Carrizozo News

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War Ends With Surrender By Germany; Terms of Armistice

THE world was electrified Monday morning of this week (November 11) when the message was flashed through the air that the terms of the armistice had been signed at midnight and that firing would cease at 11 o'clock that morning, Paris time. Until the hour of 11, however, the allies continued to attack and drove the Huns from one position to another. The Americans were in the last charge and reached their objective, capturing the position just as the armistice became effective.

It is true that terms of peace have not yet been arranged, and it may be months before all terms are settled; but to all intents and purposes peace has come through the signing of the armistice, because: first, the terms of the armistice are so drastic that it will be impossible for Germany to renew hostilities; and second, a revolution in Germany has overthrown the house of Hohenzollern, former Emperor William and his suite escaping to Holland to avoid death at the hands of his late subjects.

The final evidence of the utter humiliation of Germany and the elimination of militarism in that former land of "Kultur" is the publication of the armistice terms as announced to the congress of the United States by President Wilson.

Some of the original articles of the armistice were amended at the time of signing. The amendments appear within brackets following the articles affected.

The complete terms are as follows:

1. Cessation of operations by land or in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

2. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries—Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg—so ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above-mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

3. Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within 14 days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

4. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (2,500 heavy, 2,500 field), 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 minenwerfer, 2,000 airplanes (fighters, bombers—firstly D-7's and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered in situ to the allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

[To surrender 25,000 machine guns instead of 30,000; and 1,700 airplanes instead of 2,000.]

5. Evacuation by the German armies of the countries of the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblentz, Colonge, together with bridgeheads at these points in the 30 kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons sim-

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Ft. Stanton Celebrates Surrender of Germany

A couple of charred spots on the parade are all that remain to remind the boys of what happened Monday, when they burned the Kaiser at the stake and sent him on his way to the infernal regions while the drums were beating and the bugles blowing taps.

It was indeed a great day at the old Fort. Early in the morning the good news of peace was announced and whistles were blowing, bells ringing, guns firing, and there was general jubilation on all sides. A holiday was pronounced and all acted in accord with the holiday spirit. Things were soon set in motion and at 11 o'clock a general rally was held in Library hall, at which all were present at the request of the commanding officer.

The occasion was fitting for the beginning of the United War Work campaign and Major McKeon lucidly explained all about it, with the result that in a very few hours Fort Stanton had about doubled its quota, as it has done for every patriotic call that has been made upon it.

After starting the War Work campaign a concert and smoker were held, much to the enjoyment and satisfaction of everyone present. Never has there been more splendid talent at Stanton than at the present time, and all are very generous in lending their aid and support whenever these are requested.

A big dance was held in the evening, at which liberal refreshments were served, and there was also a jolly entertainment furnished by local talent.

Next Sunday there will be a big service of prayer, and the boys will then show how they can pray as well as fight; and they'll thank Almighty God for our glorious victory and ask him to bless our country with continued peace and prosperity.

Committed Horrible Crime, Is Charge

Frank H. Gallegos was arrested Friday night and lodged in jail on the charge of having committed an outrageous assault upon a thirteen-year-old girl. He was later giving a hearing before Justice Harvey, before whom he waived examination and his bond placed at $20,000. Angry mutterings were heard which caused Sheriff Hyde to remove the prisoner, and he was quietly spirited away and placed in the Roswell jail. The evidence in the sheriff's hands, in addition to the girl's statement, makes the case appear most serious.

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

We Celebrated

Upon the receipt of the news Monday morning that Germany had agreed to the terms of armistice submitted by the allies, thus ending the war, preparations were immediately made for a celebration.

A monster parade took place in the afternoon, and the only unfavorable comment on that feature of the celebration was the absence of witnesses—everybody was in the parade.

At night a large crowd gathered at the Methodist church where patriotic speeches and songs held the boards. The club house was thrown open and a big dance followed. A bonfire was built, much powder burned, and the detonation of the explosions kept the populace awake until a late hour. In fact, the "lid was off," and everybody rejoiced in the downfall of the Kaiser.

Mrs. Sam Wood Dies

Mrs. Sam Wood died yesterday at Ancho from an attack of influenza. Mrs. Wood contracted the malady while attending her sick cousin, Mrs. Cooper, whose death from the same cause occurred two weeks ago. The funeral will take place at the Methodist church here, this afternoon at 1 o'clock and interment will be made in the White Oaks cemetery.

A husband and four small children of the immediate family survive, and also her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Cooper, a brother, James A., Jr., all of Ancho, and a sister, Mrs. R. E. P. Warden, of Carrizozo.

The deceased was a member of one of Lincoln county's oldest families, grew to womanhood and married in this county. She possessed a sunny disposition and enjoyed the friendship of a wide circle.

The grief stricken husband, the motherless children, the saddened parents, brother and sister have the deepest sympathy of all our people.

T. G. Swearingen

The El Paso Times of Monday contained notice of the death and funeral of T. G. Swearingen, brother of A. V. Swearingen, our well known townsman. The notice reads:

T. G. Swearingen, 25, a young cattleman, the son of Mrs. J. E. Swearingen, 3104 Bliss street, this city, died at 11:30 yesterday morning at Hillsboro, N. M. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the J. J. Kaster chapel. Burial will be in Evergreen cemetery.

Young Swearingen is survived by his mother, three brothers, Van, Walter and Sergeant H. C. Swearingen, with the American expeditionary forces in France, and three sisters, Mrs. Rosaline Robertson of San Francisco, Mrs. Lizzie May Zwick and Mrs. J. A. Cruse of El Paso.

R. C. Skinner was here Tuesday from the Mesa. Con had just had a tussle with the "flu," but came out winner and looks himself again.

Fourth Loan Greatest Of Financial Events

The United States Government asked a loan from the people of the country of $6,000,000,000, an amount unprecedented in all the history of the world. In three weeks' time, in spite of an epidemic of influenza which prevented public meetings and cost the people many millions of dollars in medical bills and lost time, and in spite, too, of the peace rumors that in some instances had a tendency to make the success of the loan seem less vital, some 21,000,000 of the American people offered to the government $6,866,416,300. Each Federal Reserve district oversubscribed its quota. Thousands of cities, towns, and communities oversubscribed their quotas. Secretary McAdoo says that the Fourth Liberty Loan is the greatest single event in financial history.

The Fourth Loan was called the fighting loan; it is a record of Americanism comparable with the record that our soldiers on the battle fronts and our sailors on the seas are making. The people at home have given loyal support to our fighting men.

A Liberty Bond is a certificate of patriotism; keep it to show to our boys when they come back from Europe.

Memorial Services

Sunday evening at 7:30 at the Methodist church memorial services will be held for our deceased and wounded soldiers, Henry Lutz, Harvey Hughes, Richard Morgan and Gladney White. Following is the program.

Chorus—"His Grace Is Enough For Me."
Prayer—Rev. Given.
Duet—"Saved By Grace."
Marion Place and Hilliary Copper.
Unveiling the Service Flag.
Prof. T. W. Conway.
Solo—"One Sweetly Solemn Thought"
Mrs. Lewelling.
Memorial Sermon, by the Pastor.
Chorus—"Homeland."
Doxology and benediction.

Annual Meeting Red Cross Chapter

The annual meeting of the Lincoln County Chapter, A. R. C., has been called for Wednesday evening, November 20, at 8:00 o'clock. The purpose of the meeting is to select an executive committee to conduct the business of the chapter for the ensuing year.

A nominating committee, composed of J. B. French, Mrs. S. C. Gray, Mrs. D. S. Elliott, M. B. Paden and Mrs. H. S. Fairbank, has been appointed in accordance with the constitution and by-laws, and its report will be presented for consideration at the meeting.

Chronological Review of the Great World War, 1914—1918

THE greatest war in history has come to a close and a study of the principal events of the great conflict is interesting. A chronological review of the leading features of the great world conflict, now fortunately ended, are given below. Naturally, many of the important battles are not given; nor are there here recorded the almost endless list of tragedies and their attendant suffering that will fill volumes when a complete history of the conflict is written.

The following events of the war are given in their chronological sequence.

1914

July 23. Austro Hungary note to Serbia.

July 28. Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

August 1. Germany declares war on Russia.

August 2. German ultimatum to Belgium.

August 3. Germany declares war on France.

August 4. Great Britain declares war on Germany.

August 10. France declares war on Austria-Hungary.

August 12. Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.

August 15. Fall of Liege.

August 23. Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24. Germans take Namur.

August 26. Battle of Tannenberg.

September 3. Russians take Lemberg.

September 6. Battle of the Marne begins.

September 17. Austrian army in Galicia routed.

October 9. Antwerp occupied by Germans.

November 5. Great Britain declares war on Turkey.

December 2. Austrians capture Belgrade.

December 7. South African rebellion against Britain collapses.

December 14. Serbians recapture Belgrade.

1915

February 25. Allied fleet attacks Dardanelles.

March 22. Fall of Przemysl to the Russians.

April 25. The allied forces land in Gallipoli.

May 6. Battle at Krithia, Gallipoli.

May 7. The Lusitania torpedoed and sunk.

May 19. Allied advance in Gallipoli.

May 23. Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary.

June 3. Przemysl retaken by German and Austrian forces. Surrender of Amara on the Tigris to the British.

June 4. British and French advance in Gallipoli.

June 22. Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.

July 9. Conquest of German Southwest Africa.

August 4. Fall of Warsaw.

August 8-9. Gen. Birdwood's advance with Anzac troops fail to gain the summit of Sari Bair. Gen. Stopford's failure at Suvla Bay.

August 25. Fall of Brest-Litovsk.

September 28. Defeat of the Turks at Kut-el-Amara.

October 4. Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.

October 6. Austro-German invasion of Serbia begun.

October 9. Belgrade occupied.

October 14. Bulgaria at war with Serbia; war declared by Great Britain.

November 22. Great battle at Ctesiphon and Turks routed.

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A Bird in the Hand

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

EIGHT ESSENTIALS FOR WINTER EGGS.

Scratching for Feed Is the Hen's Natural Exercise.

ESSENTIALS FOR EGGS IN WINTER

Stock, Quarters, Treatment, Food and Exercise Must Be Given Consideration.

PULLET IS MAIN RELIANCE

Aim of Poultry Keeper Should Be Roomy, Clean, Well-Ventilated and Lighted House—Avoid Disturbing or Annoying Hens.

Some poultry keepers, seemingly without much particular effort, get winter eggs while others work hard but more or less in vain. The former knowingly or unknowingly provide essentials necessary for winter egg production while in the case of the latter some important factor is neglected. Eight essentials are necessary, according to poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture, in securing winter eggs. They are: (1) suitable stock; (2) comfortable quarters; (3) kind treatment; (4) regular attention; (5) abundant water; (6) wholesome food; (7) liberal rations; (8) congenial exercise. Due consideration to each of these essentials will bring success, but if the results in eggs are poor—far below the moderate standard of five dozen eggs per hen in the first six months of laying—that fact is proof that the requirements have not all been fully met.

Suitable Stock.

Pullets that have been seasonably hatched, well grown, well matured and vigorous are good winter layers. Good laying birds usually molt so late in the fall that the molting shortens production in the early part of their second winter. Hence pullets are the poultry keepers' reliance for eggs at the season of high prices; and if the pullets fall in any of the specifications mentioned for good laying stock, the poultry keeper is handicapped at the start.

Comfortable Quarters.

A roomy, clean, well-ventilated and well-lighted poultry house should be the aim of poultry keepers who are striving for winter eggs. Provision should be made for light and ventilation so that during severe weather the house can be made snug.

Modern practice in the ventilation of poultry houses is to ventilate by means of open windows and doors, in and near the front of the house, giving all the fresh air possible without exposing the birds to temperatures at which they plainly suffer from cold. The common rule for ventilation in extreme cold weather is to give ventilation enough to prevent the deposit of frost or moisture on inside walls. Where so dry a condition of the air in the houses is maintained the birds are not much affected by low temperatures and by changes of temperature; they do not contract colds so easily, and they lay more steadily.

Kind Treatment.

The poultry keeper should not only be easy in all his movements about the care of the poultry, but should take care that no one and nothing else disturbs or annoys the birds. Hens that are nervous and easily frightened should not be kept where they are regularly or frequently disturbed, for they will not lay well under such conditions. If nervousness and excitability is a breed characteristic, and the annoyances which occur or exist can not be removed, the only remedy is to dispose of the stock and keep a breed of more phlegmatic temperament.

Irregularity in attending poultry is the most common cause of unsatisfactory egg yields. Regular attention does not necessarily mean attention at frequent regular intervals. The times of attendance may be far apart and infrequent, as daily, or under some circumstances at even longer intervals, between giving supplies of feed and water. The essential thing is that the hens' wants shall always be properly provided for in due season.

Abundant Water.

Keeping the poultry supplied with water in freezing weather is one of the most troublesome tasks of poultry keeping.

Many poultry keepers defer giving water until late in the morning during cold weather. Whether the water is liquid or frozen (ice or snow) is immaterial, provided the chickens can get it. Supplying them with dry or slightly moistened grain when they lack water causes indigestion and is generally injurious to the birds and wasteful of the feed given them.

Wholesome Feed.

Shortage and high price of good poultry feed has led to a tendency to attempt to economize by using low-priced by-products and very inferior grades of the common grains. Almost invariably it is a mistake to use such to the exclusion of better feeds. The safe and sure way is to start the hens laying by feeding good quality feeds, and then partially substitute the cheaper ones, regulating the amounts used by the readiness of the hens to eat the changed mixture and by the continuance of good condition and production. This applies to all classes of foods—grains, vegetables and animal feeds. Sufficient supplies of the two last named determine the wholesomeness of the diet as a whole. A formula for combining the three, for ordinary winter weather, is to reduce the meat and increase the vegetables in warm weather, and reduce the vegetables and increase the meat in extreme cold weather.

Liberal Rations.

Only well-fed hens can lay as they should. The best results are obtained when there is not more than three hours between feeds. Such a system demands too much of the poultry keeper. Economy of his time and energy without waste of feeds is secured when the feed is accessible to hens at all times under conditions that prevent waste. Dry feeding, in hoppers, of at least half of the ground grains given, and the feeding of whole and cracked grains in litter accomplish this.

Congenial Exercise.

Scratching for feed is the natural and favorite exercise of hens. They are not, however, inclined to scratch much when no feed rewards their efforts. Feeding the whole and cracked grain in litter deep enough to conceal it furnishes just the right condition to stimulate exercise by liberal feeding without waste and for congenial exercise that keeps hens fit without carrying exercise so far that it uses energy from feed that ought to be producing eggs.

Eight Egg Essentials.

1—Suitable stock.
2—Comfortable quarters.
3—Kind treatment.
4—Regular attention.
5—Abundant water.
6—Wholesome feed.
7—Liberal rations.
8—Congenial exercise.

Learn Lesson From Nature.

In feeding poultry a valuable lesson may be learned from nature. In the spring the production of eggs on the farm is an easy matter. Fowls which are at liberty to roam find an abundance of green and animal feed on their range, which, with grain, furnishes a perfect ration for laying hens. In addition to this they get plenty of exercise and fresh air. So far as lies within his power, then, the feeder should aim to make the conditions during other seasons springlike.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Mr. and Mrs. Officer Seemed to Have Right Idea

WASHINGTON.—There are two people in this town good enough to be framed in gold—meaning an army officer and his wife. That they live in the suburbs of Vanity Fair signifies no more than the mere luck of money and, as only mentioned because of the thing that money cannot buy in these days of enlistments and war work—house help. You mustn't say servants any more.

One day they got in touch with the young wife of a private in a nearby camp. She had come from the West, where everybody works, and, being a stranger here and unfitted by experience and physical condition for clerical employment, was glad to enter Mrs. Officer's employment in the fine capacity of "mother's helper." The young private came whenever he was on leave and everything grooved along beautifully until one day he had to confide to Mrs. Officer an anxiety in regard to his wife. He had money enough for all expenses, but——

Mrs. Officer put an end to his worry right there. She knew more about the case than he did—and he was not to worry; a nice room had been engaged at the hospital and everything was sure to go right—which it did.

All sorts of happy luck can happen to a young couple, so, naturally, his being made a corporal was just a matter of course—likewise the indorsement of the baby given by the fellows from camp who came especially to see it, but——

The really worthwhile thing about the incident was the repudiation by the officer and his wife of the salted-down class distinction that puts the mistress a mile above the maid—to say nothing about the good common sense of an army big gun who could see in the young private something more human than an automaton wound up to salute.

Sometimes Nature Seems to Square Things Up

SHE was a "red seal" young woman, from bronze ties to a plume that was as royally superior to the feather of commerce as, say, a princess on her throne—provided a princess has one—is above the poor girl who gathers faggots in the wood (see movies). But she was not pretty. And she was so thin that even her gimp failed to hide bones that no self-respecting crow would care to pick.

The really surprising thing about her was that she should be riding in a street car when her place was so obviously behind her chauffeur in a machine that cost as much as a house.

She was haughtily erect, and on her face was such concentrated yearning, as if she were looking at some unattainable treasure that she would give her life to own, that another woman, who had been enviously staring at the bronze slippers, the plume and all the stylish gold-brown clothes of her, followed the gaze of the princess to see, for herself, what royalty could be craving that royalty couldn't get. Then she understood, for:

On the opposite side of the car sat the faggot girl who had flown the woods long enough to make a date with a flamboyant youngster whom she doubtless called "her feller." She was tawdry of dress. One cheek was pouched out with chewing gum. The cord that strung the far-distant pearls around her neck was dirt-gray, and her knuckles were grimy. But her cheek, when it got a show, was the oval that Greek Phidias put on his statues. Her neck was like the snow drift that distinguished Annie Laurie. Her skin was of the velvety pink of roses that grow in memory's garden. Her teeth were white splendors. And her eyes were midnight suns. All that and some more.

Nature, in a freak of extravagance, had squandered enough beauty on the faggot girl to have gone around among a dozen, and then, in an economic fit, had skimped on the poor dear princess.

Not All Soldiers Seem Inclined to "Talk Shop"

ONE has little trouble starting a conversation with soldier boys, and every one of them talks mighty interestingly about everything except the war—if one will permit them. For instance, I ran into a husky sergeant who wanted to talk about babies. He said that he knew babies had a good deal more sense than folks gave them credit for. As proof of this he declared that his brother-in-law, whom, of course, I never had heard of before, and don't know now, had a two-year-old lad who was just as smart as anybody. Yes, sir, when the soldiers went into the army, more than a year ago, the baby bid him good-by, and the other day, when the soldier came back, that baby knew him right away. As to the war—say, did you ever notice how cross a kid is when it is cutting its teeth, and do you suppose those Germans who killed babies ever were human beings. He reckoned not, and for that reason he was dead anxious to get across and do his bit by knocking the daylights out of some of those baby killers.

And not the least interesting of everything one sees about the station are the girl war workers, who come, with smiling lips, to "do their bit." They smile, I say, which shows that they arrive without knowing the current prices of room and board.

Had More Than Their Share of Servant Problem

TWO Frenchwomen, wives of members of one of the French commissions sent to Washington by their government since the United States entered the war, were riding home on the street car the other night. The voices of the women, although modulated, attracted the attention of passengers near by, as any foreign tongue will. There is always something tantalizing in hearing someone talking brightly while you yourself are utterly unable to understand a thing that persons says.

Persons on the car listened, but very few, indeed, were able to understand a word. Women looked curiously at each other, and would have paid another fare, I'll bet, to have been able to understand what the French-women were talking about. Was it the war? Was it of heroes and heroines? Or the sacrifices of their native land for freedom?

It was the servant problem!

They were not troubled much by inability to get domestics, it seemed. Their trouble was this:

Being themselves able to speak English but imperfectly, they were having a dreadful time, they said, to make their servants understand what they wanted done.

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.

Providence, R. I.—"I was all run down in health, was nervous, had headaches, my back ached all the time. I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good. One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and backache and headaches disappeared. I gained in weight and feel fine, so I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was."—Mrs. ADELAIDE B. LYNCH, 160 Plain St., Providence, R. I.

Backache and nervousness are symptoms or nature's warnings, which indicate a functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment.

Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Soothe Your Itching Skin With Cuticura

All druggists. Soap 25. Ointment 25 & 50. Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston."

Awful Word.

A few weeks after school began six-year-old Jack announced at the dinner table:

"A boy at the school today said a bad word."

"Oh, dear," said mamma, "he ought to be ashamed."

"Yes, and the teacher said she'd have to punish him if he ever said it again."

"What did he say?" asked daddy.

"I can't tell you, daddy. It was awful bad."

"Really?"

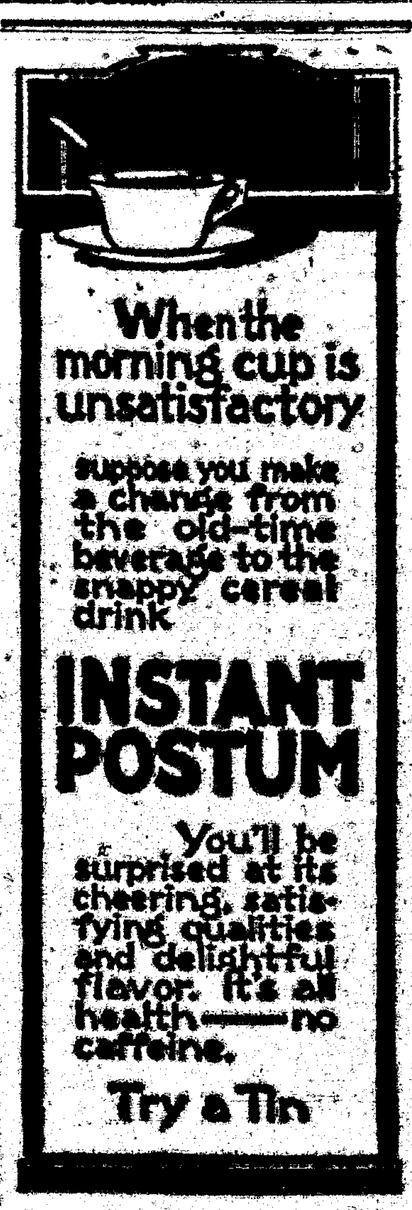
"Just awful, awful bad. I wouldn't say such a word." Then suddenly brightening, as if with a new idea: "But I'll spell it for you. It is g-i-t!"

Admonishing Them.

"The kaiser," began one of the prominent and influential loafers occupying chairs on the porch of the Petunia tavern.

"Now, looky here, gents!" severely said the landlord, appearing in the doorway, "I am as patriotic as the next man, and all that, but if you're going to use that kind of language I'll have to ask you to excuse yourself and adjourn. The windows behind you are open, and the dining room girls are working right inside."—Kansas City Star.

When trouble calls it usually finds a man at home.



When the morning cup is unsatisfactory

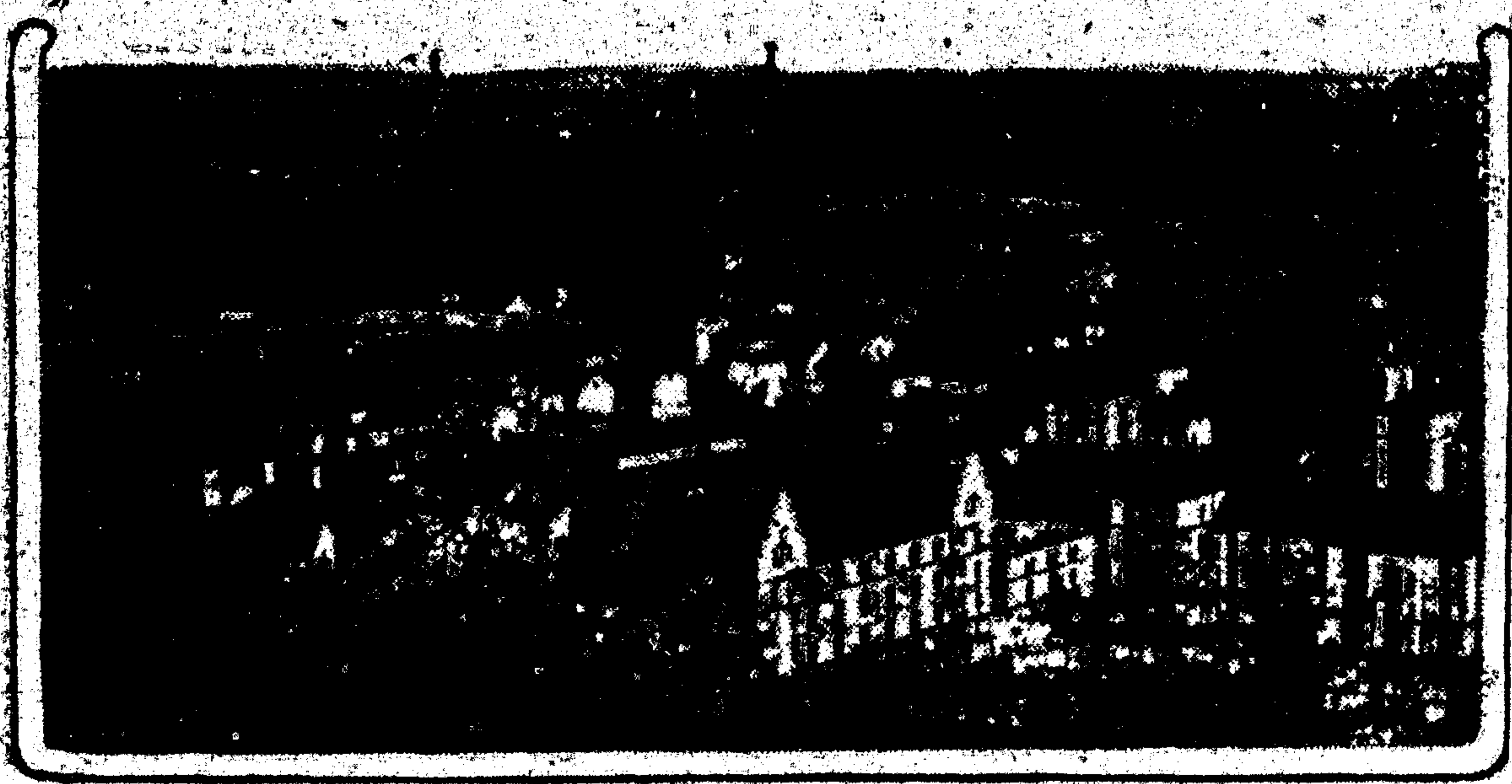
suppose you make a change from the old-time beverage to the snappy cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

You'll be surprised at its cheering, satisfying qualities and delightful flavor. It's all health——no caffeine.

Try a Tin

VIEW OF METZ, WHICH THE AMERICANS ARE SHELLING



View of the city of Metz, which is now under fire of the American artillery. This is the most powerfully fortified city in the world.

TROOP SUPPLIES 3 MONTHS AHEAD

Tours.—The American army in Europe could be fed and clothed and all its creature comforts looked after for three months if not another pound of supplies was secured. This was the statement made here by officers of the army quartermaster's department, which directs this mammoth work of supplies.

It gives an idea of the vast stock of reserve resources stored in the miles of warehouses stretching from the coast inland to the fighting line, and it is a comforting assurance, too, that this huge reserve will be kept up through the coming winter period, so that the American soldier's warmth, as well as his food and clothing, will be fully looked after.

Some Big Job.

It is a huge undertaking to feed a million men even for a single day—a million men scattered to a thousand points, in trenches, on battlefields and camps, along 300 miles of front and for a depth of 500 miles. And when are added housing and clothing and the period is extended through the winter months of cold and frost, with the prospect that another million or two of men may be headed this way before long—with these elements one gets some idea of the magnitude of the supply problem for a million or more men.

Here at the center of the system, where the receipts are regulated and the distribution made, there was an opportunity of learning some of the details of how the system operates.

In the food branch alone it takes over 4,000,000 pounds of food every day to feed the army. This prodigious daily consumption of food embraces 1,000 pounds of flour baked into a million pounds of bread every day, 875,000 pounds of fresh beef, 875,000 pounds of potatoes, 200,000 pounds of sugar and 125,000 pounds of tomatoes. The pepper and salt for a single day is 42,500 pounds.

Army coffee is roasted at the rate of 70,000 pounds a day, and it takes 20,000 pounds of solidified alcohol to cook this coffee through the month.

The beef is the bulkiest product used each day, and occupies a daily space of 45,000 cubic feet, or about the dimensions of a business block, of solid meat. Flour comes next, requiring 25,000 cubic feet of daily space, and potatoes about the same.

A Few Daily Items.

These are only a few of the main items. But the list runs all through the many requirements of the oversea army ration, with vast quantities in each case. Here are some of the other daily items: Bacon, 225,000 pounds; beans, 75,000 pounds; rice, 50,000 pounds; onions, 250,000 pounds; evaporated fruit, 70,000 pounds; jam, 70,000 pounds; milk, 62,500 pounds; vinegar, 40,000 pounds; lard, 40,000 pounds; butter, 81,000 pounds; syrup, 40,000 pounds.

These being included in the oversea ration, every one of the million men is entitled to his full allowance, and it must go forward to him wherever he is. So that besides the vast daily stock there is the question of unfailing daily delivery, first by railways and camion trains, and then to the individual soldier.

Besides this 4,000,000 pounds of food moving forward daily to the troops, each man carries with him two days' emergency ration, 5 pounds to the man, an additional 5,000,000 pounds of food for an army of a million men. Of the emergency ration, carried on the back, there is outstanding every day 2,000,000 pounds of corned beef and 2,000,000 pounds of hardtack, 800,000 pounds of sugar, 62,500 pounds of coffee, 20,000 pounds of salt, and 500,000 pounds of solidified alcohol for heating and cooking while on march.

SAILOR SYMPATHIZES WITH LORD BISHOP

Queenstown.—The Right Reverend Doctor Browne, Lord Bishop, is a person of consequence, as his title might indicate.

He had settled himself comfortably in the corner of a first class compartment when, just as the train pulled out, a happy and carefree crowd of American sailors piled into the compartment.

They were on leave and everybody's friends.

"Are you a priest?" asked one.

"I suppose I was at one time," was the good-humored reply of the man who was known throughout the land as "his lordship."

"Well, I was a chief gunner at one time," the jackie replied, "but I have been disrated also—through booze!"

GET WRITING CRAZE

Paris.—The letter-writing craze has struck the American army.

Just as soon as he gets out of the trenches the doughboy washes up, scurries around for pen and paper and sits down to tell 'em all about it. And he tells 'em in reams and reams.

"Well, let's see," he says, as he meditatively kicks his steel helmet under his cot "I've got to write to ma and pa, Kittie and Johnny Boggs over at Canton, O. Then, I owe Nell Johnson a letter. And I've got to scribble a few lines to Uncle Abe and Aunt Minnie.

Writing materials—paper and envelopes—are not always plentiful where the doughboy is stationed, and for a while it was doubtful whether the last of his correspondence list would receive their letters, for the supply in the small town stores was soon exhausted. But the Y. M. C. A., learning of this scarcity, soon arranged to supply all contingents. It sent out seven million sheets of writing paper and some 3,500,000 envelopes a month.

With the tremendous growth of the expeditionary force, orders have been increased and the estimate for next year is 120,000,000 sheets of paper and 60,000,000 envelopes.

This means that the Yanks will use about 720 tons of writing materials—720 tons of news and comfort for the folks at home.

And when the censor officers stop to consider it they grow weak, for it is their duty, along with everything else, to censor the letters and see to it that the soldier uses discretion and doesn't mention things of military importance.

TWO CHAMPIONS ARE WED

Best Dishwasher and Best Cook Ought to Make Useful Combination.

Kansas City, Kan.—Two Kansas champions, the best pastry cook in the state and the best dishwasher in the state, were married here recently. Francis A. Davis, seventy, a veteran of the Civil war and chief pastry cook at the Soldiers' home at Leavenworth, Kan., and Mrs. Ida N. Wilson, forty-nine, a widow employed as a dishwasher at the home were the parties.

"Y" MAN NEEDS SLEEP

By E. M. BATCHELOR.

"No boys, I'm not so very tired," said the Y. M. C. A. secretary. "Just a little after a week of that," indicating with a wave of his hand the country behind, from which came incessant sounds of artillery and machine-gun fire.

But he was dead tired, and the ambulance driver who was giving him a ride knew it. The secretary's head bobbed from side to side as the ambulance thumped along the rough road. At intervals the Y. M. C. A. man slept, roughly roused whenever a shell-hole jolt threw him against the side of the vehicle.

The ambulance was stopped by the side of the road so that the driver might tighten a loose bolt.

"I guess I'll lie down for a minute while you are working," said the Y. M. C. A. secretary. In a second he was sound asleep by the road.

An hour later the driver shook him.

"Sorry to wake you up," he said, "but I absolutely must be getting on. I'm likely to be court-martialed now for being so long on this job, but I would rather take a month and a month than have robbed you of that sleep. I decided that the war could go on for an hour without me, while you tore off 40 winks."

This is just one of many instances showing how the Y. M. C. A. stands with the army. That driver had voluntarily risked getting into trouble with his commanding officer because he knew the Red Triangle man needed sleep.

Wants Twins in Same Company.

Topeka, Kan.—Martin Litke, a farmer of Council Grove, does not ask exemption for his twin sons, George and Jerry. All he wanted of the district draft board was that they should go to war together. The board granted the request.

YANKEE BAPTIZED ON A RUN

Made Chaplain Hurry Because He Wanted to Catch Up With His Company.

With the American Army at the Marne.—A long line of dust-covered Yankees were pushing their way through a shell-battered village near Chateau-Thierry toward a ridge of hills from which came the rumble of artillery fire. At a crossroads they came upon a chaplain, waiting beside a broken-down sidecar. One of the doughboys fell out of line and walked rapidly up to the crossroads.

"Say, Chaplain, baptize me quick, will you?" he urged. "We'll be in the line to-night!"

The chaplain walked away from the sidecar.

"Do you believe"——he began.

"Yes, sir; I believe everything!" interjected the boy; "but I've got to catch my company. Can't you make it quick?"

In less than a minute the ceremony was over and he was running up the road.

SHORTONROMANCE

Some Eminently Prosaic Proposals of Marriage.

Hardly as Picturesque as the Stilted Forms So Popular With Lovers in the Pages of Fiction, but Meant the Same Thing.

Perhaps the romantic proposals of fiction are more picturesque than the usual proposals of real life; the fact that lovers are reluctant witnesses make it hard to tell. But certainly the queer or comic proposals and attempted proposals of fiction cannot be any queerer than some of those recorded in actual chronicle of countryside tradition.

Mr. Howells, in his reminiscences gives an amusing middle West example of a country bachelor who belatedly made up his mind to marry, and in his default of female acquaintance took his place on the top rail of a roadside fence and called to the first woman who passed: "Say! You a married woman?"

"And then at the frightened answer indignantly gasped out, 'Yes, sir!' he offered a mere 'Oh!' for an apology and explanation, and let himself vanish by falling into the cornfield behind him."

Almost equally contemptuous of finesse was a New England bachelor in middle life who had lived contentedly on his farm under the able administration of an aunt only a year or two older than himself. His next-door neighbor, and the owner of a small but cozy farmstead, was a competent and contented spinster, in whom Enos had displayed less than the ordinary neighborly interest. But one day, he hailed her over the dividing fence: "Hi, Selina!"

Selina did not immediately understand that she was being addressed, and so Enos leaned across the fence and continued shouting "Hi! Hi! Hi!" until he attracted her attention.

"Well, Enos, what is it?" she inquired, turning.

"Aunt Jane's going to get married, so I guess I better, too. What d'ye think about it, Selina?"

"I think ye better, Enos."

"Then ef ye'll have me, guess I better marry you, Selina."

"Ef I will, Enos, I guess ye better."

"Will ye, Selina?"

"I won't Enos."

"Shucks, Selina, ye better."

"That's your say-so, Enos. My idee is, 'I bettern't!'"

Certainly, whether she would have bettered herself or otherwise, she did not marry Enos, and he remained a bachelor.

Even less of grace and glamor attended the courtship of a prosaic youth by the name of Joseph and his sweetheart—if that term is not too poetic—the excellent and practical Susannah. Coming up her father's farm lane, Joseph perceived her crossing it at the far end with a bucket of pig wash, and called to her to wait for him.

"Can't stop, Joe, the pigs are waiting!" she shouted back.

"Jest a minute, Sue! I got something to say to yo!" yelled Joe.

"Ye can say it after I've fed the pigs!" shrieked Susannah.

Joe broke into a run. As he approached her, where she had paused reluctantly to await him, he panted indignantly, "Ye got to let the darn critters wait for once, Sue! Hang it, I want to propose!"

"Come along and propose, then," responded Susannah with sweet encouragement. "Ye kin do it while we feed the pigs, can't ye, Joe?"

Joe could and did; Susannah accepted him; the pigs were fed. Whether or no the match was made in heaven, it proved as happy as if its atmosphere of early bliss on earth had not been mingled with the aroma of the pigpen. —Years of My Youth.

So He Passed.

From France comes the following little story of the irrepressible spirits of the Australian fighting men:

Among the wounded brought into the ward was a young Billjim whom we knew at once was soon going west. He was quite conscious, and an Australian sister set herself to make his last few hours on this planet as comfortable as possible. He wanted to be wrapped up with pillows, and to do this the nurse said: "Put your arms around my shoulders so that I can raise you gently." "You bet your life, sister," whispered the irrepressible lad with a smile; "it's a long, long time since I had my arms around a dinkum Aussie girl." And then he ended his great crusade.

Camels as War Animals.

The importance of camels in transporting war supplies across the deserts has officially been recognized by the sultan of Egypt. Special medals were conferred recently upon native members of the camel corps for war service at exercises at which the presentations were made by the sultan.

Helpless as a Baby

Bent Like an Old Man and Suffered Terribly—Quickly Cured by Doan's.

Jno. Bleumke, Jr., 2808 Courtland St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I was down with my back suffering from lumbago. I walked like an old man, all bent over. My back pained terribly and when I moved my arms my back hurt. I finally had to go to bed and just felt sick all over and was helpless as a baby. My kidneys acted too frequently, the secretions were scanty and highly colored. I had terrible pains in the back of my head and I felt drowsy all the time. I finally used Doan's Kidney Pills and soon felt one hundred per cent better. When I finished the one box I was entirely cured. The pains left my back and head and my kidneys acted normally. I am glad to recommend Doan's to other kidney sufferers."

Mr. Bleumke

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

FOR CONSTIPATION

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

Genuine bears signature

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Generally indicate a lack of Iron in the Blood

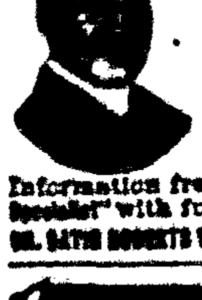
Carter's Iron Pills

Will help this condition

DON'T KILL YOUR CATTLE

BY DRENCHING

Salts and oil are DANGEROUS. Few cattle die of constipation; many of PARALYSIS of the bowels. Give



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ALFALFA We buy car loads, any railroad station. Write or wire quantity, price, shipment. Reliable. Holsteen & Co., Holdrege, Neb.

So Much a Foot.

"How is that for a $3 shoe?"

"Only $3 for those? I can hardly believe it."

"I don't say for those—the other one cost me $3 also.—Boston Transcript.

Red Cross Bag Blue makes the laundress happy, makes clothes whiter than snow. All good grocers. Adv.

Might Be Too Much for Him.

Southern Parson (to convert)—Does yo' think yo' kin keep in de straight an' narrer path now, Sam?

Sam—I reckon I kin, pahson, ef dey ain't no watahmillion patches erlong de road.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Utah's 1917 metallic production was valued at $90,323,000.

The fool killer should be removed from office for cause.

A Bad Cough

If neglected, often leads to serious trouble. Safeguard your health, relieve your distress and soothe your irritated throat by taking

PISO'S

Carrizozo News

Published Friday at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

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

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

JNO. A. HALEY - - Editor and Publisher

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Lincoln County, New Mexico, held November 11th, 1918, at the Court House in Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Board met as a County Canvassing Board, at 9 a. m.

Present: Hon. Melvin Franks, chairman; Hon. A. J. Gilmore, member; Hon. J. L. Bryan, member; O. T. Nye, clerk; C. W. Hyde, sheriff.

The Board proceeds to canvass the official returns of the election held November 5, 1918, in Lincoln County, and finds that the following candidates received the number of votes set opposite their names, as follows:

For United States Senator:
Albert B. Fall, Rep..... 683
W. B. Walton, Dem..... 623
W. P. Metcalf, Soc..... 19

For Member of Congress:
B. C. Hernandez, Rep..... 653
G. A. Richardson, Dem..... 651
W. B. Dillon, Soc..... 19

For Governor:
O. A. Larrazola, Rep..... 652
Felix Garcia, Dem..... 634
A. H. Moulton, Soc..... 27
W. E. Lindsay..... 1
E. E. Veeder..... 2

For Lieutenent-Governor:
B. F. Pankey, Rep..... 667
Elmer E. Veeder, Dem..... 628
Augustin Lucero, Soc..... 21

For Secretary of State:
Manuel Martinez, Rep..... 657
Juan J. Duran, Dem..... 633
S. Parks, Soc..... 25

For State Auditor:
Edw. G. Sargent, Rep..... 677
Marcos C. DeBaca, Dem..... 617
Larkin L. Daniels, Soc..... 25

For State Treasurer:
Charles U. Strong, Rep..... 663
T. W. Medley, Dem..... 634
Walter Cook, Soc..... 22

For Attorney General:
O. O. Askren, Rep..... 669
Thos. J. Mabry, Dem..... 629
E. R. Frost, Soc..... 23

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
Jonathan H. Wagner, Rep..... 671
J. S. Long, Dem..... 627
Mrs. L. M. D. O'Neill..... 21

For Commissioner of Public Lands:
Nelson A. Field, Rep..... 662
George A. Davisson, Dem..... 636
Tomas A. Medina, Soc..... 21

For Justice of the Supreme Court:
Herbert F. Raynolds, Rep..... 646
Richard H. Hanna, Dem..... 654
A. James McDonald, Soc..... 21

For Member of Corporation Commission:
Jesus M. Luna, Rep..... 651
D. J. Finnegan, Dem..... 654

For Representative 16th District:
W. E. Blanchard, Rep..... 714
Frank Santana, Dem..... 587
Paul Mayer..... 1

For Representative 30th District:
Oliver M. Lee, Rep..... 671
W. B. Buxton, Dem..... 630

For District Judge 3rd Judicial District:
Edwin Mechem, Rep..... 717
R. L. Young, Dem..... 590

For County Commissioner 1st District:
W. H. Zerler, Rep..... 682
J. L. Bryan, Dem..... 650

For County Commissioner 2nd District:
E. D. Mayhew, Rep..... 680
A. S. McDonald, Dem..... 529

For County Commissioner 3rd District:
H. P. Clarke, Rep..... 650
R. H. Taylor, Dem..... 664

For Probate Judge:
Doroteo Lucero, Rep..... 605
George Kimbrell, Dem..... 710

For County Clerk:
E. W. Hulbert, Rep..... 643
George C. Clements, Dem..... 686

For Sheriff:
Rumaldo Duran, Rep..... 773
John B. Baird, Dem..... 556

For Assessor:
Alfredo Gonzales, Rep..... 620
Frank R. Miller, Dem..... 698

For Treasurer:
A. J. Rolland, Rep..... 814
Wayne Van Schoyck, Dem..... 501

For Superintendent of Schools:
Mrs. Maude L. Blancy, Rep. 667
Miss L. B. Spellman, Dem..... 654

For County Surveyor:
A. H. Harvey, Rep..... 713
B. R. Robinson, Dem..... 602

Capitol Addition Bond Issue:
For the Bond Issue..... 446
Against the Bond Issue..... 734

Board adjourns as a canvassing board and convenes as the Board of County Commissioners.

In the matter of the 1918 Tax Levies for the County of Lincoln and the Village of Carrizozo.

Whereas this Board, on the 9th day of October, 1918, did fix the levies for the year 1918 according to the suggestions made by the State Tax Commission, and it appearing to the Board that the State Commission has revised said levies, and has submitted to the Board a revised list for Lincoln County, it is the sense of the Board that these levies as revised be made for the County of Lincoln. The same are as follows:

Court is changed from .00086 to .00075

General County is changed from .00175 to .0014

W. A. B. is changed from .00028 to .00014

Indigent is changed from .00014 to .00014

Interest is changed from .00024 to .00024

County School is changed from .00625 to .00625

County High School is changed from .00075 to .00065.

Under Chapter 5 of the Laws of 1917, there will be a tax of one mill extended on the Road Emergency fund.

That the levies heretofore made on October 9th, when corrected as above shall be, and the same are hereby declared the levies for 1918.

There being no further business before the Board, the Board adjourned sine die.

Methodist Church

Rev. B. H. Lovelling, Pastor.

Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.
Preaching service, 11 a. m.
Memorial service, 7:30 p. m.
Epworth League, 6:45 p. m.
Junior League, 3 p. m.

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Kansas Blackleg Serum
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Studebaker Wagons
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Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

N. B. TAYLOR & SONS
Blacksmith & Auto Shop
Heavy Forging a Specialty
Oils, Gasoline, Vulcanizing
Opposite Barnett's Feed Store

Building Material
The War Industries Board on September 26th decided That it is not necessary to secure a permit from any government official to make farm improvements not to exceed $1,000.
This ruling, therefore, will allow farmers and ranchmen to make such improvements as are essential, unhampered.
Having a large stock of building materials of all kinds, we can give you good service.
Foxworth-Galbraith Lumber Co.
CARRIZORO, N. M.

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

CHRONOLOGY OF WORLD AT WAR

FROM PAGE 1

December 11. Bolgarians lose 8000 men in attack against French and British at Furka.

December 13. Allied troops safely withdrawn across Greek frontier.

December 15. Sir John French retires from command of the army in France and Flanders and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.

December 25. Turks repulsed before Kut-el-Amara.

1916

January 8. British evacuation of Gallipoli completed.

January 13. Fall of Cettinge, capital of Montenegro.

February 18. Conquest of German Kamerun completed.

February 21. Battle of Verdun begins.

March 21. Gen. Smuts defeats Germans in East Africa.

April 9. Great German assault at Verdun.

April 24. Rebellion in Ireland.

April 29. Fall of Kut-el-Amara.

May 14. Austrian offensive against Italy begins.

June 25. Italian advance against Austrians.

August 27. Rumania enters war.

August 29. Hindenburg appointed chief of German general staff.

October 10. Italian victory on Corso. Allied ultimatum to Greece.

October 24. French success at Verdun.

December 5. Resignation of Mr. Asquith.

December 6. Germans take Bucharest.

December 7. Lloyd George succeeds Herbert Asquith as prime minister of England.

December 15. French victory at Verdun.

December 20. President Wilson's peace note.

1917

January 31. Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare.

February 3. Breach between United States and Germany.

February 24. Kut-el-Amara taken by British.

March 11. British take Bagdad.

March 12. Revolution in Russia.

April 6. United States declares war on Germany.

April 9. Battle of Vimy Ridge begun.

May 15. Gen. Petain in charge of French army.

June 7. British victory at Messines ridge.

June 12. Abdication of King Constantine of Greece.

June 26. Arrival of first American contingent in France.

Aug. 7. Austro-German forces under Mackensen begin offensive against Russo-Rumanians near Fokshani.

August 14. China declares war on Austria and Germany. Deposed czar removed to Siberia.

August 25. Italian second army breaks through on Isonzo front, taking Monte Santo.

September 16. Russia proclaimed new republic by Kerensky.

October 27. Officially announced Americans fired first shot in trench warfare in France, using French seventy-fives.

October 29. Entire Italian front on Isonzo collapses.

November 3. Americans in action for first time at Bures-Lorraine front.

November 15. Clemenceau is named premier in France.

November 18. British offensive in Palestine fully under way and Jaffa taken.

November 21. Great British victory at Cambrai. German lines (Hindenburg) smashed on 30 mile front for a depth of from one to five miles, nearly 10,000 prisoners taken; airplanes also attacked.

December 8. Jerusalem taken; the last Christian ruler over Jerusalem was in 1244.

December 15. Armistice signed between Germany and the Bolshevik government at Brest-Litovsk.

1918

January 14. Premier Clemenceau orders arrest of former premier Calliaux on high treason charge.

January 18. Prussian chamber of lords reaffirms exclusive right of German emperor to make war or peace. Premier George makes famous statement: "We must either go on or go under."

January 19. American troops take over sector northwest of Toul.

January 29. Italians capture Monte di val Bella with 2000 prisoners and 100 machine guns.

February 4. Trial of Bolo Pasha for treason begun in Paris.

February 6. Tuscania, American transport, torpedoed off coast of Ireland; 101 lost.

February 6. Rumanian cabinet resigns on receipt of demand from von Mackensen demanding start of peace negotiations within four days.

February 10. Russia declares state of war with Germany.

February 12. President Wilson addresses joint session on war aims.

February 14. Bolo Pasha found guilty.

February 15. Germany decides to renew war on Russia.

February 22. American troops in Chemin des Dames sector.

February 24 American gunners rout enemy at Toul.

February 27. Japan proposes joint military operations with allies in Siberia to save military and other supplies.

March 1. Americans gain signal victory in salient north of Toul.

March 5. Rumania signs preliminary treaty of peace with Central powers.

March 11. American troops go over the top at Toul.

March 20. President Wilson orders all Holland ships in American ports taken over.

March 21. Beginning of big German drive on 50 mile front from Arras to La Fere. American artillery fire destroys enemy first and second line positions in Luneville sector.

March 26. British defeat Turks in Mesopotamia. Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.

March 29. Gen. Ferdinand Foch chosen commander in chief of all allied forces. President Wilson orders temporary suspension of food shipments, excepting military supplies and concentration on sending of troops.

April 3. War council announces all available shipping must be used to rush troops to France.

April 4. American troops occupy Meuse Heights, south of Verdun.

April 5. Japanese forces landed at Vladivostok.

April 6. Germans strike for Amiens on both sides of Somme.

April 9. Enemy drive begins in Flanders.

April 10. American troops arrive in France and assigned to Picardy battle line.

April 11. British pushed back 11 miles on northern battle front.

April 12. American troops aid in repulse of attack in Toul sector. German air raids on Paris and London.

April 16. Bolo Pasha executed

April 22. Baron von Richthofen, premier German flier, killed within British lines.

April 23. British raid Zeebrugge and block channel.

May 19. Maj. Raoul Lufbery, American ace, shot down over Toul front.

May 27. Big enemy drive begins on Aisne-Marne.

May 29. Germans take Soissons.

May 30. Germans advance within two miles of Rheims.

June 6. American marines drive enemy back for distance of two miles, capturing two villages.

June 11. American troops capture Belleau Woods and 300 prisoners.

June 15. Austrians begin new offensive against Italian lines from Asiag plateau along Piave River to Adriatic Sea. General March announces more than 800,000 American fighters in France.

June 16 Italians take aggressive on Piave front.

June 19 Austrian offensive declared a failure.

June 25. Italians make sweeping victories along Piave and American marines clean Belleau Woods of enemy.

July 2. Americans capture Vaux.

July 4. Australian and American troops capture Hamel.

July 4. President reaffirms America's war aims in speech at Mount Vernon.

July 15. Hayti declares war on Germany Germans begin their fifth big drive on a fifty-mile front in the Champagne region.

July 17. Lieutenat Quentin Roosevelt killed inside of German lines

July 18 French and Americans begin counter offensive on Marne-Aisne front. German advance checked and allies begin great counter movement.

August 4. Fismes captured by allies, whose forces cross the Vesle and Aisne rivers. Americans alone take 8400 prisoners and 133 guns.

August 6. German salient between Soissons and Rheims entirely wiped out and 35,000 prisoners captured. Gen. Foch made a marshal of France

August 14. Paris estimates German losses since July 18 at 360,000 men.

August 23. Albert and nine smaller towns captured by British.

August 27. French troops capture Roye.

August 29. Noyon and Bapaume fall to the allies.

Sept. 12 13. Americans wipe out St. Mihiel salient, capturing 20,000 prisoners and conquering defenses that had stood four years.

September 30. Bulgaria surrenders.

October 1. Cambrai is entered by the British

October 8. Hindenburg line crumbled.

October 9. First American army made a victorious attack on the 25-mile Argonne front.

October 13. Laon, La Fere and the St. Gobain massif captured.

October 15 Ostend and Zeebrugge evacuated.

October 16. Americans capture Grand Pre and make important gains in Argonne. British and Americans clear territory southeast of Cambrai.

October 18. London reports evacuation of Serbia, Albania and Montenegro by central powers.

October 19 President Wilson rejects Austrian peace plea.

October 25. Turkey presents peace proposals.

October 28. Austria accept armistice conditions unconditionally.

October 21. Germany's reply to President Wilson's peace note received in Washington. It purports to express the will of the German people.

October 23. President Wilson replies to Germany, stating more precisely the terms under which an armistice can be considered.

October 27. Berlin professes agreement with the president's conditions and "awaits prospals for an armistice."

November 6. German peace envoys leave Berlin to meet Foch.

November 9. German peace commissioners confer with General Foch. Germany given until 11 o'clock, November 11, to sign terms of armistice.

November 11. Terms of armistice signed at midnight, Paris time; firing ceased at 11 o'clock a. m., Paris time. Emperor William abdicates and makes way to Holland Revolution in Germany. Allied world rejoices over close of the war.

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We pay the highest market prices for hides, pelts, etc. The Carrizozo Trading Co.

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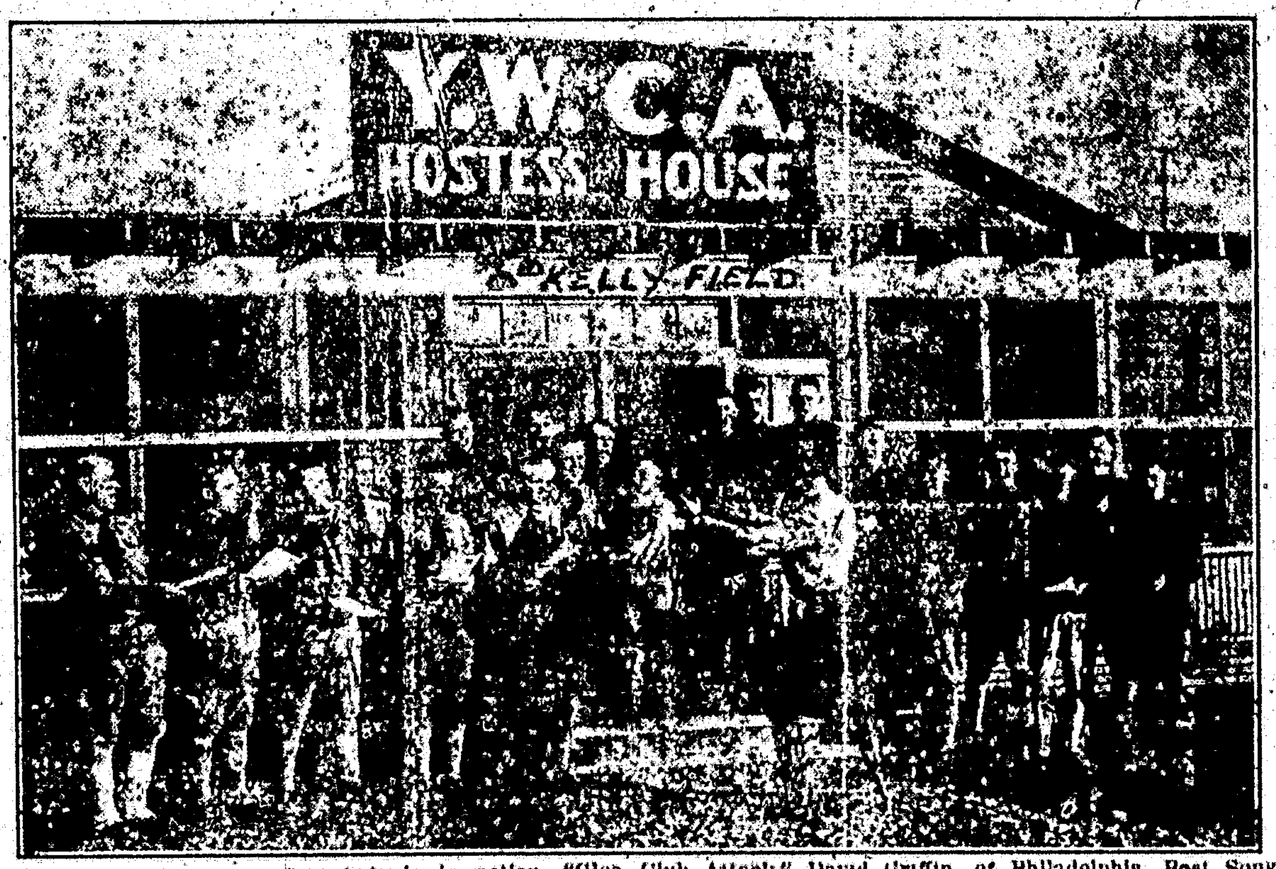

Student flyers at San Antonio in action, "Glee Club Attack," David Griffin, of Philadelphia, Post Song Leader, leading Frederick R. Brown, of the Medical Detachment, a professional soloist before the war, is at the piano The club is much in demand in San Antonio.

Texas Woman is Director of War Work

Mrs. John Hanna, of Dallas, is a member of the Council of the Young Women's Christian Association, which maintains hostess houses in America and France, as well as provides recreation and rest places for millions of women war workers in both America and Europe.

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Exchange Bank of Carrizozo
Carrizozo, New Mexico

U. S. DEPOSITARY

GERMAN SURRENDER ENDS WAR

FROM PAGE 1

ilarly holding the stragetic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right bank of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it 40 kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of 30 kilometers from the east of the stream from this parallel on the Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 11 days, in all 19 days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

[The countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local troops of occupation, instead of by the local authorities.]

6 In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc, shall be left in situation. Individual establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall in no manner be impaired.

7. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries, in good working order, with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war material and personnel. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in statu quo. All stores of coal material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in statu quo and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

[Germany to deliver 150,000 wagons (railway cars) instead of 50,000.]

8. The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction.

The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning springs or wells, or reprisals).

9. The right to requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops in the Rhine land (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.

10. An immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

11. Sick and wounded, who cannot be removed from evacuated territory, will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

12. All German troops at present it may be in Turkey territory, which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania or Turkey, shall withdraw within the frontier of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.

13. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners, civilian as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

14. German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914.)

15. Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

16. The allies shall have free access to the territories evacated by the Germans on their eastern frontier either through Danzig or by the Vistula in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

17. Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

18. Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed condition hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported, who may be citizens of other allied or associated states than those mentioned in clause three, paragraph nineteen, with the reservation that any further claims and demands of the allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

19. The following financial conditions are required:

"Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National Bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.

20. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

21. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

22 Surrender to the allies and the United States of America of 160 German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines), with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of allied powers and the United States of America.

[Germany to surrender all her submarines, instead of 160.]

23. The following German warships which shall be designated by the allies and the United States of America shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, for the want of them, in allied ports, to be designated by the allies and the United States of America and placed under the surveillance of the allies of the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, 10 battleships, eight light cruisers including two mine layers, 50 destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships, including river craft, are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed.

24. The allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of them are to be indicated.

25. Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers. To secure this, the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and works of all kinds, in all the entrances from the Categat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial water without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

26. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allies and associated powers to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

27. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the allies and the United States of America.

28. In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

29. All Black sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black sea are to be handed over to the allies and the United States of America; all neutral vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in clause 28 are to be abandoned.

30. All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

31 No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

32. The German government will notify the neutral governments of the world and particularly the governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the allied and associated countries, whether by the German government or by private German interests and whether in return for specific concessions such as the export of ship building materials or not, are immediately cancelled.

33. No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

34. The duration of the armistice is to be 30 days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on 48 hours' previous notice.

35. This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.

ILLNESS IS BARE ESCAPE FROM DISASTER FOR WOMEN WORKERS

Washington, D. C. Women workers in Governmental offices have found illness, when anything like severe, a misfortune, if not a disaster. The critical period has come when they have recovered sufficiently to be discharged from a hospital, but not strong enough to return to work.

Until the War Council of the Young Women's Christian Association opened "Vacation Lodge," at Cherrydale, Va., they were compelled to regain their strength in cramped quarters of a rooming house, and it has proven a slow process. Now, when they have been discharged by the nurses, they are taken to the country for a rest, and the result is they return sooner and stronger

FAIR FOOD PRICES

Merchants' Weekly Report to U. S. Food Administration
Of Purchase and Selling Prices of Commodities for Week ending November 16, 1918

COMMODITY	Retailer Pays Low Price	Retailer Pays High Price	Customer Pays Low Price	Customer Pays High Price
Wheat Flour, per cwt	$5.60	$5.70	$6.20	$6.30
Wheat Flour, 24 lbs.		1.45		1.60
Bread, 16 oz.		.10		.10
Bread, 24 oz.		.15		.15
Cornmeal (bulk) per cwt	6.00	6.10	6.60	7.00
Oatmeal or Rolled Oats (pkg.) 20 oz., per lb	.12½	.13		.15
Rice, unbroken, standard quality, per lb.	.10¾			.15
Hominy or Hominy Grits, 1½ lb. pkg.	.13½	.14	.16⅔	.17½
Sugar, granulated (bulk) per lb.	.08 85/100	.10¾	.10	.12
Beans, white, navy or pea (not lima), per lb	.15	.16		.20
Beans, colored, pinto or any other colored, per lb.	.08½	.09		.12½
Potatoes, white or Irish, per lb.		.03	.04	.04½
Onions, per lb.	.03¾	.04		.06
Raisins, seeded, 12 oz. pkg.	.10	.11		.15
Prunes, medium size, per lb.	.12½	.14	.16⅔	.20
Canned Tomatoes, standard grade, 20 oz. can	.14	.15		.20
Canned Corn, standard grade, 20 oz. can	.14	.17		.20
Canned Peas, standard grade, 20 oz. can	.16⅔	.17		.20
Canned Salmon, Red, 16 oz. can	.18	.19		.25
Canned Salmon, Pink, 8 oz. can	.18	.20		.25
Evaporated Milk, 6 oz. can	.05¾	.06	doz.	.90
Evaporated Milk, 16 oz. can	.13	.14		.15
Butter, creamery, per lb.	.57½			.65
Oleomargarine, per lb.	.34	.40		.45
Eggs (fresh, stored), doz	.50	.55		.60
Cheese, American, per lb.		.39½		.45
Lard, pure leaf, No. 10 pails	2.65	2.70		3.10
Lard, compound, No. 10 pails	2.30	2.40		2.65
Bacon, breakfast, sliced, Laurel, per lb.	.42	.46	.50	.55
Pork Chops, per lb.	.33	.36	.35	.43
Ham, smoked, sliced, per lb.	.34	.36		.50
Plate Ribs, per lb.				.20
Shoulder Steak, per lb.				.27
Round Steak, per lb.				.35
Fish, fresh, all kinds, per lb.	.16	.18	.25	.30

You Are Requested to Save These

Peach Pits	Apricot Pits	Cherry Pits
Plum Pits	Prune Pits	Olive Pits
Date Seeds	Brazil Nut Shells	Walnut Shells (English)
Hickory Nut Shells	Butternut Shells	Walnut Shells (Native)

The German scientists have developed a new gas which destroys the sight, and our own scientists have devised a means for the protection of our fighting men by utilizing the carbon made from these nut shells and fruit pits. DON'T WASTE THEM! Wash and dry them and deliver them to the nearest Red Cross organization, which will forward them to the proper destination.

R. T. CRIBB, Secretary.

Let Your Light So Shine in the 'Classi' column the neighbors will see, and buy

Ford

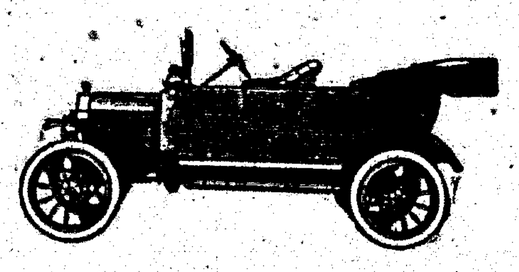
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

It is important when your Ford car requires tuning up or repairing that you place it in charge of an authorized Ford dealer. Then you are sure of having repairs and replacements made with genuine Ford-made materials by men who know all about Ford cars. Bring your Ford car to us. Satisfaction is sure and you will receive prompt attention and right prices.

OUR MOTTO:
PROMPT and EFFICIENT SERVICE :: TERMS CASH

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Carrizozo-Roswell White Line Stage Line Co.

WESTERN GARAGE



Scarcity of Workers Brings Mexican Women to the U. S.

Foreign-born women, non-English speaking immigrants, are aided in understanding American living and working conditions by the International Institute, of the Young Women's Christian Association. This work is centered at San Antonio, Texas, for all Spanish-speaking women.

El Club Progresista Aids Sick Mexicans

La Senora Presidente sits fourth from the reader's left. They are making a "colcha," which was sold, and the proceeds used by the advice of the Y. W. C. A. for bed linens and gowns for poorer refugees in San Antonio from Mexico.

Eighty-five Hostess Houses are now maintained in army cantonments throughout the United States, running smoothly and efficiently conducted. Twenty more are in course of construction at points where they are urgently asked by the ranking officers.

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

Notice

All dogs without collar and license will be impounded tomorrow and if not taken out of pound at once will be shot,

Order Board of Trustees.
H. S. CAMPBELL, Mayor.
M. B. PADEN, Clerk.

Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico, November 4, 1918.
Serial 041704
NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1918, the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, by Howel Jones, its Land Commissioner, made application at the United States Land Office, at Roswell, New Mexico, to select under the Act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 211) the following described land, to-wit: All, Sec. 3; All, Sec. 7; All, Sec. 9; N½, N½ S½, Sec. 11; N½ NE¼, Sec. 15, T 9 S., R. 9 E, New Mexico Principal Meridian.

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

EMMETT PATTON, Register.
Nov. 15—Dec. 20.

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 November 1, 1918.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts ... $615,121 30		
Total Loans		$615,184 30
Overdrafts, secured —; unsecured		251 40
a U. S. bonds owned and unpledged	2,000 00	
Equity in Bonds, 3d Liberty Loan	1,718 05	
Total U. S. bonds		3,718 05
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		307 00
a Value of banking house if unencumbered	12,083 16	
b Equity in banking house		12,083 16
Furniture and fixtures		9,591 10
Real estate owned other than banking house		6,858 52
a Net amount due from National Banks	108,678 90	
b Net amount due from reserve banks		108,678 90
Exchanges for clearing house		8,258 41
a Outside checks and other cash items	697 48	
b Fractional currency, nickels and cents	109 82	807 30
Coin and currency		18,759 30
Other assets, if any, War savings stamps		101 81
TOTAL		$771,881 09

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		50,000 00
Surplus fund		50,000 00
Undivided profits $8,095 03		
a Reserved for taxes	900 60	36,193 83
c Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	11,482 38	25,518 30
Individual deposits subject to check		337,853 19
Certified checks		1 100 00
Cashier's checks outstanding		3,308 10
Certificates of deposit		64,614 06
Other time deposits, Savings deposits		99,611 38
Ch Notes and bills rediscounted elsewhere than at Federal Reserve Bank	84,974 98	84,974 93
Bills payable, (including obligations representing money borrowed		125,510 00
Letters of Credit		120 00
TOTAL		$771,881 09

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

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.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of November, 1918.

ELLEN V. CRUTCHER,
[Seal] Notary Public.

My commission expires April 11, 1922.

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

Notice for Publication
036942
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
November 8, 1918

Notice is hereby given that Carlos Marrujo, of Rabenton, N. M., who, on Oct. 29, 1913, made HD E., No. 029912, for N½ SE¼, Sec. 10; and N½ SW¼, Section 11, Township 6-S, Range 11 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Dec. 17, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Juan Martinez, Ignacio Warner, Andres Lopez, these of Rabenton, N. M., Felix Perea, of White Oaks, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.
Nov. 15—Dec. 13.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEORGE SPENCE,
ATTORNEY-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

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

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

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

T. E. KELLEY
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer
'Phone 96
CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO

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.
R. T. CRIBB, 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

Notice for Publication
031875
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
Oct. 28, 1918

Notice is hereby given that Scott O. Sproles, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on May 6, 1915, made HD. E., 031875, for W½, Section 28, Township 8-s, Range 9 east, 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 Dec. 3, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Perry L. Davis, William J. Ayres, Lester Bates, Leon E. Ayres, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.
Nov. 1-29.

Notice for Publication
025011
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
Oct. 28, 1918

Notice is hereby given that Fred Lalone, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on December 11, 1913, made HD. E., No. 025011, for E½ E½; and NW¼ NE¼, Section 25, Township 7-S, Range 11-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. T. Nye, Probate Clerk, in her office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on Dec. 2, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Benito Gallegos, Gregorio Pino, Florencio Vega, Antonio M. Vega, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.
Nov. 1—29

Pay Your Road Tax

I have been appointed by the Board of County Commissioners to collect the road tax in this precinct. The tax is $3.00 assessed against every able-bodied man between the ages of 21 and 60 years old. This tax is now due, and prompt payment of the same is requested.

G. T. McQUILLEN,
7-26-tf. Collector Precinct 14.

Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico, November 4, 1918.
Serial 041703
NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1918, the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, by Howel Jones, its Land Commissioner, made application at the United States Land Office, at Roswell, New Mexico, to select under the Act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 211) the following described land, to-wit: W½ W½, Sec. 8; W½ E½; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, Sec. 19; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, Sec. 31; W½ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼, Lots 1, 2, Sec. 30; NW¼ NW¼, Sec. 17; E½ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼; NW¼, and Lot 4, Sec. 18; SW¼, N½, E½ SE¼, Sec. 7, T. 4 S., R. 15 E., New Mexico Principal Meridian.

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

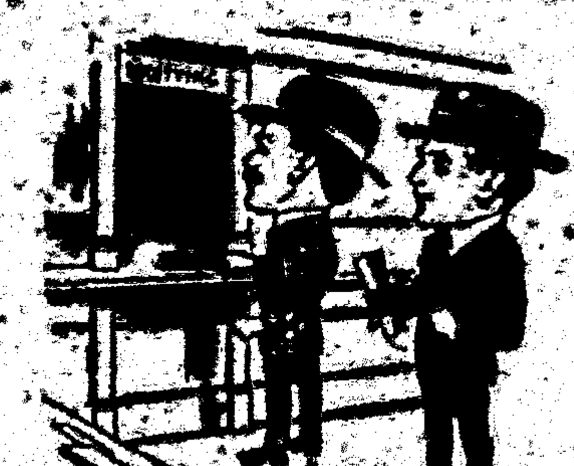
EMMETT PATTON, Register.
Nov. 15—Dec. 20.

Notice of Publication
In the District Court, County of Lincoln. } October Term, A. D. 1918.
No. 2826.
J. B. French, Plaintiff,
vs.
Edward L. Queen, Defendant.
Henry Lutz, Garnishee.

The said defendant, Edward L. Queen, is hereby notified that a suit on a promissory note and in garnishment has been commenced against him in the District Court for the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, by said J. B. French; that unless he enter or cause to be entered his appearance in said suit on or before the 27th day of December, A. D. 1918, decree pro confesso therein will be rendered against you.

O. T. NYE, Clerk,
By A. H. HARVEY, Deputy.
C. A. Perkins, Esq., Carrizozo, New Mexico, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Nov. 15—Dec. 6.

Jump for a 'Classi' and take the profit



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

Health About Gone

Many thousands of women suffering from womanly trouble, have been benefited by the use of Cardui, the woman's tonic, according to letters we receive, similar to this one from Mrs. Z. V. Spell, of Hayne, N. C. "I could not stand on my feet, and just suffered terribly," she says. "As my suffering was so great, and he had tried other remedies, Dr. —— had us get Cardui. . . . I began improving, and it cured me. I know, and my doctor knows, what Cardui did for me, for my nerves and health were about gone."

TAKE
CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

She writes further: "I am in splendid health . . . can do my work. I feel I owe it to Cardui, for I was in dreadful condition." If you are nervous, run-down and weak, or suffer from headache, backache, etc., every month, try Cardui. Thousands of women praise this medicine for the good it has done them, and many physicians who have used Cardui successfully with their women patients, for years, endorse this medicine. Think what it means to be in splendid health, like Mrs. Spell. Give Cardui a trial.

All Druggists
J 71

Copyright by Frank A. Munsey Company.

SYNOPSIS.

Lucile Green, charming, but with fads, is visited at the Greens' summer island home by Monty Blainey. She proposes a week's fast. All food is banished. Frank Bopp, a rival suitor, appears unexpectedly. To get food for himself he attempts the mainland by motorboat. The boat breaks down and Bopp is marooned.

CHAPTER III—Continued.

"The dame will be all right in a minute. I always carry this just on purpose for ladies when they pull a fade-away." He sampled the "lady reviver" himself reflectively and returned the flask to his pocket. "I'm the telephone repair man. What ye been doing to the wires over here? They been trying to get you from the main office all day."

I told him where the trouble lay, and he departed in the rain to patch it up.

Shortly afterward Mrs. Green opened one eye. She looked at me for a moment and then smiled.

"Hol' your head steady a minute," she requested gravely. "Wanna see who y'are."

"I'm Mr. Blainey," I explained. "Everything is all right."

"Course it's a' right. But I don't think I'll get up till the boat stops rockin'."

"You're not in a boat, Mrs. Green. This is your own home."

"It's a boat, I tell you. I guess I know when I'm seasick. Besides, a home ain't got so many pictures of purple sunsets." ●

"But there aren't any pictures of purple sunsets here," I protested.

"You're mistaken, my fren', there's two of 'em over there." She pointed limply in the arc of a circle which took in the entire opposite side of the room. "I'll show you. Hol' this board steady while I step on it."

She gravely made an effort to rise, but, failing in that, fell back limply into my arms.

"It's no use. Ship rocks so I can't stan' up. Have to roll over there."

I tried to prevent her, but it was useless. She insisted on rolling on the floor. She was engaged in that pleasant pastime when her daughter and Mr. Bopp entered, dripping from the rainstorm.

I tried to pick Mrs. Green up.

With a cry of alarm Lucile rushed to her mother's side, then started back, sniffing the air.

"Mr. Blainey," she cried in horror stricken tones, "you've been drinking!"

"Don' scol' my lil' fr'en'," Mrs. Green protested, patting my arm. "He's mos' beautiful fr'en' I got."

A light of understanding began to dawn in Lucile's eye.

"She fainted," I explained, "and a man who was here to repair the telephone gave it to her to revive her. It was too much on an empty stomach."

"Is the telephone fixed?" demanded Bopp, springing up. "Maybe I can get a launch to come for me yet."

The look which Lucile gave him warmed my heart and made up to me for the hours I had spent alone that day. He sank back into his chair.

"Will you call up Dr. Stone, Montmorency," she requested sweetly, "and ask him to come over to see mother?"

"Surely," I replied. I soon had the doctor on the wire. I told him that we wanted him to come over.

"I don't believe that it is possible," came the answer over the wire.

"Not possible?" I echoed. "Why not?"

"Haven't you seen the sea that is running? It wouldn't be safe for any kind of a boat to land at Green's Island the way it is blowing now. You know the shore is very rocky there, and if you miss the entrance to the cove you'd be dashed to pieces sure."

I told that to Lucile.

"Ask him what we should do for mother ourselves," she instructed. "Tell him she has some fever and seems very weak."

I told the doctor what she had said and asked what we could do for the old lady until the sea quieted down enough so that he could come over. He told me, and I hung up the receiver.

"Well," Lucile interrogated, "what did he say?"

"He said"—I repeated it mentally—"he said: 'Tell her to give her digestive apparatus a rest. Don't eat anything for twenty-four hours, and drink plenty of water.'"

Bopp laughed derisively.

The elder lady showed signs of interest. "Thass what I want—water," she declared, "plenty o' water. Blainey, beautiful fr'en', gimme some water. Have some yourself."

I gave her a glass of water, which she drank with enviable relish.

"Bes water I ever tasted," said Mrs. Green, attempting to put some in her eye under the mistaken impression that it was her mouth. "Blainey, be like me. Never drink anything stronger than this water an' you'll always be blithe an' gay, jus' like me."

"You are going up to bed," Lucile said reprovingly.

"Go to bed? I don' wanna go to bed. I'm gonna put on my red dress."

Mother and daughter started up the stairs. On the landing Mrs. Green turned.

"Goo'by, beaut'ful Blainey. Most beaut'ful man I ever met. Goo'by."

After she had been dragged around a bend of the stairway by her scandalized daughter there drifted down to the living room a grumbled fragment of indignant protest. "Well, he is beaut'ful. He's more beaut'ful than th' Methodis' minister, an' you know it."

CHAPTER IV.

The Raid on the Kitchen.

WHEN we were left alone together I could tell by the scowl on Bopp's face that he had fallen heir to the headache I had possessed the day before.

"Cheer up, Bopp," I admonished, more to make conversation than anything else. "I am just as hungry as you are."

"No one has ever been as hungry as I am," he declared.

"Probably I am more hungry than

"Is he going to kiss me good night?" she demanded.

you are," I insisted. "I have more room to be hungry in."

Tootles came romping in.

"Poor pup!" commiserated Bopp. "I suppose she is starved too."

"No; that isn't the reason she's barking. She has been fed."

"Fed? What?"

"Dog biscuit."

"Where are they?"

"In the kitchen," I replied unthinkingly. "From the way she is behaving there must be some one outside."

It was almost dark. I went to the door and peered out. There was a man coming up the path.

"Who is it?" Bopp demanded.

"I can't make out."

"Maybe it's a man off the supply boat."

"Impossible," I explained. "The supply boat isn't due until tomorrow, and even if she were here they couldn't land from her in this storm."

The telephone repair man appeared.

"I guess I got to stay here all night," he announced. "The storm is getting so bad I don't dare try to row back to town. I don't care much for water unless it's mixed with something else."

Lucile came downstairs. I explained the situation to her. "Of course you can stay all night, but it will be impossible to give you anything to eat," she said.

"Why not?" he asked. "I don't expect to go to the trough with the family. I'll feed with the help in the kitchen without a murmur. As far as that goes, though, I'm a union man and as good as anybody."

"Certainly," agreed Lucile. "You are welcome to anything we have, but we have nothing. We are all fasting. We decided not to eat anything for a week."

"Bugs," he decided briefly; then, turning to Bopp and myself: "Gents, put me right. Do I or do I not eat at this station?"

"The lady has told you correctly," I assured him. "There is no food in the house."

"And you're doing it, too?" He laughed sarcastically. "When I come here the old lady was pulling a Brodie on the floor, and now the fat guy ain't eating anything. A bunch of dips all right."

"You had better go upstairs and change your clothes," said Lucile.

"What will I change 'em into—a nickel plated wash boiler or a pair of diamond earrings?"

"I mean put on some dry things. Frank, you and he are about the same size. You'll lend him a suit of yours, won't you?"

Sure he would. He had to.

When they were at the top of the stairs Bopp yelled down, "Monty, Mrs. Green wants you to come up!"

I started, but Lucile stopped me.

"Ask her what she wants."

In a minute Bopp had the answer.

"She says she isn't going to sleep until she sees her beautiful friend Monty. If he doesn't come up she'll come down."

Lucile, blushing, went up to explain to her mother that her request was impossible. From behind the closed door of Mrs. Green's room there issued sounds of an argument supplemented by weeping.

Eventually Lucile came to the top of the stairs and called, "Monty!"

How different that name sounded when she used it! I bounded up the stairs. When I say "bounded" I mean it. It was the first time that I had done anything like that in years.

Lucile stood leaning over the banister, perplexed and troubled, her face flushed and her hair becomingly disarranged, as if she had been engaged in a physical contest of some sort. I stopped on the stairs below her.

"The blessed damozel leaned out
From the gold bar of heaven,"

I quoted.

"Don't be silly," she said in a tone of voice that told me she liked it. "I have to ask you a dreadfully embarrassing question."

"All right," I commanded. "Shoot."

"Would you mind very much kissing a lady who is not as young as she was once?"

"Would I mind?" I said, taking her hands. "I've been thinking of nothing else for two years."

"I meant," disengaging her hands gently, "would you mind kissing mother good night? She is acting very peculiarly this evening, as you know, and she says she won't go to sleep until you kiss her."

I was touched at the old lady's fondness for me. We went in. She was lying tucked up in bed, with a nightcap tied firmly under her chin.

"Lucile made me come to bed," Mrs. Green volunteered, her bright eyes snapping with wakefulness. "It's all nonsense. Don' wanna be in bed. I wanna get up and go somewhere with you and eat."

"There, there," said Lucile, "the doctor says not to eat anything."

"Yes," snapped her mother, "and I'll bet he had just had his dinner when he said it. I know a place to eat over in town, beautiful Blainey—lots of fine steaks, chops and roast beef. Guess I'll get up."

She started to throw back the covers, but Lucile forcibly restrained her.

"You said you would go to sleep if I brought Mr. Blainey in to see you," she said.

The old lady eyed me with evident suspicion. "Is he going to kiss me good night?" she demanded.

I assured her that I was there for no other purpose.

"All right," she sighed; "then I'll go to sleep."

And she did, or at least we didn't hear another sound from her that evening.

When we left the room and closed the door softly Lucile put her hand on my arm and said: "Thanks, Monty. It was awfully silly, but I didn't know how else to quiet her. You won't think anything of it, will you?"

"Of course not. It's all in the family anyhow, or if it isn't I wish it were," I hazarded, emboldened by the pressure on my arm. For the moment I could not have been any happier if I had been fed.

After awhile the telephone man came downstairs in a suit of Bopp's clothes—light flannel trousers, oxford shoes, fancy shirt, soft collar, tie and blue serge coat. The togs fitted him remarkably well, and except for a vernacular line of conversation the man did not seem ill suited to the clothes. At any rate, I liked him better than I did Bopp.

What to do with him seemed to be puzzling Lucile. It didn't seem right to ask him to go out in the kitchen and drink water all by himself, and there was no other place to put him unless he stayed in the living room with us. Before she could decide one way or the other he seated himself comfortably and proceeded to entertain us with considerable conversation about himself.

"I ain't a Rube," he volunteered. "I've been near enough Fifth avenue to know good clothes when I see 'em, and I have to admit that Mr. Bopp is a swell dresser. I only work here in the summer time. In the winter I stick around within sight of the statue of Liberty. I'm a wire tapper."

"A wire tapper?" repeated Bopp. "Isn't a wire tapper a sort of crook?"

"Not compared to a burglar. Wire tapping is just high finance."

His name, it appeared, was Harold Kent. He was married, was a Socialist in feeling if not in theory, had been a jockey, a tout, a telegraph operator, and hoped to learn to fly an aeroplane. Otherwise his was an uneventful history.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

KORNILOFF IS A BRAINY MAN

Noted Russian General Has at His Finger-Ends the Literature of Fully Fifteen Countries.

Whatever may be said or thought of Korniloff, there can be no doubt that he is brilliantly clever, says a correspondent. He might be termed a "self-made man." At the age of thirteen he was tending sheep on the Steppes; today, at forty-seven, he has at his finger-ends the literature of 15 countries and all manner of military lore.

At one period of his meteoric career he combined the two ill-matched pursuits of science and spying.

Though he can converse in 15 languages, Korniloff is a great believer in the maxim that "silence is golden." On one occasion he said: "I am a fighting general, accustomed to act and not to talk. In Petrograd most of the time is spent in talking."

The Cent Comes Back.

Our smallest coin, the cent, is emerging from the low position in public esteem which it has occupied for many years, says the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times. Under the operation of the new revenue law it will achieve the favor which it deserves at the hands of thrifty people. Prosperity brought the copper coin into contempt. Now that we are to cut out extravagance and waste, the cent will be respected like every other necessity. One may not care to burden himself with a fistful of the erstwhile despised "nearmoney," but we are entering upon an era of odd prices which makes the one-cent piece essential to the commonest transactions of the day. The prosperous may escape the annoyance of over-many coppers by buying such quantities they can make payments in multiples of nickels and dimes, but even that resource may fail them. The public will soon look askance upon the citizen who buys more than enough for immediate needs. "Hoarders" are not in favor, thanks to the warnings issued by the food and other administrators of necessities. So the people generally may as well make up their minds to carry "pennies" and make and receive odd change when ever they buy.

First Introduced Canes.

The Mexicans first used canes in America. When the Spanish conquered the country, a queer custom was introduced. The chief executive of the towns carried a stick with a gold or silver head. It was a kind of scepter.

The people, of course, rarely knew how to read or write, and when anyone was wanted for a crime, one of the mayor's subordinates would take the cane, find the culprit and place it horizontally upon the latter's chest.

The proceeding was equivalent to a summons, and the man had to appear before the mayor under the penalty of being cast into prison. This action was borrowed from Spain, where it still prevails in the more important actions.

Polishing Diamonds.

Before the polishing of a diamond is begun the rough stone must be held firmly. This is accomplished by building a solder mold for it. The mold is first roughly shaped by hand and heated. It is then reshaped as often as necessary to fit the stone perfectly. When it is exactly right, it is heated again and the stone dropped in. Held firmly by the soap solder mold, the stone can then be handled easily.

Hardwoods in America.

More valuable hardwoods are found in North America than are native to any other region of similar area in the temperate zones. In addition to these the great range in minimum temperatures, ranging from Canada down to Florida, and the wonderful Pacific coast, also enables us to grow a greater range of foreign hardwoods than may be found introduced to any other similar area in any zone.

Curious.

"What is that catalogue of articles not subject to the tariff hanging up there for?"

"Oh, that is merely the free list suspended."

The man behind the gun is looking with hopeful expectation to the woman behind the knitting needle.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Drop Freezone on a touchy corn, then lift that corn off with fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right off. Yes, magic! No humbug!

A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.—Adv.

Thoughtful.

"Why don't you cook with electricity?" "Don't want to add to our current expenses."

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfil the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I knew of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that so many people claim, it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

The Retort Pleasant.

Belle—I think gossip is very narrow.

Nell—Is that why you spread it so?

If you wish beautiful, clear white clothes, use Red Cross Ball Blue. At all good grocers. Adv.

Its Species.

"What species does a family tree belong to?"

"I suppose to an ances-tree."

Cuticura Beauty Doctor

For cleansing and beautifying the skin, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap and Ointment afford the most effective preparations. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Good Reasons.

"Why do you call your boat the Hen?" "Because she has hatches and lays to."

"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.

Beware for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

No Choice.

"Hey, there, Mose, get a hustle on you now. Didn't you hear about that work-or-fight rule?"

"Yas, suh, yas, suh, I suttenly did. But in dis yuh man's army seems t' me dey wants t' make yo do both."

Blind English soldiers are finding wives.

The trouble with too much ego is that there's too little go in it.

WRIGLEY'S

For Victory Buy Liberty Bonds

We will win this war—

Nothing else really matters until we do!

The Flavor Lasts

The KITCHEN CABINET

In life's universal garden,
We have each to hoe our row,
And to make life worth the living
We must hoe, hoe, hoe.

LEFTOVER FISH.

National War Garden Commission

THERE are many possibilities in small amounts of left-over fish. In these days of much canning, one may have a large variety from which to choose.

Shepherd's Pie.—Take two cupfuls of flaked fish, place in a baking dish. Cover with a sauce made with one tablespoonful of fat and one of flour, a half teaspoonful of salt and a few dashes of pepper, with a cupful of beef soup broth. Cover the sauce with a mashed potato, brush with cream and bake brown in the oven.

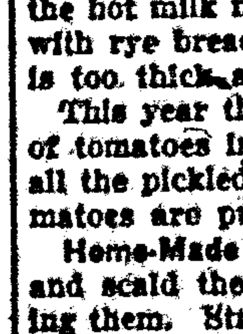
Fish Turbot.—Scald a cupful of cream. Rub together a tablespoonful of butter and two of flour; add the scalded cream and stir until it thickens. Add four tablespoonfuls of breadcrumbs, set over hot water and cook for five minutes. Take from the fire, add two cooked egg yolks, two cupfuls of fish, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and salt and paprika to taste. Fill greased shells or souffle dishes, brush over the top with beaten egg and brown in the oven.

Delmonico Halibut.—Beat the yolk of an egg into a half cupful of mashed potato. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add a tablespoonful of cornstarch; stir until smooth and thick over the heat, after adding two cupfuls of rich milk; take from the fire, add another egg yolk, two cupfuls of cooked fish and the seasoning needed. Fill a greased baking dish with alternate layers of potato and fish. Cover the top with buttered crumbs, sprinkle with parmesan cheese and bake 20 minutes in a hot oven.

Codfish Balls.—Wash and pick over one cupful of codfish, shredding it into small pieces. Add fish to two cupfuls of diced potatoes, uncooked. Cook until the potatoes are tender, drain, mash and beat with a fork until light. Add a tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of cream, one beaten egg and salt and paprika to taste. Make into balls, cover with egg and crumbs and fry in hot fat.

There was never a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

JUST A FEW LEFTOVERS.



National War Garden Commission

PLACE a slice of tomato on nicely browned and buttered toast, sprinkle with grated cheese, salt, paprika, and with bits of butter. Place in the oven until the cheese is melted.

Cream of Turnip and Potato Soup.—Pour three cupfuls of scalded milk over one-fourth cupful of mashed potatoes and three-fourths of a cupful of mashed turnip. Strain through a fine sieve. Melt a tablespoonful of butter, stir in a tablespoonful of flour, and cook until bubbling hot and smooth after adding the hot milk mixture. Serve very hot with rye bread croutons. If the soup is too thick add a little more milk.

This year there was a bumper crop of tomatoes in most localities. After all the pickled, canned, and spiced tomatoes are put up, use the rest for:

Home-Made Tomato Paste.—Wash and scald the tomatoes without peeling them. Strain through a fine sieve to remove all seeds, then boil until thick. Put into glass jars and keep cool and dry. This paste is a most valuable addition to the fruit closet as it is fine for flavoring soups and sauces. It is condensed so that a little goes a long way in flavoring.

Scallop of Egg Plant.—Chop the remnants of friend egg plant rather coarse. Arrange in ramekins in layers with well-buttered cracker crumbs. Pour enough milk over so that it can just be seen and brown in a hot oven. This dish resembles oysters in taste.

Victoria Meat.—Melt three teaspoonfuls of butter, stir in three teaspoonfuls of flour, one-fourth of a teaspoon of salt, a little paprika, bay leaf, and two slices of onion; add one cupful of stock and one-half cupful of tomato juice, stirring constantly. When slightly thickened add four mushrooms cut in pieces, one and a half cupfuls of meat cut in pieces and a cupful of cooked drained peas. With highly seasoned stock this is a most tasty dish. Serve in croustades or timbale cases.

Nellie Maxwell

Ice Boxes on Wheels

Refrigerator cars for carrying meat are ice boxes traveling on wheels.

Most people in America would have to go without fresh meat, or would have to pay more for what they could get, if it were not for these traveling ice boxes.

Gustavus F. Swift, the first Swift in the packing industry, saw the need of these traveling ice boxes before others.

He asked the railroads to build them. The railroads refused. They were equipped, and preferred to haul cattle rather than dressed beef.

So Gustavus F. Swift had to make the cars himself. The first one was a box car rigged up to hold ice. Now there are 7,000 Swift refrigerator cars. Each one is as fine an ice box as you have in your home.

Day and night, fair weather and foul, through heat and cold, these 7,000 cars go rolling up and down the country, keeping meat just right, on its way to you.

Thus another phase of Swift & Company's activities has grown to meet a need no one else could or would supply, in way that matched Swift & Company ideas of being useful.

When you see one of these Swift & Company cars in a train, or on a siding, you will be reminded of what is being done for you as the fruit of experience and a desire to serve.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Lend the Way They Fight
Buy Liberty Bonds

For **PINK EYE** DISTEMPER CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES

Cures the sick and acts as a preventative for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy. 60 cents a bottle, $5.50 a dozen. Sold by all druggists and turf goods houses, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers. Booklet, "Distemper, Cause and Cure," free.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Difficult Classification.

Teacher—Tommy, to what class of the animal kingdom do I belong?

Tommy—Dunno, teacher. Pa says you're an old hen and ma says you're an old cat.

Same Thing.

"That boy's a bird."
"I think he's a jay."

One Good Thing.

"Very few of us have any laurels to rest on." "A hammock, however, is within the reach of all."

Kleptomaniacs draw the line at taking hints.

As men of parts, actors are not in it with barbers.

Indigestion, Bloat, Heartburn, Caused by Acid-Stomach

What is the cause of indigestion, dyspepsia, bloat, heartburn, food-repeating, belching, gassy, sour stomach, and so many stomach miseries? Just this—acid-stomach—superacidity as the doctors call it. It robs millions of their full strength, vitality and the power to enjoy life—to be real men and women.

It is well known that an acid mouth destroys the teeth. The acid is so powerful that it eats right through the hard enamel and causes the teeth to decay. This is fair warning of what excess acidity will do to the delicate organization of the stomach; as a matter of fact, excess acidity not only produces a great many painful and disagreeable symptoms that we generally name "stomach troubles," but it is the creator of a long train of very serious ailments. Acid-stomach interferes with the digestion and causes the food to ferment. This mass of sour, fermented food passes into the intestines, where it becomes the breeding place for germs and toxic poisons, which in turn are absorbed into the blood and distributed throughout the entire body.

Wherever you go you see victims of acid-stomach — people who, while not actually down sick are always ailing—have no appetite, food doesn't digest, belching all the time, continually complaining of being weak and tired and worn out. It is this excess acidity that takes the pep and punch out of them, leaves little or no vitality.

Strike at the very cause of all this trouble and clean this excess acid out of the stomach. This will give the stomach a chance to digest the food properly; nature will do the rest.

A wonderful new remedy removes excess acid without the slightest discomfort. It is called EATONIC, made in the form of tablets—they are good to eat—just like a bit of candy. EATONIC literally absorbs the injurious excess acid and carries it away through the intestines. It drives the bloat out of the body—you can fairly feel it work.

Try EATONIC and see how quickly it banishes bloat, heartburn, belching, food-repeating, indigestion, etc. See too, how quickly your general health improves — how much more of your food is digested—how nervousness and irritability disappear. Learn how easy it is to get back your physical and mental punch. Have the power and energy to work with vim. Enjoy the good things of life. Learn what it means to fairly bubble over with health.

So get a box of EATONIC from your druggist today. We authorize him to guarantee EATONIC to please you and you can trust your druggist to make this guarantee good. If it fails in any way, take it back—he will refund your money.

One Dose of the Guaranteed Blackleg Vaccine

Made by Dr. O. M. Franklin, the originator, is GUARANTEED TO PROTECT A CALF FOR LIFE AGAINST BLACKLEG. It has stood the test for over four years on over 2 million calves and our users have every confidence in it. WE BACK THAT CONFIDENCE with a WRITTEN GUARANTEE if you wish, and charge you fifty cents per dose. Or will send you the SAME VACCINE for forty cents per dose without the Guarantee. We make ONE QUALITY OF VACCINE ONLY. Syringe for injecting, $2.50. Write us about it.

THE KANSAS BLACKLEG SERUM CO.
800 Live Stock Exchange Bldg. DENVER, COLO.

Maryland farmers are raising goats to counteract the dangers of another milk shortage.

TOO WEAK TO FIGHT

The "Come-back" man was really never down-and-out. His weakened condition because of overwork, lack of exercise, improper eating and living demands stimulation to satisfy the cry for a health-giving appetite and the refreshing sleep essential to strength. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules, the National Remedy of Holland, will do the work. They are wonderful. Three of these capsules each day will put a man on his feet before he knows it; whether his trouble comes from uric acid poisoning, the kidneys, gravel or stone in the bladder, stomach derangement or other ailments that befall the over-zealous American. The best known, most reliable remedy for these troubles is GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This remedy has stood the test for more than 200 years since its discovery in the ancient laboratories in Holland. It acts directly and gives relief at once. Don't wait until you are entirely down-and-out, but take them today. Your druggist will gladly refund your money if they do not help you. Accept no substitutes. Look for the name GOLD MEDAL on every box, three sizes. They are the pure, original, imported Haarlem Oil Capsules.—Adv.

An aerial rudder helps to steer a French racing automobile and lessens its skidding.

Your Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

The Diagnosis.

"Hasn't the patient a decidedly developed case of egoism?"

"No; just plain, ordinary fits."

Irrigation projects under consideration for India affect about 10,000,000 acres of land.

A keen critic is apt to make cutting remarks.

ASTHMA
INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH
ASTHMADOR
OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and $1.00 at Druggists.

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

BED COMFORTERS

Buy them Here And save Money

Blankets
IN PLAIN OR PLAID
All Cotton . . $3 to $4.75

WOOLNAP
In pretty, large plaids, from . . $8.75 to $9.50

COMFORTS
From . . . . $3.25 up

FANCY COMFORTS
Filled with white cotton
From . . $5.00 to $7.00

Buy your Comforts and Blankets now

ZIEGLER BROS

Mid-season Display of Stylish Silk and Serge Dresses

New Arrivals

Of Silk and Serge Dresses enable us to make a display of unusual interest. It will be noted that while styles, materials and workmanship are of the highest type, the prices at which these dresses are offered are very reasonable.

Women's Kid Gloves
We offer Women's one button washable Kid Gloves in white and tan, with fancy stitched back, at a Special Price—
$1.50 to $2.50

MILLINERY
20 Per Cent
Discount On All Millinery

Poney Boy Suits
GREATEST VALUES KNOWN
Prices from
$3.00 to $9.00

Carrizozo Trading Co.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

E. L. Moulton, commissioner-elect from the second district, was here Monday.

Cars washed at Western Garage.

Mrs. Edith W. Stone arrived last week from Granville, Ohio, and will make her home with her niece, Miss Lorinda B. Spellman.

Bring us your hides and pelts, we guarantee highest market prices. Carrizozo Trading Co.

Sabino Gonzales, who has been living at Ancho, was brought here this week to be near a physician. He is improving and expects to be out soon.

Mrs. George Spence was quite ill the first of the week, but is somewhat improved this morning.

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

M. C. Porter, of the Porter Mercantile Co., was here Monday, looking up details in the United War Work campaign, which closes Monday, 18th.

George Murray was here Saturday from Bent. George spent many years in Lincoln county, among whose people he is well known, but has lived in Otero county the past three years.

The county commissioners held a special session Monday to convass the election returns. Chairman Franks and Commissioners Bryan and Gilmore were present. The result of the official canvass is given elsewhere in this issue.

We sell wagons at cost. The Carrizozo Trading Co.

Miss Beatrice McClenaghan, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. B. French the past three months, left Wednesday for her home in Tennessee. She was accompanied as far as El Paso by Mrs. French and went to New Orleans to meet her father, and thence home. Miss Beatrice was a vivacious and entertaining young lady whom her many friends, made while here, will be glad to see return.

Mexicans Sympathetic When They Understand

San Antonio, Texas.—Inability to speak English and hesitancy in calling on Americans for aid because of the barrier of language, have been found to be prolific causes of distrust on the part of Mexican refugees in San Antonio. When they have been removed, as has been frequently the case, by the International institute, a division of the Young Women's Christian Association, the refugees become loyal and devoted citizens.

One Mexican family of high degree among the refugees, was stripped of property and arrived at the city practically destitute. The only earner in the family was a young woman, and her only income was derived from the sale of aviators' wings, emblems which she embroidered in silver with surpassing skill. The language barrier, however, prevented her reaping a proper reward for her work, for the only place where she knew where to sell them was conducted by one who, taking advantage of her ignorance, paid her only twenty-five cents for each pair.

Facing destitution, the entire family grew to hate their surroundings and were so bitter toward Americans that they sought to drive a visiting institute worker from the home. But speaking the language and perceiving the bitter spirit, she stayed, surmising she was desperately needed. Ascertaining the conditions, she found suitable employment for the daughter, whose income now substantially supports the family.

"German propaganda would have found a fertile field in their hearts," the secretary said, "had it reached them in their darkest hour.

Notice

All dogs without collar and license will be impounded tomorrow and if not taken out of pound at once will be shot.

Order Board of Trustees.
H. S. CAMPBELL,
M. B. PADEN, Mayor.
Clerk.

Classified Advertisements

Lost—Between one mile east of Reventon, N. M., and Carrizozo, N. M., on November 3, 1918, one surveyor's pocket plat book, containing township plats. Name written "A. H. Harvey" inside front cover. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for a recovery of the same. A. H. Harvey. 11-3tf

For Sale—Baled Gramma Hay. John Pramberg, 7 miles north of Carrizozo. 11-3tf

OFFICERS
H. B. JONES, Pres. PAUL MAYER, Vice Pres.
ED DICKEY, Cashier. ULA EDMISTON, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS
H. B. JONES, E. M. BRICKLEY,
PAUL MAYER, O. Z. FINLEY,
DAVID T. BEALS

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO
At close of business November 1, 1918

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans	$133,545.27	Capital Stock	$50,000.00
Bank building, furniture and fixtures	12,200.00	Surplus and Profits	8,614.01
Stocks, Bonds and Securities	12,700.00	Deposits	171,639.04
CASH	76,494.90	Redjscounts	4,687.12
	$234,940.17		$234,940.17

I certify that the above statement is correct. ED DICKEY, Cashier.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS, LARGE OR SMALL

Homestead Flour $5.90, Corn $4.10, Bran $2.10, Chops $4.10, Shorts $2.20, Mixed Chicken Feed $4.50 per cwt. Humphrey Bros. 11-15tf

For Sale—Strictly new Ford Touring Car; also, Ford Runabout, 1st condition. G. T. McQuillen, phone 1. 11-1tf.

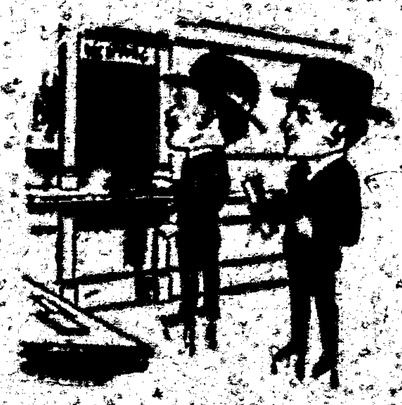
Hogs For Sale—In lots to suit purchasers. Simmel & Reily. 10-25tf

Wanted—More Sweet Milk customers. Carrizozo Dairy, J. R. McIlhaney, proprietor. 9-13tf

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

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

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

H. B. JONES, Pres. H. R. ROBERSON, Vice Pres. D. M. HENRY, Cashier.
Stockmens State Bank
The constant effort of the officers of this bank is to aid and facilitate the business transactions of our depositors—to give them careful, efficient personal service. You are cordially invited to avail yourself of this service with the assurance that your business, whether much or little, will be appreciated and given the same careful attention.
SERVICE
STOCKMENS STATE BANK
CORONA NEW MEXICO