Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 19 — CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918. — NUMBER 28

Regular Meeting of County Commissioners

Regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico held in the court house at Carrizozo, New Mexico, July 1st, 1918.

Board met at 9 a. m. Present: Melvin Franks, Chairman; A. J. Gilmore, Member; J. L. Bryan, Member; C. W. Hyde, Sheriff; and A. H. Harvey, Deputy Clerk.

The minutes of the meetings of March 29th, April 1st, and June 3, 1918 read and approved by the board.

In the matter of the pauper-relief for Teodoro Chavez, the board hereby allows $20.00 per quarter, and directs Leopoldo Pacheco to furnish the same in merchandise and forward itemized bills to this board for payment.

In the matter of the pauper relief of Toribio Abila, the board hereby allows $20.00 per quarter to said Abila, and Garner & Co. is hereby authorized to furnish that amount in merchandise and send itemized bills to this board for payment.

The resignation of J. T. Gaines as constable of Precinct No. 17 is read and accepted by the boatd.

Pedro N. Analla is hereby appointed Justice of the Peace of Precinct No. 3, he to qualify according to law.

In the matter of the assessment of Robert A. Hurt, the board reduces raise heretofore made 28 head of cattle.

In the matter of the assessment of L. R. LaMay, the raise heretofore made is reduced 31 head of cattle.

In the matter of the assessment of May and Littleton, the raise heretofore made is reduced 116 head of cattle.

In the matter of the assessment of M. B. May, the same is hereby raised 10 head of cattle valued at $350.00.

In the matter of the assessment of J. G. Hedgecox, the raise heretofore made by this board is reduced 29 head of cattle.

In the matter of the assessment of Roy and Thomas Powell, the raise heretofore made is reduced 26 head of cattle valued at $910.00.

The petition of Ellis Richardson for reduction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and was transmitted by the clerk of the board to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 262 on file with the clerk of the board.

The petition of Jas. A. Carey for reduction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 263 on file with the clerk of this board.

In the matter of the assessment of Jas. A. Lafferty, the raise heretofore made by the board is reduced 275 head.

Board adjourns till 1:30 p. m. Met pursuant to adjournment.

In the matter of the pauper relief of Jose Marquez, the board hereby allows $20.00 per quarter and J. V. Tully is authorized to furnish said Marquez supplies and merchandise to this amount and present itemized bills to this board for payment.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

In Special Service

Dr. J. W. Laws, now of the Hendricks Sanatorium, El Paso, but for years a well known practitioner in this county and who conducted the Ranch Sanatorium at Lincoln until last year, has been appointed tuberculosis specialist by Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service and medical advisor for the war work insurance bureau. Dr. Laws' duties will be to supervise the treatment of discharged soldiers and sailors afflicted with tuberculosis. No information was given as to where Dr. Laws would be stationed. The many friends in this county of Dr. Laws will be glad to hear of this important appointment and regard it as a well merited one.

Short Court Session

Judge Medler was here Monday and held a short session of court. Besides some matters of a local nature a case from Alamogordo also claimed the attention of the court.

The following matters concerning Lincoln county were disposed of:

H. S. Campbell was appointed a member of the County Board of Education, in place of E. M. Brickley, who resigned to enter the aviation service.

Pramberg Vs. Phillips, involving the right to appropriate certain waters; judgment for the plaintiff entered.

Sabino Montoya, who had a suspended sentence hanging over him, on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon, was brought before the court, additional charges having been preferred, and upon hearing the old sentence was put into effect. His sentence was not less than two years nor more than three years. Sheriff Hyde and Deputy Harris took the prisoner to Santa Fe Tuesday, placed him in the penitentiary and returned Thursday evening.

Garage Changes Hands

Johnson Bros. sold their garage this week to Hiram Garrard and Sherwood Corn, the terms of the sale being private. Both Johnsons, Harran and Allen, expect to enlist in the army, quite likely as mechanics in the U. S. army, as it appears they have the right of selection under a recent agreement with England. Johnson Bros. established one of the first garages in town, the garage has grown with the town and its business has been on an increasing scale.

The new owners are well known throughout this section, Mr. Garrard being a well known hotel and automobile man and Mr Corn a prominent ranchman of the county. The new firm will put on skilled mechanics and will give the business as much personal supervision as their other interests will permit. Johnson Bros. have enjoyed an excellent business and their successors hope to enjoy its continuance, with the natural increase that comes with the growth of the business.

Black-Leg.

By Stuart Starling, County Agricultural Agent.

Probably no disease is the cause of greater losses in this county than black-leg. Almost daily someone loses from one to five calves, yet in spite of the fact that owners know this disease to be preventable many of them wait till they lose one or two calves before they take any preventative measures.

Some stock owners refuse to admit that vaccinating for black-leg has any merits, but they must admit that the men who vaccinate according to directions have no losses from the disease. While many people who continue the old methods of nerving, roweling, and bleeding have sustained heavy losses from blackleg.

Many people differ in their opinions about vaccinating for small-pox typhoid and other diseases, but when Uncle Sam accepts a man for military service he vaccinates him, because he knows what is best, and because he wishes to conserve man-power.

It is the patriotic duty of every owner to so-husband his cattle so that there will be the least possible loss from disease. When a calf dies the owner is not the only loser, but the whole country is effected. We need every pound of food that can be produced, and beef is one of the most important foods we have so carelessness in conserving it should not be tolerated by any means.

In a country where black-leg is so prevelent as it is here, it is criminal to allow young stock to go without being vaccinated and it should be made an offense punishable by law, at least while the war lasts and there is a shortage of food.

Government vaccine and instructions on how to use it may be obtained free at the County Agricultural Agent's office, Carrizozo.

Joins the Marines

Pink Roberts, youngest son of Mrs. Alice Roberts, has joined the marine corps and is located at Mare Island, Frisco. The marine corps has the tradition of being the first to enter the fight, on both land and sea and never quit till Old Glory waves in triumph over them. And Pink, even though his youth required his mother's consent to enter the service, will aid in upholding that tradition, and will, it is sincerely hoped, return covered with glory and possessed of a fund of information that will be of material aid in after years. This is Mrs. Roberts' second son to join the colors.

Two Williams

William Norman and William Howard, both of Capitan, enlisted in the navy, went to El Paso and were examined and accepted.

Young People Entertained

The young people of the community were entertained Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Spence. Dancing formed part of the amusement and the attendants report a very pleasant evening.

About Red Cross Work

Some confusion has arisen in the Lincoln County Chapter, A. R. C., and the auxiliaries, as well, concerning the make of garments, etc. The instructor who was here recently, in giving instructions, was understood to have made certain statements that, in following, have caused a great amount of additional work. Mrs. J. B. French, chairman of the chapter supply committee, took the matter up with Denver headquarters and received a reply which should set at rest all questions relating to hospital garments. We publish that portion of the letter relating thereto:

Denver, Colo., July 5, 1918.
Mrs. J. B. French, Chairman,
Supplies Committee,
Lincoln Co. Chapter, A. R. C.,
Carrizozo, N. M.

My dear Mrs. French:—

I was very glad indeed to get your letter of June 30th, and I feel that I see your point of view quite clearly.

In regard to the rumor getting around that the work of your chapter has never been used for Military Relief, I am pleased to inform you that the work from your chapter has been shipped almost immediately upon its arrival at our division warehouse. Do not be alarmed at reports that may get abroad but rely on what we tell you only. When we criticize the work of your chapter, or any other chapter, it is with the intention of helping you and not meant to belittle your work in any way. We have the interest of the cause at heart and have no object in misleading you in any way pertaining to the work. Whenever I can make a good report of the work sent in by the chapters, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to do so, but I never elaborate on work unless it is acceptable.

You state in your letter that it is difficult for you to keep all details up to a perfect standard. Due to the fact that we are using Red Cross material, spending Red Cross money, and using our good and valuable energy, it is our desire, and I am sure it is yours, to have the work up to the highest standard. At the same time, the fact that a hem is a ¼ of an inch too wide or too narrow, or the seams felled ⅛ inch too wide does not detract in any way from the usefulness of a garment. I would not, therefore, have you rip the hems of a bed shirt for such simple corrections.

You refer to Mrs. Mullen being a little severe in her instructions. Perhaps she did seem so, but you must remember that in order for her to give you full amount of instructions in the very shortest time, she must of necessity be accurate in her directions. She was merely carrying out the instructions given here at headquarters. It is necessary that instructors when they go out be very accurate and definite in their directions. At the same time, I am sure that a slight variation in the stitching of hems, etc., in a garment would not bar it from being accepted. We ask that the proper patterns be used and followed, that the work be neatly finished, and that the garments be put together in a secure and substantial manner.

Hoping that this letter clears up matters to your entire satisfaction, I am,

Sincerely yours,
JOSEPHINE D. WOOD,
(Mrs. W. E. Wood)
Superintendent of Hospital Garments.

Methodist Church to Honor Our Boys

The evening services, at the Methodist church, are to be in honor of the boys in the service. Mrs. Donaldson and the choir will provide suitable music. The sermon will be of a fitting nature. All those that have relatives in the service are especially invited to be honor guests at the service. Let every one come and help to make the service just what it should be. We owe it to our boys to remember them in this way.

Methodist Church

Rev. R. H. Lewellan, Pastor

Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. Let's make next Sunday a gala day.

Short Gospel sermons at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Mrs. Donaldson and her choir will provide special music for both services.

Junior League at 4 p. m. All the little folks are invited.

Senior League at 7:15 p. m. Come and be one of the happy band.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

Notice is hereby given that, under and in accordance with Sec. 2, Chapter 80 of the Laws of 1917, relating to the collection of delinquent taxes, I, the undersigned, have posted a copy of such delinquent tax list, at the front door of the court house, at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, N. M.

Now, therefore, I give notice that I will, on the 13th day of September, 1918, apply to the District Court, within and for Lincoln County, New Mexico, for judgment against the lands, real estate and personal property, upon which taxes are delinquent and unpaid, in said county, and for an order to sell the same to satisfy such judgment.

And I, the undersigned, do further give notice that I will, within thirty days, after the rendition of such judgment, offer for sale, at Public Auction for cash, at the front door of the court house, at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico, seperately and in consecutive order, each parcel of property, upon which any taxes are delinquent and unpaid, and against which judgment has been rendered for the amount of taxes penalties, interest, and costs due thereon, or as much thereof, as will be necessary to realize the respective amounts due.

A. J. ROLLAND,
Treasurer and Collector.
7-12-5t.

Smelter Activities

C. A. Roberson, president of the New Mexico Iron and Steel Corporation, visited Texico this week, but has returned with an additional office and field force and is pushing the smelter proposition. Very satisfactory responses have been made by our people in support of this proposition and the organizers feel justified in saying the smelter is a go. Mr. Roberson will leave soon for Pittsburg and other eastern points to arrange for machinery.

"OVER THE TOP"

By An American Soldier Who Went

Arthur Guy Empey

Machine Gunner, Serving in France

Copyright 1917, by Arthur Guy Empey

EMPEY WRITES AND STAGES A PLAY BEHIND THE LINES WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

Synopsis.—Fired by the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of American lives, Arthur Guy Empey, an American living in Jersey City, goes to England and enlists as a private in the British army. After a short experience as a recruiting officer in London, he is sent to training quarters in France, where he first hears the sound of big guns and makes the acquaintance of "cooties." After a brief period of training Empey's company is sent into the front-line trenches, where he takes his first turn on the fire step while the bullets whis overhead. Empey learns, as comrade falls, that death lurks always in the trenches. Chaplain distinguishes himself by rescuing wounded men under hot fire. With pick and shovel Empey has experience as a trench digger in No Man's Land. After exciting experiences on listening post detail and observation post duty, Empey is picked for patrol duty in No Man's Land and has narrow escape from death.

CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

—14—

While they are talking, an old Jew named Ikey Cohenstein comes along, and Abe engages him for cashier. After engaging Ikey they meet an old Southern negro called Sambo, and upon the suggestion of Ikey he is engaged as porter. Then the three of them, arm in arm, leave to take possession of this wonderful palace which Abe has just paid $6,000 for. (Curtain.)

In the second act the curtain rises on the interior of the Diamond Palace saloon, and the audience gets its first shock. The saloon looks like a pigpen, two tramps lying drunk on the floor, and the bartender in a dirty shirt with his sleeves rolled up, asleep with his head on the bar.

Enter Abe, Sambo and Ikey, and the fun commences.

One of the characters in the second act was named Broadway Kate, and I had an awful job to break in one of the Tommies to act and talk like a woman.

Another character was Alkali Ike, an Arizona cowboy, who just before the close of the play comes into the saloon and wrecks it with his revolver.

We had eleven three-hour rehearsals before I thought it advisable to present the sketch to the public.

The whole brigade was crazy to witness the first performance. This performance was scheduled for Friday night and everyone was full of anticipation; when bang! orders came through that the brigade would move at two that afternoon. Cursing and blinding was the order of things upon the receipt of this order, but we moved.

That night we reached the little village of S—— and again went into rest billets. We were to be there two weeks. Our company immediately got busy and scoured the village for a suitable place in which to present our production. Then we received another shock.

A rival company was already established in the village. They called themselves "The Bow Bells," and put on a sketch entitled, "Blighty—What Hopes?" They were the divisional concert party.

We hoped they all would be soon in Blighty to give us a chance.

This company charged an admission of a franc per head, and that night our company went en masse to see their performance. It really was good.

I had a sinking sensation when I thought of running my sketch in opposition to it.

In one of their scenes they had a soubrette called Flossie. The soldier that took this part was clever and made a fine-appearing and chic girl. We immediately fell in love with her until two days after, while we were on a march, we passed Flossie with "her" sleeves rolled up and the sweat pouring from "her" face unloading shells from a motor lorry.

As our section passed her I yelled out: "Hello, Flossie; Blighty—What Hopes?" Her reply made our love die out instantly.

"Ah, go to h—ll"

This brought quite a laugh from the marching column directed at me, and I instantly made up my mind that our sketch should immediately run in opposition to "Blighty—What Hopes?"

When we returned to our billet from the march, Curley Wallace, my theatrical partner, came running over to me and said he had found a swanky place in which to produce our show.

After taking off my equipment, and followed by the rest of the section, I went over to the building he had picked out. It was a monstrous barn with a platform at one end which would make an ideal stage. The section got right on the job, and before night had that place rigged out in apple-pie order.

The next day was Sunday and after church parade we put all our time on a dress rehearsal, and it went fine.

I made four or five large signs announcing that our company would open up that evening at the King George the Fifth theater, on the corner of Ammo street and Sandbag terrace. General admission was one-half franc. First ten rows in orchestra one franc, and boxes two francs. By this time our printed programs had returned from London, and I further announced that on the night of the first performance a program would be given free of charge to men holding tickets costing a franc or over.

We had an orchestra of seven men and seven different instruments. This orchestra was excellent, while they were not playing.

The performance was scheduled to start at 6 p. m.

At 5:15 there was a mob in front of our one entrance and it looked like a big night. We had two boxes each accommodating four people, and these we immediately sold out. Then a brilliant idea came to Ikey Cohenstein. Why not use the rafters overhead, call them boxes, and charge two francs for a seat on them? The only difficulty was how were the men to reach these boxes, but to Ikey this was a mere detail.

He got long ropes and tied one end around each rafter and then tied a lot of knots in the ropes. These ropes would take the place of stairways.

We figured out that the rafters would seat about forty men and sold that number of tickets accordingly.

When the ticketholders for the boxes got a glimpse of the rafters and were informed that they had to use the rope stairway, there was a howl of indignation, but we had their money and told them that if they did not like it they could write to the management later and their money would be refunded; but under these conditions they would not be allowed to witness the performance that night.

After a little grousing they accepted the situation with the promise that if the show was rotten they certainly would let us know about it during the performance.

Everything went lovely and it was a howling success, until Alkali Ike appeared on the scene with his revolver loaded with blank cartridges. Behind the bar on a shelf was a long line of bottles. Alkali Ike was supposed to start on the left of this line and break six of the bottles by firing at them with his revolver. Behind these bottles a piece of painted canvas was supposed to represent the back of the bar, at each shot from Alkali's pistol a man behind the scenes would hit one of the bottles with his entrenching tool handle and smash it, to give the impression that Alkali was a good shot.

Alkali Ike started in and aimed at the right of the line of bottles instead of the left, and the poor boob behind the scenes started breaking the bottles on the left, and then the boxholders turned loose; but outside of this little fiasco the performance was a huge success, and we decided to run it for a week.

New troops were constantly coming through, and for six performances we had the "S. R. O." sign suspended outside.

CHAPTER XIX.

On His Own.

Of course Tommy cannot always be producing plays under fire but while in rest billets he has numerous other ways of amusing himself. He is a great gambler, but never plays for large stakes. Generally, in each company, you will find a regular Canfield. This man banks nearly all the games of chance and is an undisputed authority on the rules of gambling. Whenever there is an argument among the Tommies about some uncertain point as to whether Houghton is entitled to Watkins' sixpence, the matter is taken to the recognized authority and his decision is final.

The two most popular games are "Crown and Anchor" and "House."

The paraphernalia used in "Crown and Anchor" consists of a piece of canvas two feet by three feet. This is divided into six equal squares. In these squares are painted a club, diamond, heart, spade, crown, and an anchor, one device to a square. There are three dice used, each dice marked the same as the canvas. The banker sets up his gambling outfit in the corner of a billet and starts bally-hooing until a crowd of Tommies gathers around; then the game starts.

The Tommies place bets on the squares, the crown or anchor being played the most. The banker then rolls his three dice and collects or pays out as the case may be. If you play the crown and one shows up on the dice, you get even money, if two show up, you receive two to one, and if three, three to one. If the crown does not appear and you have bet on it, you lose, and so on. The percentage for the banker is large if every square is played, but if the crowd is partial to, say two squares, he has to trust to luck. The banker generally wins.

The game of "House" is very popular also. It takes two men to run it. This game consists of numerous squares of cardboard containing three rows of numbers, five numbers to a row. The numbers run from one to ninety. Each card has a different combination.

The French "estaminets" in the villages are open from eleven in the morning until one in the afternoon in accordance with army orders.

After dinner the Tommies congregate at these places to drink French beer at a penny a glass and play "House."

As soon as the estaminet is sufficiently crowded the proprietors of the "House" game get busy and, as they term it, "form a school." This consists of going around and selling cards at a franc each. If they have ten in the school, the backers of the game deduct two francs for their trouble and the winner gets eight francs.

Then the game starts. Each buyer places his card before him on the table, first breaking up matches into fifteen pieces.

One of the backers of the game has a small cloth bag in which are ninety cardboard squares, each with a number printed thereon, from one to ninety. He raps on the table and cries out: "Eyes down, my lucky lads."

All noise ceases and every one is attention.

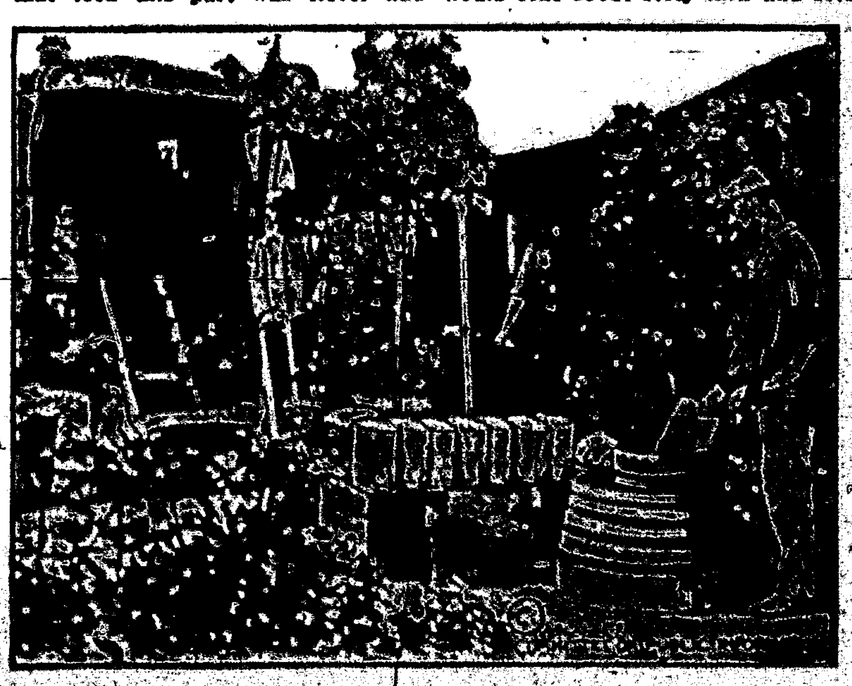
The croupier places his hand in the bag and draws forth a numbered square and immediately calls out the number. The man who owns the card with that particular number on it, covers the square with a match. The one who covers the fifteen numbers on his card first shouts "House." The other backer immediately comes over to him and verifies the card by calling out the numbers thereon to the man with the bag. As each number is called he picks it out of the ones picked from the bag and says, "Right." If the count is right he shouts, "House correct, pay the lucky gentleman, and sell him a card for the next school." The "lucky gentleman" generally buys one unless he has a miser trace in his veins.

Then another collection is made, a school formed, and they carry on with the game.

The caller-out has many nicknames for the numbers such as "Kelly's Eye" for one, "Leg's Eleven" for eleven, "Clicket[illegible]lick" for sixty-six, or "Top of the [illegible]se" meaning ninety.

[illegible] tells in [illegible]e next installment how the w[illegible]s crumbling British wa[illegible] caste, which once was inv[illegible]untable.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



Preparing the "Chew."

GREAT BIRDS OF OTHER DAYS

Bones Discovered Prove That in the Miocene Period They Were Truly of Enormous Size.

In so far as birds are concerned, some of the oldest fossils, in the matter of time (Miocene), which have fallen into the hands of science, are those representing the great, flightless, fossil avian giants of Patagonia in South America. They belong to the phororhacidae, R. W. Shufeldt writes in the Scientific American.

Judging from such parts of their fossil bones as have been found, they were evidently great terrestrial birds of prey. Some of the species were small, but this is made up for by the others; and in the case of one of them (brontornis) it had a thigh bone considerably larger and longer than that of an ox.

Of all the remarkable flightless birds of this group, however, was the giant phororhacos. It must have been over eight feet in height, with a skull bigger than that of a full grown horse, and much deeper from above downward. We know little or nothing of these birds or what led to their extinction. With its great hooked beak and powerful claws of great size, phororhacos must have been a terror to the animals upon which it preyed. Skulls and some other bones of this bird have been discovered.

Lightning at Sea.

When proper precautions are taken ships at sea are in no danger of being destroyed by lightning. Of all the dangers that beset the seaman, lightning is the only one that he can guard against with perfect thoroughness. Permanent conductors, properly arranged, offer the most complete protection from the electric fluid.

Before this fact was well understood, lightning was a very frequent cause of damage to shipping. In 1806 to 1815 no fewer than seventy vessels of the English navy were entirely crippled by being struck. It was a no uncommon thing for vessels to be set on fire so completely by lightning as to defy extinction, with the result that those on board who were not killed by the electric discharge in many instances probably lost their lives through being unable to let down the boats before the fire reached them.

What They Asked Him.

There is one man in town who is tired of hearing the name of a small car of popular make. His name is L. G. (Baron) Rothschild. It all happened like this: On Monday morning the baron, in his haste to get to the Jewett inauguration, as some say, slipped on the sidewalk and broke a bone in his wrist and tore loose two ligaments in his right hand. He has since been carrying the hand around in a plaster cast. Since then, whether in the club or on the street, nine acquaintances out of ten asked him the question, "Were you crankling a——" (name deleted to avoid giving free advertising).—Indianapolis News

Tea's Growth in Popularity.

The cultivation of tea, started in Japan twelve hundred year ago, has become one of the principal industries of the nation today. More than one million households are engaged in its industry, with annual yield of one hundred million pounds. In 1915, 51,750,800 pounds, or 47.2 per cent of the total production of the country, including Formosa, were exported to the United States, amounting to nearly $8,000,000 in value.

THE MAKING OF A FAMOUS MEDICINE

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is Prepared For Woman's Use.

A visit to the laboratory where this successful remedy is made impresses even the casual looker-on with the reliability, accuracy, skill and cleanliness which attends the making of this great medicine for woman's ills.

Over 350,000 pounds of various herbs are used anually and all have to be gathered at the season of the year when their natural juices and medicinal substances are at their best.

The most successful solvents are used to extract the medicinal properties from these herbs.

Every utensil and tank that comes in contact with the medicine is sterilized and as a final precaution in cleanliness the medicine is pasteurized and sealed in sterile bottles.

It is the wonderful combination of roots and herbs, together with the skill and care used in its preparation which has made this famous medicine so successful in the treatment of female ills.

The letters from women who have been restored to health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which we are continually publishing attest to its virtue.

DOG A PROBLEM IN ENGLAND

Diminishing Food Supply Makes Canine Industry Difficult One From War Standpoint.

The British government is wrestling with the problem of what to do with dogs, in view of the rapidly diminishing stocks of food. It seems settled that the number of dogs is to be reduced. There are hardly any dog biscuits left, and no more will be manufactured, as the low grade flour from which they are made is wanted for the textile trades.

Bonar Law, Chancellor of the exchequer, refused to include a heavy tax on dogs in his budget, which he introduced in the last week of April. His friends said that such a tax would kill dog-breeding as an industry, and would work unequally between rich and poor. The poor man's dog would be sacrificed, while the pampered Pekinese would flourish.

Now the alternative proposal is to prohibit the breeding of dogs during the war except under license. The effect of this would be to allow the perpetuation of pedigreed breeds, which have taken many years and large sums of money to produce, and also useful dogs, like sheep dogs and army dogs. The breeding of mongrels and probably of purely fancy dogs would be prohibited.

There will be no interference with people who already have dogs. They will in the future need all their ingenuity to keep pets fed.

Mexico's first woman aviator, Mrs. Enedina Monroy, has joined the government flying corps.

Brooklyn, N. Y., has 310,623 pupils in public schools.

Better Off if you drink INSTANT POSTUM instead of coffee.

Postum is nutritious, healthful, economical, delicious and American.

TRY IT FOR EVERY GOOD REASON

Frill Epoch For Children's Wear

New York.—Do not take the fashion of children's clothes for granted. Do not fall into the error of going on the old methods. There is as much ebb and flow in the tide of juvenile costumery as in adult, so watch straws and then go with the current, is the advice of a prominent fashion writer.

Patterns cannot be handed down from one child's wardrobe to another. What was worn last season is usually out of the picture by the time the new season begins.

Things were not always according to this schedule of variation. For centuries children were dressed alike. Glimpse backward over the portraits that hang in our museums to prove this. The torturous clothes that were put on infants three centuries ago will most probably make the modern woman, filled to the eyes as she is with the schedules of hygiene and sanitation, want to scream aloud at the misery that was inflicted.

Even the wooden sabots and long full skirts of the small Dutch girl, with her white rabbit, stirs in the mother of the moment a violent feeling of reform. We grieve far more for the discomfort of the young man than for the actual grief of the old.

As near to nudity as the law allows has been the modern interpretation of children's clothes, and we have felt

The cape takes on new grace as worn by the younger generation. Immensely useful for seashore or country is this cape of navy blue serge lined with old rose and blue figured silk.

that by hardening their legs and arms through constant exposure in the formative years, we are handing them a talisman against weakness and disease in the settled seasons of life.

The elimination of the garter that binds, the corset that restricts, the skirt that hampers, the sleeves that cover, the shoe that pinches, has aided the doctor and the teacher.

Does your particular memory go back to the days when to dress a boy child as a Highlander was to prove yourself in the fashion? The swagger of the Gordons was not even omitted from the clothes for small girls. Scotch bonnets were as common among children as they are now among men.

But it is not possible for the war to leave all forms of dressing free from its sinister influence.

It touches the clothes for the young in a gentle way, and the way is not objectionable. Middle youth, as it is expressed at seventeen and younger, finds the avion of France and Italy the most picturesque fields from which to draw a fashion here and there.

The oblong cap, the flowing cape with one end draped over the shoulder, are neat and attractive fashions to use up for the summer season. An illusive kind of Sam Brown belt is becoming a bit common, but it too finds an abiding place on the coat of a slim little suit.

Now, however, that such a big majority of young women find that public opinion permits them to wear breeches, cap and coat for war relief work, they are less apt to use up the military ideas in the more feminine costumes.

In children's clothes there is little of the war that can be adopted, but the plaid sashes from Scotland and Naples and Rome, the short black coats, the multiple pockets, are evidences that war has thrown its shadow downward to the cradle.

Adopting Fashions of Age.

Between the nursery and middle youth there is a mass of children that must be dressed well throughout the hot season, and for these the designers have turned out enough fashions to supply the demand of a continent of grownups. They smack of sophistication, some of them, and are taken directly from the clothes of their elders.

There is the surplice bodice, the Martha Washington collar which resembles a handkerchief, the patent-leather belt, the umbrella skirt, and the short sleeves—which, after all, age has merely pilfered from youth this spring.

There are still touches of an older war in the retention of the top hat and cape coat in two colors, which was adopted from the directoire and the consulate, after the designers could not force them upon women with any degree of success last winter.

The organdie frocks, which spring like mushrooms from Bar Harbor to the Florida coast this year, are found to be admirable for youth when it is parading itself in the afternoon.

Grown-Up Fashions in Miniature.

It is a fact that you cannot fail to observe, if you have had occasion to study the recently produced clothes for little girls that some of the styles borrowed from—or, rather, suggested by—the styles launched this spring for mamma's clothes have done rather better in the juvenile version than in the adult. Whatever may be the fate of the eton jacket in grown-up costumery, true it is that not one woman in ten can wear it to advantage. In short, the eton jacket style goes very much better with children than with their mothers or big sisters. Likewise the collar that is always part of the picture with the eton jacket—the round-about collar, that seems to make double chins triple, and hides all the prettiest curves in the grown woman's neck without concealing any of the ugly ones. It is eminently becoming on a little girl; in fact, one never knows what an entirely adorable spot is to be found at the back of a little girl's neck until one has seen it in this eton collar.

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BELTS WORN IN OTHER DAYS

Prevailing Style Dates Back to Middle Ages, When Soldier Wore Belt of Metal Plates.

The first belts chronicled in the history of costume design are recalled by those put forth this season, to meet the demand for belts on suits, belts on dresses, belts for separate skirts, belts for sweaters, belts for every kind of wear, a writer states. While the use and beauty of a band to bind the garments at the waist was definitely recognized in preceding ages, the history of belts as articles of wearing apparel is taken by many writers to begin in the old days of "merrie England." The soldier of the Middle Ages wore, over his armor, a belt of small metal plates linked with rings. These are duplicated today in metal and leather belts for sweaters. The knights on the jousting field and in the banquet hall wore leather or velvet belts, richly mounted with carved and enamel-inset metal. These have served as models for the bedizened affairs sent forth this spring.

The loose girdles which slip well over the hips on this spring's suits for American women, are reproductions of the sword belts worn in England centuries ago, even to their fastening at the side. And the stiff leather belts, clasped firmly about the long cloth coats, are just such as were worn by the grooms, to give a firm hold for their mistresses, mounted postillion fashion on horseback behind them.

For Afternoon Occasions.

In most trousseaux there are a number of dainty afternoon costumes, for so many affairs take place now by daylight—receptions, war relief bazaars, fetes and the like. Such frocks are of satin, of foulard and satin, in combination, of embroidered chiffon over satin, of silk poplin, of mohair and worsted weave and other lustrous, supple fabrics. Straight lines are adhered to, but trimmings of embroidery, of filet lace, of beads, of tasseled sashes and so on give plenty of variety and distinction.

Some of the new hats are so trimmed that they seem overdone.

Names of Days.

The Roman names of the days have undergone little more than a translation in the Saxon and consequently English names. Thus, the first day of the week is Sonnan-doeg with the Saxons, Dies Solis with the Romans. Monday is Monan-doeg with the Saxons, Dies Lunae with the Romans. Tuesday is, among the Saxons, Tues-daeg—that is Tuesco's day—from Tuesco, a mythical person, supposed to have been the first warlike leader of the Teutonic nations; among the Romans it was Dies Martis, the day of Mars, their god of war. The fourth day of the week was, among the Saxons, Woden's-daeg, the day of Woden, or Oden, another mythical being of high warlike reputation among the northern nations, and the nearest in character to the Roman god of war.

Foggy in Camp.

It was an unusually foggy morning at Camp Grant. The soldiers were in line as usual ready for drilling, but the sergeant noticed that somebody was out of place, he being quite a distance away. He called to him to get in line, but no answer was received nor did the object stir. After calling and motioning to him several times he walked up to him, when to his dismay he found he had been talking to a post.

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

Propaganda.

There is a movement on foot to start an educational propaganda within the German empire, to inform the people of those countries of the real demands that the other nations of the world make. One writer suggests that the best thing to be done in that direction is to print two or three million copies of the Ten Commandments in the German language and distribute them over the whole of the country by airplanes.—Omaha World-Herald.

Small Coinage Short.

The Japanese are short of small coinage and are beginning to feel the absence thereof quite as much as people in the United States. Their government has decided to issue small paper notes of 50, 20 and 10 sen denominations. The Japanese sen is equal to one-half cent of our currency.

Cuticura Complexions.

Nothing better than Cuticura Soap daily and Ointment as needed to make the complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

German Soldier Uses Paper Mattress.

School children in Germany are being organized for the purpose of collecting paper which is to be used to fill mattresses for the soldiers. The necessity of conserving the supplies of straw in Germany has forced the authorities to this action.

The woman "peanut butcher" has appeared on some of the Western railroads.

To err is human; to criticize is more so.

Farmers! Watch Your Stomachs In Hot Weather

We and Our Allies Are Depending Upon Your Strength To Supply Our Armies With Food.

You men who work long hours in the fields under a blazing sun—you've got to be big eaters, because your food is your strength, and now, more than ever, your strength is badly needed. So guard your health. Be sure and watch your stomach, for in the summer time nearly all illness can be traced to stomach and bowel complaint. You, yourself, know how liable a man is to sunstroke if he goes in the hot sun too soon after eating a hearty mid-day meal, and also how liable he is to sudden attacks of stomach miseries. So cool off in the shade before going back to work. Don't take chances.

Take care of your stomach, friend. You know you can't work well with your stomach out of fix. "Safety first," must be your motto, so send to your druggist and get a big box of EATONIC, enough for yourself and family, yes, and the hired folks, too. It's the wonderful new compound for the quick relief of stomach and bowel miseries. It was originated by H. L. Kramer, the man who made millions of people happy with his first great remedy, Cascarets.

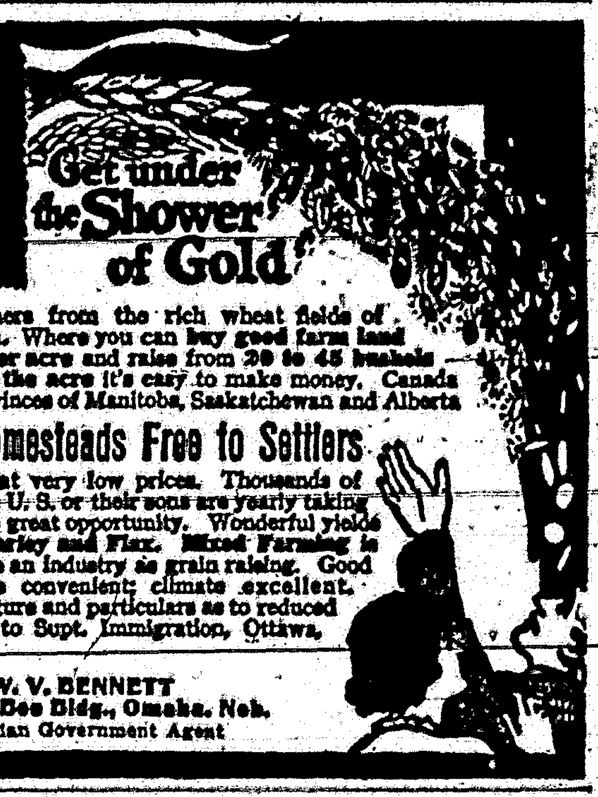
Now, all you need do is to take a tablet or two of EATONIC after your meals. It's good—just like eating candy. Enjoy the quick, sure relief it brings—how almost instantly it relieves indigestion, heartburn, food-repeating, sour stomach, and that painful, puffed-up, bloated, lumpy feeling after eating. EATONIC will help you all to a pain-free stomach—a sweet, cool, comfortable stomach—in fact, those who take EATONIC say it makes them forget they have stomachs. They never dreamed that anything could bring about such quick and wonderful results. Don't wait until the summer sickness of stomach and bowels weakens you—but start using EATONIC today! Just one or two after meals; that's all.

Your health—your folks' health—is a matter of vital importance, not only to yourself, but also to the nation. And you know one can't be too careful of one's stomach and bowels during the hot spells.

EATONIC only costs a cent or two a day to use it—a big box 50 cents—no more. That is the price, and remember, EATONIC is absolutely guaranteed to do all we claim—in fact, more. It's the best Stomach Remedy you ever used.

You know your druggist; trust him then to make our guarantee good; if EATONIC fails in any way, take it back; he will refund your money. If your druggist does not keep it, drop us a postal and we will send it; you can pay when you get it. Address H. L. KRAMER, Pres. EATONIC REMEDY CO., 1018 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE



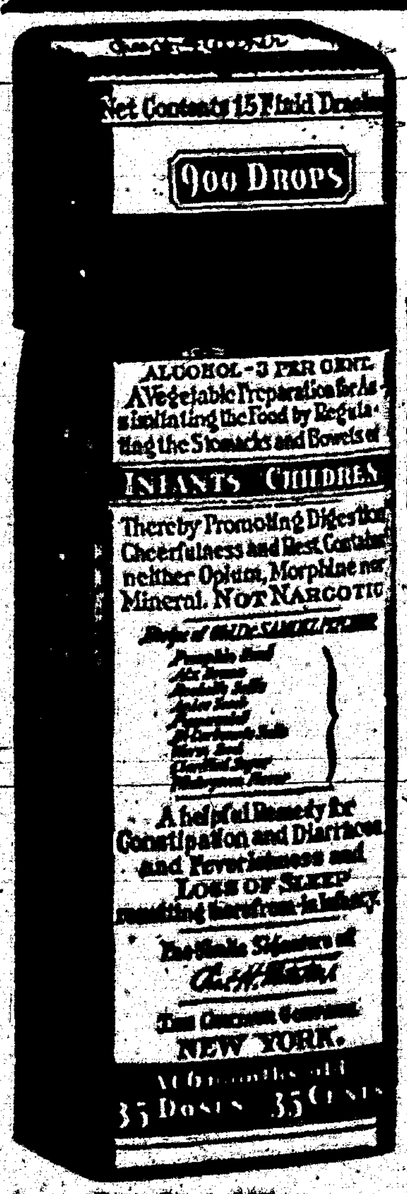
Get under the Shower of Gold

coming to farmers from the rich wheat fields of Western Canada. Where you can buy good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre and raise from 20 to 45 bushels of $2 wheat to the acre it's easy to make money. Canada offers in her provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads Free to Settlers

and other land at very low prices. Thousands of farmers from the U. S. or their sons are yearly taking advantage of this great opportunity. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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



Fac-Simile Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For

Fletcher's

CASTORIA

What Is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THIS GLORIOUS COUNTRY OF OURS WAS A COUNTRY OF SLAVES—SLAVES TO SELFISH, DOMINATING FOREIGN RULE, UNTIL IT DECLARED ITS INDEPENDENCE.

YOU ARE NOT INDEPENDENT AS LONG AS YOU FIDDLE AWAY YOUR MONEY AND DO NOT SAVE SOME OF IT.

BEGIN TODAY AND DECLARE YOUR INDEPENDENCE BY STARTING TO SAVE. PUT SOME MONEY IN OUR BANK AND KNOW YOU HAVE STAARTED A BANK ACCOUNT YOU CAN AND SHOULD DO IT.

COME TO OUR BANK

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CARRIZOZO

Financial Reserve

There is hardly a day passes but most of us are called upon to draw upon our reserve, either physical, mental or financial

Have You Some In Store?

This bank is a good place to start a financial reserve and it cannot help but be of real service to you.

War Saving Stamps for Sale

Stockmens State Bank

CORONA, NEW MEXICO

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

STATE BANK REPORT

No. 28

Report of Condition of STOCKMEN'S STATE BANK at Corona, in the State of New Mexico, at the close of business June 29, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts except those shown on (b)	$130,187.88	
Total Loans		$130,187.88
Overdrafts, unsecured	131.35	131.35
U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings or state deposits (par value)	1,000.00	
U. S. bonds owned and unpledged	1,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds		2,000.00
Value of banking house (if unencumbered)	1,000.00	
Equity in banking house		1,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		350.00
Net amount due from reserve banks		7,616.73
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 10 or 11		196.86
Outside checks and other cash items	130.30	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	66.51	196.81
Cash and currency		3,164.36
Total		$154,918.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in			$ 15,000.00
Surplus fund			15,000.00
Undivided profits	945.00		
Less current expenses and taxes paid		995.00	945.00
Individual deposits subject to check			62,664.54
Cashier's checks outstanding			2,161.18
State deposits			4,014.29
County deposits			13,388.95
Total of demand deposits		82,228.96	
Certificates of deposit			14,198.51
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		25,000.00	25,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated			130.00
Total			$154,918.50

State of New Mexico } ss
County of Lincoln }

We, H. B. Jones, President, and D. H. Henry, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

H. B. JONES, President.
D. H. HENRY, Cashier.

Correct Attest:
A. S. McCAMANT,
H. R. ROBERSON,
H. B. JONES,
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July, 1918. EDW. H. BOSWELL,
[Seal] Notary Public.
My commission expires August 26, 1921.

Notice to Contractors

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of County Superintendent of Schools, Carrizozo, New Mexico, on or before July 21, 1918, for the erection and completion of a school building to be erected at Ancho, New Mexico.

Instructions to Bidders: Plans and specifications can be obtained at the office of Trost and Trost, Architects, Mills Building, El Paso, Texas. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check to the amount of Two Hundred Fifty Dollars ($250.00), made payable to J. E. Koonce, County Supt. of Schools, Carrizozo, New Mexico, as a guarantee that the contractor will enter into a contract for the construction of the building and furnish a Surety Bond satisfactory to the County Board of Education if the contract be awarded to him.

The said Board of Education reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. E. KOONCE,
Co. Supt. of Schools,
Carrizozo, N. M.

6-21-5t.

State Bank Report

No. 2.

Report of condition of "EXCHANGE BANK" at Carrizozo, in the State of New Mexico, at the close of business on June 29th, 1918.

RESOURCES

Total Loans		$ 615,070 75
Overdrafts, secured or unsecured		None
Total U. S. bonds		2,000 00
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		307 00
a Value of banking house if unencumbered	12,603 16	
b Equity in banking house		12,603 16
Furniture and fixtures		3,321 10
Real estate owned other than banking house		5,358 52
b Net amount due from reserve banks		81,238 78
Exchanges for clearing house		1,040 70
a Outside checks and other cash items	1,122 05	
b Fractional currency, nickels and cents	214 52	1,336 57
Coin and currency		10,614 75
Other assets, if any, War savings stamps		141 37
TOTAL		742,124 78

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		50,000 00
Surplus fund		50,000 00
Undivided profits 16,707 01		
a Reserved for taxes	156 12	16,860 13
c Less current expenses interest and taxes paid		16,502 13
Individual deposits subject to check		403 170 91
Certified checks		966 50
Cashier's checks outstanding		183 25
Certificates of deposit		28,513 81
Other time deposits, Savings deposits		27,250 00
b Notes and bills rediscounted elsewhere than at Federal Reserve Bank		60,013 01
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed	53,200 00	
Letters of Credit	295 00	83,795 00
TOTAL		$742,124 78

State of New Mexico, } ss.
County of Lincoln, }

We, Geo. L. Ulrick, Vice President, and Frank J. Sager, Cashier, of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

GEO. L. ULRICK, Vice-President,
FRANK J. SAGER, Cashier,

Correct Attest:
GEO. L. ULRICK, Director,
FRANK J. SAGER, Director,
JEFFERSON RAYNOLDS, Director

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1918. ELLEN CRUTCHER,
[Seal] Notary Public.
My commission expires April 14, 1922.

NEW MAIL LINE

On and after July 1st, The Roswell & Carrizozo Mail and Passenger Line, will be under its new management, who will run the

"White Line Stage"

This is the most up-to-date equipment obtainable. Carrizozo headquarters at Western Garage.

PHONE 80 FOR INFORMATION

"THE WHITE LINE STAGE"

THE IDEAL MACHINE

hops the Yucca plant (Bear Grass) into excellent cattle feed.

CHAS. F. GREY

Sole agent for Lincoln County

OSCURO - - N. M.

Restoration to Entry of Lands in National Forest

Lists 3-3861, 3-3862, 3-3863, 3-3864, 3-4251.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 853 acres, within the Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Roswell, New Mexico on August 24, 1918. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to August 24, 1918, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The N½ SE¼ Sec. 33, T. 11 S., R. 15 E., N. M. P. M., 80 acres, application of Leslie Avent, Ruidoso, New Mexico; List 3-3861. The E½ NE¼, the NE¼ SE¼ Sec. 34, the W½W½ NW¼ Sec. 35, T. 11 S., R. 15 E., 160 acres, application of W. M. Cavanagh, Glencoe, New Mexico; List 3-3862. The W½ SW¼, the SE¼ SW¼, the SW¼ SE¼ Sec. 35, T. 11 S., R. 15 E., 160 acres, application of F. J. Allen, Ruidoso, New Mexico; List 3-3863. The SW¼ Sec. 34, T. 11 S., R. 15 E., 160 acres, application of Bunday Avent, Ruidoso, New Mexico; List 3-3864. A tract of 93 acres, within what will probably be when surveyed Secs. 30 and 31, T. 5 S., R. 12 E., described as follows: Beginning at Corner No. 1 identical with section corner common to Secs. 25 and 36, on the range line between T. 5 S., R's 11 and 12 E.; extending thence N. 25 chs; thence S. 40° 15 E., 53 chs; thence S. 50° E., 20 chs; thence S. 41° W., 14 chs; thence N. 46° W., 56 chs.; to the place of beginning, application of Guy L. Warden, Carrizozo, New Mexico; List 3-4251. C. M. BRUCE, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, June 10, 1918. 7-12-4t.

Restoration to Entry of Lands in National Forest

Lists 3-2805, 3-3866, 3-3595, 3-4028, 3-4151.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 721 acres, within the Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Roswell, New Mexico on August 24, 1918. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to August 24, 1918, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The E½ SE¼, the NW¼ SE¼, the NE¼ SW¼ Sec. 33, T. 11 S., R. 15 E., 160 acres, the E½ NE¼, the NW¼ SE¼ application of Thomas Vickers, P. O. Box 219 Roswell, New Mexico; the NE¼ SW¼ is listed without applicant; List 3-3865. The W½ SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 27, the W½ NE¼, the NW¼ NE¼, the NE¼ NW¼, the E½ NW¼ Sec. 34, T. 11 S., R. 15 E., 280 acres, the SW¼ NE¼, the NW¼ SE¼, the NE¼ SW¼, the SE¼ NW¼ Sec. 34, application of J. R. Warner, Alto, New Mexico; the remainder of the described land in Secs. 27 and 34 is listed without applicant; List 3-3866. The S½ SE¼, the SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 15, T. 8 S., R. 14 E., 120 acres, application of D. P. Speck, Capitan, New Mexico; List 3-3595. A tract of land within Sec. 16, T. 9 S., R. 15 E., described as follows: Beginning at Corner No. 1, identical with Forest Service Monument consisting of a sandstone marked FSMH 1, whence the section corner common to Secs. 16, 17, 20 and 21, T. 9 S., R. 15 E., bears S. 86° 20' W., 20 chs; extending thence N. 21° 20' W., 25.50 chs; thence N. 51° E., 13.60 chs; thence S. 57° 40' E., 16 chs; thence S. 65° E., 27.50 chs; thence S. 0 chs; thence S. 86° 20' W., 40 chs, to the place of beginning, except a strip of land 50 links wide described as follows: Beginning at a point whence Corner No. 1 bears S. 21° 30' E., 72 links; extending thence 25 links on each side of a line running N. 26° 30' E., 21.30 chs., to the place where the end of the strip closes with the boundary of the tract, the net area hereby listed being 83 acres, application of Thomas M. Brown, Nogal, New Mexico; List 3-4028. The NW¼ NE¼ SW¼, the NW¼ SW¼, the SE¼ NW¼ Sec. 26, T. 11 S., R. 13 E., containing 80 acres; the NW¼ NE¼ SW¼, the NW¼ SW¼, the W½ SE¼ NW¼ is listed upon application of Arthur O. Croley, Ruidoso, New Mexico, the remainder of the land is without applicant; List 3-4151. C. M. BRUCE, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, June 12, 1918. 7-12-4t.

National Bank Report

Reserve District No. 11. Charter No. 10963.

Report of the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK at Carrizozo, in the State of New Mexico, at the close of business on June 29, 1918.

RESOURCES

(a) Loans and discounts (except those shown in b and c)	$118,241 89	
Total loans	118,241 89	
Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold)	16,290 00	101,951 89
Overdrafts		24 31
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	4,000 00	4,000 00
a Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½ per cent and 4 per cent, unpledged		50 41
(e) Payments actually made on Liberty 4¼ per cent Bonds (Third Liberty Loan)		80 41
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)		1,800 00
a Value of banking house	7,200 00	
(b) Equity in banking house		7,200 00
Furniture and fixtures		5,000 00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		13,098 91
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		40,472 80
Net amounts due from Banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15		427 59
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)		1,469 92
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		536 28
TOTAL		$151,157 12

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$50,000 00
Surplus fund		5,000 00
(a) Undivided profits	1,687 06	
b Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid		1,687 06
Individual deposits subject to check		103,118 92
Cashier's checks outstanding		2,378 36
Other demand deposits		56 86
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		39,071 11
TOTAL		$151,157 12

State of New Mexico, } ss.
County of Lincoln, }

I, Ed. Dickey, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ED. DICKEY, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
PAUL MAYER,
H. B. JONES,
O. Z. FINLEY,
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, 1918.
[Seal] GRACE M. JONES,
Notary Public.
My commission expires May 18, 1921.

Sheriff's Sale

The Carrizozo Trading Company, a corporation, plaintiff,
Vs.) No. 2697.
Adolph Judae, Defendant.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court for Lincoln County, State of New Mexico, wherein the above named The Carrizozo Trading Company, a corporation, is plaintiff, and Adolph Judae is defendant, upon a judgment rendered the 22nd Day of June 1918, against said defendant, for the sum of One hundred and seventy three dollars and thirty-five cents, besides costs and interest, I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim, and interest of said defendant Adolph Judae, of, in and to the following described property, situate upon the Bender Group of Mines in the Nogal Mining District, Lincoln County, New Mexico, to wit:

Three frame lumber Houses; One engine; One Hoist and wire cable belonging to same; said property having been heretofore attached under a writ of attachment issued in this cause.

Public notice is hereby given that I will, on Saturday the 27th day of July A. D. 1918, between the hours of nine o'clock a. m., and five o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the door of one of the Houses above mentioned, on the said group of mining claims in said Nogal Mining District, sell at public auction for cash in hand paid, all the right, title, claim, and interest of said defendant Adolph Judae, of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient money to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., etc., to the highest and best bidder. There will be due on said day of sale the sum of $230.10, together with the additional costs of sale.

Dated June 26th, 1918.

C. WALKER HYDE,
6-28-4t Sheriff.

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

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

Regular Communications of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., for 1918:

January 26, February 23, March 23, April 20, May 25, June 22, July 20, August 17, September 14, October 19, November 16, December 14 and 27.

R. 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 in each month.

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

NEW MEXICO PASSENGER LINE

"The White Line"

ROSWELL-CARRIZOZO STAGE CO.
106 S. Main, Roswell, N. M.
Phone 351

Carrizozo Office: Western Garage
Phone 80

RUN DAILY AND SUNDAY

EAST BOUND		WEST BOUND
3:15	Roswell	7:30
12:30	Picacho	10:00
11:45	Tinnie	10:25
11:15	Hondo	10:50
10 40	Lincoln	11:20
10:15	Ft. Stanton	11:50
9:45	Capitan	12:20
8:45	Nogal	1:20
8:00	Carrizozo	2:00

W. H. CORWIN

Contractor and Builder

Brick, Plastering & Cement Work. Estimates furnished.

Oscuro, N. M.

Carrizozo News

Published Friday at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

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

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

NO. A. HALEY, - - Editor and Publisher

No Election

H.O. Bursum, of Socorro county, leading republican of the state and twice the nominee of his party for governor, has an article in last Saturday's Albuquerque Evening Herald advocating that no election be held in New Mexico this fall. Mr. Bursum argues that all our energies and all our means should be devoted to the winning of the war; that a political campaign would not only be a waste of energy and money but would also create a partisan feeling that would be detrimental to the successful prosecution of the war. He suggests that a special session of the legislature be called; that a constitutional amendment be passed authorizing the continuance in office of the present state and county officers. He also suggests some kind of an agreement whereby Senator Fall and Congressman Walton also hold over in congress.

The proposition is an interesting one and, from a standpoint of patriotism, has much merit. However, time, and constitutional provisions interfere with the adoption of the plan and it will be most difficult, in our opinion, to put the plan into effect. So far as the principle involved is concerned we are in accord with the proposition, and heartily endorse the suggestion that partisan politics should have no part in our affairs at this period.

Coming down to county affairs, a different proposition exists, and we are favorable to the plan to have a joint convention of the parties and, if a just and fair division of the offices can be agreed upon, place only one ticket in the field. Personally, the writer has been advocating this to both democrats and republicans for six months, but the News has been silent until now, awaiting the crystilization of sentiment, hoping to be of service to the movement if, indeed, there appeared a reasonable sentiment favorable to the adoption of such a plan.

Such a plan is not only feasible, but it, apparently, has strong support with members of both parties in this county, and we sincerely hope an agreement may be reached whereby a partisan political campaign may be eliminated in Lincoln county this fall.

To accomplish this end, naturally, a number of details will have to be worked out, and each party, or representatives of each party, must come together with the patriotic thought in mind that our country is entitled to and should receive more consideration than any party. If, as has been suggested, both parties held conventions on the same date and at the same place, and reach a satisfactory agreement, on a division of the offices, then each party could name the respective candidates agreed upon and a joint convention could then name the complete ticket.

This does not necessarily mean that the present county officials should be continued, although the officials are now about equally divided between the two parties, and if it were not for the fact that some of the present officials cannot, constitutionally, hold another term it might be easier to agree upon the present incumbents. Inasmuch, therefore, as a change is necessary, the convention of each party could settle the selection of the respective candidates agreed upon, the big thing, the basis of the whole move, being first for the parties to agree to have one ticket. In other words, if, always bearing in mind, an agreement can be reached for only one ticket, either party is desirous of making a change should be permitted to do so and when such nominations are made a joint convention could then ratify the action of the respective conventions, and such a condition would, in our opinion, result in a great saving of money, which is so sorely needed for other things, energy and good will. The News favors any reasonable adjustment along the lines suggested.

Drive Hangs Fire

The German third drive this year, which has been expected daily, has not yet begun, yet military men still believe it is coming and that when made will be the fiercest of any past offensives. The allied line is numerically stronger, better equipped and better prepared to withstand the onslaught of the Hun than it has ever been and confidence in its ability to turn the Hun back reigns throughout the allied world.

In the meantime the allies have attacked the Huns at many points, almost with unvarying success and have repulsed numerous attacks launched by the enemy. The Balkan front has come into prominence the past week and the allies have won notable victories in that section. The Italians continue to drive the Austrians back and have captured many points of vantage. In France successful raids have been made by French, English and American troops and their continuous assaults may be responsible for the delay of the German drive.

The Titsworth Company
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

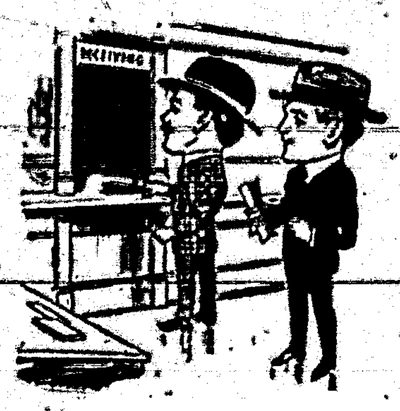
Studebaker Wagons
Goodyear Casings
Kansas Blackleg Serum
Dynamite
Steel Roofing
Barbed Wire
Hog Fence
John Deere Plows
Cotton Waste
Blackleaf 40, Etc.

The Titsworth Company
CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

T. E. KELLEY
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer
'Phone 96
Carrizozo - New Mexico

Building Material
With a large stock of Lumber, Shingles, Prepared and Iron Roofings, Screen Doorx, Paints, Varnishes and other goods we can give you good service.
We solicit the trade of the people of Lincoln county, Carrizozo and adjacent towns.
Foxworth-Galbraith Co.
D. R. STEWART, Manager

REGULAR VISITORS
to our receiving teller's window are those, who are sure to prosper. For there is no prosperity without saving and the best to save is to make a deposit every pay day. Any reason why you shouldn't begin?



BANK WITH US, GROW WITH US
The Lincoln State Bank

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

WE ARE THE EXCLUSIVE DISPENSERS OF
Nayal's Compounds
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED
Kodaks, Kodak Supplies and Stationery
Ice Cream and all Kinds of Iced Drinks
Rolland Bros.

— 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

Pay your dog tax for year 1918 or village marshal will kill the dogs.

H. S. CAMPBELL,
Mayor.

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEO. SPENCE W. U. MERCHANT
SPENCE & MERCHANT
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Rooms 5 and 6, Exchange Bank Bldg.
CARRIZOZO, : : NEW MEXICO

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

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

All repair work guaranteed at Western Garage.

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

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

CARRIZOZO HAS NEW INDUSTRY

New Mexico Corporation Commission issues charter to

"NEW MEXICO IRON AND STEEL CORPORATION"

HOME OFFICE, Carrizozo, New Mexico

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL **$3,000,000**

The new company owns its own mines and will build smelters for the making of pig iron

Strong Organization and Personnel

MANAGED BY MEN OF EXPERIENCE IN INDUSTRIAL WORK

Company will sell a limited amount of stock at $1.00 per share, anyone interested should send in their orders at once. All orders for stock subject to previous subscriptions or prior reservations.

Fill out Coupon below and mail it today to the
NEW MEXICO IRON AND STEEL CORPORATION

I hereby subscribe for_____shares of the capital stock of the NEW MEXICO IRON AND STEEL CORPORATION, price $1.00 per share and enclose herewith check for $_____ in payment of same.

Name_____

Address_____

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
[SEAL]
CERTIFICATE OF COMPARISON

United States of America
State of New Mexico } SS

It is Hereby Certified, that the annexed is a full, true and complete transcript of the

Certificate of Incorporation
of
NEW MEXICO IRON AND STEEL
CORPORATION
(No Stockholders' Liability)
(No. 9499)

with the endorsements thereon, as same appears on file and of record in the office of the State Corporation Commission.

In Testimony Whereof, the State Corporation Commission of the State of New Mexico has caused this certificate to be signed by its Chairman and the seal of said Commission, to be affixed at the City of Santa Fe on this 22nd day of June, A. D. 1918.

[SEAL]

HUGH H. WILLIAMS,
Acting Chairman.

Attest:
EDWIN F. COARD,
Clerk.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Know All Men By These Presents: That we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the provisions of the laws of the State of New Mexico, and for that purpose state:

FIRST. The name of this corporation shall be "NEW MEXICO IRON AND STEEL CORPORATION", "No Stockholders' Liability".

SECOND. The location of its principal office in this state, and the principal place of business of said corporation shall be at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico, and the name of the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process against the corporation may be served is, C. W. Hyde.

THIRD. The objects for which this corporation is formed are as follows: To mine, mill, stamp, reduce, smelt, purchase and sell ore and minerals and other products, and to construct such buildings and works as may be deemed proper therefor. Also to construct mills to work and prepare steel and iron, or any other metal suitable for the market, and to market the same; to locate, purchase, hire, contract for or otherwise acquire hold, use, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of, any mines, minerals, lands, mining property, mill sites, tunnel sites, or interests in same, and transportation facilities to get ore to smelters, and such other property as may be advantageous for the development of the same; to issue stock for the amount of the value thereof in payment for same; to manufacture, purchase, acquire, erect, hold, use, sell and dispose of any mining, milling or smelting machinery and tools and materials suitable for or applicable to any such purposes, and to do and perform any and every act and labor necessary or advisable for the economical and skillful working of such mine or mines, and for the milling, smelting, reduction, extraction, transportation and sale of such ores or minerals; also to borrow money and execute notes, bonds and mortgages therefor, and to loan money and receive notes, mortgages and securities therefor.

FOURTH. The amount of the total authorized capital stock of this corporation shall be THREE MILLION ($3,000,000) DOLLARS, divided into THREE MILLION shares of the par value of ONE ($1.00) DOLLAR each, and the amount of capital stock with which this corporation will commence business is TEN THOUSAND ($10,000) DOLLARS, which is subscribed and fully paid up.

FIFTH. The names and postoffice addresses of the incorporators, and the number of shares subscribed for by each, are as follows:

Name	Postoffice Address	No. of Shares
C. A. Roberson,	Texico, N. M.,	2000
Fent Stallings,	Farwell, Texas,	2000
C. W. Hyde,	Carrizozo, N. M.,	2000
W. T. Crabtree,	Corona, N. M.,	2000
J. A. Simpson,	Corona, N. M.,	2000

All of which is fully paid up.

SIXTH. The directors of this corporation, who are to act as such for the first three months after the filing of the certificate of incorporation, shall be as follows:

Name	Postoffice Address
C. A. Roberson,	Texico, N. M.,
Fent Stallings,	Farwell, Texas,
C. W. Hyde,	Carrizozo, N. M.,
W. T. Crabtree,	Corona, N. M.,
J. A. Simpson,	Corona, N. M.

SEVENTH. The period for the duration of this corporation shall be fifty years.

EIGHTH. The power to make, alter and amend and repeal all by-laws of this corporation shall be in the directors. The officers of this corporation shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be chosen from among the Directors, by the Directors, and the Directors shall have power and authority to appoint from time to time such other officers and agents as may be necessary.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the 21st day of June, A. D. 1918.

[SEAL] C. A. ROBERSON.
[SEAL] FENT STALLINGS.
[SEAL] C. W. HYDE.
[SEAL] W. T. CRABTREE.
[SEAL] J. A. SIMPSON.

State of New Mexico
County of Lincoln } SS

On this 21st day of June, 1918, before me personally appeared C. A. Roberson, Fent Stallings, C. W. Hyde, W. T. Crabtree and J. A. Simpson, to me known to be the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

GRACE M. JONES,
[Notarial Seal] Notary Public.
My commission expires May 15, 1921.

ENDORSED:
No. 9499
Cor. Rec'd, Vol. 6, Page 495
Certificate of Incorporation of
NEW MEXICO IRON AND STEEL
CORPORATION
(No Stockholders' Liability)
Filed in Office of State Corporation Commission
of New Mexico
June 22, 1918; 1:20 P. M.
EDWIN F. COARD,
Compared JJO to MH. Clerk.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
[SEAL]
CERTIFICATE OF COMPARISON

United States of America
State of New Mexico } SS

It is Hereby Certified, that the annexed is a full, true and complete transcript of the Certificate of Stockholders' Non-Liability

of
NEW MEXICO IRON AND STEEL
CORPORATION
(No Stockholders' Liability)
(No. 9500)

with the endorsements thereon, as same appears on file and of record in the office of the State Corporation Commission.

In the Testimony Whereof, the State Corporation Commission of the State of New Mexico has caused this certificate to be signed by its Chairman and the seal of said Commission, to be affixed at the City of Santa Fe on this 22nd day of June, A. D. 1918.

[SEAL]

HUGH H. WILLIAMS,
Acting Chairman.

Attest:
EDWIN F. COARD,
Clerk.

CERTIFICATE OF NON-LIABILITY

Know All Men By These Presents: That we whose names are hereunto subscribed, and who have made, signed and executed articles of incorporation of "NEW MEXICO IRON AND STEEL CORPORATION", "No Stockholders' Liability", do hereby declare that there shall be no stockholders liability on account of any stock issued by said "NEW MEXICO IRON AND STEEL CORPORATION", "No Stockholders Liability".

Witness our hands and seals, this the 21st day of June, 1918.

(SEAL) C. A. ROBERSON,
(SEAL) FENT STALLINGS,
(SEAL) C. W. HYDE,
(SEAL) W. T. CRABTREE,
(SEAL) J. A. SIMPSON,

State of New Mexico
County of Lincoln } SS

On this 21st day of June, 1918, before me personally appeared C. A. Roberson, Fent Stallings, C. W. Hyde, W. T. Crabtree and J. A. Simpson, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

GRACE M. JONES,
(Notarial Seal) Notary Public.
My commission expires May 15, 1921.

ENDORSED:
No. 9500
Cor. Rec'd, Vol. 6, Page 498
Certificate of Non-Liability of Stockholders of
NEW MEXICO IRON AND STEEL
CORPORATION
(No Stockholders' Liability)
Filed in Office of State Corporation Commission
of New Mexico
June 22, 1918; 1:30 P. M.
EDWIN F. COARD,
Compared JJO to MH. Clerk.

Notice for Publication
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico, June 5, 1918

Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1898 and June 20, 1910 and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands:

List No. 8287, Serial No. 013744, W½ SW¼, Sec. 27; NE¼ NE¼, S½ NE¼, E½ SE¼, Sec. 28; NE¼, N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, Sec. 33; W½ NW¼, Sec. 34, T. 10-S., R. 17-E., N. Mex. Mer. 640 acres.

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

6-14-5t. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

The distance to distinct enjoyment could be measured on a straight line from where you are standing to a comfortable seat in our handsome playhouse.

NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMME AT THE
CRYSTAL THEATRE

Tuesday, (SELECT)
"THE STUDIO GIRL," with Constance Talmadge.
Wednesday, (PARAMOUNT)
"FLARE-UP SAL," with Dorothy Dalton.
Thursday, (WORLD)
"THE MAN HUNT," with Ethel Clayton
Friday, (PATHE)
"FOR SALE," with Dorothy Philips.
"UNDER THE STARS." Life of Abraham Lincoln.
Saturday, (PARAMOUNT)
"THINGS THAT WE LOVE," With Wallace Reid.
"ROUGH AND READY REGGIE,"
"FLIVERING" —Black Diamond Comedies.

(Cut this out for Reference)

An All Star Program

Listen, Boys and Girls

Years ago, when our Nation was young, many American boys and girls of 10 and 12 helped fight and defeat the enemy—boys marched bravely into cannon fire, and died—while girls scraped lint, made bandages, and aged with sorrow and fear. This waste of youth made our Nation's growth slow for many years.

Today the fighting opportunities for Young America are great and far reaching. A girl of 12 can strike our enemy a decisive blow, while a boy of 10 with a little effort and in perfect safety can check an advance of our fiendish foe. Their deeds make Victory surer and add strength to our America after peace.

The Thrift Stamps bought by each boy and girl tell mortally on our enemy and builds stronger the foundation of America's future.

Work, earn and buy Thrift Stamps. It helps our enemies when you do not.

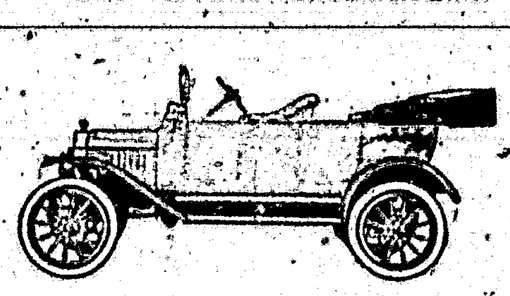
Exchange Bank of Carrizozo
Carrizozo, New Mexico

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



CARRIZOZO TRADING COMPANY

A Name That Stands for Men's

Good Clothes

It is the part of good judgment in these times to buy by *standard*, by *reputation*. You can stake your last cent that the manufacturer who has been producing merchandise of character for many years is not now listening to the siren song of "shoddy."

Keep the quality up—that's the Heldman slogan.

And we are pleased to offer

Dashingly Styled

Summer Suits

that are just as good as our tailors have been making for us in the past and fully up to the standard that YOU demand

$18 to $30

Carrizozo Trading Co.

QUALITY FIRST *Phone 21* *THEN PRICE*

Special Facilities
For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

Carrizozo Eating House

F. W. GURNEY, Manager.

Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

ROAD BUILDING

BUILDING OF GOOD HIGHWAYS

Federal Aid Road Act Exerts Important Influence on Legislation in Many States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Federal-aid road projects, unquestionably, are ready for construction in every state this year. Under the federal-aid road act of 1916 every state in the Union is now in a position to co-operate with the federal government in the building of highways.

Results of far-reaching importance and of even greater potential value than the appropriation of federal funds have already been accomplished by the federal act. Among the impressive results is the establishment outright of state highway departments in Delaware, South Carolina, Texas, Indiana and Nevada and the strengthening of other state highway departments so as to remove all question as to the 10 states which were not qualified to obtain federal co-operation at the time of the passage of the federal act.

In the past winter more constructive state highway legislation has been placed upon statute books than has ever been enacted in any similar period since the American republic was founded. The conditions laid down by the federal act as necessary to participate in its benefits operated powerfully to bring about the establishment and strengthening of state highway departments, the placing of a vast amount of road construction under skilled supervision, the systematizing and correlation of road work so as to provide the improvements most needed to meet traffic requirements, the creation of large funds for construction and maintenance and the establishment in many states of definite provisions insuring maintenance of highways from the date of completion.

Getting Road Levels Preparatory to Improving Highways.

The working season of 1917 marked the opening of actual construction work under the terms of the post-road provision of the federal act, as necessary legislative and administrative work made it impracticable to get construction projects under way earlier. On January 31, 1918, the secretary of agriculture had approved 263 individual projects, aggregating 2,840.48 miles and calling for an expenditure from federal funds of $7,824,721.72, and from state and local funds of $9,917,143.70, making a total of $17,241,863.42. These projects represented applications from 44 states.

CULVERT OF BEST MATERIAL

Worse Than Folly to Use Boards to Take Care of Roads That Have Cost Much Money.

If the culverts are not built of good material they will have to be rebuilt in a few years, whatever the quality of the roads they are made to serve. Defective culverts vitiate one of the elementary principles of highway economics, and the interests of the taxpayers require that the annual cost of every part of the roads built for their use be reduced to the lowest possible figure consistent with efficiency. Manifestly, it would be worse than folly to build culverts of boards to take care of roads that have cost hundreds or thousands of dollars the mile, and it would be none the less foolish, or worse, to waste money in work of this sort with the use of bad material.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

And There Was Nothing Romantic About Him

WASHINGTON.—He was a mid-age man with a bulge to his vest that showed for a life of good dinners. His gray suit would have been a credit to the king's tailor—never mind what king—and his brand new panama was as fine a hat as never came from Panama, seeing they don't make them there.

And while the man looked at the styles a couple of women who were loitering along because they were too early for the theater paused in the shadow where the arc light couldn't get at them and looked at the man. The one who was a double-barreled widow—two wedding rings in stock—knew exactly why the man looked in the window.

"I can read his type like a book. You can't tell me! He's a man who has been doing the primrose-daily act until his doctor has had to prescribe a moral diet of marriage and home. His following of the prescription will depend on whether or not he can stand the shock of those price tags."

"No such thing." The dissenting opinion was handed down by the other, who was obviously single, because—oh, well, maybe heaven, in its goodness, will explain some day why nature is allowed to make ugly women. "No such thing! I bet he's a good man, who remained single because he had his mother and sisters to provide for—and now that he is free, the girl he loved is no more—and he is standing there, breaking his poor, dear heart because he can't give her all those lovely things. And I bet he is saying to himself, 'Too late, too late!'"

"You poor simp! We'll be too late ourselves if we don't hurry up."

So they hurried up. And when they were in their chairs and had turned around to see what sort of house it was going to be, about the first person their eyes lit on was the gray-suit man tucking his panama under his seat.

It is always advisable to know when you are licked. Humble pie may not equal the pastry that mother used to make, but it saves a lot of wear and tear on your immortal soul. Therefore: The women had to admit that perhaps—just perhaps—the man was neither a primroser nor a provider for mother and the girls, and that maybe—just maybe—he had been loitering, like themselves, until time for the play to begin.

How Washington Landlords Gouge Their Tenants

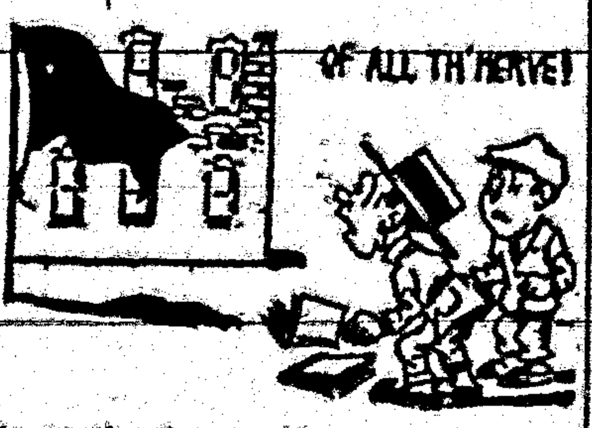
WHEN a brand-new population about the size of a manufacturing city like South Bend drops in unexpectedly upon a small-sized large town, already completely filled, such as Washington, there are bound to be a few crates of relatives in the consignment. Consequently the residential sections of the national capital early in the war had become an omnibus family reunion, wherein pop and mom soon were all fed up with visitors.

"Come and see us one day while you're here," they said over the telephone to me, with all the warmth of Charles Evans Hughes opening his front door and finding a delegation of California voters on the front stoop. Now, if they had only asked me to come up even for one night I might have given three rousing cheers. Not a chance. Still, I had no grudges; they're more to be pitied than censured.

I tacked around circles and squares enough to learn that in a war-time Washington there are, to wit: Hall bedrooms (or if-you-can-get-'em hall bedrooms) of an antebellum rental of $10 a month which suddenly have puffed up into bellum if-you-can-get-'ems at $40 and $50 a month; that very swagger houses which recently were rented for $10,000 a year now bring $25,000 yearly; that one lady, who had an unfurnished apartment for which she paid $90 a month, had patriotically rented the rooms, furnished, during the first war winter at a rate of only $500 a month, pocketing $3,000 for six months as her slight bit toward winning the war; that antebellum furnished apartments in the $150-a-month class bring often $350 and more a month in bellum days—that befo'-de-wah—ouh wah—flats, unfurnished at $75 now commonly are rented at $250 furnished. About the only government priority certificate which a man of influence cannot get is a priority certificate for a room and bath.

Yellow Flag Has Roused Ire of Students

A COMPLETE conspiracy of silence, a destroyed yellow flag, a mystery—and coming events—are elements in what promises to be one of the sensations of the year at Central high school. The facts are these: At the intercity scholastic spring meet Central high did not participate. At Central they say the rules of the meet were such as to bar Central's best man.



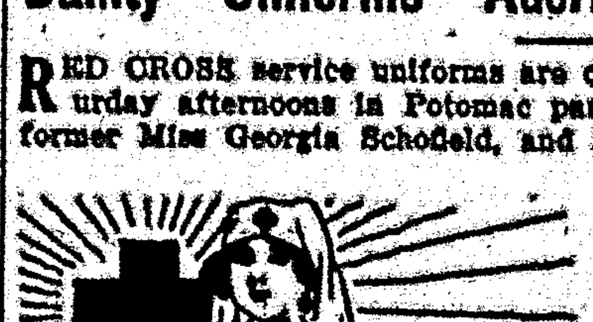
In any event, early the other morning when the students began to arrive for school they were amazed to see floating from the top of the 60-foot steel flag mast on Central high building a yellow flag.

Consternation reigned. Whoever had placed the yellow banner on the halyards which were intended for the Stars and Stripes, had cut the halyards so the flag could not be lowered.

Soon Jay Long, a Central athlete, was trying to climb the pole. Failing, his place was taken by a second-year man, Carl Stein of 623 Fifth street, northeast, who triumphantly brought down the yellow banner. It was torn to shreds, the students wearing the strips as lapel streamers.

Dainty Uniforms Adorn Fair Society Women

RED CROSS service uniforms are quite numerous on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons in Potomac park, where Mrs. Donald Washburn, the former Miss Georgia Schofield, and Miss Carolyn Nash have established a teahouse, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross. This social and benevolent enterprise will operate two afternoons a week, when the Marine band concert is expected to bring the elite world to that particular part of the park from four to seven o'clock. In addition to the Red Cross service uniform, Miss Nash and Mrs. Washburn are both entitled to wear the khaki skirt, shirt and jacket of the national service school, of which they are graduates. This very popular uniform of three years ago when the school opened is, however, much less becoming than the Red Cross veil of blue, gray or white. When not on duty at their new place of business, patriotic business, of course, with tea, toast and sandwiches at war prices, Miss Nash and Mrs. Washburn are just as modish as ever in their summer attire.



Miss Belle Baruch, daughter of "Barney" Baruch, who came to Washington for service at $1 per week, and paid $18,000 house rent for the season, is the only young woman of smart society entitled to wear the uniform of the Woman's Radio corps, patterned very closely to that of the English aviators.

BIG DEMAND FOR MAHOGANY

Name Commercially Is Applied to More Than Fifty Woods—Substitutes Are Numerous.

The name "mahogany" is applied commercially to more than 50 different woods, says Popular Science Monthly. Perhaps half the lumber now sold under that name in not true mahogany, for the demand greatly exceeds the supply.

The tree is only native to the limited area between southern Florida and northern South America. Nowhere else does it really flourish. But the public will have mahogany. Women want it for furniture, business men prefer it for office fixtures, and teak and mahogany are rivals in the affections of shipbuilders. Therefore substitutes flourish.

It is not surprising that the real wood is so expensive when it is learned that it takes from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years for a mahogany tree to reach merchantable size.

Most of the substitutes bear little more than a general resemblance to the genuine wood, but skillful finishing makes them very much alike. Experts can usually distinguish between them by the aid of an ordinary pocket lens. The efforts of the superficial, however, to judge the wood by its appearance, weight, grain and color often lead them astray.

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

Substitute for Lycopedium.

An interesting method is being employed to provide a substitute for lycopedium, the vegetable material formerly obtained from Russia for coating molds in foundries to prevent sand from clinging to the castings. The substitute is the dust obtained from the gas discharges of drying apparatus in works where coal or lignite is briquetted, a centrifugal process being employed to precipitate it.—Exchange.

Modernizing China.

That China is being modernized faster than most of us may think is indicated by the increased use of the telephone in that vast country. It also is worthy of note that although practically the whole equipment comes from abroad and is to a considerable extent operated by foreigners, the prices for service are much below those to which we are accustomed in this land of high prices.

FARMERS ARE WORKING HARDER
And using their feet more than ever before. For all these workers the frequent use of Allen's Foot=Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. It takes the Friction from the Shoe, freshens the feet, and prevents tired, aching and blistered feet. Women everywhere are constant users of Allen's Foot=Ease. Don't get foot sore, get Allen's Foot=Ease. Sold by dealers everywhere, 25c.—Adv.

U. S. Insures Fighters.

In all our war measures and activities there is nothing wiser, better and fraught with more good to our fighting men and the nation than our soldier and sailor insurance. Members of the military and naval forces of the United States for whose benefit the insurance was established are availing themselves of it. More than 2,000,000 members of America's fighting forces are now insured by the government for more than $16,500,000,000 by the United States government.

Rights in Grass.

The fact that the tenant does not have the right to walk off and take the lawn with him when he moves from the premises was made clear in a decision handed down by Vice Chancellor Leaming in Camden, N. J., the other day, deciding against a tenant who had created a lawn by spreading a layer of top soil, and who attempted later to carry it away.

Militant Medicos.

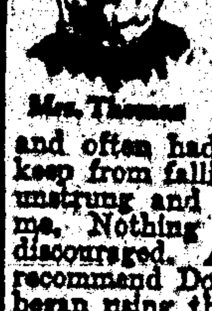
Events in France have led to a shortage of medical men with the army, for it stands to reason that in any toll of prisoners taken a percentage will represent the medical personnel of the forces. And that percentage must often be a high one, as in the zones of the clearing station mobility cannot be a feature.

Sixty men a thousand are now being killed in the war, and about 150 men out of each 1,000 are wounded.

GAINED 55 POUNDS

Doan's Kidney Pills Effected Wonderful Recovery After Other Medicines Had Failed.

"I don't believe I would be alive to give this testimony if it weren't for Doan's Kidney Pills," says Mrs. Julia A. Thomas, 1125-A Missouri Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. "I was in a serious condition with kidney trouble; my feet and ankles were terribly swollen and the kidney secretions caused agony in passage. I had terrible rheumatic pains and often got so dizzy I dared not walk for fear of falling. I felt as if I would go frantic. I grew weak as a baby and often had to grasp something to keep from falling. My nerves were all unstrung and the least noise startled me. Nothing benefited me and I was discouraged. A neighbor happened to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills and I began using them. The swellings and pains were soon eased up and it was but a short time before my kidneys were in good shape again. They have never bothered me since nor have I had any backache or other kidney trouble. I have gained 55 pounds since I was cured and can do all my own work without suffering."



Mrs. Thomas

"Sworn to before me."
FRANK W. CLOVER,
Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Perhaps Some Day.

Patriotism and local pride may sometimes be stronger than geographical knowledge, and perhaps it is as well they should be. Such is the view, in any case, of the teacher of the 5B grade in one of the schools of Indiana in which a young miss was required to name the capital of the United States. "Indianapolis," she replied. And the capital of Indiana came next. That was easy, too. "Jeffersonville." She had "Washington" in her mind, all right, however, for another question elicited the information that he is the president of the United States. "Well," she said, "he still keeps his picture on our stamps."

Smoking in France.

Tobacco cards have made their appearance in France. The town of Aubin has taken the initiative and it is expected that many other towns and cities will follow suit. No card will be delivered to youths under sixteen years of age. No provision is made for women. There has been a shortage of tobacco in France during the last three months.

Plain to View.

"It is all nonsense to tell you that this clock will last a lifetime."

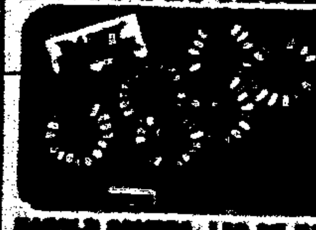
"Why so?"

"Because you can see for yourself that its hours are numbered."

Stand by the right for the sake of the right.

Cuticura Promotes Hair Health
Soap 25c. Ointment 25c & 50c

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent by express, prepaid, for $1.00.



HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DE KALB AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

American Dollar Flag

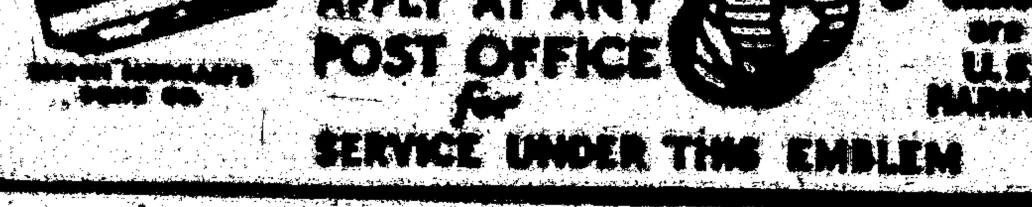
Sun fast, rain proof Taffeta, 5 feet long, double-stitched sewed stripes; free delivery by parcel post on receipt of factory price, $1.00, including pole, ball and galvanized holder, $1.50. Send for free catalogue of flags and decorations. We make more and better flags than any other concern in the world. Prices same as before the war.
AMERICAN FLAG MFG. CO., EASTON, PA.

C. J. Mustion Wool Commission Co.
16th & Liberty Sts., Stock Yards Station
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 25--1918.

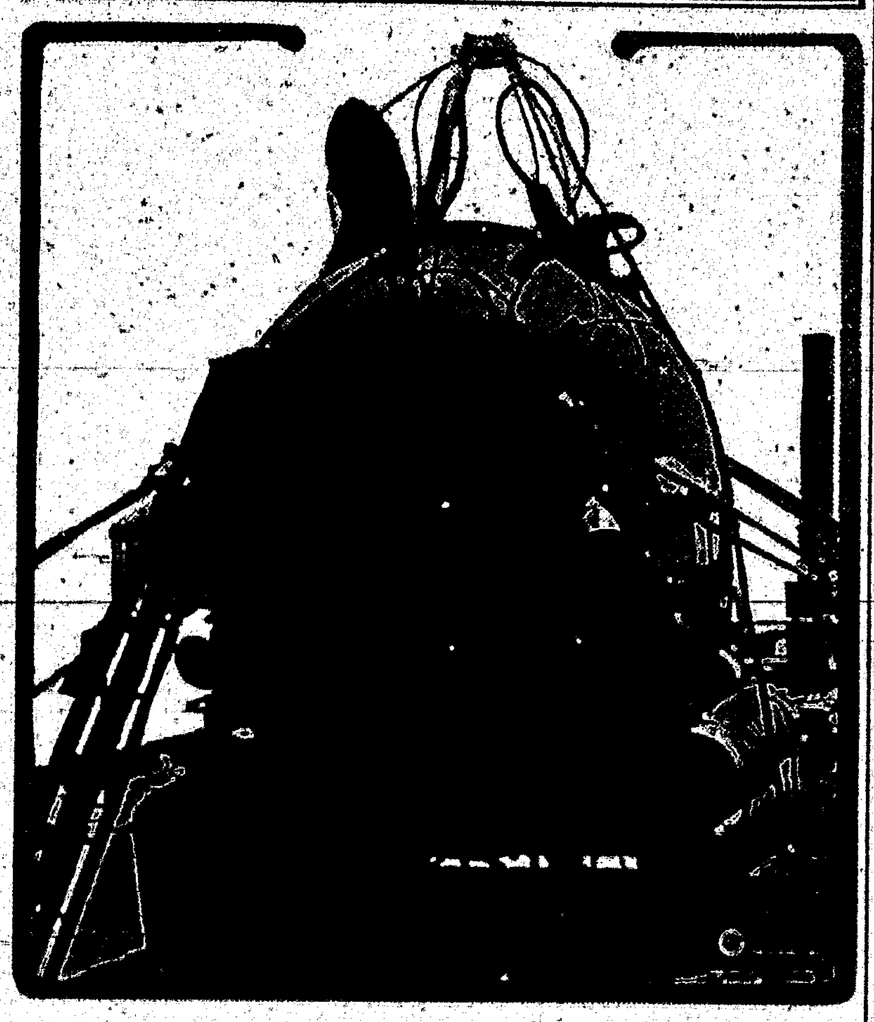
Sapolio doing its work. Scouring for U.S. Marine Corps recruits.



Join Now!
APPLY AT ANY POST OFFICE for SERVICE UNDER THIS EMBLEM
Men who wear this emblem are U.S. MARINES

Diving Bell to Raise Treasures of the Deep

Wonderful Submarine Is the Invention of W. D. Sisson, an American Engineer



Millions and possibly billions of dollars worth of treasures now lying on the ocean floor in sunken ships may be regained to the world by the "cannon ball." The great diving bell has just been completed and is now being tested. It resembles a cannon ball, a giant sphere, eight feet in diameter. The shell is made of tough vanadium steel, one and one-fourth inches in thickness and weighs, with the machinery inside, six tons. The submarine works by maneuvering huge steel pontoons alongside a sunken ship, bolting the pontoons to the vessel and thus releasing the mechanism which pumps the pontoons free of water and raises the sunken ship. The largest pontoons are 40 feet long and 15 feet in diameter, and have a lifting power of 300 tons each.

Two operators form the crew of the diving bell and they work in normal atmospheric conditions because of an oxygen tank on top of the sphere. The air supply will last for 72 hours without being replenished. The supporting cable and all electrical and telephone wires are carried in an insulated cable, which is strong enough to support 50 tons.

Two propellers and a rudder give the ball lateral movement and two propellers send it up and down. These propellers push the ball through the water at two miles per hour.

In front of the ball are four 3,000 candle power nitrogen lamps, covered with a steel net, and a two-inch glass, to light up the hulls of the sunken ships. Near each light is a lookout lens four inches in thickness. On the front are huge magnets, which draw the ball to the hull of the sunken vessel.

Business Before Pleasure

Never before did so many Americans spend so much money in Europe, or for such a good purpose.

Silence is usually the best asset of a good-looking woman.

Wonder if the cannibals were informed of the dates of meatless days.

It is always hazardous for an unattractive woman to shoot her husband.

The man who eats garlic can always attract attention if not fame.

Beef for Soldiers' Use Is Under Official Observation From the Pens to Mess Tins

Every precaution to prevent an "embalmed beef" scandal in this war is being taken by the war department, it is announced at Washington.

At present the army consumes about 2,000,000 pounds of fresh beef daily—that is to say about 4,000 head of cattle. And it is under inspection from the time the live stock goes to the slaughter house until it reaches the mess tins of the individual soldiers. It is left to the men themselves to see that nothing happens while the meat is en route from the mess tins to their mouths.

Beginning with the beeves on the hoof, an examination is made for physical defects and all questionable animals are rejected. Then the carcasses are gone over, and only those "sound, healthful and wholesome" are passed.

Fresh meats marked "Inspected and Passed" go forward to the camps in regular shipments, but meats cured, canned or manufactured into sausages, etc., are reinspected at each step of the process.

Fresh meats arriving at the camps are again twice reinspected, first by an inspector of the bureau of animal industry, and second by an officer of the quartermaster corps. And after that there is a final inspection by the organization commander who draws the rations for immediate use. After that the company cooks have their chance—to make the food palatable.

Why the Temperature Is Not Hotter Nearer the Sun Is Made Plain by Scientific Men

Why is the air generally much colder a mile above the earth than near the ground? The heat of the atmosphere comes from the sun, but by a somewhat indirect process. The incoming sunbeams are only slightly absorbed by the dry air at high levels, and so have little effect on its atmosphere. In the lower regions of the atmosphere there is always a considerable amount of water vapor (water in the form of gas), and this substance has a relatively large capacity for absorbing heat from sunshine. Lastly, the earth absorbs all the heat that falls upon it, and then gives it back, by radiation or conduction, to the air above it. Thus the atmosphere is mainly heated from below and not from above. Air heated near the ground tends to rise, but it cools rapidly in rising. As it reaches higher levels the pressure upon it is less; it expands, pushing away the surrounding air, and it uses up in this work some of the energy that it originally possessed in the form of heat. This process is referred to by scientists as "adiabatic cooling." This explains why the heat of summer often seems to come up from the ground, rather than from the boiling sun above.—Popular Science Monthly.

KEEP POULTRY IN BACK YARD

The department of agriculture has a campaign in full swing for the establishment of small flocks of poultry in back yards of city or suburban dwellings. In every household, no matter how economical the housewife, there is a certain amount of table scraps and kitchen waste which has feeding value, but which, if not fed, finds its way into the garbage pail. Poultry is the only class of domestic animals which is suitable for converting this waste material, right where it is produced in the city, into wholesome and nutritious food in the form of eggs and poultry meat.

Though the value of the product from each city flock is small of itself the aggregate is large. A small flock of hens, even as few as six or eight, should produce eggs enough, where used economically, for a family of four or five persons throughout the entire year, except during the molting period of the fall and early winter. By the preservation of surplus eggs produced during the spring and early summer this period of scarcity can be provided for. The keeping of pullets instead of hens also will insure the production of eggs. Not only will the eggs from the home flock materially reduce the cost of living, but the superior freshness and quality of the eggs are in themselves well worth the effort expended. Eggs are a highly nutritious food and are so widely used as to be almost indispensable, and an occasional chicken dinner is relished by everyone.

Where conditions render it feasible and cheap small flocks of poultry should be kept to a greater extent than at present by families in villages and towns and especially in the suburbs of large cities. The need for this extension of poultry raising is particularly great in those sections where the consumption of poultry products exceeds the production, with the result that prices are high.

Home-Grown Sweet Corn Is Best—Good Advice on How To Grow Your Roasting Ears

To have sweet corn at its best, says the U. S. department of agriculture, it should be on the fire within 15 minutes after being pulled from the stalk. It loses quality very rapidly after being picked because its sugar changes into starch. This is a fine argument for having this crop in the home garden, if space will allow. Those who wish to grow their own roasting ears will find the following advice useful:

Corn does best in a fertile soil, but is able to adapt itself to all textures from sand to clay. To grow it in sufficient quantities for the average family requires more space, however, than for most garden vegetables. It should not be planted until after danger of frost is past.

The rows should be spaced not closer than three feet apart, and for the larger-growing late varieties the distance had best be three and one-half feet. Stalks should be thinned to stand from 15 to 18 inches in the row. In planting, the seed is covered with one or two inches of soil. Cultivation must be thorough, frequent, and shallow.

It is possible to use the ground occupied by early corn for a fall planting of such crops as spinach, turnips, and kale. Large, late varieties of corn, however, will occupy the ground for practically the whole season.

JUST FOR FUN

Reasonable Suspicion.

"It must be a lot of satisfaction for a woman of fashion to have a French maid."

"No doubt. Still there are drawbacks."

"Of what kind?"

"If the maid happens to be chic, it isn't long before her mistress is wondering what sort of effect Marie is having on friend husband."

Very Much Tried

Bacon — Were you ever tried by a jury?

Egbert — Oh, yes; I served on one once, and none of the stubborn men would agree with me!

What Detained Him.

"You seem to be later every morning," said the manager.

"Yes," replied the meek-looking man; "my wife seems to add a few more buttons to the back of her waist every day."

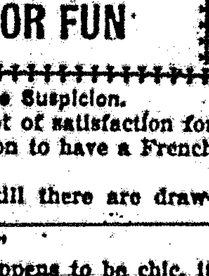
Not for That Reason.

The electrical expert was breaking in a green man.

"Never touch the wires with your bare hands."

"I see. Everything sanitary."

Charm of the Impromptu.



"What's your mule's name?"

"He hasn't got any reg'lar name. It sort o' keeps us both interested for me to think up what to call 'im as the provocation arises."

A Good Speech.

"Did he make a good speech?"

"Great. In the first place he said something, and in the second place he quit after he had said it."

Pessimism.

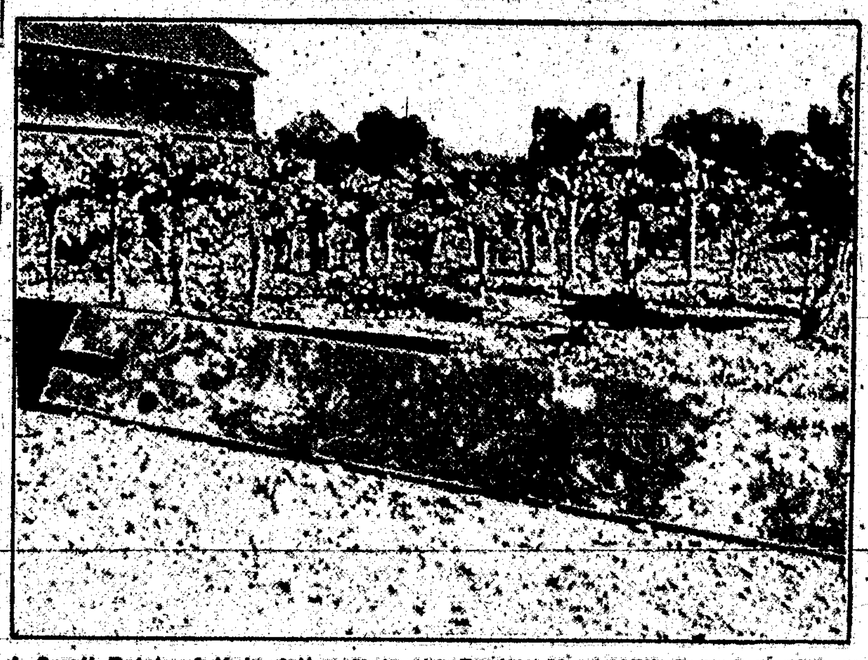
Curious Friend—I wonder why they say poetry has feet?

Impecunious Poet—Well, not because it wins in a walk.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

PLANT WINTER GREEN FEED.



A Small Patch of Kale Adjacent to the Poultry Yard Will Go a Long Way Toward Keeping the Fowls in Condition Through the Winter.

SUCCULENT FEED BEST FOR FOWLS

Poultry Keepers Should Make Preparations for Winter Supply of Green Feed.

GRAIN RATION IS LIGHTENED

Rye Is Particularly Good Because of Hardiness and Furnishes Excellent Spring Pasture—Other Crops Suggested.

The time has arrived when poultry keepers should begin making provision for a supply of winter green feeds. While such feeds contain only a comparatively small percentage of actual food nutrients, they are important because of their succulence and bulk which lighten the grain ration and assist in keeping the birds in good condition. By taking thought far enough ahead many back-yard poultry keepers even can produce most of the green feed needed and thus avoid a considerable expense.

Double-Yard System.

If you have enough ground the double-yard system is advisable for supplying green feed during the growing season. By this system the birds are confined in one of the yards while the other is planted to some quick-growing green feed into which the hens are turned when it attains a height of three or four inches. This system, not only furnishes green feed for the birds but freshens and purifies the yard. Among the best crops for this purpose are rape, rye, oats and barley. Rye is regarded as particularly good because, in most sections, it will live through the winter and furnish an excellent early spring pasture. There are various other crops adapted to different sections. The proper season for planting varies according to the locality.

Feeds for Storage.

Of stored feeds, cabbages, mangel wurzels, clover and alfalfa are the feeds most commonly used during the winter. Cabbages and mangels may be either grown at home or bought in the fall when prices are low and stored in the cellar. Cabbages do not keep as well in ordinary cellars as mangel wurzels, and where both of these feeds are available the cabbages should be fed first. The best method of feeding is to suspend the cabbages in reach of the birds. Mangel wurzels should be split and stuck on nails on the wall or fence.

Clover and alfalfa may be fed as hay, cut in the lengths of an inch or less, or they may be bought in the form of meal. For use as poultry green feed, clover and alfalfa should be cut while slightly immature. This is one of the points that the poultry-keeper will need to look to in making provision for a supply of winter green feed. Sprouted oats constitute an unfailing source of winter green feed when no other feed is available, but involve more labor and expense in preparing and feeding them the vegetables or hay. They should not be relied upon exclusively. Oats may be sprouted at any time of the year and are therefore a dependable reserve.

Importance of Green Feeds.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the importance of growing some green feeds at home. If there is not enough space in your own lot both to keep the flock and grow a few cabbages, an arrangement might be made with a neighbor who keeps no fowls to allow the use of a bit of ground for late planted cabbages. For use as poultry feed, it is not necessary that the cabbages reach full maturity or that the heads be as perfect as for table use. Even when a cabbage plant is composed almost wholly of the large green leaves that would have to be thrown away if used for table purposes it makes good poultry feed. The poultry branch of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, has devoted a great deal of attention to winter green feeds for poultry, and asserts that a full measure of success cannot be attained with hens unless adequate provision is made in this regard. Where only a few hens are kept the kitchen waste will largely take the place of green feed even in winter.

GREEN FEED FOR HENS

Hens must have green feed all winter if they are to pay for their keep in eggs.

A little forethought and effort will enable most poultry keepers, even in cities, to meet the need without much expense.

Grow some green feed at home.

Now is the time to plant.

It will save a good bit of money next winter.

Infertile Eggs for Market.

The loss in the United States from improper methods of producing and handling eggs amounts to millions of dollars a year. Probably one-third of this loss is due to the partial hatching of fertile eggs which have been allowed to become warm enough to incubate. This annual loss of good food can be prevented by separating the hens from the male birds after the hatching season is over. The male bird serves no useful purpose in the flock during summer, fall and winter and should be cooked, sold or confined immediately after the hatching season is over.

Teach How to Preserve Eggs.

To teach city people how to preserve eggs with water glass, extension workers of the poultry division of the United States department of agriculture are holding demonstrations in large department stores in a number of cities. Demonstrations have been held in Washington, Chicago and New Orleans, and the plan is to extend the work to other large cities. Similar demonstrations have been held in rural schools and at meetings attended by farmers.

Record for Hauling Eggs.

The first commercial truck load of eggs from Vineland and Millville, N. J., into New York city—about 140 miles—arrived recently with not one egg broken. Delivery from the shipper to the wholesaler was made in 15 hours, which is faster time than that made by express shipments, and establishes a record for motor haul of eggs, according to the bureau of markets of the United States department of agriculture which arranged for the demonstration. The five-ton truck carried 150 crates of eggs weighing nearly four tons, the rest of the load being made up of crated glass. It left Vineland at about 11 a. m., and arrived in the wholesale district of New York city at two o'clock the next morning.

ZIEGLER BROS.

Announcing a Series of Extraordinary Money Saving Clearances of Suits, Coats, and Dresses Beginning Tomorrow

A Clearance of this magnitude and including practically every Garment in the store is an event that bears no comparison with clearance of former years. Market conditions today make such an event out of the ordinary. A visit to the Manufacturers would amaze you. You would see them sitting practically with portion of raw Materials to start work on their fall orders. They are paying whatever prices are being asked. Such conditions as these simply mean many women, instead of wardrobe for fall, and a great many will remodel last year's wardrobe for fall, and a great many will make immediate selection of at least one Coat, Suit or Dress. Do not puzzle out for several days whether you ought to do this or that and let others get the pick of the Stock in the mean time buy while prices are yet within reason, and below actual values.

$25.00 to 35.00 Ladies' Suits Reduced to **22.00**

$15.00 to 22.50 Ladies' Suits Reduced to **12.50**

$10.00 to 12.50 Ladies' Suits Reduced to **9.50**

LADIES' SPRING COATS

$19.50 to 22.50 Spring Coats Reduced to **12.50**

$15.00 to 18.00 Spring Coats Reduced to **10.50**

WOMENS SILK and CLOTH DRESSES

$30.00 to 35.00 values Reduced to **22.50**

$15.00 to 18.00 values Reduced to **12.50**

$10.00 to 12.50 values Reduced to **9.50**

WHITE VOILE AND LINGERIE DRESSES

$12.50 to 18.00 values Reduced to **9.75**

$3.00 to 3.50 values Reduced to **2.75**

$2.50 to 2.75 values Reduced to **2.00**

$1.50 and 1.75 values Reduced to **1.25**

ZIEGLER BROS.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Charles F. Grey, Oscuro merchant, was a business visitor yesterday.

Neil H. Bigger, publisher of the Capitan Mountaineer, spent a couple of days here this week.

Will Titsworth, of the Titsworth Co., Capitan was here Tuesday.

W. O. Norman, well known Capitan-Lincoln merchant, was here one day this week.

Jourd Claunch returned from a short visit to his sister in El Paso, and left last night to join his command in New York.

John L. Bryan, commissioner from the first district, was here Monday from his home near Lincoln. John says but little rain has fallen in his section.

Miss Carmie Tinnon spent the week in El Paso visiting her sister, Belle, who is there taking treatment. An X-ray examination indicates that the sister may have to undergo an operation.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Church gathered at the church Tuesday evening, and all went out to the Nogal canon for supper. There were eight auto loads. All enjoyed a most delightful time.

Oscar W. Bamberger has enlisted in the navy and he and Mrs. Bamberger expect to leave in a few days for San Francisco, where Mr. Bamberger will go into training.

—A box of knitted articles will be shipped this week to the Denver headquarters.

Mr. and Mrs. French and children visited Dr. Watson and family on the Ruidoso last week.

Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Wetmore and grandchild came up today from Roswell. Mr. Wetmore and son, Ira, will leave tomorrow for Santa Fe, and Mrs. Wetmore will visit her children here.

Mrs. J. E. Hinkle and little daughter came up from El Paso last night on their way to Roswell and spent the night with Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Barber. Mrs. Hinkle is a cousin of Mrs. Barber.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Barber are here for ten days from Long Beach, California visiting Geo. B. Barber and family. Mr. Barber and wife are on their way to South Dokota to visit their children and came by here to visit Geo. B. Barber, a brother, and family.

C. H. J. Henry, special officer for the E. P. & S. W., is here to take the place of Ben West, the latter taking a vacation.

J. O. Wycoff has purchased the Anderson barber shop from G. A. Friedenbloom.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Millarney have returned from a visit to Mr. Millarney's father in Michigan.

Louis Adams came in this week from Waco, Texas, and has accepted a position with the Garrard and Cora garage. Louis has been away since last fall when he went to Waco to take a business course.

Mrs. H. M. Reily is slowly recovering from an attack of la grippe, contracted on the 4th of July.

Mrs. Nora Massie left the first of the week for an extended visit to her old home at Utica, Kentucky. Mrs. Massie will return in time to resume her duties at opening of school in September.

Aviso A Los Pagadores De Tasasion

Aviso es por esto dado que en accuerdo con Sec. 2 Chapter 80 de las leyes de 1917, con relacion ha la collectation de tasasion atracada, yo el abajo fimado he hecho una lista de tasacion delequente, y la he puesto in el frente de la casa de cortes, en Carrizozo, Condado de Lincoln, N. M.

Ahora, doy aviso que el dia 13 de Septembre, 1918, yo aplicada for un Orden de la Corte De Districto, por el Coudado de Lincoln, N. M., por un Juicio encontra de toda propiedad raix y personal, por qual hay tasacion delenquente, en autedicho condado, y por un orden para vender la misma para satisfacer dicho juicio.

Y, yo el arajo firmado, doy aviso que yo dentro de 30 dias despues del rendetion de dicho juicio offresede en venta publica en frente de la casa de cortes, en Carrizozo, condado de Lincoln, N. M., separadamente y en orden toda la propiedad en cual la tasacion es delenquente, en contra de cual juicio ha sido recavido, por la suma de tasacion, penalidades, interes y costos, o tanto como lo que se alle necesario para realisar la suma delenquente.

A. J. ROLLAND,
Tesorero Y Collector.

7-12-5t.

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 acts of Congress of June 21, 1898 and June 20, 1910, for the following described, unappropriated, unreserved public lands:

Indemnity School Land Selection List No. 2275, Serial No. 018186, for the E½ SE¼ Sec. 4, T. 16 S., R. 8 E., N. M. P. M.

The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely, or desiring to show it to be mineral in character, an opportunity to file objection to such location or selection with the 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.

6-14-5t.

Notice for Publication
018186
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
June 7, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that John W. Harkey, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on May 12, 1916, made HD. M., No. 061308, for S½S½, Sec. 28; and the N½N½, Section 33, Township 8-S, Range 16-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, in her office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on July 18, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ed L. Long, Marvin Barton, Emery L. Joyce, and William J. Langston, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Register.

June 14—July 12.

Classified Advertisements

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

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

FOR SALE—Seed Barley, Turnip Seed, etc. The Titsworth Co., Capitan, N.M. 6-21tf

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

FOUND—A Tennis Racquet, call at Oasis Confectionery. 6-28tf

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 Capitan.

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.

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