obscures the view of arsenal, steel and iron works and innumerable factories.

There the sun's rays flash upon thousands of glittering bayonets and rise and set on many new and strange looking cities—the mobilization camps of the armies of the Republic, or gild the wings of swift aeroplanes gliding to and fro in bird-like flight over broad aviation fields.

The National Capitol would be seen, from which all these vast enterprises are directed and co-ordinated, with hundreds of telephone lines radiating from it to all parts of the country, and linking it to each military and industrial center.

A veritable maze of other telephone pole lines, covering the whole country with a net-work of wires, would be visible, connecting city, town, camp, fortification, navy yards, military headquarters, coast-guard stations, and lighthouses.

Everywhere busy groups of telephone workers would be disclosed erecting poles and stringing wires to meet new and extraordinary demands for service. All this telephone activity is but a part of the vast work the Bell System is doing.

Join us in this patriotic service, by remembering that the more careful you are to make only telephone calls that are necessary and to confine your talks as much as possible, to the less busy hours of the day, the better we can meet the needs of the Nation.

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company

The Titsworth Company
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Studebaker Wagons
Good Year Casings and Inner Tubes
Mowers and Rakes
Cement and Lime
Dynamite, Caps and Fuse
Lubricating Oils
White Lead, Paint, Etc.

Our Stock is large and
Our Prices are reasonable

The Titsworth Company
CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

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

Sanitary Store try Bell's Grocery

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

FEED YARD

HAY AND GRAIN IN CAR LOTS
All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities
Roomy Yard - Stalls - Water

Coal and Wood

Wm. Barnett EL PASO AVENUE
Phone 86

Special Facilities
For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

Carrizozo Eating House
F. W. GURNEY, Manager.

Table Supplied with the Best
the market affords.

WE ARE THE EXCLUSIVE
DISPENSERS OF

Nayal's Compounds

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY
COMPOUNDED

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

Rolland Bros.

Notice for Publication
029079
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, N. M., August 11, 1917

Notice is hereby given that Antonio Martinez, of Jicarilla, N. M., who, on Sept. 14, 1914, made HD. E., Serial No. 029079, for S½NW¼; NW¼SW¼, Sec. 27; and the NE¼SE¼, Section 28, Township 8-S, Range 14-E, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, in her office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 17, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Polonio Romero, Francisco Otero, these of Rabenton, N. M., Juan Otero, Lorenzo Otero, these of Encinoso, N. M.

Aug. 17-Sept. 14 EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice of Publication
03317 03591
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 10, 1917

Notice is hereby given that Joseph B. Perkins, of Ancho, N. M., who, on October 8, 1912, made HD E Serial No. 03317, for S½SW¼, Sec. 23; N½NW¼, Sec. 26; and on Aug. 23, 1915, made additional HD.E., Serial No. 03591 for N½SW¼; S½NW¼, Sec. 23, Twp. 4-S, Range 11 east, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 17, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Samuel Wood, Matthew H. Price, William H. Guthrie, Addison C. Christian, all of Ancho, N. M.

August 17.—Sept. 14. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication
03710 03886
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 6, 1917

Notice is hereby given that Manuel Gonzales, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on Aug. 13, 1913 and Aug. 18, 1914, made original and additional HD. Entries, Serial Nos. 03710 and 03886, for the NW¼, and the NE¼, Sec. 24, Twp. 8-S, Range 10-E N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Orville T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 17, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: John Mack, Saturnino Chavez, Mark M. Duke, and Albert H Harvey, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
August 17-September 14. Register.

Notice for Publication
03212
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 6, 1917

Notice is hereby given that Lillie H. Collier, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on January 21, 1909, made Desert Land Entry, Serial No. 03212, for Lots 11 and 12; Sec. 3; and Lots 5-6-7-8-9-10, Sec. 4, Twp. 6-S, Range 11-E, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, under act, March 4, 1915, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, in her office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 17, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Edwin F. Comrey, Harry S. Comrey, these of Ancho, N. M., Samuel Wolfe, of White Oaks, N. M., and Owen P. Humphrey, of Tularosa, N. M.

Aug. 17-Sept. 14. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication
02966
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 13, 1917

Notice is hereby given that Joseph George, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on August 7, 1914, made HD.E., Serial No. 02966, for SE¼, Sec. 12, Twp. 8-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. 18, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: A. Harry Agnayo, Nogal, N. M., Batista Gavi, John H. George, and Stephen Emil Greisen, these of Carrizozo, N. M.

Aug. 17-Sept. 14. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication
03618
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 23, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Sallie Choate, of Corona, N. M., Widow of Melvin Frank Choate, deceased, who, on January 5, 1912, made HD. E. Serial, No. 03618, for SE¼SE¼, Sec. 13, T. 1-S., R. 14-E., & S½SW¼; SW¼SE¼, Section 18; and N½NW¼; N½NE¼, Section 19, Twp. 1-S, R. 15-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 Benj. F. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Corona, N. M., on Oct. 2, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: James A. Brown, Bruton H. Henderson, William M. Beaty, and Alexander B. McCamant, all of Corona, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
August 31-September 28. Register.

— M-O-N-U-M-E-N-T-S —

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

Bowers Monument Company

215 East Central Albuquerque, N. M.

Building Material

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

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

Foxworth-Galbraith Co.

D. R. STEWART, Manager

THE CASH MARKET

GRAY & REILY, Props.

We're Ready to Serve You

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

Phone 46 Carrizozo, New Mexico

Guns and Ammunition

BIG GAME SEASON, is not far off. It may find you without the gun and ammunition you want.

Many factories are devoting their entire time to the filling of government contracts, and their make of guns and ammunition is not being manufactured.

Shipments may be stopped by the government and all orders are sure to be delayed, and prices will doubtless advance before the big game season opens.

Disappointment can be avoided by immediate purchase of your requirements at the CASH STORE.

"Ours is the Trade that Service Made"

KELLEY & SON

In War or Peace Educated Men and Women Advance Faster and Farther

Any young person of average ability and in good health can acquire an education if he has the will to do it.

The University of New Mexico

AT ALBUQUERQUE

is maintained by the state to train young men and women for useful service to themselves, the state and the nation. The University is ready and eager to help those of limited means to find a way by which they may become educated, trained and ready to perform BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE SERVICE for state and nation, and at the same time take advantage of those opportunities that multiply on every hand for those who are PREPARED.

During the last year 65 per cent of young men and 25 per cent of young women at the University of New Mexico earned all or part of their college expenses. The University has helped these young men and women. It is ready to help you.

The University opens for the 1917-1918 college year on Monday, October 1st.

There is plenty of time for YOU to arrange to enter. Write today for detailed information. Ask for particulars about the new all-year University schedule. It is of value to every student in economy of time, money and effort. Address David R. Boyd, President, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M.

THE LUCAS HOSPITAL

Modern Equipment

Rates furnished on application by

ROBERT T. LUCAS, M. D.

Trained Nurse In Charge

Carrizozo -:- New Mexico

Stoves and Ranges. Builders' Hardware.

N. B. TAYLOR & SONS

Blacksmithing and Hardware

CARRIZOZO & WHITE OAKS

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

White Oaks

EDITOR NEWS:

In reference to your article in last week's NEWS about soldiers' insurance, it seems to me the plan is open to serious objections when we come to look at the other side of the question.

In the first place the text of the McAdoo bill would rather infer that the matter was to be left to the insurance companies with the privilege of allowing them to make their rates according to their own estimate of the risk involved, which we all know would be high enough, judging from the immense fortunes accumulated by these companies during times of peace.

Let us suppose that a million men are to be called into the service during the year, and that each soldier's life was to be insured; it is not hard for one to imagine the additional business this act, if passed, would throw into the hands of the companies.

On the other hand, suppose the government should assume all these risks. It looks as if it was more than one governments' job or one generations' job to do this in addtion to the overburdened expense of carrying on this gigantic war.

But the worst feature of this unbaked scheme is the misery and suffering it would entail hereafter on those it is designed to help. On the death of the soldier it is proposed to pay the widow and children, if any, a lump sum of from $1000 to $3000. Very many of these widows would have but little idea of either business or economy. The income on the amounts they would receive, even if properly managed would hardly allow them to eke out a bare existence and they would soon be compelled to draw on the principal and when that was gone who would there be to care for the soldier's widow and his orphans?

Would it not be far better to provide some kind of equitable pension system to care for these dependent ones which could not be dissipated within a few years after the close of the war, than to give them a lump sum and say to them, "this shall thou have and no more, now it is up to you to make good."

If the government is to do this insurance it will necessitate a large bond issue and the interest on those bonds will have to be paid to a syndicate of wealthy bond holders who do not need the money. Then, why not pay this interest in the way of pensions to those who are deserving our care and patriotic consideration? Besides, the burden of this debt we owe our country's defenders would be distributed through the years to come and not all fall on the people of the present generation which has to bear the sacrifice and the burden of the battle.

There may be enough kernel in this nut to make worth the cracking.

LEE H. ADISILLE.

Attention, Boy Scouts!

The members of the Hawk Patrol are called to meet at the scout headquarters on Friday evening at 4:30 o'clock.

A. ARSTON,
Scout Master.

State Game Laws

The following is a synopsis of the game laws of New Mexico:

Deer with horns—limit one deer during open season. North of 35th palallel North latitude, from October 16 to November 5; and south of said parallel from October 25 to November 25.

Squirrel—from June 1 to November 30.

Grouse—from September 16 to November 25; limit, 5 in one day.

Turkey—North of 35th palallel from November 1 to December 31; and south of said parallel from October 25 to November 25; limit, 3 in one day.

Quail—October 25 to December 31; limit, 20 in possession in one day.

Dove—August 16 to September 30, limit, 20 in one day.

Fish—The fish season closes November 25.

Unlawful—To kill elk, mountain sheep, antelope, beaver, Sonoran deer, pheasant, bob white quail, wild pigeon is unlawful, and a fine for violation may be imposed from $100 to $500.

Licenses—Hunters are required to pay a license, which may be secured from county clerks or deputy game wardens. The license fees are as follows:

Resident fish license	$ 1.00
Non-resident " "	5.00
Resident bird license	1.00
Non-resident bird license	10.00
Resident big game license	1.00
Non-resident big game and bird license	25.00
Resident big game and bird license	1.50

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 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.

Methodist Church

REV. ARTHUR MARSTON, Pastor

Remember that Rev. Jno. C Jones, the cow-boy preacher, will preach Friday night, and for several days following, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Rev. A. W. Hall, of Clarendon, Texas, preached a strong sermon last Sunday night.

The musical entertainment given by the missionary society last Monday night was enjoyable and profitable.

The ladies' Sunday school class will meet at the parsonage next Sunday morning instead of at the school house.

The men's and boys' class will meet at the school house.

The cottage prayer meetings are going on this week and are well attended.

Epworth League, Sunday evening, September 9th, 6:30 o'clock. Allison Stevens, Leader. Subject: "Are you a Yes,—But?" Scripture Lesson Exodus 4:1-17.

A LESSON ON EXCUSES

1. Finding excuses when God calls fo service.

2. Excuses many of us make. Excuses for not attending the league meetings.

Excuses for not joining the church.

3. Things to Remember

We are happier and better when we find reasons for doing things instead of making excuses.

Don't offer an excuse for not speaking to strangers.

Don't say you have no time for Christian work.

Bevo is a great favorite in the Army Canteens, where none but pure, soft drinks may be sold. After drill or march, you are sure to see a long line of hot and dusty-throated soldier boys making a bee line for Bevo. They know that there lies complete satisfaction, full refreshment and pure wholesomeness.

At home or abroad—at work or play—between meals or with meals, you will appreciate what we have done for you in making this triumph in soft drinks.

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

Bevo—the all-year-'round soft drink

Guard against substitutes. Have the bottle opened in front of you, first seeing that the seal is unbroken and that the crown top bears the fox. Sold in bottles only, and bottled exclusively by

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, ST. LOUIS

Carrizozo Trading Co.

Wholesale Dealers CARRIZOZO, N. M.

13L

Blue-Blooded Cow

Our reporter saw something Monday that convinced him that a strain of blue blood ran in cattle as well as people. A thoroughbred Hereford cow was discovered in the rear of an automobile, and inquiry developed the fact that she had ridden in the car from Dalhart, Texas. The Lacey boys owned her and she was the first of a bunch they are expecting to introduce and brought her in on the seat of honor in their car.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEO. SPENCE W. C. MERCHANT

SPENCE & MERCHANT

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Rooms 5 and 6, Exchange Bank Bldg.
CARRIZOZO, : : NEW MEXICO

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Carrizozo : New Mexico

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
Will practice in Federal and State Courts
OSCURO : NEW MEXICO

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LAWYER

White Oaks, N. M.

C. A. PERKINS

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Attorney
Special Attention Given to Collections Life Insurance. Notary Public
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OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12; 1 to 5
CARRIZOZO : NEW MEXICO

Carrizo Lodge No. 11 Knights of Pythias

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

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

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

Regular Communications of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., for 1917—January 3, February 3, March 3, April 7, May 5, June 2 and 30, July 28, September 1 and 29, October 27, November 24, December 22 and 27.

IRA E. SCHAEFFER, W. M
S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

Carrizozo Lodge NO. 30

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

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

W. H. CORWIN

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

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

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Picacho - Tinnie
Hondo - Lincoln
Capitan - Nogal

Through fare one way $8.00. Intermediate points 8 cents per mile.

ROSWELL AUTO COMPANY

OWNERS AND OPERATORS

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

ANNOUNCEMENT

Ford Cars Have Not Advanced in Price

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

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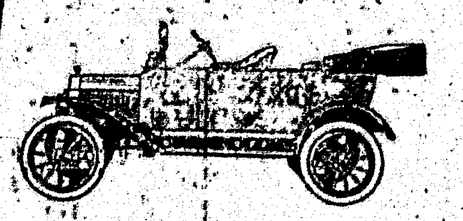
F. B. SHIELDS, Proprietor



Carrizozo News

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JNO. A. HALEY, - - Editor and Publisher

How the Money is Spent

Subscribers to the recent $2,000,000,000 issue of liberty bonds and intending subscribers to the second liberty loan are interested in knowing just how the money obtained is used. A large amount of money is necessary to maintain the Navy, which has been called upon to defend our coast and our commerce from attack.

To put the Navy on a war basis, every ship in reserve had to be added.

On April 6 there were 64,680 enlisted men; now there are more than 136,000. In addition, we have enlisted more than 35,000 reserves and there are 10,000 National Naval Volunteers in service.

Contracts have been placed for every destroyer and submarine chaser that the shipyards of the country can build, and new records are expected in construction. All this is in addition to the 32,000-ton battleships; the five battle cruisers of 35,000 tons each, the largest and swiftest war vessels ever built; the six scout cruisers and many auxiliary craft for which we have made contracts. These will be built as early as possible, but the right of way in construction is being given to destroyers and small craft.

Since the day war was declared the Navy has patrolled our own coasts. For coast defenses scores of vessels have been secured yachts, fishing vessels, fast motor boats, and other minor craft, and these are being added to this force as rapidly as possible.

The Navy has sent to France a corps of aviators, who arrived on June 8, the first contingent of the regular armed forces of the United States to land on French soil. The Aeronautic Corps has been greatly enlarged, aviation bases established along the coast, and officers and men trained in the operation of seaplanes, dirigible balloons, and other types of aircraft. An additional appropriation of $15,000,000 has been asked for aviation.

About $80,000,000 is involved in the entire building program in our navy yards, training stations, submarine and aviation bases; the big storage warehouses we are building for munitions and supplies, the new shops, foundries, shipways, the huge drydocks, and the various structures under way or provided for.

The Marine Corps has more than doubled in enlisted strength since the war began. On April 6 there were in the corps 426 commissioned officers and 13,266 enlisted men. It now has more than 28,000 enlisted men, only 1,479 recruits being required to bring it up to its full authorized enlisted strength of 30,000. A force of marines has been landed in France for service under Gen Pershing, and the entire corps is eager for action.

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

Iowa Editor's Troubles

According to Paul Bruner, Capital staff correspondent, who has been investigating reports of the disloyalty of pro-Germans at Hubbard, the Mid-Week Review of that town is being boycotted by Germans for publishing this poem:

THE KAISER'S PRAYER
(Contributed.)

Mine Gott, will you be mine pardner?
You don't know who I am?
I am the German kaiser—
The emperor Will—I—Yam.
You know I whipped dem Belgians,
Und mit bullets filled Russians full;
Und I'll whip France and Italy
And blow up Johnny Bull.
Now for all dem other nations,
I do not give a damn;
If you just be mine pardner,
Und whip dot Uncle Sam.
You know I got dem submarines
All Europe knows dot well,
But dot Edison got a patent
Dat blows dem all to hell.
Now Gott, if you will do dis,
Den you I will always love;
Und I will be Emperor of the earth
Und you may be Emperor above.
But Gott, if you refuse me this,
Tomorrow night at 'leven
I'll call mine Zeppelins all out
Und declare a war on heaven.
I wouldn't ask dis of you,
But it can be plainly seen
Dat when Edison pushes dat button,
I got no submarine—Amen.

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

Notice of Contest
014002
Contest No. 2010
Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Fort Sumner, N. M., August 23, 1917

To Richard A. Thomas, of Corona, N. M., Contestee:

You are hereby notified that William F. Waller, who gives Roswell, N. M., as his post-office address, did on July 13th, 1917, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead entry, Serial No. 014002, made October 17th, 1916, for S½N½ Sec. 11, S½SW¼, Sec. 12, NE¼NE¼, S½NE¼, Sec. 14, Twp. 4S, R. 16E, N. M. P. M., and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said entryman has wholly abandonded and failed to establish residence on said land and that he has not been on said land since filing and that said absence was not due to his military service in the army or navy of the United States.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person, or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

A. J. EVANS,
Register.

Date of first publication Sept. 7, 1917.
" " second " " 14, "
" " third " " 21, "
" " fourth " " 28, "

Notice for Publication
029161
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. Land Office, at Roswell, N. M.,
August 23, 1917

Notice is hereby given that Sallie Choate, of Corona, N. M., who, on September 24, 1914, made H.D. E. Serial No. 029161, for the NW¼NE¼; S½N1/2; the SE¼, Sec. 12; and the NE¼NE¼, Sec. 13, Twp. 1-S, R. 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 Benj. 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. Beaty, Brutus H. Henderson, and Alexander S. McCamant, all of Corona, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
August 31-September 28. 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, SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼, Sec. 19; W½ SW¼, Sec. 29; S½ SE¼, Sec. 35.

T. 4 S., R. 16 E.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, SE¼ NE¼, Sec. 1; E½ SE¼, Sec. 3; E½ NE¼, N½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼, Sec. 11; S½ N½, Sec. 23; W½ SW¼, Sec. 25; N½ SE¼, Sec. 27; E½ SE¼, Sec. 29; E½ SE¼, Sec. 31; E½ SE¼, Sec. 33.

T. 3 S., R. 17 E.

S½ SE¼, Sec. 1; N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼, Sec. 11; S½ NE¼, Sec. 19; E½ SE¼, Sec. 23; W½ SW¼, Sec. 25; S½ SE¼, Sec. 29; E½ NE¼, SE¼, E½ SW¼, W½ NE¼, Sec. 30; Lots 3, 4, E½ SW¼, NE¼, E½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼, Sec. 31.

T. 4 S., R. 17 E.

Lot 4, Sec. 5; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, SE¼ NW¼, Sec. 6; NE¼, Sec. 19.

T. 3 S., R. 18 E.

S½ SW¼, Sec. 5; E½ SE¼, Sec. 10; N½ NE¼, Sec. 15; N½ NE¼, E½ NW¼, Sec. 20; E½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, Sec. 29; SE¼ SE¼, Sec. 30.

T. 3 S., R. 19 E.

S½ SE¼, Sec. 15.

T. 1 N., R. 21 E.

W½ SE¼, SW¼, Sec. 28; E½ SE¼, Sec. 29; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E½ W½, W½ E½, E½ SE¼, Sec. 31; W½ SW¼, Sec. 32; W½ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼, NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, Sec. 33.

T. 2 N., R. 20 E.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½ N½, N½ S½, Sec. 4; Lot 1, S½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼, Sec. 5; W½ E½, SE¼ SW¼, Sec. 27; S½ SE¼, S½ SW¼, Sec. 28; NW¼ NE¼, Sec. 34.

T. 3 N., R. 20 E.

Lots 3, 4, SW¼ NW¼, Sec. 4.

T. 4 N., R. 20 E.

E½ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, W½ NE¼, Sec. 33.

Any and 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 to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 4th day of October, 1917.

A. J. EVANS,
Register.
8 17-4t

A Panorama of Telephone Activity

A bird's-eye view of this country today would show a panorama of countless military and industrial activities.

Here the smoke of a thousand stacks obscures the view of arsenal, steel and iron works and innumerable factories.

There the sun's rays flash upon thousands of glittering bayonets and rise and set on many new and strange looking cities—the mobilization camps of the armies of the Republic, or gild the wings of swift aeroplanes gliding to and fro in bird-like flight over broad aviation fields.

The National Capitol would be seen, from which all these vast enterprises are directed and co-ordinated, with hundreds of telephone lines radiating from it to all parts of the country, and linking it to each military and industrial center.

A veritable maze of other telephone pole lines, covering the whole country with a net-work of wires, would be visible, connecting city, town, camp, fortification, navy yards, military headquarters, coast-guard stations, and lighthouses.

Everywhere busy groups of telephone workers would be disclosed erecting poles and stringing wires to meet new and extraordinary demands for service. All this telephone activity is but a part of the vast work the Bell System is doing.

Join us in this patriotic service, by remembering that the more careful you are to make only telephone calls that are necessary and to confine your talks as much as possible, to the less busy hours of the day, the better we can meet the needs of the Nation.

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company

The Titsworth Company

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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Mowers and Rakes
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Our Stock is large and
Our Prices are reasonable

The Titsworth Company

CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

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

Sanitary Store try Bell's Grocery

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

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All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities
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Phone 86

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COMPOUNDED

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Ice Cream and all Kinds of Iced Drinks

Rolland Bros.

Notice for Publication
02079
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M., August 11, 1917

Notice is hereby given that Antonio Martinez, of Jicarilla, N. M., who, on Sept. 11, 1913, made HD. E., Serial No. 02079, for S½NW¼; NW¼ SW¼, Sec. 27; and the NE¼ SE¼, Section 28, Township 6-S, Range 14-E, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, in her office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 17, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Polonio Romero, Francisco Otero, these of Rabenton, N. M., Juan Otero, Lorenzo Otero, these of Encinoso, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Aug. 17—Sept. 14 Register.

Notice of Publication
02517 02901
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 10, 1917

Notice is hereby given that Joseph H. Perkins, of Ancho, N. M., who, on October 8, 1912, made HD. E Serial No. 02517, for S½ SW¼, Sec. 23; N½ NW¼, Sec. 26; and on Aug. 23, 1915, made additional HD.E., Serial No. 02901, for N½ SW¼; S½ NW¼, Sec. 24, Twp. 4-S, Range 11 east, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 17, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Samuel Wood, Matthew H. Price, William H. Guthrie, Addison C. Christian, all of Ancho, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
August 17.—Sept. 14. Register.

Notice for Publication
02710 02886
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 6, 1917

Notice is hereby given that Manuel Gonzales, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on Aug. 19, 1913 and Aug. 13, 1914, made original and additional HD. Entries, Serial Nos. 02710 and 02886, for the NW¼, and the NE¼, Sec. 24, Twp. 8-S, Range 10-E, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Orville T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 17, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: John Mack, Saturnino Chavez, Mark M. Dake, and Albert H. Harvey, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
August 17—September 14. Register.

Notice for Publication
016312
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 6, 1917

Notice is hereby given that Lillie B. Collier, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on January 21, 1909, made Desert Land Entry, Serial No. 016312, for Lots 11 and 12, Sec. 3; and Lots 5-6-7-8-10, Sec. 4, Twp. 6-S, Range 11-E, N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, under act. March 4, 1915, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, in her office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Sept. 17, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Edwin F. Comrey, Harry S. Comrey, these of Ancho, N. M., Samuel Wells, of White Oaks, N. M., and Owen P. Humphrey, of Tularosa, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Aug. 17—Sept. 14. Register.

Notice for Publication
02896
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 13, 1917

Notice is hereby given that Joseph George, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on August 7, 1914, made HD.E., Serial No. 02896, for SE¼-4, Sec. 12, Twp. 5-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. 18, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: A. Harry Aguayo, Nogal, N. M., Batista Gavi, John B. George, and Stephen Emil Greisen, these of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Aug. 17—Sept. 14. Register.

Notice for Publication
026818
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 28, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Sallie Choate, of Corona, N. M., Widow of Melvin Frank Choate, deceased, who, on January 5, 1913, made HD. E. Serial, No. 026818, for S½S½ Sec. 12, T. 1-S, R. 14-E., & S½SW¼; SW¼SE¼, Section 18; and N½NW¼; N½NE¼, Section 19, Twp. 1-S, R. 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 Benj. 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. Beaty, and Alexander S. McCamant, all of Corona, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
August 31-September 28. Register.

— M-O-N-U-M-E-N-T-S —

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

Phone 46 Carrizozo, New Mexico

Guns and Ammunition

BIG GAME SEASON, is not far off. It may find you without the gun and ammunition you want.

Many factories are devoting their entire time to the filling of government contracts, and their make of guns and ammunition is not being manufactured.

Shipments may be stopped by the government and all orders are sure to be delayed, and prices will doubtless advance before the big game season opens.

Disappointment can be avoided by immediate purchase of your requirements at the CASH STORE.

"Ours is the Trade that Service Made"

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In War or Peace Educated Men and Women Advance Faster and Farther

Any young person of average ability and in good health can acquire an education if he has the will to do it.

The University of New Mexico

AT ALBUQUERQUE

Is maintained by the state to train young men and women for useful service to themselves, the state and the nation. The University is ready and eager to help those of limited means to find a way by which they may become educated, trained and ready to perform BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE SERVICE for state and nation, and at the same time take advantage of those opportunities that multiply on every hand for those who are PREPARED.

During the last year 65 per cent of young men and 25 per cent of young women at the University of New Mexico earned all or part of their college expenses. The University has helped these young men and women. It is ready to help you.

The University opens for the 1917-1918 college year on Monday, October 1st.

There is plenty of time for YOU to arrange to enter. Write today for detailed information. Ask for particulars about the new all-year University schedule. It is of value to every student in economy of time, money and effort. Address David R. Boyd, President, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M.

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

White Oaks

EDITOR NEWS:

In reference to your article in last week's NEWS about soldiers' insurance, it seems to me the plan is open to serious objections when we come to look at the other side of the question.

In the first place the text of the McAdoo bill would rather infer that the matter was to be left to the insurance companies with the privilege of allowing them to make their rates according to their own estimate of the risk involved, which we all know would be high enough, judging from the immense fortunes accumulated by these companies during times of peace.

Let us suppose that a million men are to be called into the service during the year, and that each soldier's life was to be insured; it is not hard for one to imagine the additional business this act, if passed, would throw into the hands of the companies.

On the other hand, suppose the government should assume all these risks. It looks as if it was more than one governments' job or one generations' job to do this in addtion to the overburdened expense of carrying on this gigantic war.

But the worst feature of this unbaked scheme is the misery and suffering it would entail hereafter on those it is designed to help. On the death of the soldier it is proposed to pay the widow and children, if any, a lump sum of from $1000 to $3000. Very many of these widows would have but little idea of either business or economy. The income on the amounts they would receive, even if properly managed would hardly allow them to eke out a bare existence and they would soon be compelled to draw on the principal and when that was gone who would there be to care for the soldier's widow and his orphans?

Would it not be far better to provide some kind of equitable pension system to care for these dependent ones which could not be dissipated within a few years after the close of the war, than to give them a lump sum and say to them, "this shall thou have and no more, now it is up to you to make good."

If the government is to do this insurance it will necessitate a large bond issue and the interest on those bonds will have to be paid to a syndicate of wealthy bond holders who do not need the money. Then, why not pay this interest in the way of pensions to those who are deserving our care and patriotic consideration? Besides, the burden of this debt we owe our country's defenders would be distributed through the years to come and not all fall on the people of the present generation which has to bear the sacrifice and the burden of the battle.

There may be enough kernel in this nut to make it worth the cracking.

LEE H. RUDISILL.

Attention, Boy Scouts!

The members of the Hawk Patrol are called to meet at the scout headquarters on Friday evening at 4:30 o'clock.

A. MARSTON,
Scout Master.

State Game Laws

The following is a synopsis of the game laws of New Mexico:

Deer with horns—limit one deer during open season. North of 35th palallel North latitude, from October 16 to November 5; and south of said parallel from October 25 to November 25.

Squirrel—from June 1 to November 30.

Grouse—from September 16 to November 25; limit, 5 in one day.

Turkey—North of 35th palallel from November 1 to December 31; and south of said parallel from October 25 to November 25; limit, 3 in one day.

Quail—October 25 to December 31; limit, 20 in possession in one day.

Dove—August 16 to September 30, limit, 20 in one day.

Fish—The fish season closes November 25.

Unlawful—To kill elk, mountain sheep, antelope, beaver, Sonoran deer, pheasant, bob white quail, wild pigeon is unlawful, and a fine for violation may be imposed from $100 to $500.

Licenses—Hunters are required to pay a license, which may be secured from county clerks or deputy game wardens. The license fees are as follows:

Resident fish license	$ 1.00
Non-resident "	5.00
Resident bird license	1.00
Non-resident bird license	10.00
Resident big game license	1.00
Non-resident big game and bird license	25.00
Resident big game and bird license	1.50

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 revested 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.

Methodist Church

REV. ARTHUR MARSTON, Pastor

Remember that Rev. Jno. C Hines, the cow-boy preacher, will preach Friday night and for several days following, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Rev. A. W. Hall, of Clarendon, Texas, preached a strong sermon last Sunday night.

The musical entertainment given by the missionary society last Monday night was enjoyable and profitable.

The ladies' Sunday school class will meet at the parsonage next Sunday morning instead of at the school house.

The men's and boys' class will meet at the school house.

The cottage prayer meetings are going on this week and are well attended.

Epworth League, Sunday evening, September 9th, 6:30 o'clo k. Allison Stevens, Leader. Subject: "Are you a Yes,—But?" Scripture Lesson Exodus 4:1-17.

A LESSON ON EXCUSES

1. Finding excuses when God calls to service.

2. Excuses many of us make. Excuses for not attending the league meetings.

Excuses for not joining the church.

3. Things to Remember

We are happier and better when we find reasons for doing things instead of making excuses:

Don't offer an excuse for not speaking to strangers.

Don't say you have no time for Christian work.

Bevo is a great favorite in the Army Canteens, where none but pure, soft drinks may be sold. After drill or march, you are sure to see a long line of hot and dusty-throated soldier boys making a bee line for Bevo. They know that there lies complete satisfaction, full refreshment and pure wholesomeness.

At home or abroad—at work or play—between meals or with meals, you will appreciate what we have done for you in making this triumph in soft drinks.

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

Bevo—the all-year-'round soft drink

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

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, ST. LOUIS

Carrizozo Trading Co.

Wholesale Dealers CARRIZOZO, N. M.

13L

Blue-Blooded Cow

Our reporter saw something Monday that convinced him that a strain of blue blood ran in cattle as well as people. A thoroughbred Hereford cow was discovered in the rear of an automobile, and inquiry developed the fact that she had ridden in the car from Dalhart, Texas. The Lacey boys owned her and she was the first of a bunch they are expecting to introduce and brought her in on the seat of honor in their car.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEO SPENCE W C. MERCHANT

SPENCE & MERCHANT

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Carrizozo : New Mexico

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CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO

Carrizo Lodge

No. 11

Knights of Pythias

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

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

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

Regular Communications of Carrizozo Lodge No 41, A. F. & A. M., for 1917:
January 6, February 3, March 3, April 7, May 5, June 2 and 30, July 28, September 1 and 29, October 27, November 24, December 22 and 27.

IRA E. SCHAEFFER, W. M

S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

Carrizozo Lodge NO. 30

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

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

W. H. CORWIN

Contractor and Builder

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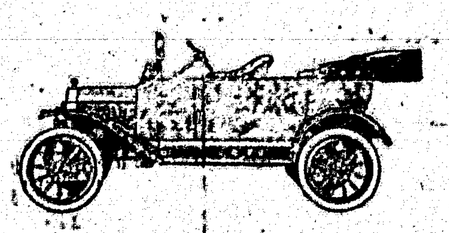

Nan of Music Mountain

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

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DE SPAIN PERSISTS IN HIS EFFORTS TO MAKE FRIENDS WITH NAN MORGAN—HE FALLS INTO A TRAP LAID BY THE GANG AND FACES IMMEDIATE DEATH

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 Calabasas, a point where the horses are changed on the stage line from the Thief River mines to the railroad. Jeffries, superintendent of the Mountain division, decides to break up the depredations of the bad men and appoints Henry de Spain general manager of the stage line, with John LeFevre and Bob Scott, an Indian, as his assistants. They make Calabasas their headquarters. Trouble starts at once. The principal bad men are Sassoon, Logan, Deaf Sandusky and Gale Morgan. De Spain foolishly becomes smitten with pretty Nan Morgan, Gale's cousin, but she ignores his overtures. When this installment opens De Spain and his aids are trying to pick a fight with Logan and Sandusky in a gambling house.

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

—5—

Logan pushed back his chair. As he turned his legs from under the table to rise a hand rested on his shoulder. He looked up and saw the brown face and feeble smile of Scott. Logan with his nearest foot kicked Sandusky. The big fellow looked up and around. Either by chance or in following the sound of the last voice, his glance fell on De Spain. He scrutinized for a suspicious instant the burning eyes and the red mark low on the cheek. While he did so comprehension dawning on him his enormous hands, forsaking the pile of chips with which both had been for a moment busy, flattened out, palms down, on the faro table. Logan tried to rise. Scott's hand rested heavily on him. "What's the row?" demanded Sandusky in the queer tone of a deaf man. Logan pointed at De Spain. "That Medicine Bend duck wants a fight."

"With a man, Logan; not with a cub," retorted De Spain, matching insult with insult.

"Maybe I can do something for you," interrupted Sandusky. His eyes ran like a flash around the table. He saw how Lefever had pre-empted the best place in the room. He looked up and took at the man standing now at his elbow and almost between Logan and himself. It was the Indian, Scott. Sandusky felt, as his faculties cleared and arranged themselves, every inch a chief, that there was no hurry whatever about lifting his hand, but he could not be faced down without a show of resistance, and he concluded that for this occasion his tongue was the best weapon. "If I can," he added stiffly, "I am at your service."

De Spain made no answer beyond keeping his eyes on Sandusky's eyes. Tenison overhearing the last words, awoke to the situation and rose from his case. He made his way through the crowd around the disputants and brusquely directed the dealer to close the game. While Sandusky was cashing in, Tenison took Logan aside. What Tenison said was not audible, but it sufficed to quiet the little fellow. The only thing further to be settled was as to who should leave the room last, since neither party was willing to go first. Tenison, after a formal conference with Lefever and Logan, offered to take Sandusky and Logan by a private stairway to the billiard room, while Lefever took De Spain and Scott out by way of the main entrance. This was arranged, and when the railroad men reached the street rain had ceased falling.

Scott warned De Spain to keep within doors, and De Spain promised to do so. But when they left him he started out at once to see whether he could not by some happy chance, encounter Nan.

CHAPTER VIII.

A Cup of Coffee.

He was willing, after a long and soothing search, to confess to himself that he would rather see Nan Morgan for one minute than all women else in the world for a lifetime. The other incidents of the evening would have given any ordinary man enough food for reflection—indeed they did force De Spain to realize that his life would hang by a slender thread while he remained at Sleepy Cat and continued to brave the rulers of the sinks.

But this danger, which after all was a portion of his responsibility in freeing his stages from the depredations of the Calabasas gang, failed to make on him the moving impression of one moment of Nan Morgan's eyes. There was in the whole world nothing he wanted to do so much as in some way to please her—yet it seemed his ill luck to get continually deeper into her bad graces. Every day that he rode across the open country, his eyes turned to the far range and to Music mountain. The rounded, distant, impenetrable peak—majestic as the sun, cold as the stars, shrouding in its unknown fastnesses the mysteries of the age and the secrets of time—meant to him now this mountain girl whom in solitude sheltered and to whom his "strength was" usually came back.

Within two weeks he became desperate. He rode the gap trail from Sleepy Cat again and again for miles and miles in the effort to encounter her. He came to know every ridge and hollow on it, every patch and stone between the lava beds and the Rat river. And in spite of the counsels of his associates, who warned him to beware of traps, he spent, under one pretext or another, much of the time either on the stages to and from Calabasas or in the saddle toward Morgan's gap, looking for Nan.

Killing time in this way, after a fruitless ride, his persistence was one day most unexpectedly rewarded. He had ridden through a hot sun from Sleepy Cat to Calabasas, where he had an appointment to meet Scott and Lefever at five o'clock. When De Spain reached the Calabasas barn, McAlpin, the barn boss, was standing in the doorway. "You'd never be comin' from Sleepy Cat in the saddle!" exclaimed McAlpin incredulously. De Spain nodded affirmatively as he dismounted. "Hot ride, sir; a hot day," commented McAlpin as he called a man to take the horse, unstrapped De Spain's coat from the saddle, and followed the manager into the office.

The heat was oppressive, and De Spain unbuckled his cartridge belt, slipped his revolver from the holster, mechanically stuck it inside his trousers waistband, hung the heavy belt up under his coat, and, sitting down, called for the stage report and asked whether the new blacksmith had sobered up. When McAlpin had given him all minor information called for, De Spain walked with him out into the barn to inspect the horses. Passing the very last of the box-stalls the manager saw in it a pony. He stopped. This wiry, slock-looking roan, contentedly munching at the moment some company hay, was Nan Morgan's.

"What's that horse doing here?" demanded De Spain coldly.

Before answering, the barn boss eyed De Spain very carefully to see how the wind was setting; for the pony's presence confessed an infraction of a very particular rule. "You see," he began, cocking at his strict boss from below his visorless cap a questioning Scotch eye, "I like to keep on good terms with that Morgan gang. Some of them can be very ugly. That little pony is Nan Morgan's."

"What's her horse doing here?" asked De Spain.

McAlpin made even the most inconsequential approaches to a statement

"Hot Day, Sir; Hot Ride."

with a keen and questioning glance. "The girl went up to the Cat on the early stage, sir. She's coming back this afternoon."

"What is she riding away over here to Calabasas for to take the stage, instead of riding straight into Sleepy Cat?"

Once more McAlpin eyed him carefully. "The girl's been sick."

"Sick?"

"She ain't really fit to ride a step," confided the Scotch boss with growing confidence. "But she's been going up two or three times now to get some medicine from Doc Torpy—that's the way of it. There's a nice girl, sir—in a bunch o' ruffians, I know—though old Duke, she lives with, he ain't a half-bad man except for too many cards. I used to work for him—but I call her a nice girl. Do you happen to know her?"

De Spain had long been on guard. "I've spoken with her in a business way once or twice. I can't really say I know her. Anything sick, I-m?" asked De Spain, walking on down the barn and looking at the horses. It was only the second time since he had given him the job that De Spain had called the barn boss "Jim," and McAlpin answered with the rising assurance of one who realizes he is "in" right. "Not so much as a sore hoof in either alley, Mr. De Spain. I try to take care of them, sir."

"What are we paying you, Jim?"

"Twenty-seven a week, sir; pretty heavy work at that."

"We'll try to make it thirty-two after this week."

McAlpin touched his cap. "Thank you kindly, sir, I'm sure. It comes high to live out here, Mr. de Spain."

"What did you say," asked De Spain indifferently, "had been the matter with Nan Morgan?" Her name seemed a whole mouthful to speak, so fearful was he of betraying interest.

"Why, I really didn't say, sir. And I don't know. But from what she says, and the way she coughs, I'm thinking it was a touch of this p-new-monia that's going around so much lately, sir."

His listener had already made all arrangements to meet the occasion now presenting itself. Circumstances seemed at last to favor him, and he looked at his watch. The down stage bringing Nan back would be due in less than an hour.

"Jim," he said thoughtfully, "you are doing the right thing in showing some good-will toward the Morgans."

"Now, I'm glad you think that, sir."

"You know I unintentionally rubbed their backs the wrong way in dragging Sassoon out."

"They're jealous of their power, I know—very jealous."

"This seems the chance to show that I have no real animosity myself toward the outfit."

Since De Spain was not looking at him, McAlpin cocked two keen and curious eyes on the sphinxlike birthmark of the very amiable speaker's face. However, the astute boss, if he wondered, made no comment. "When the stage comes in," continued De Spain quietly, "have the two grays—Lady and Ben—hitched to my own light wagon. I'll drive her over to the gap myself."

"The very thing," exclaimed McAlpin, staring and struggling with his breath.

"In some way I've happened, both times I talked with her, to get in wrong—understand?" McAlpin, with clearing wits, nodded more than once. "No fault of mine; it just happened so. And she may not at first take kindly to the idea of going with me."

"I see."

"But she ought to do it. She will be tired—it's a long, dusty ride for a well woman, let alone one that has been ill."

"So it is, so it is!"

De Spain looked now shamelessly at his ready-witted aid. "See that her pony is lame when she gets here—can't be ridden. But you'll take good care of him and send him home in a few days—get it?"

McAlpin half closed his eyes. "He'll be so lame it would stagger a cowboy to back him ten feet—and never be hurt a mite, neither. Trust me!"

"If she insists on riding something, or even walking home," continued De Spain dubiously, for he felt instinctively that he should have the task of his life to induce Nan to accept any kind of a peace-offering. "I'll ride or walk with her anyway. Can you sleep me here tonight, on the hay?"

"Sleep you on a hair mattress, sir. You've got a room right here upstairs; didn't you know that?"

With arrangements so begun, De Spain walked out of doors and looked reflectively up the Sleepy Cat road. One further refinement in his appeal for Nan's favor suggested itself. She would be hungry, possibly faint in the heat and dust, when she arrived. He returned to McAlpin: "Where can I get a good cup of coffee when the stage comes in?"

"Go right down to the inn, sir. It's a new chap running it—a half-witted man from Texas. My wife is cooking there off and on. She'll fix you up a sandwich and a cup of good coffee."

It was four o'clock, and the sun beat fiercely on the desert. De Spain walked down to the inn unmindful of the heat. In summer rig, with his soft-shirt collar turned under, his forearms bare and his thoughts engaged, he made his way rapidly on, looking neither to the right nor the left.

As he approached the weather-beaten inn it looked no more inviting in sunshine than it had looked in shadow; and, true to its traditions, not a living being was anywhere to be seen. The door of the office stood ajar. De Spain, pushing it all the way open, walked in. No one greeted him as he crossed the threshold, and the unsightly room was still bare of furnishings except for the bar, with its two broken mirrors.

De Spain pounded on the bar. His effort to attract attention met with no response. He walked to the left end of the bar, lifted the handrail that inclosed the space behind it, and pushed open the door between the mirrors leading to the back room. This, too, was empty. He called out—there was no response. Mrs. McAlpin had apparently gone home for a while.

Irritated at the desertion of the place, due, he afterward learned, to the heat of the afternoon, and disappointed at the frustration of his purpose, he walked back to the office. As he lifted the handrail and, passing through, lowered it behind him, he took out his watch to see how soon the stage was due. While he held the timepiece in his hand he heard a rapid clatter of hoofs approaching the place. Thinking it might be Scott and Lefever arriving from the south an hour ahead of time, he started toward the front door—which was still open—to greet them. Outside, hurried footsteps reached the door just ahead of him

He Called Out—There Was No Response.

and a large man, stepping quickly into the room, confronted De Spain. One of the man's hands rested lightly on his right side. De Spain recognized him instantly; the small, drooping head, carried well forward, the keen eyes, the loud-patterned, shabby waistcoat proclaimed beyond doubt—Deaf Sandusky.

CHAPTER IX.

The Glass Button.

Even as the big fellow stepped lightly just inside and to the left—as De Spain stood—of the door and faced him, the encounter seemed to De Spain accidental. But before he could speak, a second man appeared in the doorway, and this man appeared to be joking with a third, behind him. As the second man crossed the threshold, De Spain saw Sandusky's high-voiced little fighting crony, Logan, who now made way, as he stepped within to the right of the open door, for the swinging shoulders and rolling stride of Gale Morgan.

Morgan, eying De Spain with insolence, as was his wont, closed the door behind him with a bang. Then he backed his powerful frame significantly against it.

A blind man could have seen the completeness of the snare. An unpleasant feeling flashed across De Spain's perception. It was only for the immeasurable part of a second—while uncertainty was resolving itself into a rapid certainty. When Gale Morgan stepped into the room on the heels of his two Calabasas friends, De Spain would have sold for less than a cup of coffee all his chances for life. Nevertheless, before Morgan had set his back fairly against the door and the trap was sprung, De Spain had mapped his fight.

He did not retreat from where he halted at the instant Sandusky entered. His one slender chance was to hug to the men that meant to kill him. Morgan, the nearest, he esteemed the least dangerous of the three; but to think to escape both Sandusky and Logan at close quarters was, he knew, more than ought to be hoped for.

While Morgan was closing the door, De Spain smiled at his visitors: "That isn't necessary, Morgan—I'm not ready to run." Morgan only continued to stare at him. "I need hardly ask," added De Spain, "whether you fellows have business with me?"

He looked to Sandusky for a reply; it was Logan who answered in shrill falsetto: "No. We don't happen to have business that I know of. A friend of ours may have a little, maybe!" Logan, lifting his shoulders with his laugh, looked toward his companions for an answer to his joke.

De Spain's smile appeared unruffled: "You'll help him transact it, I suppose?"

Logan, looking again toward Sandusky, grinned: "He won't need any help."

"Who is your friend?" demanded De Spain good-naturedly. Logan's glance misled him; it did not refer to Sandusky. And even as he asked the question De Spain heard through the half-open window at the end of the bar the sound of hoofs. Hoping against hope for Lefever, the interruption cheered him. It certainly did not seem that his situation could be made worse.

"Well," answered Logan, talking again to his gallery of cronies, "we've got two or three friends that want to see you. They're waiting outside to see what you'll look like in about five minutes—ain't they, Gale?"

Someone was moving within the rear room. De Spain felt hope in every footfall he heard, and the mention of Morgan's name cleared his plan of battle. Before Gale, with an oath, could blurt out his answer, De Spain had resolved to fight where he stood, taking Logan first and Morgan as he should jump in between the two. It was at the best a hopeless venture against Sandusky's first shot, which De Spain knew was almost sure to reach a vital spot. But desperate men cannot be choosers.

"There's no time for seeing me like the present," declared De Spain, ignoring Morgan and addressing his words to Logan. "Bring your friends in. What are you complaining about, Morgan?" he asked, resenting the stream of abuse that Gale hurled at him whenever he could get a word in. "I had my turn at you with a rifle the other day. You've got your turn now. And I call it a pretty soft one, too—don't you, Sandusky?" he demanded suddenly of the big fellow.

Sandusky alone through the talk had kept an unbroken silence. He was eating up De Spain with his eyes, and De Spain not only ached to hear him speak, but was resolved to make him. Sandusky had stood motionless from the instant he entered the room. His eyes rested intently on De Spain, and at his side the long fingers of his right hand beat a soft tattoo against his pistol holster. De Spain's question seemed to arouse him. "What's your name?" he demanded bluntly. His voice was heavy and his deafness was reflected in the strained tone.

"It's on the butt of my gun, Sandusky."

"What's that he says?" demanded the man known as the butcher, asking the question of Logan, but without taking his eyes off his shifty prey.

Logan raised his voice to repeat the words and to add a ribald comment.

"You make a good deal of noise," muttered Sandusky, speaking again to De Spain.

"That ought not to bother you much, Sandusky," shouted De Spain, trying to win a smile from his taciturn antagonist.

"His noise won't bother anybody much longer," put in Logan, whose retorts overflowed at every interval. But there was no smile even hinted at in the uncompromising vigilance of Sandusky's expressionless face. De Spain discounted the next few minutes far enough to feel that Sandusky's first shot would mean death to him, even if he could return it.

"I'll tell you, De Spain," continued Logan, "we're going to have a drink with you. Then we're going to prepare you for going back where you come from—with nice flowers."

"I guess you thought you could come out here and run over everybody in the Spanish sinks," interposed Morgan, with every oath he could summon to load his words.

"Keep out, Morgan," exclaimed Logan testily. "I'll do this talking."

De Spain continued to banter. "Gentlemen," he said, addressing the three together and realizing that every moment wasted before the shooting added a grain of hope, "I am ready to drink when you are."

"He's ready to drink, Tom," roared Morgan in the deaf man's ear.

"I'm ready," announced Sandusky in hollow voice.

Do you believe that De Spain could save his life by surrendering to the gangsters and offering to get out of the neighborhood if they spared him? Would you do it in these circumstances?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Influential Citizen.

Mrs. Youngwife—"My husband is a very influential man in politics." Friend—"You don't say!" Mrs. Youngwife—"Yes. George has voted in two presidential elections, and both times it has gone the way George voted."—Puck.

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ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE

What the American Soldier Intends to Do With Kaiser Is Not Understood in England.

With commendable enterprise a London editorial brother seeks to clarify for his readers the quaint expression of certain American soldiers who have intimated that their first undertaking in Europe will be to "can the kaiser." In interpreting them to intend to seal up his high mightiness hermetically, however, the Londoner's zeal outruns his information.

Nix, nix, friend, it doesn't mean that at all! says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It means merely that they propose to decorate the German emperor with hardware; to take his taw; pour the leather into him; put him on the pan; slip him one on the wind; kidnap his Angora; show him where he gets off. To put it more plainly, having bought chips in a game where the custom has been to play 'em close to the waistcoat, the Americans have taken off the limit and announce they will copper all bets, see all raises and intend, the very first time the kaiser gets his feet wet, to call him off the Christmas tree.

It is plain in the circumstances that our British brethren are about to find their knowledge of English handsomely increased.

Gallant Dissuasion.

He—It is particularly dangerous for you, Miss Emily, to think of going out as a missionary to the cannibal tribes.

She—Why especially dangerous for me?

He—Because if the heathens think like your friends here they will at once conclude you are sweet enough to eat.

Whenever a man fails in an undertaking he attributes it to fatalism.

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INSTANT POSTUM

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GOOD FRUITS FOR PRESERVES AND APPROVED PRESERVING METHODS

Not a Difficult Process and the Fruit Keeps Better Than When the Ordinary Canning Process Is Used.

Packing Jams in the Home.

(Prepared Specially by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The fruits which are so plentiful in many parts of the country this season may be saved by preserving as well as by canning. Preserves and similar products differ from canned fruit in that much larger proportions of sugar are used in preparing them, in that they are cooked longer, and in that special sterilization in containers is not necessary in all cases. Because of this many of these products may be packed in larg-necked bottles and glasses, and sealed with cork, paraffin, etc. Tight-sealing jars thus may be saved for canning.

Preserves, jams, marmalades, etc., differ among themselves in the proportion of sugar used, the degree of cooking employed, and the consistency of the finished product. Though less economical to prepare than canned fruit because of the relatively large amounts of sugar used, preserves and similar preparations furnish a variety in the ways of putting up fruits and make valuable additions to the winter ration of sweet foods.

Sirups in Preserving.

When preserves are properly made the fruit keeps its form, is plump, tender, clear, and of good color, the surrounding sirup being also clear and of proper density. In making preserves the object is to have the fruit permeated with the sirup and this can be accomplished only by careful procedure. In order to prevent shrinkage it is necessary to put fruit at first into thin sirup and increase its density slowly by boiling the fruit in the sirup or by alternately cooking and allowing the product to stand immersed in the sirup. If at any time the fruit shrivels or wrinkles the sirup should be made less dense by the addition of water.

To make these sirups boil sugar and water together in the proportion given below until sugar is dissolved. Strain all impurities out of the sirup before using:

Sirup No. 1—Fourteen ounces sugar to one gallon water.

Sirup No. 2—One pound, 14 ounces sugar to one gallon water.

Sirup No. 3—Three pounds nine ounces sugar to one gallon water.

Sirup No. 4—Five pounds, eight ounces sugar to one gallon water.

Sirup No. 5—Six pounds, 13 ounces sugar to one gallon water.

If no scales are available, the amounts of sugar may be approximated by measuring, using one pint for each pound and 16 tablespoonfuls to the half-pint. For the recipes which follow all measurements are level and the standard measuring cup holding half-pint is used.

For fruits like peaches, pears, watermelon rind, etc., preserving should be begun in sirup not heavier than No. 3. Juicy fruits like berries can be put at the beginning into a heavier sirup, about No. 4, because the abundant juice of the fruit quickly reduces the density of the sirup before shrinking can take place. When the preserves are finished and ready for packing, the density of the sirup should have reached that of No. 4 or No. 5. Sirup made with very acid fruits can be made heavier than pure sugar sirups without danger of crystallization because the acid inverts some of the sugar, changing it to a form which cooking will not crystallize readily.

Cooking.—Since long cooking injures the color and flavor of fruits, it is desirable to cook delicate fruits such as berries for as short a time as possible. Cooling rapidly after cooking gives preserves a better color and flavor than can be secured when they are packed hot. Standing immersed in sirup after cooking also helps to plump them. If berry preserves are covered for a brief time before removing from fire and the vessel left covered while cooling, the product will be more plump.

For cooling, shallow enamel trays or pans are desirable. Tin is not desirable because fruits will discolor in it. Pack preserves cold, bring the sirup in which they have stood to boiling, test by observing thickness when poured from a spoon, and if of proper density pour over the packed preserves, paddling with thin wooden paddle or knife blade to remove all air bubbles. If not of the right density for packing, the sirup must be concentrated by boiling. To seal properly and to insure safety from mold it is desirable that all preserves be processed. Tight-sealing jars must be used, therefore, for these products. Since they can be sterilized below the boiling point, processing at simmering (89 degrees C.) for 30 minutes is preferable to boiling, because this temperature will give better color.

The general directions given may be applied to practically any fruit to make preserves. For additional convenience, however, the following specific recipes are given for products most likely to be abundant during the remainder of the season.

Watermelon Preserves.—Cut one pound watermelon rind into inch squares. Allow to stand overnight in clear water. Drain and cover with about No. 3 sirup (2 cupfuls sugar to 1 quart water. Boil for 25 minutes. Let stand overnight immersed in sirup. Next morning add juice of half lemon and three slices of lemon additional for each pound. Cook until transparent (about one hour). Let stand until cold. Pack, add the sirup, garnishing with slices of lemon, cap, and process.

Gingered Watermelon Rind.—To each pound of rind cut into 1-inch squares, add two quarts of water and one ounce slaked lime. Let stand in lime water overnight. Next morning drain and let stand one to two hours in fresh, cold water. Drain well and boil rapidly in strong ginger tea (one ounce ginger to one quart water) for 15 minutes. Drain, put into No. 3 sirup made by using one pint strained ginger tea with one quart water and one and a half pounds of sugar. Cook until tender and transparent (about one and a half hours). After boiling a half-hour add half a lemon sliced thin. Place in shallow pans to cool, having the rind well covered with sirup. When cool arrange pieces attractively in jars, cover to overflowing with sirup. Cap, clamp, and process.

The density of the packing sirup for preserved and gingered watermelon rind (also figs and peaches) should be between that of No. 5 and No. 6.

Peach Preserves.—Boil three pounds sugar and three quarts water together until sugar is dissolved. Strain out all impurities. Have four pounds peaches well sorted so that all are sound and firm. Peel the fruit after immersing for about one minute (or until the skin slips off easily) into boiling water—then into cold. If desired, cut the fruit into halves, or thinner crescent-shaped slices. Add the peaches to the sirup and cook until clear and transparent. Remove fruit to shallow tray, cover with sirup and let stand over night to plump.

Pack the preserves in sterilized jars, cover to overflowing with sirup, which should be further reduced by boiling if not thick enough. Adjust lid and rubber and process.

Tomato Preserves.—Make a sirup, using two cupfuls sugar and three cupfuls water; add one lemon sliced thinly, six inches of stick cinnamon, and let boil 15 minutes; then add one pound of small "yellow plums" or "egg tomatoes," which have been pricked with a coarse needle or scalded and skinned, let simmer until tomatoes are clear. Remove tomatoes and spread out in a tray. Cook sirup until proper consistency, pour over the tomatoes and allow to stand over night. Next morning pack into small jars, pour sirup over them, partly seal, and process pint jars 15 minutes.

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It Will Equal Two Bushels for Every Man, Woman and Child in the Land.

STAPLE FOODS TO ALLIES

Motto This Year Is "Eat an Apple and Send a Biscuit"—Unusual Need For Handling Crop—May Be Short of Help.

The United States is about to harvest its great war crop of apples. It equals two bushels to every man, woman and child in the country. In order to send as much staple food as possible to our fighting allies, Americans are urged to use as many apples as possible. The motto this year is: "Eat an apple and send a biscuit."

War conditions also confront the apple growers, for there is a scarcity of pickers, and careful preparations must now be made to see that this crop is all safely harvested and put into storage. Now is the time to begin organizing picking crews in every apple growing section. A survey of the situation shows that the farmer will need co-operation from business men in the towns and cities round about at which he trades, and which have just as great an interest in this crop as the farmer himself. This is emergency organization work to be taken up immediately by chambers of commerce, boards of trade, state and county councils of defense, and business men generally.

The labor supply to harvest this crop exists right in the cities adjacent to the apple orchards in most cases, but the draft and demands of factories and railroads for labor have disturbed the normal supply of workers upon which the farmer usually draws, and it is necessary to recruit new kinds of workers. People who have never regarded themselves as apple pickers may this year be asked to go to the orchards and help get in the crop for patriotic reasons.

The organization work should take the form of an immediate survey of labor resources to see where a picking force is to be recruited. Stores and factories can often release clerks and workmen for this service if notified in time. Families who would like a week or two of vacation in the country with light, healthy outdoor work at satisfactory wages, may also be induced to join the picking army. It has been suggested that the schools might be opened later this year so that boys and girls can be sent to the orchards, but this will not be necessary in all cases. One very good source of pickers can be found among the women's organizations of this country.

Much is heard about the scarcity of labor, but there is not as great a scarcity as most people imagine. Workers upon whom the farmer depends in ordinary times have simply been shifted into other occupations, and war conditions demand that business men step in, locate other classes of workers who can be shifted to the orchards for this emergency and see that the farmer has plenty of help.

The principles of careful fruit picking are very simple, and easily understood. If the farmer can start with two or three experienced pickers and spend a little time explaining good picking methods to his volunteers he should get excellent results, for these volunteers, while new to the work, will also be people of good average intelligence, and the war emergency will appeal to their interest so that they will be more than ready to help harvest the crop skillfully.

Apple growers are advised to get in touch with the business organizations in their nearest town, ask that help be given in securing pickers and report the number of pickers needed by themselves. One of the greatest difficulties in organizing harvest hands for any crop is that of gathering accurate information as to how many helpers are needed on each farm and in each township. For lack of such information it very often happens that one township will be handicapped because it is without sufficient helpers and a township twenty-five or thirty miles away will have a surplus of workers. By ascertaining in advance just how many workers will be needed in each locality, business organizations will be able to recruit a sufficient force and there will be neither scarcity nor surplus in any section.

This year's apple crop calls for special methods of handling. The size of the crop makes it necessary to send only the first-class fruit to market and to see that all seconds and culls are sold in bulk around home or worked up into by-products. There must be great care to see that apples are not exposed to the heat or outdoors after picking, but are properly housed in temporary storage places on the farm and carefully cooled. The scarcity of pickers will probably make it necessary to pick and house the crop first and grade and pack it afterwards. Full directions for handling the fruit will be published later.

The great big task immediately ahead is that of securing a picking force, and in this work the business man and the farmer are co-operating to an extent never known before. This is a war crop. It will be harvested with a war organization.

STILL THE ORIENT

Chinese Influence Continues to Be Seen in Clothes.

Design and Coloring of Attractive Frock for Fall Wear Are Drawn From Modes of Far East.

The continued oriental influence on dress is emphasized by the model here shown, which is Chinese in design and coloring. The underneath frock has a decidedly narrow skirt of plain black satin that suggests the loose trousers of the Oriental, while the overdress, made of navy serge embroidered in rich colorings, simulates the mandarin coat. The present season tendency to favor a rather high waistline is expressed in the belting of the front of the overdress. The back section hangs in a straight panel effect, drawn in only slightly at the waist, but unbelted.

This combination of fabrics is the favorite for early fall. Though the model shown in the sketch is youthful, it is not too girlish to be worn by a mature woman of slender, graceful figure. The satin part of the garment is in reality a perfectly plain princess frock, and if it is desired this may be worn entirely separate and apart from the overdress, a touch of distinction being given by the use of white lace or embroidery collar and cuffs.

To make this dress, the skirt of which should not measure more than two yards in width, four and a half yards of satin 36 inches wide and three yards of serge the same width will be required.

The frock may, of course, be made up in any preferred combination of fabrics. Serge and satin are suggested as the most popular fabric blending.

Heavy wool embroidery is being considerably featured as a trimming, and it is really very effective, especially on wool fabrics. The use of beads is somewhat discouraged by the high prices.

The prices of beads in steel, glass and chalk, which are the principal varieties, have advanced from 100 to 400 per cent. An aggressive trimming manufacturer has recently placed on the market an array of wooden beads in various sizes and colorings, and these promise now to have quite a vogue.

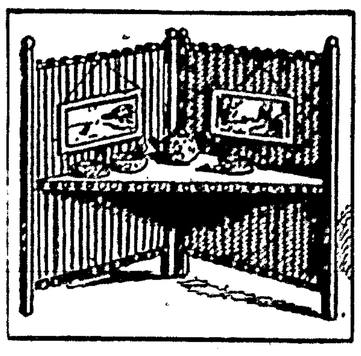
Fall Frock of Chinese Design.

SCREEN FROM CLOTHESHORSE

Is Very Useful Article and Makes a Pretty Addition to Any Room Where It May Be Placed.

It is not difficult to drape an ordinary small clothes horse, and in that way make a very pretty and inexpensive little screen.

The one shown in the sketch is prepared in the way mentioned, but it is of a very novel nature. The sides of the clothes horse are placed at right angles, and then two pieces of board are fastened upon the center bars with screws, and form a shelf. This shelf is covered with pale green silk and finished off in front at the edge with braid and brass-headed nails of a fancy pattern driven in close together. The back of the screen is draped with pale green silk arranged in narrow plaits, and finished above the top and below the lower bars of the clothes horse with tiny frills. The upright portions of the woodwork are painted dark green, and each piece is ornamented at the top with a small brass ball. In the center of each of the upper bars a brass-headed nail is driven, and upon these nails small pictures can be hung, as shown.



A Useful Screen.

This little article makes a pretty addition to any room, and it is very useful for holding the afternoon tea things, or it can be placed in a corner and some pretty ornamental china arranged upon it.

NOTHING HAS ESCAPED IT

Even Crepe De Chine Underwear Shows Wool Embroidery Is Being Used for Trimming.

"I have just seen some of the prettiest things imaginable in underclothes," announced The Girl Who Sews, as she came in from a shopping trip, according to the Christian Science Monitor. "No, I did not buy any," she continued, "but I looked at them in the shop windows. Do you know, they are actually using wool embroidery on the crepe de chine combinations and other things? I saw one envelope chemise in white crepe de chine, with all the edges bordered by rows of darning stitch in yellow wool, and all around the bottom, at intervals, a row of marigolds, embroidered in yellow worsted with black or dark brown centers.

"Then there was another envelope chemise of pale pink crepe de chine which was bound all around with narrow bands of pale blue crepe fagoted on. Still another had inch-wide bands made of pink and blue crepe in one-inch squares which were fagoted together. Such a combination of colors as there is this year in the underwear, as well as in the outside things. Pink has been popular for some time; now pale blue is following it into favor. A blue crepe de chine combination was edged about with narrow bands of yellow fagoted on.

"I noticed a number that were finished off with narrow hems, and these were buttonholed over with rather heavy silk of a contrasting shade. It made me think of the blankets in my grandmother's house, for they were finished off in that same way. I remember that I had to do that stitch when I was little, and I learned to sew by making patchwork quilts and other things for my dolls and their belongings."

Jabots to Be Worn.

It would be bootless to try to predict the cut and style of the suits that will be most in favor in the coming autumn, but one thing is certain concerning street attire, and that is that the smartly dressed women of the autumn will wear jabot and collar combinations with the tailored suit. Large mesh fillet lace will be extremely good and there will be nothing "dinky" about the smart jabots. Simplicity is the keynote, and it is a mistake to attempt to use up odds and ends of lace and embroidery.

For a Laundry Bag.

To make a laundry bag take a square of cretonne as large as the width of the cloth, line with a contrasting shade of cambric and sew a small brass ring to each of the four corners. The four rings are hung on the closet hook, making a bag with four openings to receive the soiled linen. To empty just take down a ring and out the clothes drop.

TAM-O'-SHANTER CROWN

This bonnet has taken a lead on most of the fall fashions in that it merges the seasons of autumn and winter. It is a stunning little creation and somehow or other suggests the tam-o'-shanter worn by the Chasseurs d'Alpines, France "blue devils." The hat is of midnight blue velvet with a tam-o'-shanter crown. For decoration it is trimmed with rosette of pink roses and purple grapes.

Have you a building job on your hands?

Now that prices are high it is more than ever important that you give careful consideration to the roof you are going to put on. You can save real money and get a better roof by using

Certain-teed

Roofing

Thru quality and sheer merit as a roofing material CERTAIN-TEED is now being used as the preferable type of roofing for sky-scrapers, factories, hotels, stores, warehouses, garages, farm buildings, etc., where durability is necessary.

It is economical to buy, inexpensive to lay and costs practically nothing to maintain. It is weather-tight, lightweight, clean, sanitary and fire-retardent. It is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply).

Certain-teed Slate-Surfaced Asphalt Shingles

are supplanting wood and slate shingles for residences. They cost less, are just as good looking, wear better, won't fall off, buckle or split. They are fire-retardent and do not have to be painted or stained.

Certain-teed Paints and Varnishes

The name CERTAIN-TEED on a can of paint or varnish is the same guarantee of quality and satisfaction it is on a roll of roofing or a bundle of shingles. Made for all uses and in all colors.

Certain-teed Products Corporation

Sales Offices: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Richmond, Grand Rapids, Nashville, Salt Lake City, Des Moines, Houston, Duluth, London, Sydney, Havana

No Promotion.

"What business did you say the boss was in?" asked the clerk.

"Why, he's a promoter," replied the superintendent.

"Well, there must be some mistake. He's never promoted me. I've held the same insignificant job ever since I've been here."

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

Kilauea's Lava Lake.

Early reports indicate that the alarms of war will not prevent many Americans from visiting their new national park in Hawaii. Three celebrated volcanoes—Kilauea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala are in the new reservation. The lava lake at Kilauea, a spectacle which has drawn thousands of visitors in past years from every part of the world, will be, it is predicted, unusually spectacular this season because of the recent increased volcanic activity in the region.

Squelched.

A family tree is unquestionably of equal value to some persons as is real estate of a more material nature. But it all depends upon whether or not the branches of the tree are clean limbed. This was the decision reached by the two men discussing ancestry and heredity and such philosophy.

"I had my own family pedigree traced by a genealogical authority last week," said the taller of the two men.

"Indeed! What did it cost you?"

"Fifty dollars hush money."

Work Like Lightning.

"As a borrower he's a wise guy."

"Whatsya mean?"

"He never asks a man the second time for a loan."

"That's what a fellow meant when he said he worked like lightning. He never strikes in the same place twice."

Abundance.

"America has no art and no poetry!"

"Evidently," said the business man, severely, "you are neglecting to read our advertisements."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Wm. E. Blanchard was here Tuesday from the Macho ranch.

Dr. F. H. McKeon, surgeon in charge at Fort Stanton, was a business visitor Tuesday.

George Kimbrell, of Picacho, was here the early part of the week, greeting old friends.

TO LOAN $350.00, short term on good security. Address: P.O. Box 433, Carrizozo. 9-7-tf.

Mrs. D. S. Donaldson and son, Homer, have returned from their visit to Kansas.

Miss Vera Harris left Saturday for Amarillo, Texas, to take a business course in an institution in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Burrell were here yesterday from their headquarters in the Galinas country.

Geo. A. Titsworth of the Titsworth Co., Capitan, was here Tuesday in the interest of roads in that section.

White Oaks gave a big dance Wednesday as a farewell to the soldier boys. A big, jolly crowd gathered and an enjoyable evening resulted.

A. J. Rolland and his two little daughters, Helen and Margie Rose, returned Saturday from Fenton, Michigan, where they had visited the past month.

L. R. Lamay was down Wednesday from his Mesa home. The late rains, he says, have brought out crops and range, but he fears a winter shortage.

E. G. Raffety was up from Oscuro Tuesday. Mr. Raffety is preparing to drill for oil on his holdings at Oscuro and hopes to develop producing wells thereon.

A. J. Rolland has sold his residence property to Harry S. Comrey. Harry has not announced whether the purchase was made as an investment or for a home.

John B. Burch, a well known citizen of the Capitan country, was here yesterday. Mr. Burch now lives in the clouds on top of the Capitan mountains.

Mrs. J. E. Farley and daughter, Frances have returned from California, where they have been since June. It is needless to say that Jack has been as happy as a clam since their return.

Col. G. W. Prichard came in last Friday from California where he had gone the month previous. He visited White Oaks and Jicarilla while here to look over his mining properties.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Bamberger returned Monday from the east, where they had gone on a double mission, a honeymoon and a purchasing mission for the Trading Co.

Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Rountree were here Wednesday from their ranch beyond the Mal pais. Mr. Rountree reports little rain at his ranch and the range in bad condition.

D. W. Glenn came in Wednesday on No. 3 and will remain during the week. Mr. Glenn, who now lives at Corona, California, was one of the early and successful stockmen of Lincoln county and has many friends here who are glad to see him.

The board of county commissioners held a short session Tuesday and transacted some road business. Commissioners Bryan and Gilmore were present, Chairman Franks absent on account of illness.

Services were held at the residence of H. S. Fairbanks last Monday night by the Episcopal minister, Rev. Edward J. Hoering, a very good attendance greeting the Rector. He will return the last day of this month.

Charles Kruger and daughter, Mrs. Monroe Howard, were here Saturday from Capitan. Mr. Kruger lived in this county a number of years ago, having been employed at Fort Stanton as plumber, but went to Childress, Texas, about ten years ago.

Mrs. Ethel V. Jewett has been employed to teach at Corona. She takes the place of Prof. Ervin T. Brown, who has been drafted into the new national army and who leaves tonight with the first contingent for Fort Riley, Kansas.

NOTICE

In the Matter of the Estate of Ezequil F. Sandoval, Deceased. } In the Probate Court, Lincoln County, N. M.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned was by said court duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of said Ezequil F. Sandoval, Deceased, on the 4th day of September, 1917; that all persons having claims against said estate of any kind or nature will file said claims with the Clerk of said court in the time and manner as prescribed by law and failure to do so will be under the penalty of the law in such cases provided.

Dated at Carrizozo, New Mexico, September 4th, 1917.

DOLLY SANDOVAL,
Administratrix.

J. C. GILBERT, of Roswell, N. M.
Attorney for Administratrix.

Dr. F. H. Johnson was host to a few friends at his ranch in the Capitans last Sunday. Good rains have fallen in that section, the country is as green as a wheat field and stock are rolling fat.

Notice

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Richard A. Thomas, Deceased. } In the Probate Court of No. 53 Lincoln County, New Mexico

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned were, on the 4th day of September, 1917, appointed executors of the estate of Richard A. Thomas, deceased, by Hon. Eleodo Chavez, Probate Judge of Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Therefore, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same with the County Clerk of Lincoln County within one year from date of said appointment as provided by law, or the same will be barred.

Dated September 4th, 1917.

JOHN W. OWEN,
his
W. B. X McDONALD,
mark
Executors.

J. C. Gilbert, Roswell, N. M., Attorney for Executors. 9-7-4t

Dr. Frederic Jacobson says 75 per cent. of women need Phosphates to give them Strong, Healthy, rounded figure and to avoid Nervous break down. Thousands of women grow strong in Nature's way.

"Consider the Lilies of the Field, How They Grow."

The life of the lily is but a few weeks or months. The life of man is "three score years and ten." But to live one's life in its fullness, women like the lily, must be nourished by those same vital elements which nature provides for nourishing every living thing; and these include the valuable phosphate so often lacking in the usual food we eat today. Argo Phosphate is rich in these wonderful elements. It contains them in concentrated tablet form which is easy to take and quickly assimilated and absorbed into the system, and from youth to old age, builds and rebuilds body and brain in beautiful harmony with Nature's perfect plan. That's why Argo Phosphate makes good solid flesh and muscles.

SPECIAL NOTE: Argo Phosphate contains the Natural phosphates which thousands of physicians are prescribing daily to build up thin pale nervous women to give them rosy cheeks, red lips and a beautiful complexion. Many cases have been reported where women have increased their weight from 15 to 25 pounds with a few weeks treatment, and any woman who desires a well rounded and developed form should secure from her druggist, this new drug which is inexpensive and is dispensed by any reliable druggist with or without a doctor's prescription. If your druggist will not supply you send $1.00 to the Argo Laboratories 10 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga., and they will send you a two weeks' treatment by return mail.

STOMACH TROUBLE

Mr. Marion Holcomb, of Nancy, Ky., says: "For quite a long while I suffered with stomach trouble. I would have pains and a heavy feeling after my meals, a most disagreeable taste in my mouth. If I ate anything with butter, oil or grease, I would spit it up. I began to have regular sick headache. I had used pills and tablets, but after a course of these, I would be constipated. It just seemed to tear my stomach all up. I found they were no good at all for my trouble. I heard

THEDFORD'S

BLACK-DRAUGHT

recommended very highly, so began to use it. It cured me. I keep it in the house all the time. It is the best liver medicine made. I do not have sick headache or stomach trouble any more." Black-Draught acts on the jaded liver and helps it to do its important work of throwing out waste materials and poisons from the system. This medicine should be in every household for use in time of need. Get a package today. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c a package. All druggists.

ONE CENT A DOSE

Girls Have Pretty Face And Beautiful Complexion

An Atlanta man makes new discovery that makes an old face look years younger. If your skin is dark, brown or covered with freckles or blemishes, just use a little Cocotone Skin Whitener, it's made with cocoanut oil and is perfectly harmless. A few days' use will improve your looks 100 per cent. The warmest skin comes off evenly, leaving no evidence of the treatment, the new healthy under-skin appearing as a lovely new complexion.

Just ask your druggist for an ounce of Cocotone Skin Whitener, and if he will not supply you send twenty five cents to The Cocotone Co., Atlanta, Ga., and they will send you a box by return mail.

If your hair is hard to comb is kinky, nappy and will never stay straight, just use Cocotone Hair Dressing and it will become straight, long, soft, glossy and beautiful in a few days. Mail orders filled 50c for large box.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Four Good Wagons; two 31-4-inch wagons, two 3-inch. One big draft team; drifters and will weigh about 2700 lbs; ages 8 and 9 years. One small team, weight about 1800 lbs., and a dandy lead team. Nine head of young broke pony mules, good ones and worth the money.

Will trade some of this stuff for a Ford car or small truck. Come and look the bargains over.

SPINDLE & SONS, Spindle, New Mexico

"The Best is the Cheapest"
Isn't True of Everything

BUT its true of clothes. All-wool fabrics wear longer, keep their shape better, hang better, and fit better than "mercerized cotton" fabrics; and these are the things you want your clothes for.

All-wool clothes will cost you more than cotton, of course; the point we make is that even at the higher prices they're cheaper.

It is real economy to buy a Hart Schaffner & Marx Suit

and pay $25, or $30 or even more, instead of putting $12 or $15 into a suit that's made of "mercerized cotton" fabric which will fail absolutely to do the things you expect of your clothes. You may save a few dollars; but you lose money in the end by buying such clothes.

Ziegler Brothers

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Wanted.—A woman as cook and general house work. Address: Blanchard Bros., Spindle, N. M. 9-7-2t.

Notice of Sale on Execution

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

Frank Gray, Plaintiff, vs. J. B. Adams, Buel B. Wood and Don Freeman, Defendants. } No 2580

By virtue of an execution, issued out of and under the Seal of the District Court, in and for the county of Lincoln, and state of New Mexico, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in the said court, on the 30th, day of April, A. D. 1917, in an action wherein Frank Gray is plaintiff, and J. B. Adams and Buel B. Wood and Don Freeman are defendants, in favor of the said plaintiff, Frank Gray, and against the defendants, J. B. Adams and Buel B. Wood, for the sum of Twelve Hundred and Thirty-Seven Dollars and Thirty-Six Cents ($1237.36), and for costs of suit amounting to Nine Dollars and Twenty Cents ($9.20), for all of which said Execution was, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1917, issued and directed and delivered to me as Sheriff in and for said county of Lincoln, and I have levied on all of the right, title and interest of the said defendant, J. B. Adams, in and to the following described real property, to-wit: Lot No. 25, in Block No. 2, in McDonald's Addition to the town of Carrizozo, in Lincoln county, in the state of New Mexico, and all and every building and improvement thereon, and in and to the following described personal property, also, to-wit: One bank Bar and One front Bar, One Albert Pickard Safe, One writing desk and table combined, Two tables, Six Chairs, One Ice Chest, One pool table and balls, One Cue rack, Three Cues and One Ball rack, and One Stove and one Show case, as the property of said defendant, J. B. Adams, and located in and upon said premises. Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned Sheriff, as aforesaid, will sell the above described real and personal property to the highest bidder or highest bidders, for cash, at public auction, at the Court House Door, in the town of Carrizozo, in Lincoln County, New Mexico, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1917, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m. of that day, to satisfy the said Execution, together with the interest and costs thereon.

Dated 23rd day of August, A. D. 1917.

O. WALKER HYDE,
Sheriff in and for Lincoln County, State of New Mexico.

By RD. W. HARRIS,
Deputy.

Notice for Publication

8130

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M., August 3, 1917

Notice is hereby given that the state of New Mexico, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1906 and June 20, 1910 and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands:

List No. 8130. Serial No. 041999.
Lot 1, NE¼NW¼ Sec. 18 T. 12-S. R. 18-E., N. M. Mer. 80.82 acres.

Protests or contests against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office during the period of publication hereof, or at any time before final certificate.

EMMETT PATTON,
Register.

Aug. 10—Sept. 7.

Notice for Publication

041212

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., August 10, 1917

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th 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. 546) the following described land, to-wit:

The Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter (SW¼-NW¼), Section 29, Twp. 10 South, Range 19 East, N. M. P. M.

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

EMMETT PATTON,
Register.

Aug. 17—Sept. 14.

FEEL AT HOME HERE

When you come to this Bank, make yourself comfortable. FEEL AT HOME. We will help you to make your visit pleasant.

If you have business to transact, you will find here the conveniences you require. If you wish information on business, financial or legal matters, ask us—we may be able to furnish it at once, or can secure the information for you.

And above all, you will find here an interested, personal bank service that is in keeping with a desire to serve all in a helpful way

THE STOCKMENS STATE BANK
CORONA, NEW MEXICO

GROW WITH US

Our Faculty for Handling Your Business Equals any

It is convenient for you aud a pleasure for us

Interest Paid on Time Deposits

THE LINCOLN STATE BANK

NO MORE CURRENCY PANICS

Do you remember the shut-downs, the business depression and the lack of employment which followed the currency panic of 1907? To prevent another currency panic the Federal Reserve Banking System keeps on hand an immense supply of currency to furnish the banks which belong to the system of which we are one, so that they may at all times meet the currency requirements of their depositors.

Doesn't it appeal to you to get its protection, without cost, by becoming one of our depositors?

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CARRIZOZO

FOR ECONOMY'S SAKE

Take out a check account and let it be an everlasting thermometer of your expenditures and a warning when you burn the candle at both ends. We offer you every facility and advantage in a commercial way, and we can carry you over the rougher places without your subjecting yourself to usererS.

EXCHANGE BANK, CARRIZOZO, N. M.

ONE TON FORD TRUCK

$600.00

F. O. B. DETROIT

Built by the Ford Factory

Worm Drive -- No Chains
Protected from Dust

SEE THEM AT

WESTERN GARAGE

The Oldsmobile

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

H. J. GARRARD, Agent

The Garrard House

New building, large and comfortable rooms and furnished throughout. Adjoining the Temple Hotel.

Rooms by Day, Week or Month

The Garrards