

# Carrizozo News

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## Red Cross Field Secretary Visits Chapter

H. E. Tinney of Denver, one of the field secretaries of the Red Cross, was in Carrizozo Wednesday for a conference with the executive committee of the local Chapter. The field secretary went over all phases of Red Cross work, much of which the Chapter was acquainted with and engaged in, and also additional work, entirely new to this chapter.

The most important innovation for this chapter will be the establishment of a Red Cross canteen, which the chapter agreed to undertake at the urgent solicitation of the secretary. The Red Cross canteen service will consist in serving light refreshments to soldiers passing through to encampments or to the front. This will entail a great deal of work and an outlay of considerable money, as well, but headquarters request the service, other chapters are doing it and, of course, the Lincoln County Chapter will not be found wanting. This work will be carried on by donation and every locality in the county will be asked to aid in the work.

A committee was appointed to have charge of the matter, to provide funds, to appoint additional committees and to handle the entire work. W. H. Osborn, Mrs. Lila Braum, Mrs. G. J. Dingwall, O. W. Bamberger and Mrs. S. G. Allen were named as the committee.

The Home Service work had previously been arranged when Field Secretary Miss Kinney visited the chapter last Saturday. Attorney Geo. B. Barber and Miss Grace Jones were appointed chairman and secretary of this committee, and they have the work well in hand. This work will be enlarged constantly and will receive the constant attention of this committee.

Many other matters were gone over, knitting, sewing, bandages, home service relief, etc. In the knitting, for instance, the chapter was notified to send six pair of socks with every sweater. The excessive number of socks required was due to the service of our men in the trenches. The experience of the French and English is that "Trench Feet" is one of their sources of great loss. This danger can be overcome by the use of heavy yarn socks, with sufficient numbers that will permit changes often. The chapter was, therefore, urged to redouble its efforts in the knitting line, particularly, and branches throughout the county, all forming part of the chapter, will be requested to speed up the work along the lines required by the National body.

At the request of the chapter, Mr. Tinney addressed a good crowd at the Crystal Theatre that night. Mr. Tinney is a rapid speaker, and said much in a short space of time. He spoke of the necessity for speeding up all war work, because of the increased number of American soldiers on the battle front, the growing casualty list and destitution of refugees who are our allies. He spoke of the good influence the Red Cross exerted among our allies and the necessity for that influence to be exerted in our country to keep up the spirit of our own people in order that our soldiers may receive every support and at the same time encourage the allies to keep up the fight. It is a great work and the speaker made it plain what the duty of every American was.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Watson returned last Saturday from Chicago, where they had spent a month.

## Death Claims Young Lady

Miss Mina Louise Coe died Sunday morning at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Coe, Glencoe, following an illness of only a few hours. Notwithstanding every care that could be given and the hasty summoning of a physician, the cold hand of death was laid upon her brow and she passed into eternity before the arrival of medical assistance. Miss Coe was born at Glencoe. Her parents were among the earliest settlers in the county, having resided on the Ruidoso since the latter seventies. Besides her parents, Miss Coe is survived by two brothers, Will T. and George L., and a sister, Mrs. Elzy Perry.

Miss Coe had been secretary of the Glencoe auxiliary of the Red Cross, and was most active in mercy work. She will be greatly missed not only by the Glencoe auxiliary but by the Lincoln County Chapter, because of her loyalty to the principles of the organization and her untiring efforts to meet every obligation imposed. Much more we could say of the activities and influences of the life of devotion of this young lady whose death has left a home desolate and cast a gloom over the entire community; but an intimate friend of the family has furnished the News with an extended notice which will appear next week, having been received too late for this week. The News joins the many friends of this family throughout the county in extending its sincere sympathy.

"On the cold cheek of death  
Smiles and roses are blending,  
And beauty immortal  
Awakes from the tomb."

## 44 Registered

The complete list of young men who registered on the 8th, with their post office addresses, appears below:

1. Cruz Otero, Encinosa, Daniel McKinley, Encinosa, Eldo Salis, Hondo, Pedro T. Gonzales, Hondo, Ramon Chavez, San Patricio, Floyd E. Claunch, Carrizozo, Thos. Jennings, Parsons, Milton Samuel, Carrizozo, Lester Greer, Oscuro,
10. Diamond Hughes, Carrizozo, Luis Baca Torres, Hondo, Arthur M. Fleming, Ancho, Porfirio Chavez, Jr., Carrizozo, Joe West, Carrizozo, George G. Buckner, Jicarilla, James Albert Carter, Ancho, Ellis Leslie, White Oaks, George F. Melton, Coroná, Doyle Rentfrow, Carrizozo,
20. Leonard P. Hickman, Corona, Juan Muney, Corona, Johnie Bosworth, Corona, Tillman A. Burch, Capitán, David Marruso, Capitán, Lewis E. Cummins, Capitán, William H. Spillers, Lincoln, Marsebio Carabajal, Jicarilla, Martin Bartlett, Lincoln, James A. Hoffman, Carrizozo,
30. Roderick G. Dyer, White Oaks, Albert T. Pfingsten, Lincoln, Edward Ross, Ft. Stanton, Robt B. Robinson, Ft. Stanton, Ernest P. Campbell, Picacho, Roman Pineda, Picacho, William A. Howard, Capitán, Alfredo Romero, Rabenton, Roy R. Baird, Carrizozo, Adolfo Maes, Arabela,
40. Raveró M. Sanchez, Glencoe, Marino Montoya, Arabela, A. H. Buisberry, Ruidoso, George N. Cook, Arabela,
44. Pablo Warner, Carrizozo.

Mrs. Fred Pfingsten is in Pennsylvania, attending the commencement exercises of institutions where a son and daughter have been attending school. The son graduates this year.

## Treatment and Prevention of Oak Brush Poison

Because of the fact that there is absolutely no pasture in parts of the county except that furnished by oak brush, several thousand head of cattle are suffering from what is known as oak brush poison. This is not a poison but stock merely suffer from impaction after they have eaten brush without getting other forage.

Preventative measures are much better and more successful than waiting until stock get down before taking any action. This can be accomplished by mixing one part of Glaubers salts with five parts of common salt and placing it in parts of the pasture where cattle are accustomed to come for salt. This will insure them from getting down as it keeps their digestive tract in good condition thru the year.

If an animal is sick before she is discovered a drench of from one to two pounds of Glaubers salts should be given at once, the amount determined by the condition she is in, this should be followed by a powerful heart stimulant such as a strychnine, digitalis and belladonna. A cow tolerates twenty times the human dose and in some instances as high as sixty times but twenty is a happy medium. A druggist can therefore fix up a dose proportionately larger. This should be given in the form of a drench.

Glaubers salts can be secured at Rolland Drug Store, Carrizozo in the near future as they have ordered it to meet this emergency. I would advise that all cattlemen with affected stock or who have shynery in their pastures use either the preventative or the treatment as shynery will be eaten much more this year than in average years because of the lack of range.

## Notes of County

### Industrial Clubs

Elizabeth A. Gumm, County Club Leader, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Koger, Assistant State Leader of the Boys and Girls' Industrial Clubs, made a trip of inspection and inspiration in this county last week accompanied by Mrs. Gumm, County Leader, and County Agent Stirling.

Change in the train schedule made it impossible for Mrs. Koger to meet with the Capitán, Lincoln, or Farmerville clubs. At the last place every member with their leader, Mrs. Nellie Zamora, was present to greet her.

Interesting meetings were held at Idlewilde, Picacho, Hondo, Glencoe, and Nogal Mesa. Senator and Mrs. Tully royally entertained the party at Glencoe.

Alto girls found it impossible to meet in the morning, so will have an afternoon meeting this week.

Mrs. Koger spoke to the Junior Red Cross in Carrizozo explaining to them that the sewing project of the Industrial Club work was separate and distinct from the making of refugee garments, but credit was given for this worthy work on the completion of the regular club lessons.

Thursday morning Mrs. Koger addressed the Teachers' Institute on the national, state and county work of this great work for children that has been undertaken by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

### Catholic Church

Rev. J. H. Girma announced services Sunday, June 16th, mass at 8 a. m. in English, and at 9:30 a. m. in Spanish; at the Catholic church.

## Shows Where Harvest Labor is Needed

Beginning with the June 5 issue, the National Weather and Crop Bulletin, published by the Weather Bureau, will contain a series of charts showing where the harvesting of various crops has been commenced, and where they will be ready for harvest one or two weeks in advance. Reports on the ripening of crops are made to the section directors of the Weather Bureau in each state, and are telegraphed by them to the central office Tuesday forenoons. The published information is forwarded promptly to the office of farm management, and is used in anticipating labor needs in different parts of the country. In a normal season ripening, and consequently the harvesting, of winter wheat moves northward over the Great Plains region at an average rate of twenty miles a day. This rate may be decreased by cool, cloudy weather, or hastened by hot, sunshiny conditions. The National Weather and Crop Bulletin shows the rainfall, temperature, and sunshine prevailing during the week preceding and the effect of these conditions upon general vegetation.

## Boys Volunteer for Farm Work

It is estimated that 3,000 Chicago boys will volunteer to do farm work this season. Those who have offered their services have been given a course of training. The campaign to register and place this labor has been carried on by a farm-help specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture co-operating with the labor committee of the State Council of Defense.

## Better Farming in South

Here is good news from the agricultural front in Southern Alabama. Four years ago not a carload of hogs was shipped from 17 counties in that section of the state. In the year ending April 1, 1918, 1,352 carloads of hogs were shipped from those 17 counties. This change, illustrating the better balanced agriculture made necessary by boll-weevil ravages, is accredited by officials of the states relations service to the efforts of the county agents of the department and the state agricultural colleges in demonstrating hog production to farmers and showing them how to ship hogs co-operatively.

## Has Foot Amputated

Albert Pfingsten, who was brought to the Paden hospital some three weeks ago, having suffered a serious injury to his foot, after a long effort on the part of the physician to save the injured member, had the foot amputated Wednesday. Dr. Johnson was the attending surgeon and reports his patient doing nicely. The friends of Mr. Pfingsten deeply sympathize with him and his family in the loss sustained.

## City Workers Enrolls in Harvest Work

Many thousands of men and boys who have enrolled for emergency work on farms during the rush of harvest, will be trained for the service in courses offered by Y. M. C. A. organizations and athletic clubs in response to a request of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Long trains of empty coaches are daily going west. This would indicate a movement of troops from the west to the east coast.

## Government Insurance Checks

Checks for the April allotments of pay and Government insurance for the families of dependents of soldiers were mailed out from Washington on Friday, May 24. Failure to receive a check due in all probability means that there is some error in the payee's address, and the matter should be taken up immediately with the War Risk Insurance Bureau at Washington.

## Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Coe and family wish to express their sincere thanks to Mrs. J. V. Tully and Harold P. Clarke; as well as to their many friends and neighbors for the aid and sympathy given them during their recent bereavement. They also wish to express their appreciation for the beautiful floral offerings sent by Mr. W. C. Davidson, Miss Helena and Wilbur Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Bonnell, and Mrs. F. A. Miller.

Mrs. Geo. J. Dingwall visited El Paso this week.

## Allen Enemy Women Have to Register

In accordance with a proclamation issued by the president, alien enemy women must register throughout the United States. The date for the beginning of the registration has been fixed for June 17. The requirements are similar to that of the registration of alien male enemies which took place earlier in the year, the principal exception being that all female alien enemies 14 years of age and over must register.

In all non-urban areas the registration will be done by the postmasters. Failure to register will constitute a serious offense and every one subject to the terms of the law and the proclamation should promptly present themselves at their respective registering places.

## Percy Buchanan Better

Percy Buchanan, who was operated on for appendicitis by Dr. Johnson at the Paden hospital the 1st of the month, is doing fine, and will go to El Paso in a few days.

**About the Selling of a Remarkable Stock of**

## Millinery

### HALF PRICE AND LESS

\$10.00 to \$12.50 Trimmed Hats go at	<b>\$6.00</b>
\$6.00 to \$8.00 Trimmed Hats go at	<b>3.50</b>
\$4.00 to \$5.00 Trimmed Hats go at	<b>2.50</b>

**A Big Line of Children and Misses Hats at Just Half Price**

**Latest Ideas in Large Dress Shapes and Close Fitting Hats**

**Sale Opens Saturday, the 8th**

**DON'T BE LAST, BE FIRST**

## Ziegler Bros.

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**BUY YOUR FORD NOW**

Cars are hard to obtain at present, so come in and figure with us while we have them on hand

Bring your repair work to us. We are better equipped than ever to do your work. No delays, prompt service.

**All Work Absolutely Guaranteed**

and prices are standard authorized by the Ford Co.

We carry at all times a complete line of Ford parts and accessories

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

## Western Garage

Our Terms Cash



# A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)  
**FARM FAMILIES SHOULD EAT MORE EGGS.**



Not a Particularly Exciting Picture but it Means About Sixty Dozen Eggs Saved in Water Glass for the Season of Scarcity.

## POULTRY PRODUCE FOR FARM FAMILY

Housewife May Feed Twice as Many Eggs as Usual and Still Realize Profit.

### CONSUMPTION IS NOT LARGE

More Liberal Use Would Be Beneficial to People by Affording Greater Variety of Diet—Plans to Preserve Eggs.

If any American family is genuinely entitled to the luxury of eating liberally of poultry and eggs, that family is the farm family. Yet the fact remains that farm families are not and have never been liberal consumers of either poultry or eggs.

For the whole country the average yearly consumption of eggs for farm is only 15 1/2 dozen, which would be about 2 1/2 dozen a week. The average yearly consumption of poultry per farm is 60 head, about one bird a week. In a few states, of course, the average consumption runs above these averages. The highest average consumption of eggs in any state is four dozen per week per family, and the highest consumption of poultry in any state is about three birds a week per family.

When the fact is taken into consideration that many farm families eat practically no eggs and very little poultry, it is apparent that some families must necessarily eat much more freely of both poultry and eggs than is indicated by even these highest averages. The maximum consumption of eggs for individual families would run from six to ten dozen a week, and of poultry from four to six head a week. These are not excessive quantities of poultry and eggs for a good-sized farm family, and a general adoption of such practice would be beneficial to the people who live on farms, because it would give them a greater variety of diet than they are accustomed to, would insure fresh meat for at least half the meals, and would make the basic cured meat diet of the average farm family less monotonous and, therefore, more beneficial.

#### More Money for Fewer Eggs.

The consumption of eggs on farms may be greatly increased, while the farm housewife may still receive the benefit of good prices for fresh eggs in the season of scant production. Indeed, such a system can be worked out in a way that will net the farm woman more clear money on her eggs for the year than if she sold them on the generally slipshod false economy system, without consuming any considerable quantity of them at home. That would be true because the entire home consumption would be from eggs laid during the period of heavy production and low prices, while all of the eggs laid during periods of scant production and high prices would be sold. Such a system would work advantageously not only for farm families, but for city people as well, because it would give them a larger supply at possibly more moderate prices during the months when the production of eggs is not abundant. The means to that end are not in any sense difficult. The trouble incurred is not commensurate with the money benefit derived, to say nothing of the possibly greater benefit of a more liberal egg ration for the family. All that has to be done is to save some of the eggs that are laid during periods of heavy production for consumption during periods of scant production. This does not mean, either, that the farm family must eat all of the stored eggs and give the city family all of the luxury of fresh eggs.

Eggs that are put away by the farm housewife in the summer, when they would bring very small prices, will bring very high prices in the fall and winter, and the fresh eggs that are laid on the farm during those months of high prices may be eaten at home.

**Prices of Eggs.** The average farm price of eggs in the United States in April, May, and June, 1917, was 29 cents a dozen, against 83.7 cents a dozen in October, November, and December of that year. In 1918 the average difference in farm prices in the periods compared was 123 cents a dozen. There is a period of from five to six months in every year when the average price of fresh eggs on the farm is about ten cents a dozen more than the average price during the season of heavy production. The farm housewife, therefore, makes a dime clear, clear money on every dozen eggs laid during the season of heavy production that she holds over and markets during the season of scant production. If, for instance, she holds over a hundred dozen eggs laid during the season of scant production, she has made a ten dollar bill, which can be applied toward "setting a better table" during the season of scant egg production, and there is no way in which she could better apply that ten dollars than by putting fresh eggs or even the perfectly good preserved eggs on her own table.

**Methods of Preserving.** There are several ways in which spring and summer eggs can be preserved for fall and winter consumption on the farm. If the farm is in proximity to a cold-storage plant, the best practice might be to crate the eggs as shortly as possible after they are laid and put them in storage. The absence of the cold-storage plant, however, does not mean at all that the farm housewife cannot hold her eggs for higher prices. Eggs can be preserved either in water glass or in lime water and kept in perfect condition for from six to nine months. Preserved by either of these methods the eggs are good and usable for a year or more, but the longer period of preservation would never be necessary, as the period of high prices follows the period of low prices inside the perfect preservation period of six months.

**Put Away Eggs.** For the past few weeks, while egg production has been perhaps at its highest, a considerable portion of the eggs have been used for setting. The hatching season, however, is now about over, and for the next several weeks, under the old practices, a very heavy production of eggs will be dumped on the market in toto. This period is the one in which the farm woman should put away a very large part of the eggs for sale or use during the fall and winter. If she sells these instead of holding them, the egg dealer and the cold-storage man make the profit that she might as well have for herself.

**HENS: WAR OPPORTUNITY**

One hundred hens on every farm—hens in every suitable back yard.

More meat? More hens on the farm and in the back yard give a quick answer.

Eggs to take the place of meat. Poultry to eat at home, to release meat for foreign service.

And manufactured largely from wastes—wastes—stray grain—insects.

The hens forage for themselves in the fields. Worth doing always.

Important to start now. Free farmers' bulletins on poultry raising tell how. Ask the United States department of agriculture for them.

## The Widow's Choice

By J. V. Z. BELDEN  
(Copyright by The Frank A. Munsey Co.)

An air of suppressed excitement pervaded the little knots of men at the street corners. There was a rumor abroad that for the first time in twelve years the Thirteenth ward would go Democratic, and it was the night before election.

Strange men had been seen for more than a week buttonholing the leaders, and it was a well-known fact that it had been the strong personality of "the Old Man," as he was affectionately called, that had held the ward for the Republicans. When he absolutely refused a renomination for congress, and Barney Mulcahey's name was put up, there were signs of a change of party.

The first caller at the Widow Flynn's saloon that night was Pat Murphy. As he strolled up to the bar the temptation was too great. He kissed the widow on the cheek. The widow bridled up and soundly boxed his ear.

"Take that," she cried, "for an impudent rascal, and Mike not a year dead!"

"Sure now, Peggy," he protested, "you know I'm only waiting for decency's sake, or I'd asked you at the funeral. I've waited now ten years, and it's a long time. Mike was a friend of mine, but I always begrudged him when you know what that was."

"Hush your nonsense," she said. "I have work to do this night, and no time for foolin'."

"It's no foolin' to me," he muttered.

"They tell me," continued the widow, "that the Thirteenth's gold Dimmycrat. That's a fine way of standin' by 'the Old Man,' I don't think. What do they know of the Dimmycrat? I know him. I lived in his family as second gurl for two years. There's where you see a man, and, Pat Murphy, if he ripsinted the party of the old sultan himself I wouldn't vote for him. Now, listen to me, do you work this night for Barney Mulcahey for member of congress, and if he carries the ward Republican, maybe—now, mind you, I may maybe—I'll listen to your nonsense. None of that, now—as he leaned towards her. "And another thing—I may keep a saloon, but if you touch a drop of whiskey don't come near me, d'ye hear? I mean it."

The city hall bell struck one, there was a clatter in the engine house nearby, and at the stroke of eight, as the horses settled themselves back in their stalls, the crowd began to move towards the widow's saloon. For she was pretty and popular, and all of Mike's old friends felt a certain responsibility when he was taken so suddenly that hot July day.

Old Pat Roddy was speaking as they came in. "It's time we changed, byes. We'd have voted for 'the Old Man' as long as he'd run. Where'd our pistons been if he hadn't looked out for them? But now he's out we'd better go back to the old party."

"Yes," called the widow; "it's a pity 'the Old Man' ever let go his bolt on ye." She drew glass after glass of beer and wiped off the counter with a fresh towel. "No one of you men could fool him—he read you every time; but let a woman go to him with the words 'hunger and cold' in her mouth, and his hand was in his pocket and a half a ton of coal in her hall-way while other men would be asking her name, and showing her the way of the 'Gassety.' I suppose your fine new Dimmycrat, Mr. Monroe, will look after us all, too. Well, let me tell you, you'll get left. I know him well, and when he goes to Washington he goes for the Honorable Peter Monroe. Oh, it's lucky you have your pistols, for if 'ud be slagin' ye would be for them if you dived upon him. I tell you, you'd better pin your faith to Barney Mulcahey, and I'd like to cast eyes on the jay what's tried to queer him in the ward. Ah, ha, I thought so," she said, as a well-dressed young Irishman quietly slid out of the door.

"Pat Murphy," she called. "Follow that fool Finnigan, and don't let him out of your sight the night, if he begins to talk 'Monroe's muzzie' him."

Murphy looked longingly at the flushed face of the widow, and whispered over the bar: "Did you mean what you said the now?"

"Try me and see," she laughed.

"They say," growled the widow's cousin, "that Mulcahey's not a good Christian." He looked around at his audience and softly fingered a bill in his pocket, the like of which he hadn't seen in many a day.

"You don't say!" cried the widow. "Much you know about it. Was it your intention to run him for a bishop? What is a good Christian?" She leaned over the bar and the men fell silent.

"Now, I'll tell you some things about Mulcahey that you don't know. How many of you would have been good Christians if you'd been raised in Poverty Hollow, with a church nearer than the city, and you that poor that you were never sure at night that you'd eat in the mornin'?" That's where Barney was born, and his mother's reared him on the washboard. From the time he could walk he worked, if there was anything a lad could do. Then he went to school,

when he could be covered enough to be decent, and he worked until he worked his way through college, and him—an Irishman like ourselves—livin' on nothing a week so that he could be educated, and he fit to hold high places. You talk about his being a "poor Christian!" Well, he's good enough for the bishop, who's blessed every room in Mr. Mulcahey's new house. I hope you'll feel better, Tim, for knowin' that when you want him to get you on the force!"

There was a laugh, and Tim sat down by the stove.

"But, byes, I want ye, Dimmycrat or Republican, to vote for Barney Mulcahey, the man. Now listen, I'm going to tell ye something that I hoped would be buried in my heart, and I ask you not to mention it among your selves, for it's hard to speak of. Mr. Roddy, you remember what a fine man my father was in years gone? Well, they turned him out from Monroe's mill. Your choice for member said he stole. Think of that, byes, a Moriarty of Limerick a thief! Of course it was all a lie, and they found the right man, but they never righted it with my father, and he took to drink. They broke his heart."

"We were poor after that, almost too poor to eat, and always too proud to beg, so those years I like to forget. One night I woke up, and I heard a man in the next room saying to my father, 'Mr. Moriarty, Irishmen should stand by each other. I have been looking for you, and I want you to be janitor in the Neenagh block.' Not a word did he say about his discharge from Monroe. But it was too late, and my father died, and today, instead of lying in Pottor's field, he is in St. Joseph's, with a stone at his head. Barney Mulcahey was a true friend, I tell ye, and he looked for nothing in return. Byes, don't be jealous of his wealth; he deserves every bit of it, but take his own words, 'Irishmen should stand by each other.' Good night. The shutters are going up."

It was presidential year, but on election night the interest in the Thirteenth ward was centered on the member of congress, and the saloon of the Widow Flynn was crowded early in the evening. No private wire ran into the room, but messengers from the polls were constant and talkative. The widow was unmistakably nervous, and let many a glass foam over on the tidy bar.

"How is it going?" she demanded of old Roddy as he came in.

"I dunno, I dunno," he said. "I done all I can. I heard a Monroe man say somebody's been tamperin' with this ward since yesterday noon. If the ward goes Republican it's your that's done it, widdy."

"Where's Pat?" asked some one.

"How should I know?" retorted the widow consciously. "I haven't seen him since last night."

"Well, I have, thin," answered Tim with a chuckle. "At five o'clock this mornin' he had his mother's nag hitched to a Dimmycrat wagon, and he was draggin' all the old dubs in the ward to the polls."

And the widow laughed.

The clock struck eleven, then twelve, and still the shutters were open, and no certain word had come from the polls. The fire bells rang out and the engine tore down the street, but tonight it made no difference to the waiting crowd. The clock struck one. Outside there was a wild "hurrah," and Pat Murphy sprang into the room, waving his hat.

"Hooray!" he cried. "Hooray! The Thirteenth went solid for Mulcahey!" Great circles were under his eyes, for he had forgotten to eat that day, and he could scarcely stand for weariness.

"Pat," called the widow, "come here."

Murphy walked over to the bar, and in the face and eyes of the crowd the widow put both arms round his neck and kissed him.

**Piping Oil to Ships at Sea.** Great oil regions lie to the west of Tuxpan, which Mexico city, in consequence, has become a most convenient point for exporting oil. However, there are neither docking nor harbor facilities, because of an immense sandbar which effectually prevents ocean-going vessels from approaching the city much nearer than a mile.

To overcome this difficulty the oil companies devised a novel method of loading oil. Long pipe lines were run out under the sea and over the sandbar. To the outer ends of these lines flexible elbow joints were attached. Nipples on the upturned ends of the elbow joints were provided for the attachment of rubber or other hose, leading from the pipe lines to the surface, their position being plainly indicated by large buoys.

In loading oil, vessels simply tide at anchor in the open roadstead, pick up one of the buoys with hose attached, signal a pumping plant on shore, and take on oil at the rate of 1,700 barrels an hour.—Popular Science Monthly.

**City of Beasts Comes and Goes.** In the shadow of the huge Manhattan bridge which connects New York proper with Brooklyn nestles a veritable fishing village which consists of nine two-story houseboats moored side by side so as to form a solid row and sheltering the fishermen and their families, on whom New York is dependent for a good part of its fish supply. But unless you are familiar with the varieties of fish and the localities in which they school in certain seasons you need not go in search of this village. Often it disappears from a locality overnight, without any forewarning, suggesting an equally few months later.



## HOW TO TELL WHEN VEGETABLES ARE READY FOR USE ON TABLE



Vegetables Like Those, Grown in the Summer and Stored Until Needed, Vary Winter Diet.

Such vegetables as leaf lettuce, kale, spinach, parsley, chard, turnip, mustard, and any other used as a green or salad may be gathered as soon as large enough to pay for the gathering. It is an excellent plan to make a practice of thinning these crops and using the plants removed as greens or for other purposes. Chard must be used, while young as it soon passes its best stage. Kale should be used while relatively young, as when young it is of much better quality than when allowed to become large. It is a far better plan to make frequent successive plantings of the foliage crops so as to have a supply of tender, succulent greens or salad material continually available.

Globe artichokes are ready for use as soon as the bur is formed and must be gathered before the blossoms appear. The bur is the bud of the flower and is used in the same way as turnips or kohlrabi.

Jerusalem artichokes are used in the same way as potatoes. They are ready for use in the autumn and may remain in the ground until needed.

Asparagus is ready for use as soon as the young shoots are three or four inches long. If allowed to grow too long the shoots will become tough and woody.

Beans (snap) are ready for use as soon as the bean is about half formed. In the stringless varieties the pods may be allowed to remain on the plant a little longer than the other sort, but in every case they should be gathered while young and tender. Lima beans should be gathered as soon as the pods are well filled out, but before the pods begin to turn yellow. They should be gathered while the beans themselves still have a fresh, green appearance. After the beans become white they are past their prime.

Beets should be used while young and tender. The beets may be thinned as soon as they are two or three inches tall and the ones that are removed can be used in greens. The entire crop should be used before they are more than two inches in diameter. Successive plantings at intervals of two weeks are advisable so that a supply of tender beets will always be available.

Brussels sprouts are ready for use as soon as the heads are well formed and begin to crowd each other.

Cabbage is ready for use as soon as the heads are well formed and well blanched in the interior.

Chinese cabbage is ready for use as soon as well blanched.

Carrots may be used as soon as they reach a size to justify pulling them. Many gardeners follow the practice of thinning the carrots and using those removed as vegetables or in soups. They may be grown as an all-season crop or as a late crop following something else. Size is not important, but very large ones are inclined to be tough and pithy.

Caulliflower is ready for use as soon as the bleached heads are well filled out with the masses of globular material which if allowed to develop would form seed. It is important that it be cut before the heads become old.

Celery is ready for use as soon as it reaches a good size and is blanched. It may be used green for stews, soups, etc.

Collards may be used as soon as the rosette of leaves which forms the head is developed and blanched.

Sweet corn should not be pulled until the ears are well filled out. This is about the time the silk begins to die. When the milk becomes doughy the corn is too old for table use.

Endive should be used as soon as blanched. Blanching may be accomplished by tying the leaves together as soon as the plants are well grown.

Kohlrabi must be used while tender. This may easily be determined by cutting the thickened stem which constitutes the edible portion. If tough and stringy it is too old.

Muskmelons. Color size and general appearance serve as guides in telling when they are ready to pick. They should not be allowed to remain on the vines until dead ripe, as they are past their prime when fully ripened.

Watermelons. Ripeness is determined by sound, and by the general appearance. A ripe melon when struck with the hand gives a dull sound, which is readily recognized after a few trials.

Okra should be gathered while the pods are very young and tender and while the seeds are still soft.

Onions may be pulled and used as bunch onions when the bulbs are from a quarter to a half inch in diameter. If for bottled onions the bulbs may be any size.

Parsnips are not used until late in the autumn when the ground is frozen. Freezing improves their flavor; in fact, it is not considered advisable to use them as a summer vegetable. Size is of small importance, but those from 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter are considered best.

Peas are ready for picking as soon as the pods are well filled and while the peas are still green, yet before either the peas become hard or the pods whitish or yellowish. Peas should not be gathered when too young, and if too old will be of poor quality.

Peppers may be gathered if any time until they begin to turn red. For some purposes they are allowed to ripen, but usually are picked green.

Early potatoes may be used at any time during their growth. An old-time rule is to begin digging them when they have reached the size of a hen's egg. It is advisable to begin using them when they have reached this size, digging the supply from day to day as needed, allowing the bulk of the crop to grow until needed or until they mature. Late potatoes should be allowed to grow until the vines die or are killed by frost.

Sweet potatoes are of poor quality unless allowed to reach maturity. The simplest test is to break one of the potatoes. If drops of water collect on the broken surface the crop is not mature. This crop grows until frost kills the vines, but it is permissible to use them quite a while before the end of the growing season.

Radishes may be used as soon as large enough. A common practice is to begin thinning them as soon as large enough. They should all be used while young and tender.

Salsify is grown and handled in the same way as parsnips and the same rules may be followed in its use.

Summer squashes are ready for use as soon as large enough. They, however, should not be picked when very small, as when young they are watery and of poor quality. As soon as the shell hardens they are too old for table use.

Winter squashes should be allowed to grow until the vines die or until frost kills them, but the squashes should be stored before being frosted.

Tomatoes should be picked when fully ripe, but should not be allowed to remain on the vines until soft. It is not a good practice to pick them while partly ripe, as the flavor is injured by this practice.

Turnips for greens may be used as soon as the foliage is large enough to justify picking; if for the roots, when the roots are from 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter. When planted as a late summer crop for roots for storage, they should be allowed to grow until hard frosts occur. Those from 2 to 3 inches in diameter are best. Larger ones may be used for stock feed.

# Carrizozo News

Published Friday at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Entered as Second Class Matter, June 2, 1919, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, Postoffice.  
Subscription Rates, \$2.00 Per Year, Six Months, \$1.00

NO. A. HALEY, Editor and Publisher

## WOMEN OF AMERICA MUST HELP WIN WAR



### Ancho

Mr. Lowery has sold out his rooming house and Hotel to Mr. Taylor, who came from the Gran Quivera county. Mr. Taylor is ready for the business. Mr. Lowery has moved his family back to their ranch.

Joe Wauson and Mr. Austin made a business trip to Carrizozo Monday.

Mr. Austin has sold his improvements to Mr. Hall and expects to go to Oklahoma in the near future.

The next regular meeting of the local Red Cross will be on Saturday afternoon, June 29th at the home of Mrs. Turner. All members are cordially invited to attend and make this an interesting meeting with good will toward all.

Homer Carter, who broke his arm a couple of weeks ago, is improving rapidly and is at his post of duty again.

Mrs. Glenn, of Luna, handed in her resignation as secretary of the Red Cross some time ago and Mrs. Turner was elected her successor.

George Straley has returned home after several months' absence.

Mrs. Carrey is spending this week with her husband on their ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cooper have moved to the Old Cooper ranch. Their friends are happy to know that they have decided to settle among us.

Mrs. Minnie Cobb is among the new settlers, having filed on land near Ancho.

There will be an entertainment at Ancho Saturday night, June 29th. Don't fail to see the Great Western Drama.

Buy for cash and save money Nice Large White Potatoes per cwt. \$2.25. — Carrizozo Trading Co.

### Seamen's Insurance

More than 69,000 masters, officers, and seamen on American merchant vessels traveling the war zones have been insured by the United States Government. This insurance totals more than \$115,000,000. Claims under the insurance are so far a little more than \$180,000.

This insurance as to vessels traversing the war zone is compulsory, though it is not required that the insurance be taken through the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. However, virtually the entire personnel of the merchant marine is insured by the bureau, the Government rate being only 25 cents for each \$100 of insurance.

Since the American fleet has been patrolling the seas the rate has been reduced from 50 cents for each \$100. of insurance.

If the owner of a vessel traversing the war zone fails to insure the masters, officers, and crew, the Secretary of the Treasury may take out the insurance for them with the bureau and, further, fine the owner not more than \$1,000.

The insurance affords protection for disability or death resulting from war perils and provides for compensation during detention following capture. One American captain's wife has been receiving a monthly check for \$337.50 since her husband was captured by the Germans.

A man may now enlist in the merchant-marine service with full assurance that in case of death, disability, or detention in prison his dependents and loved ones will be provided for.

### W. H. CORWIN Contractor and Builder

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

### Classified Advertisements

WANTED—Baby Calves. State price. Address, Box 156 Carrizozo, N. M. 5-3-6t

Full line of new canvass "Keds" just the thing for Summer footwear at Ziegler Bros.

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

See the lovely silk and Jersey cloth Dresses Ziegler Bros are receiving daily.

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

Bevo the National soft drink—Buy it by the case—Order a case today.—Carrizozo Trading Co.

Bevo is pure and healthful and recommended by physicians. Get a case today. — Carrizozo Trading Co.

FOR SALE—5 room house and contents. Apply at this office.

#### Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., May 17, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Alice Brown, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on June 21, 1918, made H. E. No. 2212, for B. S. Section 7, Township 8-S, Range 11-E, M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McElroy Scott, U. S. Commissioner, in her office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on July 2, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Lorinda B. Spelman, Mark H. Duke, Walter J. Fetter, and W. Earl Berry, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Registrar.

May 17—June 23.

#### Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., May 8, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that William A. Crawford, of Kemper, Texas, one of the heirs of John Y. Crawford, deceased, who, on March 22, 1918, made H. E. No. 08122 for B. S. Section 24, Township 1-S, Range 12-W, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Mary O. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in her office, at Roswell, N. M., on June 29, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Patrick M. Buchanan, Philip H. Marjane, James M. Jolly and James P. Jolly, all of Corona, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Registrar.

May 17—June 11.

## The Titsworth Company

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

- Studebaker Wagons
- Goodyear Casings
- Kansas Blackleg Serum
- Dynamite
- Steel Roofing
- Barbed Wire
- Hog Fence
- John Deere Plows
- Cotton Waste
- Blackleaf 40, Etc.

## The Titsworth Company

CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

## Building Material

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

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

### Foxworth-Galbraith Co.

D. R. STEWART, Manager.

## 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.

### 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.

#### Notice for Filing and Publication

Serial No. 4224

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., May 14, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the Santa Fe Electric Railroad Company, by Howard Jones, its land commissioner, has filed in this office its application, Serial No. 4224 to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 21, 1904 (38 Stat., 311), the following described land:

Township 8 South, Range 12 West, Section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

#### Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

United States Land Office

Roswell, New Mexico, June 8, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the B. W. Co. of New Mexico, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 21, 1906 and June 26, 1910 and such supplementary and secondary thereto, has filed in this office application No. 4225 for the following described lands:

Lot No. 207, Serial No. 4225, 1/2 Sec. 27, T. 12 N., R. 12 E., S. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Lot No. 207, Serial No. 4225, 1/2 Sec. 27, T. 12 N., R. 12 E., S. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Lot No. 207, Serial No. 4225, 1/2 Sec. 27, T. 12 N., R. 12 E., S. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

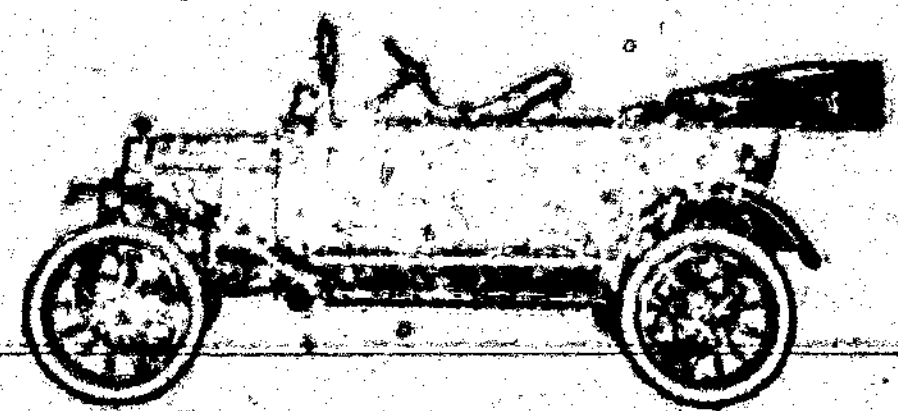
Lot No. 207, Serial No. 4225, 1/2 Sec. 27, T. 12 N., R. 12 E., S. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

# Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

When you compare the low prices of Ford cars with the prices of farm produce, farm stock and everything else on the market, the great value of the Ford car can be fairly estimated. The price for the Ford Touring Car is only \$360 f. o. b. Detroit—the same as last year. It is the greatest value, not only among motor cars, but in the whole run of articles grown and manufactured. Think of a five-passenger motor car with the reputation for service, durability and economy that's behind the Ford car, selling for \$360! We urge prospective purchasers to give their orders without delay.

### WESTERN GARAGE



WE ARE THE EXCLUSIVE DISPENSERS OF

# Noyal's Compounds

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

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

## Rolland Bros.

### STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

The Santa Fe Trail Shows

Carrizozo

SATURDAY, June 15 to THURSDAY, June 20

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE  
Bring Out the Family and Have a Good Time  
Ride the Big Merry-Go-Round

## For Weak Women

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

There are no harmful or habit-forming drugs in Cardui. It is composed only of mild, medicinal ingredients, with no bad after-effects.

### TAKE

# CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

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

All Druggists

### R. L. Ransom Plasterer & Contractor

Estimates furnished on all kinds of plastering and cement work. CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO

### Ask Yourself This Question: Have You Opened A Bank Account?

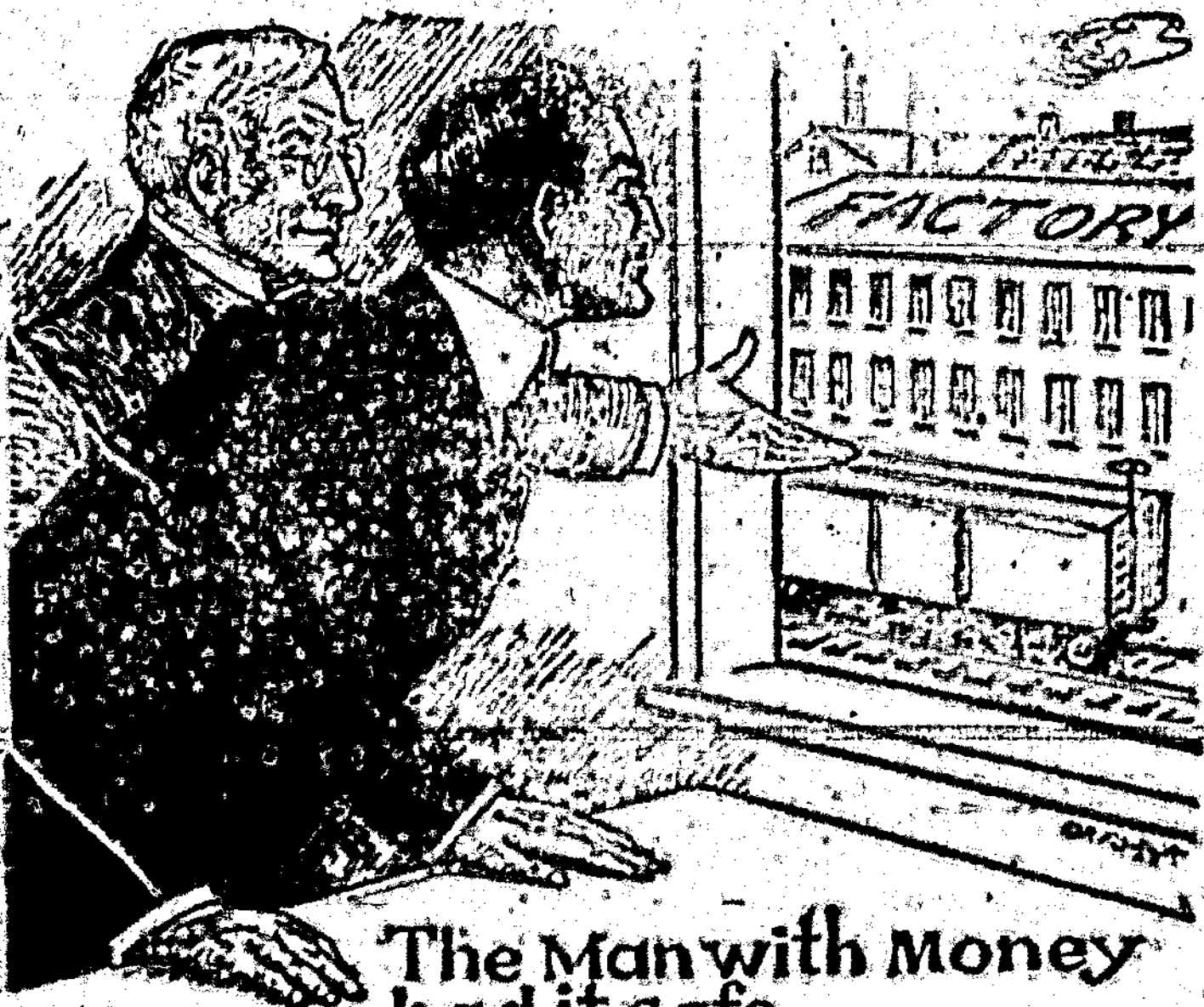
A BANK ACCOUNT protects your money, promotes good business habits, gives you firmer financial standing and credit, conducts your affairs in an orderly and systematic manner, furnishes a permanent record of your financial transactions, provides indispensable receipts, adds prestige, comfort, convenience and is one of the foundation stones for business success.

It is on a basis of Personal Service and Co-operation—willingly rendered—that this bank invites your account.

**Exchange Bank of Carrizozo**  
Carrizozo, New Mexico



Buy Them Often  
Savings Stamps



The Man with Money had it safe in Our Bank and became a partner in the business

THE STORY OF MOST ALL OF OUR VERY RICH MEN HAS BEEN THE SAME. THEY BEGAN BY PUTTING SOME OF THEIR HARD EARNED MONEY IN THE BANK AND ADDING TO IT.

THE BOSS ALWAYS KNOWS WHO THE TRUST-WORTHY YOUNG MAN WITH THE BANK BOOK IS. THE BOSS WANTS TO QUIT SOME DAY AND THE BOY WITH THE BANK ACCOUNT GETS THE CHANCE. ANYHOW ITS MIGHTY HANDY TO HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT FOR YOUR OLD AGE. START ONE NOW.

COME TO OUR BANK

**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
OF CARRIZOSO

## The First Consideration

of the officers of this bank is the security of the funds intrusted to our care by depositors. With a practical management and a representative board of Directors, this bank is prepared to offer you the best of service possible based on sound banking principles. If you are not doing business with us, why not begin today.

**Stockmens State Bank**  
CORONA, NEW MEXICO



SAVE WHILE YOU ARE YOUNG and you'll never want when you get old. The habit of saving is easy to begin and good to continue. Dollars put by today mean comfort and independence in days to come. But save in the right way. Make your savings earn their keeps by depositing them here where they will earn four per cent annually.

BANK WITH US, GROW WITH US

**The Lincoln State Bank**

Commercial **JOB PRINTING** Done Here

### Yucca for Range Cows

An experiment is in progress at the State Agricultural College to determine the value of yucca and sotol heads for maintaining range cows through periods of drought like the present, when the ranges are either bare or very short of anything upon which cattle may graze. The variety of yucca used is commonly known as Amole, or soapweed.

For this experiment 25 range cows in thin condition from 2 to 4 years old were selected. Five of them had young calves by their sides when the experiment began. The other 20 were divided into four equal lots, one of which was fed 25 pounds per head daily of sotol heads; another the same quantity of soapweed; the other two lots were fed exactly the same as the preceding two, but with the addition of two pounds of cottonseed meal per head daily. The five cows with calves were given 25 pounds of soapweed and two pounds of cottonseed meal per head daily. The calves were allowed the run of a separate lot, where they were given a small allowance of soapweed and cottonseed meal, which was gradually increased until the cottonseed reached 1/2 pound per head, with all the soapweed they would eat. Both the sotol and the soapweed have been prepared for feeding by either running them through one of the cutters made for the purpose, or chopping them up with an ax and running them through an ensilage cutter. By either method they are cut up sufficiently fine for the cattle to eat them with little waste.

In preparing the soapweed the dry leaves are burned off of the stem as it stands on the mesa. It is then cut off at the ground, and the stem furnishes the important part of the feed. The green leaves of the top are rejected by the cows unless cut up fairly fine. In feeding the cottonseed meal it is sprinkled over the other feed after it is put in the trough. The cows have readily eaten both kinds of feed from the beginning. In addition to the feeds mentioned above the cows have the run of about fifty acres of brush pasture, consisting almost wholly of shadescale brush, called chamiso in some localities and sagebrush in others. In the beginning, when the soapweed and the sotol had a tendency to physic them, they are quite freely of the dry leaves and seeds of this brush, and while they still eat some of it, they do not seem to care for it as in the beginning.

The cows were put on feed December 11, and at times during the first month all of them were fed sotol heads, but since January 12 the different lots have been fed as above indicated. The lot having sotol alone has made slight gains, not counting the weight of a calf which was dropped February 8. Those having only soapweed have also made a little gain, not counting the weight of three calves which were dropped during the month of January. As might be expected, the lots receiving cottonseed meal have made much better gains, but two of those lots have no calves. The lot that had the calves at the beginning has made an average gain of 49 pounds per head, while the calves of that lot during the same time have gained 55 pounds per head. The other lots have gained as follows: Those on sotol alone, 5 pounds per head; soapweed alone, 16 pounds per head; sotol and cottonseed meal, 71 pounds per head; soapweed and cottonseed meal, 101 pounds per head. The gain on these last two lots, in which none of the cows have calves, would no doubt be considerably less if they had the same number of calves as the other two lots with which they are compared. Adding the weight of the calf to the sotol lot, it would make their gain 20 pounds per head, and adding the weight of the three calves to the soapweed lot would give those cows a gain of 64 pounds per head.

Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Watson and little Jean came in from Long Beach, California, this week and went out to the summer home on the 'Dosa. They will spend the greater part of the summer in the mountains, and will visit friends in the county during their stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Norman are the happy parents of a nice pound baby girl, born at Tucumcari last Saturday. Harry is back at his desk in the county treasurer's office, just as usual.

Miss Lorena Sager came in from Denver this week to visit her parents. Miss Lorena is associated with a conservatory of music in Denver.

Cashier E. M. Brickley of the First National Bank will leave the 20th for Austin, Texas. Mr. Brickley enlisted in the aviation section some time ago, and has been waiting, though impatiently, for the call. The best we can hope for our popular citizen is that he will make the "First Ace" section, and return to us unharmed at the close of the conflict.

George C. Clements was here this week from Corona, greeting friends.

Mrs. R. T. Vaughn and little daughter returned some days ago from California, to join husband and father.

We are in receipt of the announcement of the graduation of Fred Gardner Riggle, from the High School, National City, California. The recipient of this honor will be remembered as a youth of Lincoln county, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Riggle who went to California six years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dale of Ancho were visitors in town Thursday.

Miss Dixie Fleming is a visitor in our midst, being on her way home to Roswell from Tyrone, where she is a teacher in the city schools.

### Boys Entertained

Last Saturday night a large crowd gathered at the Lutz Hall, to enjoy the evening's entertainment and to bid farewell to a group of boys who will add glory to the flag and to the respective committees from which they came.

Attorney George Spence presided and introduced the following program: Vocalsolo, Mrs. Myers; Reading, Alma Lacey; Address, W. C. Merchant; response on behalf of the recruits, D. E. Spindle; vocal solo, Miss Carrie Roberts; chorus, a bevy of school-girls.

A dance followed until train time, even though the "clock had to be turned back", and many accompanied the boys to the train and gave them a parting shout as they pulled out for Austin, Texas, where they will take a technical course before going into camp.

Notice for Publication  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
United States Land Office  
Las Cruces, N. M., May 24, 1918  
Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico has filed application under the act of Congress of June 21, 1906 and June 20, 1916, for the following described, unappropriated, unreserved public lands:  
Indemnity School Land Selection Lot No. 273, Serial No. 21186, for the B1/2 B2K Sec. 3, T. 14 S., R. 2 E., N. M. P. M.  
The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely, or desiring to be heard in the mineral or other interests in the selection to make known to the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Las Cruces, N. M., and to establish their interest therein, or the mineral character thereof.  
JOHN L. BURNSIDE, Register.

**THE IDEAL MACHINE**  
hops the Yucca plant (Bear Grass) into excellent cattle feed.  
**CHAS. F. GREY**  
Sole agent for Lincoln County  
**OSCURO - N. M.**

Just the Car for mother, wife or daughter. The Ford Sedan, safe, comfortable, economical, and this is being offered you by the Red Cross Society of Lincoln County.

## President Proclaims June 28th as National War Savings Day

Washington, D. C., May 30, 1918.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States:

This war is one of nations, not of armies, and all of our one hundred million people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict. The problem before us is not primarily a financial problem, but rather a problem of increased production of war essentials and the saving of the materials and the labor necessary for the support and equipment of our army and navy. Thoughtless expenditures of money for non-essentials uses up the labor of men, the products of the farms, mines and factories, and overburdens transportation, all of which must be used to the utmost and at their best for war purposes.

The great results which we seek can be obtained only by the participation of every member of the nation, young and old, in a national concerted thrift movement. I therefore urge that our people everywhere pledge themselves, as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the practice of thrift, to serve the Government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war, to conserve food and fuel and useful materials of every kind, to devote their labor only to the most necessary tasks, and to buy only those things which are essential to individual health and efficiency, and that the people, as evidence of their loyalty, invest all that they can save in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. The securities issued by the Treasury Department are so many of them within the reach of every one that the door of opportunity in this matter is wide open to all of us. To practice thrift in peace times is a virtue and brings great benefit to the individual at all times; with the desperate need of the civilized world today for materials and labor with which to end the war, the practice of individual thrift is a patriotic duty and a necessity.

I appeal to all who now own either Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps to continue to practice economy and thrift, and to appeal to all who do not own government securities to do likewise, and purchase them to the extent of their means. The man who buys government securities transfers the purchasing power of his money to the United States Government until after this war, and to that same degree does not buy in competition with the Government.

I earnestly appeal to every man, woman and child to pledge themselves on or before the 28th of June to save constantly and to buy as regularly as possibly the securities of the government, and to do this as far as possible through membership in War Savings Societies. The 28th of June ends this special period of enlistment in the great volunteer army of production and saving here at home. May there be none unenlisted on that day.

(Signed) **WOODROW WILSON**

## DO IT NOW—GET YOUR THRIFT STAMPS

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEO. SPENCE W. C. MERCHANT  
**SPENCE & MERCHANT**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
Rooms 8 and 6, Exchange Bank Bldg.  
CARRIZOSO. : : NEW MEXICO

**C. A. PERKINS**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Carrizozo - - - New Mexico

**GEORGE B. BARBER**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW  
Carrizozo : : New Mexico

**SETH F. CREWS**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
Will practice in Federal and State Courts  
**OSCURO - NEW MEXICO**

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

**R. E. BLANEY**  
DENTIST  
Office in Exchange Bank Bldg. Upstairs  
Carrizozo - - - New Mexico

**T. E. KELLEY**  
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer  
Phone 98  
CARRIZOSO - - - New Mexico

**W. B. EDWARDS, M. D.**  
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.  
Fits Glasses  
Will visit Carrizozo regularly  
CARRIZOSO - - - 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.

S. L. Squier, E. A. O. Johnson, C. C. K. of R. & S.

### Carrizozo Lodge,

No. 41,

### A. F. & A. M.

Regular Communications of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., for 1918:  
January 23, February 23, March 23, April 20, May 23, June 23, July 23, August 11, September 14, October 19, November 16, December 14 and 27.  
H. E. BLANEY, W. M.  
S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

### I. O. O. F.

### Carrizozo Lodge

NO. 30

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

S. F. MILLER, N. G.  
M. H. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

### THROUGH DAILY SERVICE

### ROSWELL-CARRIZOSO MAIL LINE

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

INTERMEDIATE POINTS  
Picacho - Tinnie  
Hondo - Lincoln  
Capitan - Nogal

Through fare one way \$5.00.  
Intermediate points 8 cents per mile.

### ROSWELL AUTO COMPANY

OWNERS AND OPERATORS

### FOR SALE - 14 H.P. OAKLAND ROADSTER

In perfect mechanical condition, good paint, etc. Price \$1,200.00. Extra equipment. See ad in this issue.

See ad in this issue.

# Germany's Business Spies at Work

## Unscrupulous Methods Adopted to Further Plans for Trade Expansion

**T**HE SYSTEMATIC way in which Germany uses her secret service department for trade purposes, or "economic penetration," is at present arousing the serious interest of the allies.

Investigations of the methods employed and of the extent to which the system has proved profitable to Germany have been made in several countries, writes J. T. M. in *Printers' Ink*. Some of the broad facts discovered by the state agents in certain continental European nations have been the subject of much discussion and public men in France and Italy are open in their denunciation of the evil, of the wide extent to which it is practiced and of the insidious danger which it represents.

In the years immediately preceding the war large American corporations, like similar firms in Europe, came in frequent contact with the so-called "spy system in business," and all those who handled any important business for those corporations, especially if the business was in Germany, and even if it involved the simplest and most open and above-board kind of transactions, were almost invariably confronted with incidents of secret service meddling.

The present writer while attending to certain business for a number of American companies in combination had occasion to travel frequently from one country to another and had established headquarters in Germany on the eve of the outbreak of the war. He had been warned by friends to keep a close eye on his papers and effects and, as far as possible, to travel only with such baggage as could be taken in passenger compartments on the train. This, however, was not always feasible and one morning when leaving Milan for Germany with a trunk he was struck by the eager insistence of a German-speaking employee of the foreign-owned hotel, in which for special reasons he had stopped, in attending to the checking of the trunk on the train. The writer watched this employee's actions while the trunk was being labeled and felt reassured until he reached Basel in Switzerland, where the trunk which had come through Switzerland was to be divided in two sections and routed north toward Berlin on both sides of the Rhine. The customs inspection is made for Germany at German Basel, but the trunk in this instance was not taken off the train and, although it was plainly visible in the open baggage car, the chief inspector refused to listen to remonstrances, on the alleged ground that the trunk was routed via the eastern bank of the river while the writer's ticket was for the Strasbourg way. This, however, was not in accordance with the facts.

A week later notice was received that the trunk was at the customs department of a central German city. An appointment was made for its inspection and, instead of customs officials, two special agents were present at the appointed time—the hotel porter who was to take the trunk away recognized them as such. The inspection was thorough. Every document and every scrap of paper was minutely examined. Endless questions were asked regarding the business documents and the method of doing business which they implied, the countries in which business was done and the names of the firms concerned, the pretext for the questions being the doubt that the printed part of the business documents might be dutiable as being printed and the manuscript and type-written part of them might constitute contracts and therefore be subject to duties under other heads. The contents of the trunk were weighed and separately classified and finally fees were levied under three separate heads for the molestation caused by having put the German authorities to the necessity of making this special investigation. A total of about three dollars was involved.

Soon after this incident the writer became conscious that his desk in an office in that same city was being tampered with and, after a watch had been set, a German in the service of the same American corporation, and already suspected as being a government agent, was caught red-handed in the act of prying open the desk and making a record of its contents.

When confidences were exchanged with other representatives of American corporations it was learned that the experience was a common one, and the comparing of notes seemed to show an explanation for the surprising ability of German agents to learn the names of the foreign customers of American corporations and the seeming coincidence of their soliciting these firms almost simultaneously with the American agents every time that the latter had something new to offer. Incidents can be vouched for where agents for American corporations in Italy and other countries, on receiving from America new machines or radically new models, found to their amazement that German agents had already visited their customers, had described the new machines or models and had denounced their alleged weak points and their undependability for various reasons. The German agents knew more about the American machines than the American agents.

Of course, sweeping generalizations are to be avoided and all statements which are likely to upset the equilibrium of those satisfied with the course of established routine and liable to be characterized as grotesque, and, if emphatically set forth, they are liable also to fall of effect on those who refuse to be disturbed in their fixed ideas. Lord Roberts, it should be remembered, was a nuisance to the majority of the British reading public when he kept up his tiresome warnings about the true meaning of Germany's military preparations, and it should not be forgotten that Gen. Leonard Wood, when half a dozen years ago he began to urge preparedness in America, was denounced as a professional alarmist eager to obtain power and a chance for distinction. And so those who are raising the cry of alarm regarding the secret service methods of trade warfare being conducted by Germany declare that they are not getting the proper bearing and that the danger is one of supreme moment.



It is affirmed that German "trade by espionage" is practically as great a menace to the world as is Germany's military machine; that, indeed, Germany's military methods and her "economic penetration" methods are interdependent, and that any peace which seemed to leave German militarism powerless would be vain and futile if the German methods of trade were allowed to continue as at present. The question is asked whether trade after the war will be a secret service struggle on the part of all the nations and whether, as Germany forced all the powers to mobilize for militarism, she is going to force them also to mobilize for trade warfare. These questions may seem grotesque, but able men are raising them. They point out that the law of civil conscription in Germany has made all the business representatives of the empire potential secret service agents at the disposal of the military authorities.

The French economist, M. Lucien Descaves, who has made special investigations in this matter, quotes from a secret document, of which he has seen a copy, containing instructions to German engineers, who are called upon to sink their professional pride and to devote themselves to finding trade secrets and to furthering German trade, which will be readily possible for them under the guise of their professional mantle. M. Descaves has described the results of a tour he made of neutral countries for the purpose of investigating German secret service methods of trade. Both men and women, he says, are employed in this way by Germany, mostly young men and women. Secret service and business promotion are practically convertible terms. The German secret service man or woman is taught the art of trade development and the German commercial traveler is taught the art of espionage. Germany realizes that the role of commercial traveler is the best disguise for a secret service man and that secret service is the best of all adjuncts to trade. Germany, according to M. Descaves, is inundating the neutral countries with literature and with agents. The agents are recognized as by far the most productive. Printed documents are scattered and, even if they are followed by many others, they are soon forgotten. Where the agents follow one another, working with mutual aid, their work is practical and profitable. They perform not merely a common task; they work out a propaganda.

"The Germans," he continues, "have been systematically giving furloughs from the army to their mobilized men who had been commercial travelers in foreign countries. These men are authorized to visit their former customers, but they are especially engaged to work with zeal and adroitness and to produce practical results. Special rewards are reserved for those who are able to practice espionage for the benefit of Germany. The agent has a double, or rather a triple, part to play. He is openly placing his country's products, he is celebrating his country's glory and secretly he is gaining information regarding Germany's neighbors and her enemies. Such work is regarded as worth a reward and the reward is paid. In one neutral country I was struck by the large number of these German commercial agents who are young, despite the fact that the country, being at war, needs young men. But the fact is that they can serve their country on this front just as well as on the battle front. They are industrious, insinuating, tenacious. The promises they make, in the name of the great commercial firms of Germany, are kept. They go and come as in time of peace. They have their own hotels, restaurants, cafes, meeting places. They are serviceable and they push their eagerness to be agreeable to the point of servility. While they do not succeed in making themselves popular, they impose themselves on the business men because they can quickly obtain from Germany what merchants have patiently but vainly sought elsewhere."

M. Descaves urges that the allies put more commercial travelers in the field to offset the German trade campaign methods, but he declares that the French business agent, undoubtedly like the business agents of France's allies, "has an insurmountable repugnance for espionage, no matter what the reward might be."

M. Charles Humbert, proprietor of *Le Journal* of Paris, and other public men of France declare that in order for the world to be safe for democracy Germany must not merely be beaten in the field, but her whole system of militarist government, with the country's trade development sub-

servient to it, must be overthrown and the world's commerce freed from serious dangers. If this is to be effected the whole German idea of trading must be modified.

"Economic penetration" has long been recognized in Germany as one of the most important functions of the state. The highest in the empire, kings, princes, nobles and hereditary land magnates, have vied in showing their interest in all industrial and commercial enterprises of magnitude and in promoting in every way possible to them the expansion of German trade, while chancellors, cabinet officers and members of parliament have practically been at the beck and call of corporations and individuals embarking on new undertakings on a large scale. The state in many lines has become the partner of leading promoters and in cases where capital is asked in enterprises, which if successful must redound to the benefit of the empire—that capital is practically guaranteed against loss. Should the enterprise itself be recycled or discredited, the state will find a way to step in, to protect the outside investor and to turn the enterprise to success. Differently from what occurs in certain more democratic countries, the German state does not stand aloof from trade and industry, does not eye "big business" with cold suspicion, or permit the legislative bodies to molest it with a multitude of pin-pricking laws. The Kaiser poses as the friend and associate of great munitions manufacturers, visits with Westphalian coal barons, presides at the launching of steamships owned by private corporations and lends the encouragement of his presence to the cutting of canals, or the making of automobiles, or shoes, or carpets by private enterprise. The whole attitude of the state toward trade is different in Germany.

By instinct, it is possible that the Kaiser, the prince, the counts and the barons of Germany have no little desire to come in contact with the ordinary mortals who are "in trade" as certain titled Britons have, but in Germany duty to the state overcomes the repugnance. The one supreme duty of all is to promote the military might of the state, for in this way alone can Germany's greatness be assured.

But military power in these times is dependent on economic power. The nation with the most money can win wars, is the crude commercial way in which the idea has been phrased in other countries. Germany has different notions, but admits the hard fact that trade and militarism are interrelated. And as the warfare of today has called for new methods on the battlefield, so it also demands new forms of aid from commerce. Through trade and commerce the armed forces of the nation can deliver some of their most telling blows. Since, in the present hour, whether one likes it or not, the fact is established that the army is more than ever dependent on commerce, the army must now work for trade and trade must work for the army. This reasoning was furnished as the fundamental justifying motive for the law on civil conscription in Germany, and the German government, if it endures, is expected to push the principle as vigorously after the war as it does now. Even if Germany lost the war, it is affirmed, she can count on triumphing ultimately through her trade methods.

How vigorously Germany is working on this principle is best realized from the fact that since the beginning of the war, and to a greatly increased extent in the past year, the German government has effected new combinations between leading manufacturing and commercial concerns in Germany engaged in foreign business and is using the government resources in the combinations. The facts in this regard, known from other sources, are confirmed by the complaints of the smaller German concerns left out of the combination and deprived, not merely of all financial and commercial participation, but also of all knowledge of the business operations in which the government and big business are engaged. It is this apparently established fact of the union of the government with the most important of the German firms transacting business abroad which is the basis for much of the concern manifested in the countries of the allies regarding the German method of handling trade and commerce and the future evils which it forecasts.

# NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

## In Which Red Hair, "Booze," and Heredity Mix

WASHINGTON.—He was in the prime of life, with the prime left out. And he had been to Baltimore. You could tell. Two young women passed him, and the one with a straw helmet on the reddest head you ever saw turned up her nose and commented:

"He'll get run over the first thing he knows and serve him right. I hate a man who drinks!"

The other young woman must have been foolish in spots, of course, or she would never have worn heels high enough to make her wobble, but she had her share of humanity and common sense.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself for saying a thing like that. Maybe he can't help it any more than you can help the color of your hair."

"Well, I like your nerve."

"Heredity; that's what it is. Mother says that when she was a girl it was an every-evening occurrence for some young fellow to be brought home in a hack, but that as the years went on and men began to realize that they couldn't dissipate and do big brain work, they left off their spree and their sons of today show for it. By the time my Paul is grown you won't ever see a poor chap like this one, but your Mazie will probably have a daughter with hair as red as her own—which shows what heredity will do."

That was all there was to it, except that— If you consider the good old times when society kept its sideboard—and contrast the epidemical zigzaggings of that treasured past with the sporadic sprees of the present, the shrinkage rather proves that "high heels" was halfway right.

And that is enough to ask of any woman or man.



## Much Food for Thought in Jolly Man's Greeting

WITHIN a stone's throw of the capitol—if one be a good hand at throwing stones—there is a side street of close-jumbled buildings, mostly laundries and stores. The stores sell tea in little fagots tied with silk and packed in glass-topped boxes, and there are curious lacquered things, and china decorated with pagodas, and maidens who have no existence outside of plate rims—unless they may be on visiting terms with the ladies who inhabit French fans. But that is too serious a problem for amateur discussion.

One woman, in passing, always looks up at a certain house because of a handed-down memory of laughter and tears. But the old house has always kept its eyes closed and took no notice until the other day she caught it celebrating with wide-open shutters and flags. And down on the pavement a group of men who own the stores and laundries were looking up at the flags and saying in their tongues of babel come again:

"Our flag is red because it has been dipped in the blood of the dragon that China has slain. And the sunrise typifies the dawn of China's freedom. We know we shall be free because the Stars and Stripes have sworn it—"

Of course, the men on the bricks might not have been saying a word of all that. It is just what they looked as the American flag waved close friends with the flag of the orient. But, anyhow—and there's no disputing this—the old house was saying to the passing woman, as plain as any old house could say:

"My dear, I went out with the old regime, but you see, I am figuring in the new one."

That sounds foolish, naturally—unless you know about old houses that are handed-down memories; but here's something you will have to consider worth tabling:

A jolly man breezed along, flared a social hand toward the group of yellow men and called out: "Hello, fellow patriots!" You can't go back on a greeting like that, because it means the brotherhood of man—and that means: Everything.

## Not Always Easy to Pick Out Film Favorites

THEY were standing at a certain corner, waiting patiently for the appearance of a certain well-known motion picture star.

They were women, those who were waiting patiently, hoping to get a "close-up" of the dainty one who has charmed so often on the screen.

Suddenly one woman nudged another.

"Here she comes!" All eyes turned to look up the park path.

There tripped a dainty creature surely.

A fur piece rested around her shoulders, although the day was somewhat warm.

"She looks like an actress," said one.

Nearer came the dainty one. The adoring ones timidly advanced. The beautiful one looked around her. One of the women stepped forward.

"I beg your pardon," she said, surprised at her own boldness. "Are you Miss —?"

The pretty creature looked puzzled for just a second. Then she laughed.

"Why, I'm looking for her, too," she replied.

Now, the curious thing about this is that it seems to be a standard happening now in connection with Liberty Loan campaigns here.

Last fall the Liberty Loan committee had three motion picture stars rounded up for a morning appearance in Lafayette square. That morning it had to go and rain, of course—a drizzling, cold rain. The circular stand was built around Jackson's statue, all right, and was right there when a gang of ambitious photographers showed up to wait for the appearance of "the stars."

Pretty soon a magnificent creature came along the path. Surely she was the star of all the stars expected that morning, the photographers thought.

"You are Miss —?" said one, confidently, as the girl came nearer. She wasn't however.

She was a Washington girl, looking for her favorite "film" star.



## Too Big a Load of "Firewater" Brings Heavy Fine

RETURNING patrons of so-called "booze specials," those who do business with "bootleggers" and others who have the slightest notion of drowning their troubles in alcohol, will do well to have a fifty-dollar bill in their pocket.

Major Pullman, superintendent of police, having decided to require that amount of collateral in cases of "blaine drunk."

Major Pullman issued an order to the department making the new plan effective at once. In cases in which the intoxicated persons add the offense of disorderly conduct or assault to their intoxication the collateral will be \$75 or \$100, the captain being given discretionary power as to the amount.

Police court records show that fully 75 per cent of the persons who deposited the collateral at police stations furnished the forfeiture of the money rather than to appear in court, and Major Pullman and his captives reached the conclusion that they looked upon the collateral as being a means to get drunk.



# Right Use of the Flag

### It Should Never Be Permitted to Touch the Ground, Nor Draped as a Decoration

In these days when every household should have a flag, and should fly it upon every occasion offered, its correct use should be known to all. The following, from the National Geographic Magazine, tells the proper usage succinctly:

"While there is no federal law in force pertaining to the manner of displaying, hanging, or saluting the United States flag, or prescribing any ceremonies that should be observed, there are many regulations and usages of national force bearing on the subject.

"In raising the flag it should never be rolled up and hoisted to the top of the staff before unfolding. Instead, the flag should be free during the act of hoisting, which should be done quickly. It should be taken in slowly and with dignity. It should not be allowed to touch the ground on shore, nor should it be permitted to trail in the dust. It should not be hung where it can be contaminated or soiled easily, or draped over chairs or benches for seating purposes, and no object or emblem of any kind should be placed upon it or above it.

"A common but regrettable practice at public meetings is to drape the flag like a tablecloth over the speaker's table and then place on the flag a pitcher of ice water, flowers, books, etc.

"The flag should not be festooned over doorways or arches. Always let the flag hang straight. Do not tie it in a bow knot. Where colors are desired for decorative purposes, use red, white and blue bunting.

"The flag should not be hoisted upside down, other than as a signal of distress at sea.

"International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of any other with which it is at peace. When the flags of two or more nations are displayed, they should be on separate staffs, or on separate halypards of equal size and on the same level.

"The flag should never be raised or lowered by any mechanical appliance. When the national colors are passing on parade, or in review, the operator should, if walking, halt, and if sitting arise and stand at attention and uncover.

"When flags are used in unveiling a statue or monument they should not be allowed to fall to the ground, but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

"Where the national flag is displayed with state or other flags, it should be given the place of honor on the right. Its use should be confined as much as possible to its display upon the staff. Where used as a banner, the union should fly to the north in streets running east and west, and to the east in streets running north and south.

"Old, faded, or worn-out flags should not be used for banners or other secondary purposes.

"When no longer fit for display, the flag should be destroyed privately, preferably by burning or other methods lacking the suggestion of irreverence or disrespect.

"A flag or an ensign at half-mast is the universal sign of mourning. Before being placed at half-mast the flag must always be raised to the top of the staff, and before it is lowered from half-mast it must likewise be hoisted to the top."

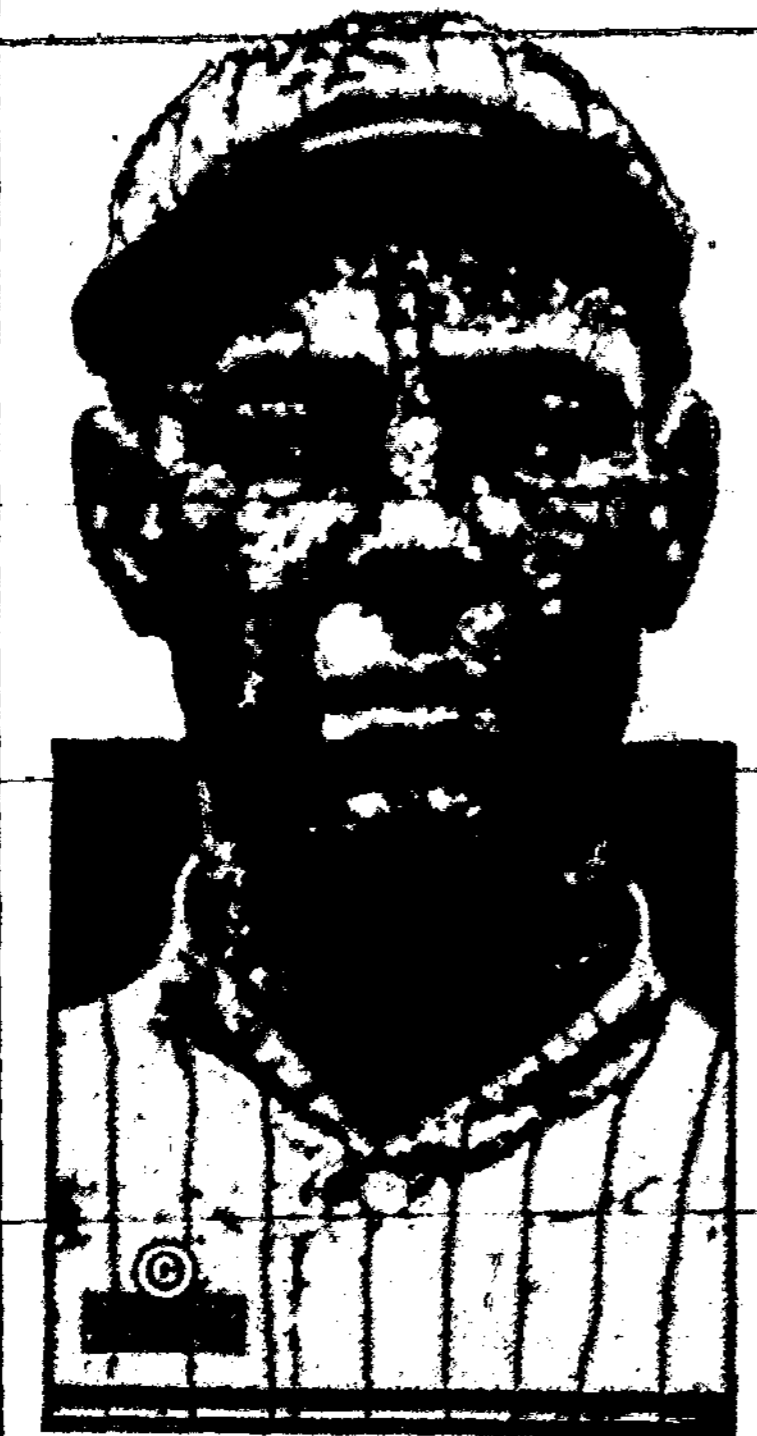
## Good Irish Name Helped Mike Hogan Get a Tryout With John McGraw's Team

The bird who said there is nothing in a name had his signals gummed up.

There is quite a bit in some names, and the case of Mike Hogan of Coboes, N. Y., proves it beyond a doubt.

Just before the Giants started for Marlin and spring training, Mike Hogan bounced into the Giants' office and announced that he was ready to go South.

John McGraw gave him the up and down, scratched his tuggan in deep



Pitcher M. S. Hogan.

thought, and utterly failed to remember of ever having heard of him. "Why, the paper up in Coboes said you wanted to give me a trial, and so here I am," explained Hogan. "I've been pitching scampiro ball up home, and I guess you've heard about me. I'm a machinist by trade."

McGraw had never dreamed of Hogan, but he liked the youngster's looks, and, most of all, he took a fancy to the name of Hogan. McGraw would like to surround himself with DoYLES, McCARTHYS and HOGANS, so he decided to give Mike a chance, and Mike went to Marlin.

So there is something in a name after all, for Hogan, who had never played professional ball, is getting his first tryout in the strongest minor league in the country, and all because his name is Hogan.

## The Butter Tree.

A tree, known as the shea, or butter tree, is beginning to attract commercial attention. It supplies not only nuts, but also butter that may become an article of commercial importance, says the San Francisco Argonaut. It is already exported to Europe, where makers of artificial butter find use for it. Almost two-thirds of the nut is vegetable butter. The tree begins to bear when it is fifteen years old, and reaches its prime in twenty-five years. Chocolate manufacturers could easily utilize the product. It might also be of use in making candles and soap.

## Mother's Cook Book

Wash all the laurel bursts its buds, And creeping ivy flings its graces About the hedges, rocks, and floods Or swallows all the shady places.

**Potato Muffins.**  
Take one cupful of mashed potato, packing the cup firmly, add a cupful of warm milk, a half a yeast cake, two eggs, a tablespoonful of lard, a tablespoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, and four to make a stiff dough. Let rise, shape into biscuits. Let rise again, and bake 15 minutes. Set the muffins at eleven and bake at six.

**Potato Stuffing.**  
Mix two cupfuls of mashed potato one cupful of soft bread crumbs, one-third of a cupful of melted shortening, half a teaspoonful each of salt and poultry dressing, a few dashes of cayenne pepper, mix thoroughly and use as stuffing for fish or poultry.

**Swiss Potato Soup.**  
Take four large potatoes, one large white turnip, three quarts of boiling water, a quart of scalded milk, one-half an onion, four tablespoonfuls of fat, one-third of a cupful of barley flour, and a half-teaspoonful of salt, and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Wash the potatoes and turnip, cut in small pieces and cook ten minutes, drain and add the onion cut in slices, add three cupfuls of water, cook until the vegetables are soft, press them through a sieve, return to the water; add milk, reheat and thicken with the flour and fat cooked together; add seasoning.

**Potato Puree.**  
Four boiling water over a fourth of a pound of salt pork, scrape and rinse in cold water. To the pork add three potatoes, pared and cut in quarters, one onion, peeled and sliced, four branches of parsley, half a cupful of chopped celery, all cooked until tender in just enough water to cover. Remove the pork, press the vegetables through the sieve, adding the water. Add a quart of hot milk, a teaspoonful and a half of salt, a half teaspoonful of pepper, and when boiling stir in an egg beaten with a little cold milk. Serve at once without further cooking or the egg will curdle the mixture.

Potatoes, to be palatable boiled, should be drained as soon as they are tender, then shaken over the heat to remove all steam and make them mealy.

## Nellie Maxwell

**Short and Snappy.**

Jealousy at best is but a chronic case of self-love. A shady character doesn't always keep a man cool. During the courtship love shows up in the dark. Men of genius often make a fortune for a man of talent. Winners who pursue the even tenor of their way never get off their base. Sometimes the man who is afraid to take a chance is beaten at his own game.

## Fifteen Cities in 1920 May Reach a Population In Excess of 500,000

There will certainly be ten American cities, when the 1920 census count is made, that will have a population in excess of 500,000, and there may be as many as fifteen that will pass the half-million population score, states a writer in the Baltimore American. Baltimore is going to be in the big ten, but where along in the big ten? New York, Chicago and Philadelphia will be the three largest cities in the order named. But what city will occupy fourth place? And just what place in the first ten column will Baltimore occupy? The question may seem trivial, but it is a question in which the people of at least five cities, Baltimore being included in the five, are even now taking a lively interest.

The five cities that will be in competition for fourth place are Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, Detroit and Cleveland. The city that is most likely to beat Baltimore in the race for fourth place is Detroit, which now has an estimated population of 825,000. Estimated populations sometimes shrink tremendously when the government count is made, and it may be so with the spury metropolis of Michigan. St. Louis is claiming a 1918 population of 850,000, but this also is subject to possible shrinkage, as it is 163,000 greater than the 1910 score. Boston has not extended her boundary lines and is not making any claim to extraordinary population growth. The New England city does claim an increase of 100,000 over the 1910 count, however, or a present population of 767,000.

It seems to be a warranted conclusion that Baltimore must score above 800,000 to get fourth place in the column. If the Baltimore score should be around, say, 750,000, the Greater Baltimore may not be located above seventh place and may be in eighth position, or only two places from bottom. But the Baltimore count may be in a way of surprise. We don't know just how many people there are in the annex.

## A FEW SMILES

**A Wise Silence.**  
"What excuse did you give the wife last night?"  
"I gave none."

"Didn't even tell her it was business detained you?"  
"Heavens, man, if I'd uttered the word 'business' I'd have given myself dead away."

**Inconsistent.**  
George—You have stolen my heart.  
Peggy—That's a nice thing to say after you've been begging me for six months to accept it.

**Service.**  
"You have always considered yourself a servant of the people."  
"Yes," said Senator Borahum. "But understand this. I'm not one of those servants who get independent and want to run the whole works."

**If She's Mercenary.**  
"What is the best way to lead up to a proposal?"  
"You might make some casual reference to the size of your income tax."

"Yes?"  
"In a majority of cases that will put the young woman in a receptive frame of mind."

**Interviewing a Lion Tamer.**  
"What are your methods in lion taming. I would pay you well for a few lessons."  
"I don't mind giving you lessons, mister. But there's nothing in the business, I warn you."

"I don't wish to embark in the business. Thought I'd try 'em on my wife."

**A Bright Idea.**  
Friend—How perfectly devoted you are to your husband.  
Wife—Yes. I'm trying to spoil him so that if I die and he marries again no other woman could live with him.

**Speak of 100,000 Army as Sort of Corporal's Guard**

The war has blunted the old meaning of figures and we speak glibly of an army of 100,000 men or more. General Pershing's offer to General Foch, as though it were only a sort of corporal's guard. Late reports hint at a larger figure than that equalling Kitchener's first army. Never before in our history have 100,000 men fought under the Stars and Stripes in any one battle. The Army of the Potomac, with which Grant and Meade fought the campaign of 1862, had an aggregate strength of less than 120,000, and only a part of these were used in any single engagement. Earlier there had been rather more than 70,000 federal troops at Gettysburg, about 65,000 at Chattanooga. Sherman started from Atlanta with some 60,000. Napoleon had 72,000 men at Waterloo and the British numbered 68,000.

# Don't Be Afraid of Your Meals

## Take "Eatonic" and Laugh At Stomach Troubles

H. I. Kramer, the man who originated Casarets, has discovered a sure, safe, quick-acting relief for bad stomachs. He named it EATONIC for your stomach's sake. You can eat anything you like now in every home ready for use after every meal. An EATONIC tablet will ease is positively assured if you eat an EATONIC tablet regularly after each meal. EATONIC acts directly with the food the moment it enters the stomach. It immediately checks any tendency toward too much acid and enables the food to pass from the stomach into the bowel in a sweetened condition, and thus prevents the formation of sour distressing gases that upset digestion and cause a bloated, dull, lumpy feeling that makes your FOOD REPEAT. EATONIC enables you to eat your

fill and laugh at indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, "sour stomach" and all the other bugaboos of "the-man-afraid-of-his-stomach."

Kramer says: "EATONIC should be in every home ready for use after every meal. An EATONIC tablet will ease is positively assured if you eat an EATONIC tablet regularly after each meal. EATONIC acts directly with the food the moment it enters the stomach. It immediately checks any tendency toward too much acid and enables the food to pass from the stomach into the bowel in a sweetened condition, and thus prevents the formation of sour distressing gases that upset digestion and cause a bloated, dull, lumpy feeling that makes your FOOD REPEAT. EATONIC enables you to eat your

When the old boy with a sanctimonious face breaks loose he is generally the gayest bird of all.

## SO EASY! CORNS LIFT RIGHT OUT

DON'T HURT AT ALL AND COSTS ONLY FEW CENTS.

Magic! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



Try Freezone! Your Druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and callouses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.—Adv.

The man who can smile in the time of adversity has a mortgage on success.

**You May Try Cuticura Free**  
Send today for free samples of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and learn how quickly they relieve itching, skin and scalp troubles. For free samples, address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c.—Adv.

Exemplifying duty is better than explaining it.

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

The back of a clock is always behind time.

**State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.**  
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of WALKER'S CATARRH MEDICINE.  
FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1918.  
(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.  
WALKER'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Druggists, 7c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Insult Aunt Columbia, and note Uncle Sam spitting on his hands.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 21-1918.

## Easy to figure the Profits

Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15 to \$20 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of 60 wheat—its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her Free Homestead Lands of 100 Acres Each or more some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Good farming and cattle raising.

The climate is beautiful and growing healthy children, excellent good schools and churches country life. Write for literature and particulars as to railroad routes, maps to Dept. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to W. V. BENNETT, Room A, Box 2545, Regina, Neb. Enclosed, Government Agent

## MARCH TO VICTORY

Courage is a matter of the blood. Weak heart and poor nerves.

In the spring is the best time to take stock of one's condition. If the blood is thin and watery, face pale or simply, generally weak, tired and listless, one should take a spring tonic. One that will do the spring house-cleaning, an old-fashioned herbal remedy that was used by everybody nearly 50 years ago is still safe and sane because it contains no alcohol or narcotic. It is made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Oregon Grape root, Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherry bark—extracted with glycerine and made into liquid or tablets. This Blood tonic was first put out by Dr. Pierce in ready-to-use form and since then has been sold by million bottles as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If Druggists do not keep this in tablet form, send 50 cents for a vial to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Kidney disease carries away a large percentage of our people. What is to be done? The answer is easy. Eat less meat, eat coarse, plain food, with plenty of vegetables, drink plenty of water between meals, and take an uric acid solvent after meals for a while, such as Auric (double strength), obtainable at almost any drug store. It was first discovered by Dr. Pierce. Most every one troubled with uric acid finds that Auric dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. You can obtain a trial package by sending ten cents to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y.

## TYPHOID

As no necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated that typhoid fever is caused by a bacillus which is not destroyed by boiling.

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price



## FOR CONSTIPATION

have stood the test of time. Freshly vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.

Get the best of it. Pale Faces. Generally indicate a lack of iron in the blood. Carter's Iron Pills will help this condition.

A woman never forgets her first love—nor forgives herself if she marries him.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the signature of J. C. FLETCHER.

It is easier to lead a man to the altar than it is to make him eat war biscuits.

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

Always think twice before you speak—and nine times out of ten you will have no occasion to say a word.

**What Do You Know About CATTLE?**  
Do You Want to Know the CATTLE BUSINESS?  
"CATTLE" is a new book about all the details of the cattle business. It is a complete guide to the industry. It is a must for every one interested in the business. It is a complete guide to the industry. It is a must for every one interested in the business.

**25c Developing and Printing**  
Send any size film for developing and printing. We will develop and print your film. We will develop and print your film. We will develop and print your film.

**DAMP FLY KILLER**  
Kills all flies, mosquitoes, and other insects. It is a complete fly killer. It is a complete fly killer. It is a complete fly killer.

**C. J. Mustion Wool Commission Co.**  
20th & Liberty Sts., Stock Yards Station, KANSAS CITY, MO.

**PATENTS**  
We will secure patents for you. We will secure patents for you. We will secure patents for you.

# TERRIFIC BATTLES

## BETWEEN CASH AND CREDIT FORCES

### Our Big June Cash Sale Starts Saturday, June 15

Prices in all Departments will be Cut Deep--Come in Early

Buy all You Want--No Restrictions as to Quantity

About a Hundred Pairs Men's and Women's Shoes at Less than Cost

Mostly Small Sizes, values up to \$8.00, \$2.65 and \$3.95

Buy Your Groceries Now--Pay Cash--Pay Less--Bring this list with you today. We deliver all orders received by 9 a. m. promptly that morning  
Orders received after 9 a. m. will be delivered next day

Save Wheat Flour	Buy Corn Meal	Barley Flour	Milo Maize Flour
Crystal White Laundry Soap Cash price, 5 bars..... 25c	Pie Fruits, Gallon Cans, Telmo brand guaranteed pure--	Club House Coffee 3 lb. can..... \$1.00	St. Charles Milk, tall cans, per doz. \$1.60
Swifts White Soap 5 bars 25c. Case, \$4.75	Apricots, gallon can..... 64c	Club House Coffee 2 " "..... 75	Baby size, per doz..... 65
Palm Olive Soap, cash price per cake 10c	Apples " "..... 53c	Club House Coffee 1 " "..... 40	All 5c Pkg. Garden Seeds 6 for..... 25
Fairbank Tar Soap, Reg. 10c cake	Peaches " "..... 63c	White House " 2 " "..... 75	Pink Beans, 10 lbs. for..... 1.00
Special, 5 for..... 25c	Plums " "..... 53c	Town Talk Bulk Coffee, special per lb 18	Corn Meal, per lb..... 6 3/4
Pummo Soap 10c bars for..... 05c	Asparagus Tips--Extra Fancy white at per can..... 33c	Arbuckles or Old Mission, per lb. ... 24	Barley Flour, per lb..... 8 3/4
Pumex Soap, 5 bars for..... 25c	Standard Tomatoes No. 2 can..... 14c	A Peaberry Coffee, special..... 33	Oatmeal, per pkg..... 13c
Polly Prim Cleaner, 10c cans	" Corn No. 2..... 16c	THE ABOVE PRICES ARE VERY LOW CONSIDERING PRESENT MARKET	Macaroni, 2 pkgs. for..... 25c
Special, each..... 05c	" Peas No. 2..... 16c	Nice Leon Breakfast Bacon	Vermicelli, 2 " "..... 25c
Karo Syrup, No. 10 cans, each..... 90c	We are offering many attractive bargains in canned fruits for table use	at per pound..... 44	Baker's Cocoa, per lb..... 48c
" " No. 5 " "..... 47c	Fancy White Wax Onions	Smoked Bacon..... 38	Bring This List With You and Come Today
" " No. 2 1/2 " "..... 25c	5 pounds for..... 25c	Salt Bacon..... 30	Save Wheat Flour!
Telmo " Gallon Maple..... \$1.85	New Potatoes	Swift's Jewel Compound Lard	
" Maple Syrup, half gallon..... 95c	9 pounds for..... 25c	Large Pail, each..... \$2.35	
" Maple, quart cans..... 50c		Medium "..... 1.20	
Bring This List With You		Small "..... 75	

These Prices are Guaranteed for Two Weeks Only--Or Until our Present Stock Expires--Buy Today!

## Carrizozo Trading Company

QUALITY FIRST

PHONE 21

THEN PRICE

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The hot weather is here at last, following a cold spring.

We meet all competition. Write for our prices.--Western Garage.

Buy your Thrift Stamps regularly.

Jose Dawson was here Tuesday from Alto.

Prof. and Mrs. May were here Tuesday from Ancho.

Carp washed at Western Garage.

Fred Pungsten and a younger daughter came up Wednesday from their home below Lincoln.

Norwalk Inner Tubes and Republic Casings, Both guaranteed. Western Garage.

Don't be a slacker, buy until it hurts.

W. N. Hightower and family were here Tuesday from Eagle Creek, where Mr. Hightower has charge of the company pipe line.

Government advises storing coal. Get storage prices from Humphrey Bros.

R. C. Pitts has assumed the position of assistant cashier at the Lincoln State Bank, vice E. D. Boone having been called to the colors. This is the second time this bank has been called upon to furnish a man for the army.

All repair work guaranteed at Western Garage.

The Gurneys are erecting a residence and office building on Alamosordo avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Stadman will occupy the residence and Mr. Stadman will use the office building for his abstract business.

Bevo is not a "Near Beer," being no more like beer than grape juice is like wine, nor potent like coffee. Buy it by the case.--Carrizozo Trading Co.

### Vera Cruz Working

The Vera Cruz mine and mill are now operating and flattering reports filter down the hillside concerning the prospects. R. R. Foster, president of the company, doesn't say much, merely announcing that everything is all right and that prospects are encouraging; but his manner and smile, while saying it, speaks volumes and we face the future hopefully.

### From Old Virginia

We have an interesting letter from Cornelius Boge, who went from Oscura to the national ship yards and is now at Norfolk, Virginia. We reproduce a paragraph or two which relates to the war, shipbuilding, arsenals, etc: "From the Virginia Beach, a summer resort near Norfolk, I can look out on the ocean where the U-boats are supposed to lie in wait for our transports. It is a great sight.

"The government is building the greatest naval base here in the United States, and probably in the world. Several hundred millions have been spent by the government here since the war started. The war preparations going on here are something immense. Recently an army base was started that will cost over \$40,000,000. Norfolk and the country around the mouth of the bay is one huge war machine.

"One of the many jobs the government has started is employing 10,000 men and more work is being planned. The only thing against us is Virginia, like New Mexico, is dry!

### Capitan Bank Building

The contract for the First State Bank building has been let to J. N. White, of this place, and work is now in progress on the building. Mr. White intends to move his family there and they will remain there during the period of the construction of the building.

### MY BOY

I've given him up at last,  
My boy so faithful and true;  
His future days to pass,  
On the ocean wide blue.  
For many, many days it seemed,  
The inevitable hour was near;  
And not one ray of hope e'er  
gleamed,  
To drive away this fear.  
Then came the message to my heart,  
"Don't keep him any longer";  
And though from him 'twas hard to  
part,  
I felt my courage stronger.

I'll pass the lonely hours away,  
In hoping, praying, trusting;  
That God will keep him every day,  
From hunger and from thirsting.  
Dear Lord from every want and sin,  
From evil and from danger;  
Protect and keep him clean within,  
To all these his a stranger.  
Help me, Dear Lord, to ever keep,  
The lamp of hope still burning;  
With not an hour to pine and weep,  
Until his safe returning.  
--Mrs. Edna C. Burnett

Notice for Publication  
U. S. Land Office at Bartwell, N. M.  
June 7, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that John W. Harkey, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on May 12, 1913, made U. S. No. 6123, for 612 1/2, Sec. 7, and the 1/2 N. 1/4, Section 27, Township 28 S., Range 25 E., N. M. P. Harkey, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillis McQuinn Scott, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on July 15, 1915.  
Claims names as witnesses: Ed L. Long, Harold Burton, Emory L. Joyce, and William J. Langston, all of Carrizozo, N. M.  
J. H. H. PATTON,  
Register.

### Mrs. Masters Recovering

Mrs. D. S. Masters, who was operated on by Dr. Johnson two weeks ago, in the Paden hospital, for empyema, has recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital for the Garrard House, and will leave soon for her home in the country. The pleural cavity had filled with pus and over a gallon of pus was removed by the operation.

Drink Bevo -- Drink Bevo -- Sold in all drug stores and confectioneries.

### Teachers Enthusiastic

Mr. J. V. Conway, assistant state superintendent from Santa Fe addressed the teachers Monday and made a most able and interesting talk. State Supt. Wagner was called to Washington so could not be present.

Mrs. Coger, state leader of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs, who has been visiting the different clubs of the county with Mrs. W. L. Gumm, our county leader, gave an interesting talk on the club work and organization. Mrs. Ruth Miller, state director of the Industrial department at the Agricultural College also was one of our inspirational speakers. Her subject being conservation and also on the matter of organizing and demonstrating for canning and caring for garden products. Mrs. Gumm, our former county superintendent, was a welcome visitor on several occasions.

In spite of the weather the Teachers' Institute has been carried on with great enthusiasm on the part of conductor, instructors and teachers.

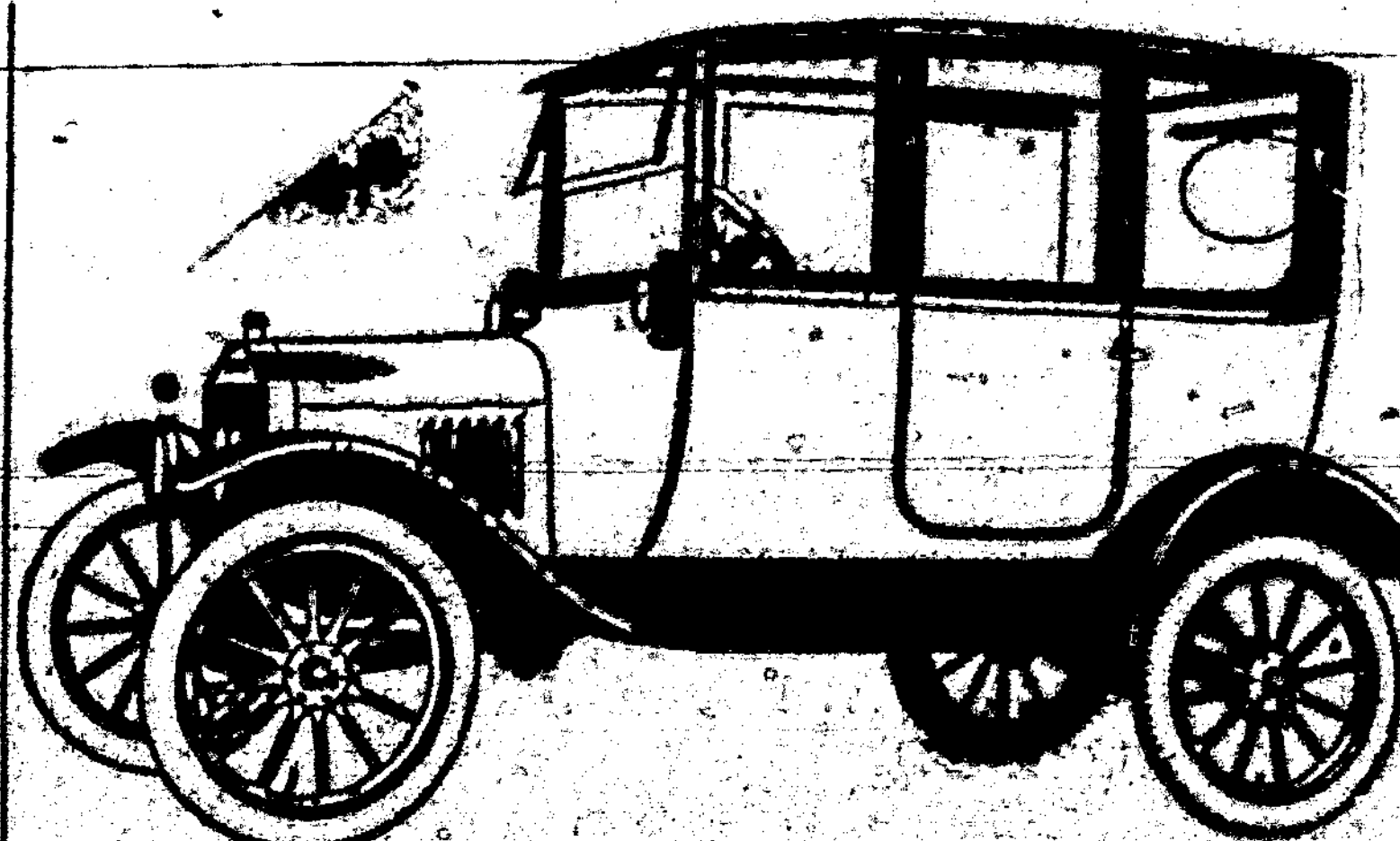
Besides the regular classes we have had a number of addresses by state educators and one member of the County School Board, Mr. Brickley of Carrizozo.

The teachers in attendance are Misses Ivy, Lindsay, Iona Stevens, Olivia Keasedy, Clara Brasel, Mae Kennedy, Mesdames Nora Massie, Maude Blaney, Grace De Nison, of Carrizozo; Jewell C. Gardner and Iva Berry, of Corona; Miss Gertude Keller, Nogal; Miss Millie Merchant, Capitan; Misses Madge Stephens and Belle Norton, Mr. H. L. Brooks, Escobedo; Mrs. Helen Castle, Oscura; Mrs. Edna Burnett, Jack's Peak; Mrs. Rose Sitton, Fort Stanton; Miss Agnes Dees, Aruberry and Mrs. A. S. Johnson, Rabenton.

## GET IN LINE

### Own This Beautiful Car

YOU CAN DO SO, AND YOU WILL BE HELPING THE RED CROSS



### THIS BEAUTIFUL CAR

Will be given away to the holder of the "LUCKY NUMBER" at the BIG RED CROSS CELEBRATION AT FORT STANTON ON JULY 4th.

Buy your tickets now, and see that all your friends buy some.

"DON'T BE A PIKER ALL YOUR LIFE" WAKE UP--HELP THE RED CROSS

### Appendicitis Operation

Jeanette Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Johnson, underwent an operation for appendicitis Saturday at the Paden hospital, Dr. F. H. Johnson performing the operation. She is rapidly recovering and will be able to leave the hospital in a few days.

### Methodist Church

Rev. E. H. Lovell, Pastor  
Sunday School at 9:45 a. m.  
Our school is one of the best schools in New Mexico.  
"Preaching at 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.  
Come bring a friend.  
Epworth League at 7:15 p. m.  
You will enjoy a good program.