Carrizozo News

Probate Clerk

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Red Cross Notes

Especially Prepared

One can not read of the prompt, intelligent and efficient aid given by American Red Cross to the city of Halifax, after the recent disaster that befel that Canadian harbor, without a feeling of profound admiration and awe. The explosion occured at nine o'clock on Thursday morning, December 6th and at nine o'clock in the evening of same day an emergency relief committee started from Boston and reached Halfax early the following Saturday morning. Special Red Cross trains were sent on the morning of Friday the 7th of December, under orders from American Red Cross headquarters at Washington, D. C. One of these trains, chartered and loaded by the Atlantic Division of American Red Cross left New York about noon that day and carried 5,000 pairs of socks, 3,000 pairs bed socks, 10,000 sweaters, 100 cases of clothing for men, women, children and infants; 10,000 blankets, 20 cases of disinfectants, 20 cases of bandages, 60 cases of surgical supplies and a car load of carefully selected food stuff. A special Red Cross train chartered and loaded by the New England Division of American Red Cross left Boston Friday morning carrying a full equipment for an entire base hospital containing 500 beds, and a complete body of physicians, surgeons, nurses and aids to operate it. Later there were sent 35,000 blankets; 1,000 pounds of ether; $5,000 worth of shoes, $3,000 worth of rubbers for men, women and children, and five car loads of window glass, four car loads of building material and 25 skilled glaziers and other workmen. The doctors, nurses and social workers sent forward by the Red Cross numbered two hundred and all were enroute by Friday noon, in spite of a blizzard raging at the time."

Do not think from the foregoing that Canada has no Red Cross. The first Red Cross relief ship to reach Belgium was sent from Halifax and was the Nova Scotia Belgian Relief ship. All though the Dominion Red Cross work is carried on, indeed has been running at record speed for four years. It is this supplementary equipment of Red Cross that has kept the Canadian army so swift, strong and sure in battle and the Canadian courage unflagging. There are localities in Canada so isolated and remote from railroads that the women and men manufacture the yarn and cloth by hand from which they make the finished garments. The wool is clipped, dyed, carded, spun by hand and woven on hand looms, and also spun and twisted into heavy yarn for knitting then made into garments for the boys at the front.

It is extremely interesting to read of the methods pursued in standardizing the Red Cross hospital and refugee garments. Last July there was no definite plan for making these garments, indeed but little knowledge as to what was needed. Today every thing is standardized with a definite reason for every detail such as buttons, material, style of garment, manner of construction, etc. To do this a vast amount of work was necessary. Information must be obtained from the entire western war zone. Hundreds of hospitals, distributing bureaus and supply stations were visited and discussion held with those in authority as well as with the chief surgeons and trained nurses. Of course some variations will creep in ocasionally by new and uninstructed workers, but considering the vastness of the Red Cross work the machinery runs very smoothly indeed.

Do you know that more than 2,000 French soldiers have been so horribly wounded in the face by German liquid flame, burning oil, high explosives, etc., that they are too frightful to be allowed to appear on the streets without wearing masks to conceal their wounds?

An American Sculptress, Mrs. Maynard Ladd has recently established a studio in Paris where she is devoting her time to making masks for these "mutiles" as the disfigured soldiers are called. She is working on the same plan as does Capt. Derwent Wood, an English sculptor who is working for the English soldiers and who originated the idea of making the artificial faces, or masks, for the brave fellows so horribly disfigured.

There are a few surgeons who have become wonderfully skilled in cutting, grafting and restoring countenances but the process is slow, tidious and usually a painful one and not many can be operated on at once. So the masks are to be used temporarily until special surgical treatment can be given, or they may be used permanently and no doubt will be by many.

No American soldiers have yet suffered face mutilation. Let us hope they may escape it altogether.

A Red Cross worker, who had visited a hospital where those with face wounds are treated, wrote home: "I hope sometime to be able to forget the sights we saw but Iam doubtful. The women who work in hospitals these days are saints of the first order. I cannot see how any one can have her feelings torn constantly like that and not go crazy."

Infant Dies

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Farris died Saturday, and funeral services were held at the home Sunday afternoon, Rev. R. H. Lewellyn officiating. The remains of the little one were shipped to Pollid, Alabama, for interment. The community deeply sympathizes with the parents in the loss of their infant.

Three room house for rent furnished March 1st. Apply at this office. 2-22-tf-r

The Right Rev. John B. Cochran will visit Carrizozo next week and will preach at the Methodist church Wednesday, Feb. 27 at seven-thirty a. m. Come out and hear this able minister.

Messrs. L. L. Colby and Geo. R. Ray, Sr. of Roswell, were in Carrizozo, Saturday, February 16, in the interest of the new proposed Commercial Bank of Capitan, already there is $20,000 subscribed. May success attend this new enterprise.

Red Cross Dance
A Successful Affair

The big Red Cross dance and fiesta was pulled off Wednesday night at the Lutz building and it seemed that everybody not there sent something to add to the merriment of the occasion and to swell the receipts. All auxiliaries and branches throughout the county were represented and more convincing proof of the loyalty of the people of Lincoln county to the Red Cross and its purposes could not be shown. The hall, the aisles and offices in the spacious Lutz building were filled to overflowing by a jolly, noisy, laughing crowd, all out to aid the chapter, to enjoy the occasion and to push "over the top."

From the beginning of the concert, furnished by teachers and pupils, assisted by other local talent, until Ernest Cole took the last two "chickens" home all went as merry as a marriage bell From the "Chamber of Horrors" whose horrors were mitigated, afterward, by the emergence of two beautiful mermaids from the briny depths, to the refreshment rooms where dainty hands served punch, coffee and sandwiches; from the fortune-telling booths, presided over by two beautiful ladies from the Orient, veiled, of course, but through whose filmy netting could be discerned the olive skin, dark eyes that danced and flashed at each seeker for information who knelt at their shrine—all weird and occult—and sent their several ways by the seeresses to whom every communicant's life was an open book, from these booths, we say, back to the main hall to indulge in terpsichorean pleasures, all, all combined to make it one general round of pleasure, noise, confusion and profit.

During the evening a prize waltz was indulged in by twenty couples and at its conclusion Miss Kittie Tinnon and William W. Gallacher were awarded the prizes, a silver loving cup and a pair of kid gloves, courtesy of Rolland Bros. and Ziegler Bros., respectively.

Everybody took a chance at the two "chickens", fair and comely as Annie Laurie, but when won by Ernest Cole and Ben Horton it was discovered they were of the feathered variety.

The beautiful crochet spread donated by Mrs. Julia E. Gurney to be disposed of for the benefit of the society netted $106.00 in chances and the lucky number was held by Mrs. Eugene Schaeffer.

All features added their modicum to the financial success of the occasion, which added to the sale of tickets brought the grand total to about $475.00, $446.41 of which was net. But for the generosity of the people of the county, the untiring efforts of all the ladies and many men such magnificent results could not have been attained. The chapter's treasury has thus been amply refilled, the good work that the society has been doing will continue and the organization is delighted with the results.

Carrizozo Live Stock Commission Company

A new enterprize now ready for business. Buying, selling ranches and live stock of all kinds. Sheep, goats, cattle, horses, and mules. We have quite a lot of business listed and several customers desiring to purchase stock of various kinds. We respectfully ask a portion of your business. Guaranteeing satisfaction and prompt attention. Room 4, Lutz Bldg. 2-22-tf.

Eigth Grade Promotion Examinations

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has notified this office that eighth grade promotion examinations will be held this year as follows: March 14-15, April 11-12 and May 9-10.

Schools having pupils who wish to take the examination at either of the above dates will please note the dates and let this office know the number wishing to write, that the needed preparation may be made.

Superintendent Wagner says: "The expenses of grading these manuscripts is such that our contingent fund is not sufficient to cover the cost We, therefore are asking that you collect this year fifty cents from each applicant as an examination fee."

Also we are able to announce, at this time, that the first examination of teachers for this year will be held May 31 and June 1.

Every one interested in the above will please bear in mind the dates and act accordingly. For further information concerning these matters address,

J. E. Kooncr,
Co. Supt. of Schools.

District Court Convenes

District court met in special session Monday, Judge Raymond R. Ryan, of the Silver City district, presiding in the absence of Judge Medler who was detained at his Las Cruces home by illness in his family. Judge Ryan called the grand jury Monday morning and when completed appointed Frank W. Gurney foreman.

The grand jury immediately began its labors and before it has finished its duties may not make its final report tomorrow night as was expected. There's been no session of the grand jury since last spring—almost a year—and many matters have accumulated in the meantime. Besides the usual grist of business before it, this grand jury is called upon to investigate four murder charges, and deliberations in such cases require much time. George A. Friedenbloom is clerk, Miss Bush stenographer, Will Brady interpreter and Anton Vega bailiff.

The petit jury was organized Thursday and all branches of the court are now in full swing. The judge has been busy hearing motions and setting hearings. The docket is a long one and will probably require three or four weeks to clean up.

Besides Judge Ryan, the other court officers are H. B. Hamilton, district attorney, R. L. Hitt, assistant district attorney, Benson Newell, stenographer, C. S. Pedregon, interpreter and C. W. Hyde, sheriff.

A New Firm

A new commission firm has been organized in Carrizozo, the company having secured a pleasant suite of rooms in the Lutz building. M. U. Finley is president, W. M. Reily secretary and B. L. Stimmel treasurer. The gentlemen in this new company are all well known to our people, thoroughly acquainted with the ranching and stock interests of this section and their experience and knowledge should insure success from the start. This company should be of incalculable service to our stockmen and materially aid them to dispose of their stock to advantage.

Milo Maize, Kafir Corn and Feterita Popular Foods

Santa Fe, N. M., February 20. —The silver lining to the food shortage war-cloud in New Mexico is the fact that the search for wheat flour substitutes has developed into big money crops and popular foods three cereals than ten years ago were curiosities and regarded fit only for stock feed. These are milo maize, kafir corn and feterita.

Under stress of war New Mexico has learned that those great drouth resistants, which can be grown practically anywhere in the state, are splendid for human food; mills are grinding them, consumers are smacking their lips over them and New Mexico has a tremendous opportunity to save wheat to win the War.

Commercially New Mexico will benefit materially from this phase of the war emergency.

A few years ago when growers of milo maize tried to sell it in the Deming district, merchants and stockmen alike were ignorant of its feeding value and its price was two-thirds to one half that of Indian corn. The three "little strangers" met with a cold reception; buyers were no more interested in kafir and feterita than milo.

Now it is recognized that they are even more palatable as human food than corn and they command a higher price than corn. These non-saccharine sorghums are raised successfully anywhere not over 6,000 feet elevation; with careful cultivation, seed selection and adaptation. Food Administrator is confident they can be raised in any agricultural district in the state. "Farmers", says the administrator, "can produce an average of 35 to 50 bushels an acre safely, under reasonable conditions and with good cultural methods. They should contend with beans for the distinction of being the big cash money crops of New Mexico. The war has brought both New Mexico Pinto Beans and sorghums into their own.

"Feterita flour, says the administrator, "is as tasty as buckwheat, it is not as heating and is less disturbing to the digestive system."

ATTITUDE OF BUSINESS MEN MOST GRATIFYING

The State Food Administrator is deeply gratified at the splendid spirit of cooperation by New Mexico business men in the task of conserving wheat.

While the job of procuring substitutes to follow the 50-50 rule has not been easy, there has not been a single complaint nor protest: everyone has been cheerful and everyone is working his level best to comply with the rule.

It is believed that as soon as the temporary demand is satisfied and car shipments can be made the price of corn meal will come down. While there was a big eastern crop, early frosts and wet weather produced much "soft corn."

RED CROSS THANKS

The local Red Cross Chapter wishes to express its sincere thanks for the loyal aid and support given in the Red Cross dance and fiesta at the Lutz building Wednesday night, February 20. The generosity of the people of all parts of the county made the affair an unqualified success. Many, living at various points of the county bought tickets and made donations even though they could not be present to share the hospitality of the society, and for this unselfish aid to the society's cause was due the swollen receipts of the entertainment.

Further, the organization wishes to particularly thank the following:

The Carrizozo Trading Co., Rolland Bros. and Ziegler Bros. for donation of prizes and various favors;

Dr. E. L. Woods, Carrizozo Commission company, New Mexico-Electra Oil Co. and W. H. Osborn for use of offices;

Mayor Lutz, for use of hall;

D. R. Stewart, of the Lumber Co., lumber for seats;

Messrs. Barnett and Richard, drayage;

Mrs. L. M. Scott for use of piano;

Mrs. E. J. Shulda and R. C. Pitts for furnishing the music, and Mrs. Malarny and Miss Belle Lutz for assisting with the music;

A. L. Burke, for the use of drums;

Carrizozo Outlook and News, printing, tickets and checks;

Teachers and pupils of the school who helped make the affair a success;

Mrs. Julia E. Gurney for donation of crochet spread;

Keiley & Son, use of tables and chairs;

Mrs. W. C. McDonald, two chickens and two dozen eggs, the latter for card prizes and the former for raffle purposes, although the purchaser of tickets didn't know what kind of "chickens" they were taking a chance at until the lucky numbers were drawn;

The Eastern Star for its donation of a refugee infant layette;

Mrs. E. L. Moulton, Corona, Mrs. C. H. Parks, Encinosa, Col. G. W. Prichard, Santa Fe, Benson Newell, Las Cruces, and E. O. Prehem, Carrizozo, for serving as judges in awarding prizes in the contest waltz.

To all the auxiliaries and branches the chapter acknowledges its obligations; and to the members of the various committees—to name them would be like calling the roll of the chapter—who labored so inergetically and indefatigably in every duty assigned and without whose services little could have been accomplished.

We greet you and thank you, one and all.

Red Cross Chapter.

THE REAL ADVENTURE

By HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER

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ROSE GETS A JOB AS CHORUS GIRL IN A MUSICAL SHOW BUT THE TEST SHE HAS TO UNDERGO IS SOMEWHAT EMBARRASSING

Synopsis.—Rose Stanton, a young woman living in modest circumstances, marries wealthy Rodney Aldrich and for more than a year lives in luxury and laziness. This life disgusts her. She hopes that when her baby comes, the job of being a mother will keep her happy and busy. But she has twins and their care is put into the hands of a trained nurse. Intense dissatisfaction with the useless life of luxury returns to Rose. She determines to go out and earn her living, to make good on her own hook. She and Rodney have some bitter scenes wrangling over this so called whim. Rose leaves home, however, moves into a cheap rooming house district and gets a job in a theater.

CHAPTER XVI—Continued.

—11—

"What professional experience have you had?" he asked.

"I haven't had any."

He almost smiled when she stopped there. "Any amateur experience?" he inquired.

"Quite a lot," said Rose; "pageants and things, and two or three little plays."

"Can you dance?"

"Yes," said Rose.

He said he supposed ballroom dancing was what she meant, whereupon she told him she was a pretty good ballroom dancer, but that it was gymnastic dancing she had in mind.

"All right," he said. "See if you can do this. Watch me, and then imitate me exactly."

In the intensity of her absorption in his questions and her own answers to them, she had never given a thought to the bystanders. But now as they fell back to give him room, she swept a glance across their faces. They all wore smiles of sorts. There was something amusing about this—something out of the regular routine. A little knot of chorus girls halted in the act of going out the wide doors, and stood watching. Was it just a hoax? The suppressed, unnatural silence sounded like it. But at what John Galbraith did, one of the bystanders guffawed outright.

It wasn't pretty, the dance step he executed: a sort of stiff legged skip accompanied by a vulgar hip wriggle and concluding with a straight out sidewise kick. A sick disgust clutched at Rose as she watched—an utter revulsion from the whole loathly business.

"Well?" he asked, turning to her as he finished. He wasn't smiling at all.

"I'm not dressed to do that," she said.

"I know you're not," he admitted coolly, "but it can be done. Pick up your skirts and do it as you are—if you really want a job."

There was just a faint edge of contempt in that last phrase and, mercifully, it roused her anger. A blaze kindled in her blue eyes, and two spots of vivid color defined themselves in her cheeks.

She caught up her skirts as he had told her to do, executed without compromise the stiff legged skip and the wriggle and finished with a horizontal, sidewise kick that matched his own. Then, panting, trembling a little, she stood looking straight into his face.

And Finished With a Horizontal, Sidewise Kick.

Galbraith was staring at her with a look which expressed, at first, clear astonishment, but gradually complicated itself with other emotions—confusion, a glint of whimsical amusement. That gleam, a perfectly honest, kindly one, decided Rose to take him on trust. He wasn't a brute, however it might suit his purpose to act like one.

"We've been rehearsing this piece two weeks," he said presently, looking away from her when he began to talk, "and I couldn't take anyone into the chorus now whom I'd have to teach the rudiments of dancing to. That's why a test was necessary. Also, I couldn't take anybody who had come down here—for a lark."

With that, Rose understood the whole thing. John Galbraith had classified her, or thought he had, as a well-bred young girl who, in a moment of pique or mischief, had decided it would be fun to go on the stage. The test he had applied wasn't, from that point of view, unnecessarily cruel. The girl he had taken her for would, on being ordered to repeat the grotesque bit of vulgarity of his, have drawn her dignity about her like a cloak and gone back in a chastened spirit to the world where she belonged.

A gorgeous apparition came sweeping by them just now, on a line from the dressing room to the door—a figure that, with regal deliberation, was closing a blue broadcloth coat, trimmed with sable, over an authentic Callot frock. The georgette hat on top of it was one that Rose had last seen in a Michigan avenue shop. It had found its proper buyer—fulfilled its destiny.

"Oh, Grant!" said John Galbraith.

The queenly creature stopped short and Rose recognized her with a jump as the sulky chorus girl.

Galbraith walked over to her. "I sha'n't need you any more, Grant." He spoke in a quiet, impersonal sort of way, but his voice had, as always, a good deal of carrying power. "It's hardly worth your while trying to work, I suppose, when you're as prosperous as this. And it isn't worth my while to have you soldiering. You needn't report again."

He nodded, not unamiably, and turned away. She glared after him and called out in a hoarse, throaty voice, "Thank my stars I don't have to work for you."

He'd come back to Rose again by this time, and she saw him smile. "When you do it," he said over his shoulder, "thank them for me too." Then to Rose: "She's a valuable girl; I'm giving you her place because she won't get down to business. I'd rather have a green recruit who will. The next rehearsal is at a quarter to eight tonight. Give your name and address to Mr. Quan before you go. By the way, what is your name?"

"Rose Stanton," she said. "But . . ." She had to follow him a step or two because he had already turned away. "But may I give some other name than that to Mr. Quan?"

He frowned a little dubiously and asked her how old she was. And even when she told him twenty-two, he didn't look altogether reassured.

"That's the truth, is it? I mean, there's nobody who can come down here about three days before we open and call me a kidnaper, and lead you away by the ear?"

"No," said Rose gravely, "there's no one who'll do that."

"Very well," he said. "Tell Quan any name you like."

The name she did tell him was Doris Dane.

At the appointed time for rehearsal she was on hand. She was one of the first of the chorus to reach the hall, and she had nearly finished putting on her working clothes before the rest of them came pelting in. But she didn't get out quickly enough to miss the sensation that was exciting them all—the news that Grant had been dropped. A few were indignant; the rest merely curious.

Before she had been working fifteen minutes, she had forgotten all about Grant. She'd even forgotten her resolution not to let John Galbraith remember she was a recruit.

She didn't know she was tired, panting, wet all over with sweat. She hadn't done anything so physically exacting as this for over a year. But she had the illusion that she wasn't doing anything now; that she was just a passive, plastic thing tossed, flung, swirled about by the driving power of the director's will.

She realized, when the rehearsal was over, that it had gone well and that it couldn't have gone so if her own part had been done badly. But she didn't understand the look which he sent after her as she walked off—she didn't know that it was the highest encomium he was capable of.

CHAPTER XVII.

Rose Keeps the Path.

Rose rehearsed twice a day for a solid week without forming the faintest conception of who "the girl" was or why she was "the girl up-stairs."

During the entire period she never saw a bar of music except what stood on the piano rack, nor a written word of the lyrics she was supposed to sing. Rose couldn't sing very much. She had rather a timorous, throaty little contralto that contrasted oddly with the fine, free thrill of her speaking voice. But nobody had asked her whether she could sing at all. She picked up the tune quickly enough by ear, but the words she was always a little uncertain about.

She finally questioned one of her colleagues in the chorus about this haphazardness, and was told that back at the beginning of things, they had had their voices tried by the musical director. They had never had any music to sing from; there had been half a dozen mimeograph copies of the words to the songs, which the girls had put their heads together over, and more or less learned. What had become of this dope the girl didn't know.

She was a pale-haired girl, whom Rose thought she had heard addressed as Larson.

Rose made a surprising discovery when, with a friendly pat on the sofa beside her, for an invitation to sit down, the girl began answering her question. She was a real beauty. Only you had to look twice at her to perceive that this was so; and what she lacked was just the unanalyzable quality that makes one look twice.

"I don't know what you should worry about any of that stuff for," she said. "How you sing or what you sing don't make much difference."

Rose admitted that it didn't seem to. "But you see," she said (she hadn't had a human soul to talk to for more than a week, and she had to make a friend of somebody), "you see I've just got to keep this job. And if every little helps, as they say, perhaps that would."

The girl looked at her oddly, almost suspiciously, as if for a moment she doubted whether Rose had spoken in good faith. "You've got as good a chance of losing your job," she said, "as Galbraith has of losing his. Dave tells me Galbraith's going to put you with us in the sextette."

Dave was the thick pianist, whom Rose had found in the highest degree obnoxious. His announcement was entitled to consideration, even though it couldn't be banked upon. There were three mediums and three big girls in the sextette (Edna Larson was one of the mediums, and so needn't fear replacement by Rose, who was a big girl). Besides appearing in two numbers as a background to one of the principals, they had one all to themselves, a fact which constituted them a sort of super-chorus.

But the intimation that Rose was to be promoted to this select inner circle, didn't, as it first came to her, give her any pleasure. Somehow, as Larson told her about it, she could fairly see the knowing, greasy grin that would have been Dave's comment on this prophecy. And, in the same flash, she interpreted the Larson girl's look, half incredulous, half satirical.

"I haven't heard anything about being put in the sextette," she said quickly, "and I don't believe I will be."

"Well, I don't know why not." There was a new warmth in the medium's voice. Rose had won a victory here, and she knew it. "You've got the looks and the shape; you can dance better than any of the big girls, or us mediums, either. And if he doesn't put that big Benedict lemon into the back line where she belongs, and give you her place in the sextette, it will be because he's afraid of her drag."

Rose forebore to inquire into the nature of the Benedict girl's drag. Whatever it may have been, John Galbraith was evidently not afraid of it, because as he dismissed that very rehearsal, calling the rest of the chorus for twelve the following morning, and the sextette for eleven, he told Rose to report at the earlier hour.

The chorus was probably unanimous, in its view of this promotion. When Grant came back and ate her humble pie in vain, and later, when Benedict was relegated to a place in the back line, the natural explanation was that Galbraith was crazy about the new girl. The only way she had of refuting the assumption would be by making good so intensely that they'd be compelled to see that her promotion had been inevitable.

It was in this spirit, with blazing cheeks and eyes, that she attacked the next morning's rehearsal. At its end Galbraith said to her: "You're doing very well indeed, Dane. If I could have caught you ten years ago I could have made a dancer of you."

It was a very real, unqualified compliment, and as such Rose understood it. Because, by a dancer, he meant something very different from a prancing chorus girl. The others giggled and exchanged glances with Dave at the piano. They didn't understand. To them, the compliment seemed to have been delivered with the left hand. And somehow, an amused recognition of the fact that they didn't understand, as well as of the fact that she did, flashed across from John Galbraith's eyes to hers.

* * * * * * *

The impetus and direction of Rose's career derived from two incidents which might just as well not have happened—two of the flukiest of small chances.

The first of these chances concerned itself with Edna Larson and her bad voice. It was a bad voice only when she talked. When she sang it had a gorgeous, thrilling ring, and volume enough for four. Besides, she had an

"I'm Going to Help You."

infallible ear and sang squarely in tune. But when she spoke it sounded like someone who didn't know how, trying to play the slide trombone. She was simply deaf, it seemed, to the subtleties of inflection.

Daily, she reduced Galbraith to helpless wrath. Evidently he didn't mean to be a brute about it. He began every one of his tussles to improve her reading of a line with a gentleness that would have done credit to a kindergartener. But after three attempts, each more ominously gentle than the last, his temper would suddenly fly all to pieces.

The girl, queerly, didn't seem to care. But in the dressing room one night, after one of these rehearsals, Rose got a different view. As she sat down on a bench to unlace her shoes, she looked straight into Edna Larson's face—a face sunken with a despair that turned Rose cold. The tearless, tragic eyes were staring, without recognition, straight into Rose's own.

Rose delayed her dressing till the other girls were gone, then sat down beside Edna.

"You're all right," she said, feeling very inadequate. "I'm going to help you."

"It's always like this," the girl said. "It's no use. He'll put me back in the chorus again."

"Not if I can help it," Rose said. "But the first thing to do is to come along and get something to eat."

During the next hour Rose learned, for the first time, what the weight of an immense melancholy inertia can be. The girl was like one paralyzed—paralyzed by repeated failures and disasters, of which she told Rose freely. When Galbraith had put her into the sextette, a hope, just about dead, had been reawakened. She'd learned to dance well enough to escape censure, and she'd seen for herself how indispensable her singing voice was to the sextette. And then it had appeared she'd have to talk! And her talking wasn't right.

"Look here!" said Rose, when the story was told. (This was across the table in a dingy little lunch room.) "You're going to say your lines before tomorrow's rehearsal so that Galbraith won't stop you once. We're going to my room now, and I'm going to teach you. Come along."

In a sort of daze, the girl went. Rose put her into a chair, sat down opposite her, took the first phrase of her first speech, and said it very slowly, very quietly, half a dozen times. That was at half-past eleven o'clock at night. By midnight, Edna could say those first three words to Rose's satisfaction. They worked like that straight through the night, except that two or three times the girl broke down; said it was hopeless. She got up once and said that she was going home, whereupon Rose locked the door and put the key in her stocking.

At seven o'clock in the morning they went back to the lunch room and ate an enormous breakfast; then Rose walked Edna out to the park and back, and at eight they were up in her room again. They raided the delicatessen at eleven, and made a slender meal. And at twelve, husky of voice, but indomitable of mind—Edna at last, as well as Rose—they confronted Galbraith.

When the test scene came, Rose could hardly manage her own first line, and drew a sharp look of inquiry from Galbraith. But on Edna's first cue, her line was spoken with no hesitation at all, and in tone, pitch, and inflection it was almost a phonographic copy of the voice that had served it for a model.

There was a solid two seconds of silence.

When the rehearsal was over Galbraith called Edna out to him and allowed himself a long, incredulous stare at her. "Will you tell me, Larson," he asked, "why in the name of heaven, if you could do that, you didn't do it yesterday?"

"I couldn't do it yesterday," she said. "Dane taught me."

"Taught you!" he echoed. "Dane!" he called to Rose, who had been watching a little anxiously. "Larson tells me you taught her. How did you do it?"

"Why, I just—taught her," said Rose. "I showed her how I said each line, and I kept on showing her until she could do it."

"How long did it take you—all night?"

"All the time there was since last rehearsal," said Rose, "except for three meals."

"Yo ganda!" said Galbraith. "Well, live and learn. Look here! Will you teach the others—the other four in the sextette? I'll see you're paid for it."

"Why, yes—of course," said Rose, hesitating a little.

"Oh, I don't mean overnight," he said, "but mornings—between rehearsals—whenever you can."

"I wasn't thinking of that," said Rose. "I was just wondering if they'd want to be taught—I mean, by another chorus girl, you know."

"They'll want to be taught if they want to keep their jobs," said Galbraith. And then, to her astonishment—and also perhaps to his, for the thing was radically out of the etiquette of the occasion—he reached out and shook hands with her. "I'm very much obliged to you," he said.

* * * * * * *

The second of two incidents destined to have a powerful influence at this time in Rose's life concerned itself with a certain afternoon frock in a Michigan avenue shop.

The owners of "The Girl Up-Stairs" were staggered by the figure that Galbraith indicated as the probable cost of having a first-class brigand in New York design the costumes, and a firm of pirates in the same neighborhood execute them. It was simply insane. Many of the costumes could be bought, ready made, on State street or Michigan avenue. Some of the fancy things could be executed by a competent wardrobe mistress, if someone would give her the ideas. And ideas—one could pick them up anywhere. Mrs. Goldsmith, now—she was the wife of the senior of the two owners—had splendid taste and would be glad to put it at their service. There was no reason why she should not at once take the sextette down-town and fit them out with their dresses.

Galbraith shrugged his shoulders, but made no further complaint. It was, he admitted, as they had repeatedly pointed out, their own money. So a rendezvous was made between Mrs. Goldsmith and the sextette for a store on Michigan avenue at three o'clock on an afternoon when Galbraith was to be busy with the principals. He might manage to drop in before they left to cast his eye over the selection.

It was with some rather uncomfortable misgivings that Rose set out to revisit a part of town so closely associated with the first year of her married life. The particular shop was luckily, one that she hadn't patronized in that former incarnation; but it was in the same block with half a dozen that she had.

Rose Aldrich's education and good breeding and her eagerness to make good soon put her at the head of the list of chorus women. How new opportunity comes to her is told in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

His Choice.

"Isn't it rather dangerous to go to Europe at this time?"

"Oh, I don't know," said the confirmed globe trotter. "I understand that the professional gamblers who used to infest steamships have disappeared, because of the war. I'd rather face a submarine than a card sharp."

Stop That Cold At Once

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. 24 Tablets for 25c. At Any Drug Store

Justifiable Ignorance.

The Newcomer—Did you ever shoot a man?

The Old-Timer—Aye.

"What did it feel like?"

"I dinna ken. He never spoke afterwar-rds."—Judge.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Hard on Henry.

"I'm afraid Henry is going to be disappointed with army life," remarked Mr. Cobbles.

"Why so?"

"Henry was always dead set against manual labor, an' I understand all them trenches in Europe was dug by soldiers."

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

QUESTION ALL MUST ANSWER

Time Comes When Every Man Will Be Asked as to the Harvest He Has Reaped.

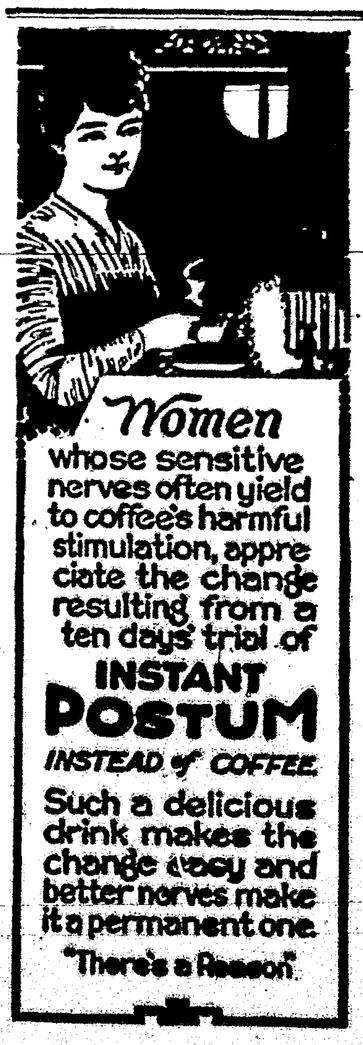
Earth shows her harvest in pride of fullness or regret of bitter poverty; what is ours—we who also have had our years. As the old phrase has it, What fruits have we brought forth? Man is not bound to the seasons as tilled land is and needs no barn to gather his soul in when autumn comes; but, with the same plainness, he either does not yield the values by which mankind truly lives. When fall closes down on summer's parting the greatest and the least of us have either helped or hindered the permanent welfare of our race. Man's own business is to increase justice and kindness; to make more of patience, humility and courage; to see to it that evil loses and that good is strengthened in the unending conflict of those forces. For the soul's harvest home it is either tares or wheat; there is no fallow ground. The sowing is unseen of others, and the reaper, also, but the care and thought that go to the growing of the crop are much the same. But man's own harvest is infinity and eternally more important than that which he wrests from the field.—Collier's.

Economizing Time.

"What will you have for dinner?" asked the affable waiter.

"Go ahead and bring what you are serving today," replied the hungry man. "Don't make me guess."

"Certainly," says the average man, "if all the fools were dead our ideas would soon become universal."

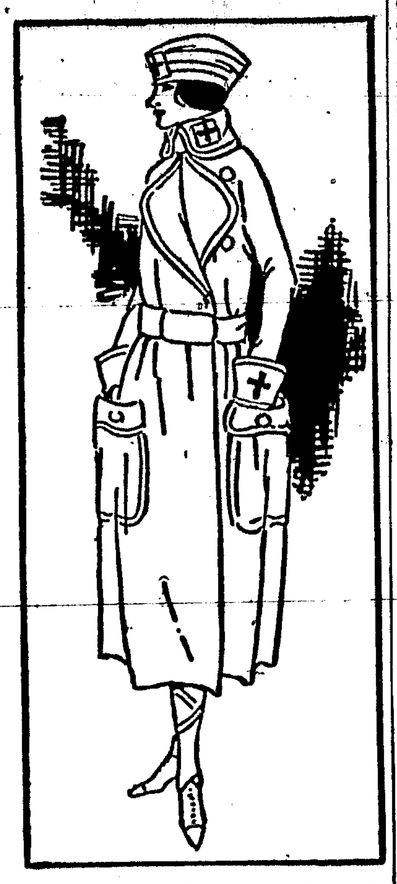


NO WOOL IS USED IN NEW CLOTHES

New York.—It looks as though the wool conservation will be up to the men. The good offices of the French ambassador, M. Jusserand, were asked by the wool men here in order that the French designers would gladly cooperate with the American movement for the slim silhouette and the least possible use of wool.

However, it was not necessary for the French ambassador to lay much stress upon his request to Paris.

The French government had made the same request to its designers as the American government, and it was



Canteen coat for war workers. It was created by a Fifth avenue designer and is made of dark blue cloth with wide lap-over in front that allows the use of bloomers instead of a skirt beneath it, if desired. The red cross is made of cloth and placed on a square of horizon blue. The cap is of the material.

compliance with that request that created the narrow silhouette and the short, scant skirt which came out in French models last autumn.

At any rate, the request for the gowns that are made of less than 4½ yards of wool has been met in Paris by an almost total elimination of wool in the new spring models.

Mme. Paquin, who is the head of the association of designers over there, says that America need have nothing to fear in regard to extravagance with material in the new clothes.

The silhouette is to be as slim as it was in the directoire. Every material that can possibly be woven will be used as a substitute for wool. Twine will be used for embroidery whenever available, instead of worsted.

Therefore, with the joining of hands across the sea and no drastic excuse for using wool, it is possible to predict that the early season will be filled with gowns and suits of tussah, silk, crepe de chine and artificial silk jersey.

What Men Can Do.

We women can wear thin materials in spring and summer, but men can't, or won't. Enormous quantities of worsteds are consumed for their suits throughout the year.

The army overcoats which were supplied by the thousands and took up a great mass of wool, were the first to come under the ban of extravagance as soon as the soldiers in France found that they were too long for the mud of Flanders and Picardy.

Other bits of extravagance which are unnecessary are included in a long list published by the manufacturers of men's clothing. A reduction in yardage will result if these certain features are eliminated.

From this list it would appear that the manufacturers of men's costumes have really gone into the conservation with determination. It is quite astonishing how many small things they have found that can be eliminated without detriment to the appearance or serviceability of the garment.

Their list is a lesson in thrift. Think of taking flaps from the pockets of vests, piping from seams, collars from vests, outside cash pockets from coats, tunnel loops from trousers and tabs from overcoat sleeves and finding that the conservation of material in these small features is enough to outfit a great number of soldiers.

It is a relief to have the burden of extravagance in clothes put over on the men. Women's shoulders have borne it for two centuries.

Now, let the men do the work of economy. Let every woman have her answer ready when she is accused of extravagance and waste in the changing of fashions and the buying of new clothes.

Season of Clinging Clothes.

Of one thing we are all certain: that our clothes will cling to the figure. Of another thing we are not quite certain: that the silhouette will be straight.

The tendency toward wrapped gowns and toward the oriental movement of fabric around the body is too strong and important to be overlooked. It is quite probable that the designers will offer it as a means of making the straight silhouette look out of fashion.

The extraordinary success of the Spanish movement in clothes in New York, which has come about from the stage and the new dances, accentuates the draping of the figure on the bias.

It will be interesting to see whether one silhouette has a marked victory over the other, or whether the battle between the two becomes a stalemate throughout the spring and summer. Today the draped figure is on the offensive. The straight silhouette is making a good defensive. All of which is excellent for the people who sell clothes.

There is little possibility that our clothes will flare, but there is no probability that they will be attenuated. A scarcity of wool does not mean a scarcity of other fabrics.

There is no evidence of a shortage in the common weaves of silk, satin, crepe and jersey, and the early spring models shown by the New York shops for the southern season, embody these materials in clothes that cling to the figure, but are scanty.

The materials chosen for the new spring gowns are admirable adjuncts of the new movement. Crepe de chine and tussah are in the lead, whereas satin is somewhat shelved for everything but evening gowns.

The Canteen Coat.

It was not possible for American fashions to avoid the military influence, although there was pressure against it here as in France. Old and half-forgotten wars gave the designers inspiration, but the present war was too vital to influence dress at this hour.

However, there are certain garments that have been taken up by women and put into high fashion, which are distinctly drawn from the battlefront in France.

One is the swinging cape and wrapped turban of horizon blue cloth. Another is the high boot or puttee that reaches nearly to the knees and is worn on the street; and a third—and this is the most dominant fashion—is the new canteen coat.

This can only be worn by members of the Red Cross, but who is there in this country today who hasn't the right

This smart frock of blue jersey silk is made like a medieval tunic dropped over a narrow skirt of seal brown velvet. The tunic opens on one side to show skirt. The embroidery is blue, gold and brown. The upper portion of the sleeves is of the seal velvet.

to place a small or large Croix Rouge somewhere on the costume? The last drive caught almost everyone in its mesh.

This coat has been designed by a Fifth avenue dressmaker. It is of dark blue cloth. It lips over so broadly in front that one has a strong suspicion that there are bloomers beneath instead of a skirt.

The immense pockets are well below the hips. The revers fall back or lap over and fasten for warmth. On the cuff, and on the high turnover collar, is the red symbol placed on a square of horizon blue cloth. The cap, which is shaped somewhat like that of the Belgian officers, has the symbolic emblem in front.

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Figured Chiffon.

Frocks of figured chiffon are much worn for afternoon and for informal evening occasions. The material of these frocks is so decorative that they stand the simplest sort of treatment, and aside from a few gatherings and a little shirring are practically unadorned.

The Poisoned Dove

By Richard Washburn Child

I came back from China and Japan a few months ago. A reporter on the pier in San Francisco said; "What do they think in the far East about when the war will end?"

That was the first expression about the war heard by an American returning to his native country and aching to know what Americans at home had been thinking, planning, doing, how we were expressing our manhood and womanhood, whether we would soon find a way to mobilize America and throw the giant force of her against the menace of men.

I heard this query with a sickened spirit. The reporter would never have asked the question unless in behalf of the readers of his paper. Could this represent the spirit of the people—the spirit of America?

I had heard the same question in England back in the days when the Zeppelins had just begun to come over London with the slogan "Women and children first."

"Over there," however, they learned long ago of the folly of living daily life with the sound of this question in their ears. They have learned that insidiously, quietly, imperceptibly, the persistent tap, tap, tap of this little question weakens the cause, turns the edge of determination, enters the subconscious mind like a slow disease draining off fighting spirit, manhood, and the dash and power of the one purpose, and beats upon that which should be the unbreakable will of people who must win.

More Dangerous Here.

For America, this question haunting the minds of its citizens is more dangerous than it was "over there." Our soft prosperity, our distance from the struggle, tempts weak men to cling to the comforts of peace. We have not felt the gaff of war. Not yet have we learned the pain of that full deep thrust of regret that when democracy called for us, we, the pioneers of liberty, asked why and how and when—but, at first, did not come. We have not learned even the prelude of that day when the war will have seized upon and wrung our hearts, when the ghosts of our men come back to sit in the farmhouse kitchen or in the leather chairs of the club, to click the latches of village gates, and march in invisible brigades up the asphalted avenues.

So the flabby men and women among us still go on asking in that voice of childish eagerness, "How long will the war last?"

And the selfish retailer, trader, or financier, fat with gain and ease or lean with avarice, thinking of the effect of peace upon the market, asks, "What would be your guess about the end of the war?"

And even the thoughtless and the ignorant and empty-headed, who would otherwise say, "Is this hot enough for you?" or "Do you think it's going to snow?" say now, "Well, when will the war end?"

The Two Types.

Test the spirit of these questions by the two types—those who ask them and those who do not. Which is the type of person whom you would trust for character, courage, and sense, for unflinching determination when something has been begun, to "see it through?"

I remember leaving Kitchener's office in London to visit the recruiting at Scotland Yard. Six feet four inches and 250 pounds of retired British army veteran, hardened, reddened, grizzled, was my escort. That was in 1915.

"There's too much wondering when the war will end," said he. "My three boys have gone."

"To France?" said I, misunderstanding.

"To rest," he said, straightening. "Killed in action. Perhaps 'tis that which makes me squirm when I hear any Britisher guessing about the end of the war. My good sense would tell me anyway. If you see two men fighting, would you put a bet on him who was wondering when it would be over?"

"No."

"Nor I. When they ask me when the war will end, I say, 'Something like a year or two after the Prussians think it time to stop.'"

For a contest between two men, two football teams, two nations, or two great alliances struggling in the greatest war of all, over the greatest issue of all, there can be no other doctrine. When John Paul Jones' antagonists asked him if he was ready to stop fighting and he answered that he had not begun to fight, it was not John Paul Jones but his enemy who was wondering "when it would be over."

No man, no woman who contributes even by innocent, thoughtless mouthing to a mental attitude expressed in wondering when the war will be over is fulfilling the obligation of Americans to go straight and hard and together for the one united, persistent purpose to which the United States has dedicated our strength. A job is to be done. A job is to be finished.

Dangling Peace as Bait.

Germany will be glad at any moment to divert us from the idea that the job is to be finished, when in our judgment it is finished, and attract us as much as possible to the idea that our job will be finished some place short of that by dangling peace as bait for cowards and fools.

Here in Washington this policy of Germany is understood. It is the primer lesson in an analysis of Germany's policies.

The state department knows well enough that Germany has tried unsuccessfully endless moves to make peace a decoy—to create a morbid appetite among the peoples who have been trying to make democracy safe—an appetite for rest, for an end of deprivation, loss, suffering, for relief from stress, for a temporary comfort bought at the price of principle—the principle of finishing the job.

The secret service of the allied countries know well enough that millions of German money has been spent to make Americans talk and think not of the job to be finished but of peace.

Some day there will be exposed, in all its extent, the systematic, elaborate methods which Germany has used in an endeavor to poison the opinion of neutral countries and plant among the weaker and more gullible citizens of those countries fighting to rid the world forever of war and the tyranny of militarism the weeds of premature peace. It has been Germany's purpose to choke the crop of courage and steal the nourishment away from determination.

Trail Is Found Everywhere.

The trail of this well-organized attempt can be found everywhere.

In Russia, back in the days of the czar, industrial leaders of Petrograd and Moscow who came in contact with workmen, bureaucrats in the offices of government, and officers at the staff headquarters of the Russian army at Mohilieff, who came in contact with soldiers recruited from various parts of the empire, told me that one of the well-defined purposes and special efforts of German agents was to stimulate among the industrial and laboring classes in Russia thoughts of peace, of the comforts, the relief, and the hope of peace, all of which would serve to eat like a rot into the hearts of the people, telling them away from the will to fight and the will to make a final peace upon sound principle only, and only when the job had been finished.

"Men will not fight hard when there is peace talk behind the trenches," General Alexieff said. And he expressed also almost the identical idea expressed to me by the retired British petty officer who took me to Scotland Yard, when the latter said, "If you see two men fighting, would you bet on the one who was wondering when it would be over?"

Should Learn From Experience.

The experience of other countries and our own experience with the desire of Germany that her enemies shall think, talk, and wonder about the coming of peace, ought to be enough for us.

Any contribution made by any American citizen to aid this purpose of Germany is an act which compares with a soldier at the front who turns his face to the rear.

Such a contribution may be actually traitorous. There are still constant instances of treason among those persons who stimulate peace talk with full knowledge that they are aiding and abetting the enemy.

Such a contribution may be morally rotten. There are those who talk peace because peace to their warped souls is dearer than the end for which we have entered the war.

Such a contribution may come from flabby sentimentality. There are still men and women who can only think of the horrors of this war instead of the greater horrors of other wars which are sure to come if we do not now make the menace of Prussian plotting and militarism impossible for the ages and generations of the future.

Such a contribution may be the result of a love of the sensational. There are still individuals and even newspapers who seek to attract attention by pretending that they have advance information of the coming of peace.

Such a contribution may be ignorant. There are still individuals so benighted that the cause of America is not clear and real in their minds. They fail to understand that America has entered this war to make democracy safe; to guarantee small nations the right of freedom from ruthless conquest; to crush the doctrine that the choice of development of each human being must be wrested away from him or from her and put in a dominant and autocratic machine of government. Failing to understand the nobility of our purpose, they endure the war passively and prick up their ears at any word of rumor which concerns the end of the war.

Such a contribution may be merely sloppy. There are those who forget, who do not think, who lapse into lazy nothingness, and as yet far away from the bite of war, ask each other, "Well, when will the war end?"

Comforters of Enemy.

Consciously and unconsciously these are all comforters of the enemy.

Upon them and upon their traitorous or lax attitude of mind, Germany depends. She leans upon all "peace gossipers."

Germany has no need to fear a nation interested in peace and always talking and wondering about peace.

She may well fear when every last man and woman of us has no interest higher, more constant, and more single of purpose than that of finishing the job.

While she believes she can hoodwink Americans, she will release over and over again, by petty secret agencies, and by great diplomatic plays for the galleries, her peace poisons.

Only when the job is finished, however, can we be interested in peace or peace talk.

The dove of peace that anyone sees flying before that time is German-stuffed and loaded with Prussian poison.

FOR BETTER ROADS

MAINTENANCE IS BIG SECRET

Great Folly to Spend Money in Construction of Roads Neglected After Completion.

Maintenance is the secret of a good road system. It is great folly to spend money in the construction of roads which are neglected after their completion. Unless intelligence and diligence is used in the up-keep of a system of roads their value will depreciate under ordinary circumstances faster than new roads can be constructed. It is therefore essential that after a road is once built, great care should be taken in its upkeep. There is no question that the cost of proper maintenance is many times saved in the increased economic value of the highway traffic.

Rounding "Dead Man's Curve."

Maintenance may be divided into two general classes: First, the upkeep of roads which have been constructed along standard line with minimum grades, proper drainage and surfacing material; second, the conditioning of roads that have had little, if any, constructive attention.

Highways coming under the first class are not so liable to be neglected by those entrusted with their care, and while their maintenance problem is a very important and necessary one, this class of roads represents only a lesser portion. The greater percentage of roads in the state are not improved. Inasmuch as this class of roads serve the majority of the people and this kind of road will always predominate, it is very necessary that attention be directed to proper ways and means of their maintenance.

Each year more or less construction work is being done and the mileage of improved roads increased, and while this work is going on the unimproved roads should be kept in as good condition as possible at a minimum cost.

The best results can only be obtained by the enthusiasm and local pride of the man who uses the road. He is the fellow most interested, and a small amount of intelligent attention by himself and his neighbors will show great results on their particular section of the road.

This rule applied throughout the length and breadth of any state would mean a system of earth roads that could be pointed to with pride.

PAYING FOR GOOD HIGHWAYS

Improved Roads Have Always Been Necessary Adjunct to State, Community and Individual.

Good highways are and have always been a necessary adjunct to the welfare of the state, community and individual. The argument, "Good roads cost lots of money," may in reality be true when figured in dollars and miles, but is incorrect when considered in reality. Good roads must be paid for, but they are paid for whether they are built or not. The wear and breakage on teams, harness and vehicles, and the increased cost of hauling on poor roads is costing the grower far more than the price of building and keeping in repair the very best roads. He is actually paying for the roads without getting them; and, besides, is put to much inconvenience and worry.

In short, good roads cost nothing.

Stored Seed Corn.

Actual tests have proved that carefully stored seed corn will yield as much as 18 bushels more to the acre than seed from the ordinary storage of the corn crop.

Something Lacking.

There is something lacking in the nature of a man that misuses and mistreats his horses.

Care for Late Farrows.

Sows with late farrows need warm pens and good care for several days.

Back Given Out?

Housework is too hard for a woman who is half sick, nervous and always tired. But it keeps piling up, and gives weak kidneys no time to recover. If your back is lame and achy and your kidneys irregular; if you have "blue spells," sick headaches, nervousness, dizziness and rheumatic pains, use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have done wonders for thousands of worn out women.

A Colorado Case

Mrs. Dasie Brumley, 114 Twelfth St., Greeley, Colo., says: "I had a steady ache in my back and frequent attacks of dizziness made me feel weak and miserable. My kidneys acted irregularly. My feet swelled and ached so that I could hardly stand on them. For three months I hardly slept at all and I was so nervous I couldn't lie still. I used three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and the trouble is now entirely gone and I am in good health."

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

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

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

Brent Good

PALE FACES

Generally indicate a lack of Iron in the Blood

Carter's Iron Pills

Will help this condition

Soldiers Soothe Skin Troubles with Cuticura

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c & 50c

Thought Cakes Fainted.

Virginia loved to help her mother. One day her mother was making a special effort to bake a prize cake for the church fair and Virginia was all interest. The cake rose beautifully and appeared to be thoroughly done, but when removed from the stove it fell flat and had a sad streak through the center. Another cake was immediately mixed in haste and little Virginia's eyes grew large as she listened to her mother lamenting over the first sad cake that had fallen. The second baking proved the same as the first, but the third attempt resulted in a veritable triumph. Virginia, however, could not rally from the morning's tragedy, and when her aunt came over she exclaimed in great excitement: "Oh, auntie, mother made three cakes and two of 'em fainted."

"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.

$100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

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

Wisconsin's Fine Potato Crop.

Wisconsin furnished 36,400,000 bushels of the entire potato crop of the United States, which amounted to 440,000,000 bushels in all. This is about 8½ per cent.

Two Views.

"Man," chirped the optimist, "is the animal that laughs."

"And," growled the pessimist, "he has little enough to laugh about at that."

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Well, Why Not?

"Pa, why do we pray for daily bread?"

"Why—"

"Why don't we pray for potatoes?"

Patriotic Environment.

Jonah entered the whale.

"Every day is both meatless, wheatless and lightless," he pointed out.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

An Easy End.

Hi Perkins—As for me, I want to die rich. I never yet heard of a rich feller being hung or electrocuted.

After the Movies Marine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Congested Eyelids. Marine—Refreshes—Restores. Marine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity. (Ask for Them. You cannot buy any better.) Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Add Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

Carrizozo News

Published Friday at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

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JNO. A. HALEY, - - Editor and Publisher

Save Seeds for Next Year

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Crop Estimates
Las Cruces, N. M., Feb. 20, 1918.
For the Attention of New Mexico Farmers:—

When you have harvested your crops, you take stock of the production, and after estimating the quantity that will be needed for next year's seed, consumed by your family, or fed to your live stock, the remaining portion is placed upon the market. Do you realize that our government is a big family, and that just at this time it is making a supreme effort to take stock of its crop just as you have done with yours? For the ultimate success of the struggle in which we are now engaged it is very necessary that Uncle Sam keep well posted as to the crops he has produced during the past year, what is planted for the coming season, what is to be planted, and the condition of these crops until harvest time. Every successful farmer keeps posted on the condition of his crops and live stock so that he can forecast his yields and profits at the end of the season. Uncle Sam wants to to do the same. He wants to know how much he can expect for home consumption, and how much he can furnish his allies.

Congress has made laws compelling the merchants and jobbers to report their holdings, but so far all the information obtained from the producer has been purely voluntary. To obtain reliable and accurate data from voluntary reporters it is necessary to have the corporation of every patriotic farmer, and he should feel it his duty to supply this information as carefully as possible.

The government is soliciting this information through the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. In New Mexico the data collected from the farmers is collected, edited and compiled by their Field Agent who is located at Las Cruces. He wants to keep the government posted on the true condition of the crop and live stock in this state. The accuracy of his reports, and their value to the country will depend upon your patriotic corporation. Will you give it by carefully answering those schedules that are mailed, or by requesting him to send them to you?

Respectfully,
R. F. HARR,
Field Agent.

Methodist Church

Rev. R. H. Lewelling, Pastor

Sunday school at 9:45 a.m. We have on a big drive "The War of the Roses." Come and get in the contest.

Preaching services at 11, p. m. Special music, short sermons, and good fellowship are specialties.

Epworth League at 6:45, p. m. Miss Rachel Hughes will lead the meeting. There will be special music and a genial fellowship that stirs and warms the heart.

We want to make our church home-like and congenial for all.

On Monday, February 25th with Nash's Orchestra considered one of the best in the Southwest, the Carrizozo Trading Co. opens their new home.

Notice to Creditors

We have gone on a 30-day basis and all old accounts must be settled at once.

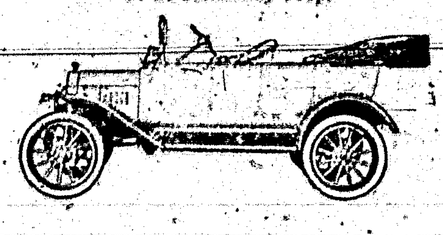
Western Garage

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The ever-popular Ford family: Runabout $345; Touring Car, $360; Coupe, $565; Sedan, $695; represents but one chassis—the world-famous Ford Model T—that wonder of simplicity and Vanadium steel. Then there is the new addition of the Model T One-Ton Truck Chassis for $600 f. o. b. Detroit. This truck has the regular Ford motor but has worm drive. It has been thoroughly tested for more than two years, and will surely meet your wants and expectations. There's never a doubt as to Ford cars serving satisfactorily and economically. Give us your order without delay. Conditions are uncertain.

WESTERN GARAGE
F. B. SHIELDS, Prop.



Building Material

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

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

Foxworth-Galbraith Co.
D. R. STEWART, Manager

It is our desire to bring home to you the fact that our bank can help you to a large extent in financial affairs. The price of prosperity is industry and economy, and those who will not pay the price reap only penury. We all make enough money to become comfortably established but it is only the wise few who save it. Let us prove this argument to you in person.

Stockmens State Bank
CORONA, NEW MEXICO

LIVER DIDN'T ACT DIGESTION WAS BAD

Says 65 year Old Kentucky Lady, Who Tells How She Was Relieved After a Few Doses of Black-Draught.

Meadorsville, Ky.—Mrs. Cynthia Higginbotham, of this town, says: "At my age, which is 65, the liver does not act so well as when young. A few years ago, my stomach was all out of fix. I was constipated, my liver didn't act. My digestion was bad, and it took so little to upset me. My appetite was gone. I was very weak...

I decided I would give Black-Draught a thorough trial as I knew it was highly recommended for this trouble. I began taking it. I felt better after a few doses. My appetite improved and I became stronger. My bowels acted naturally and the least trouble was soon righted with a few doses of Black-Draught."

Seventy years of successful use has made Thedford's Black-Draught a standard, household remedy. Every member of every family, at times, need the help that Black-Draught can give in cleansing the system and relieving the troubles that come from constipation, indigestion, lazy liver, etc. You cannot keep well unless your stomach, liver and bowels are in good working order. Keep them that way. Try Black-Draught. It acts promptly, gently and in a natural way. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c. a package—One cent a dose. All druggists. J. 68

Automobile Owners

Are required to register the automobile license number with the Village Clerk. This requirement applies to licenses issued by the state for the year 1918.

M. P. PADEN,
Village Clerk.

Notice

Any person or firm having a claim against John E. Bell, Merchant of Carrizozo, N. M. will please file same with the undersigned not later than March 15, 1918, in order that such claim may be allowed.

C. A. PERKINS,
Assignee for John E. Bell.
2-15-4t.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—1 Thorough-bred Durham Bull, 6 years old. P. O. Box 173, White Oaks, N. M. 12-21-t.

The Fords

are here now and we expect subsequent shipments, but we wish to repeat that our number will be limited. The severe weather in the north has cut the demand in that section and cars have come south, but the current will soon turn and flow the other way. We can supply you with a Ford now, but can make no promises for spring and summer. Better come in now and get yours, if you want one for 1918.

WESTERN GARAGE.

The Carrizozo Trading Co. invites you to the Grand Ball given Monday night, February 25th. Music by Nash's Orchestra. Admission Free.

The Titsworth Company

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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

The Titsworth Company
CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

Sheriff's Sale

State of New Mexico } SS
County of Lincoln }

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court for Lincoln County, State of New Mexico, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered in said court, on the 18th day of June, 1914, in favor of Paul Mayer and against W. W. Slack and J. P. Perry for the sum of $1351.45 together with costs of suit and interest, I have levied on all the right, title, claim and interest, of said defendant J. P. Perry, of, in and to the following property, to-wit:

The NW1-4 of NW1-4 of Section 22, in Township 11-South of Range 16-East, N. M. P. M., all situate in Lincoln County, State of New Mexico.

Also, three hundred head of range stock cattle wearing the following brand, to-wit: O ◄ Γ.

Public notice is hereby given that I will, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1918, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. of said day, in front of the ranch house of the said J. P. Perry, situate about 8 miles southwest of Hondo in Lincoln county, New Mexico, sell at public auction for cash in hand to the highest bidder, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant J. P. Perry, of, in and to the above described property or so much thereof may be necessary to raise sufficient money to satisy said judgment, with interest and costs, to the highest and best bidder.

There will be due on said judgment and levy on the day of sale, the sum of $1720.80, together with the costs of sale.

C. WALKER HYDE,
Sheriff Lincoln County,
2-1-4t New Mexico.

National Forest Timber for Sale

Sealed bids will be received by the District Forester, Albuquerque, New Mexico, up to and including March 11, 1918, for all or any part of the 25,000 cords of dead and green pinon and juniperfuel wood upon a designated area in Twps. 1 and 2 South, Range 12 East and Twp. 1 North, Ranges 12 and 13 East, N. M. P. M., within the Lincoln National Forest. No bid of less than 50 cents per cord for green and dead juniper and green pinon and 25c per cord for dead pinon, will be considered. Deposit with bid $500. The right to reject any and all bids reserved. Before bids are submitted, full information concerning the timber, the conditions of sale and the submission of bids should be obtained from the Forest Supervisor, Alamogordo, New Mexico, or the District Forester, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 2-1-4t

Try a Calassified in the NEWS

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

GROW WITH US
Our Facility for Handling Your Business Equals any
It is convenient for you and a pleasure for us
Interest Paid on Time Deposits
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

Special Facilities
For Banquet and Dinner Parties.
Carrizozo Eating House
F. W. GURNEY, Manager.
Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

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

High Value for Your Money

In fact you get two-fold value in Clothcroft Clothes a high standard quality a low standard price. Don't be the last to dress up for Spring '18. We are showing an excellent quality

Grey Serge Clothcraft Suit for $22.50

Men's O. D. All Wool Flannel Shirts Sizes 14½ to 16½ $3.00 $4.00

ZIEGLER BROS.

Bevo

A BEVERAGE

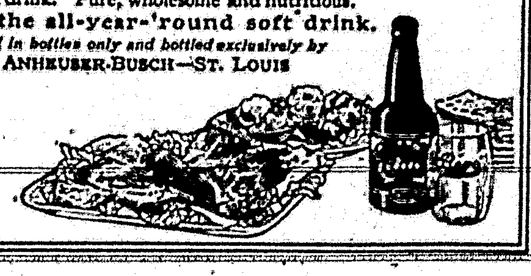
—the home drink

Besides its popularity at drug stores, fountains and restaurants, *Bevo* has found a welcome place in the home. A family beverage—a guest offering—a table drink that goes perfectly with all food.

As a suggestion for Sunday supper—Sweet red or green peppers stuffed with cream cheese and chopped nuts or olives, served on lettuce leaves. French dressing. Cold meat. Toasted crackers. Bevo for everyone. A beverage that tastes like no other soft drink. Pure, wholesome and nutritious.

Bevo—the all-year-'round soft drink.

Sold in bottles only and bottled exclusively by
ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS



24B

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM MR. M'ADOO

On January 21st Mr. McAdoo issued a personal message to all holders of Liberty Bonds, in which the following very wise and timely remarks occur. They should be read by every Bond Holder:

"It has been brought to my attention that a large number of patriotic citizens who subscribed to Liberty Loan Bonds of both the first and second issue are being approached from time to time by Agents who have, with too frequent success, induced them to sell their Liberty Loan Bonds and take in exchange securities which in a number of cases have been of a very questionable value.

"I therefore warn investors in Liberty Loan Bonds against exchange of these evidences of their patriotism for any securities or so-called securities. While some of the securities, or so-called securities, offered in exchange for Government Bonds are of sound value, there is no doubt that a large percentage of them are worthless.

"I believe it is for the best interests of the people at large, as well as for their actual protection, that they disregard all such offers and hold fast to the best investment in the world, that is, Bonds of their own Goverment.

"It is my earnest hope that every purchaser of a Liberty Bond will realize that the only genuine help he gives his Government is by keeping his Bond as an investment as long as it is possible for him to do so. Where because of misfortune or imperative necessity, the holder of a Liberty Bond is forced to sell, there can, of course, be no objection."

THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAYS:

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means. It is a matter of equality of burden; a matter of minute saving and substitution at every point in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables, and in the 2,000,000 manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments of the country.

MADE-IN-GERMANY LIES CIRCULATED IN CANADA

Canada is also having trouble with Made-in-Germany lies calculated to hinder Canadian food conservation according to an official statement received from the Canadian food controller by the United States food administration.

The stories bothering Canada are of the same general character as those the United States food administrator recently denounced in this country, such as the ridiculous salt and blueing famine fakes and the report that the government would seize housewives' stocks of home canned goods.

The Canadian food controller estimates that when the people listen to and pass on such stories, each one has the power of destruction that lies in a battalion of soldiers.

"Stories without even a vestige of foundation have been scattered broadcast," said the Canadian statement. "Nor have they come to life casually. They have started simultaneously in different parts of the country and in each instance have been calculated to arouse public indignation.

"They are insidious, subtle, persistent. Bit by bit they dissipate public trust, the great essential in the work of food control.

"It lies with every individual to forbear from criticism; to refrain from passing on the vagrant and harmful story, and thus the more effectively to co-operate in work which is going to mean more than the majority of people yet realize."

FARMERS AND SHIPS

Two things which do not appear to have very much to do with each other. And yet they have.

It is not sufficient merely to produce goods, they must be marketed, and ships are necessary to the farmer unless he wishes to be cut off from the best of all markets of the world—Europe.

Just as an automobile is a good thing for hauling produce to nearby towns and freight cars are necessary to haul the produce to the great grain centers, so ships are necessary to market the produce of the farmers.

We have been losing ships in great numbers, and so have our Allies. These must be replaced. The farmer knows what would happen if the freight cars on the railroads were burned up—he would be cut off from the market. Ships are just as important and necessary as freight

Income Tax Returns

Mr. K. C. Stamey of the Internal Revenue Department will be in Carrizozo from the 18th to the 23rd of February 1918, for the purpose of assisting parties in Lincoln County to make out their Income Tax Report. While here his headquarters will be at the First National Bank, Carrizozo, N. M. During the time Mr. Stamey is in town the bank will throw open to the public all its office rooms and will provide pens, ink and stationery and any assistance that may be needed free of any charge.

E M BRICKLEY,
Cashier.

2-1 tf

To My Customers:

I am now prepared to offer the "War Workers" Spirella Corset, of the same materials, boning, etc. as the regular styles, but which comes in standard sizes, suitable for normal figures, at a much lower price. Can be delivered within one week after ordering.

MRS. G. T. MCQUILLEN,
Corsetiere.

FOR SALE:—One Ford runabout, with truck body. Apply at Western Garage. 11-30-tf.

Notice for Posting and Publishing
(11758)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico, January 12th, 1918

Notice is hereby given that the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, by Howell Jones, its land commissioner, has filed in this office its application, Serial No. 011520 to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 211), the following described lands, New Mexico Principal Meridian, New Mexico.

T. 8 S. R. 12 E.
SW¼, Sec. 25;
T. 6 S. R. 13 E.
Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, Sec. 1;
T. 13 S. R. 17 E.
SW¼, Sec. 4; Lots 3, 4, E½SW¼, Sec. 2; E½SW¼, Sec. 9; E½SE¼, Sec. 17; SW¼, Sec. 24; SW¼, Sec. 31.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office, on or before the 20th day of March, 1918.

EMMETT PATTON
Register
2-1-31.

Notice for Posting and Publishing
(11759)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office
Roswell, N. M., January 12, 1918

Notice is hereby given that the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, by Howell Jones, its land commissioner, has filed in this office its application, Serial No. 011521 to select, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 211), the following described lands:
New Mexico Principal Meridian, New Mexico.

T. 3 S. R. 11 E.
SW¼ Sec. 27;
T. 3 S. R. 13 E.
SW¼NW¼, S½ Sec. 23; N½, SE¼, N½SW¼, SE¼SW¼, Sec. 26; all of Sec. 35;
T. 3 S. R. 15 E.
E½SE¼ Sec. 23;
T. 4 S. R. 15 E.
S½NE¼ Sec. 17;
T. 5 S. R. 15 E.
Lot 4, SW¼NW¼, N½SW¼, SE¼SW¼, S½SE¼, Sec. 3; SE¼NE¼, NW¼SW¼, Sec. 4; Lot 1, SE¼NE¼, E½SW¼SE¼, Sec. 5; SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼, Lot 7, Sec. 6; S½NE¼, Sec. 9; S½NE¼, E½SE¼, Sec. 10; W½SW¼, Sec. 12; N½SW¼, W½NE¼, N½SE¼, Sec. 13; SW¼NE¼, NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼, Sec. 14; E½NE¼, Sec. 23; SW¼NW¼, Sec. 24.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office, on or before the 30th day of March, 1918.

EMMETT PATTON,
Register
2-1-31.

Notice for Posting and Publishing
011238
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M.
January 12, 1918

Notice is hereby given that the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, by Howell Jones, its land commissioner, has filed in this office its application, Serial No. 011238 to select, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 21, 1904, (33 Stat., 211), the following described lands:
New Mexico Principal Meridian, New Mexico.

T. 8 S. R. 15 E.
SW¼, Sec. 31.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 30 day of March, 1918.

EMMETT PATTON,
Register
2-1-31.

CORN WILL WIN DEMOCRACY'S WAR

America's Greatest Cereal Crop Is Now Moving to Market.

MAINSTAY IN NATION'S CRISIS.

Surplus Wheat of the United States Has Been Sent to Famine Threatened Europe.

America's great corn crop, exceeding 3,000,000,000 bushels, will save the world's food situation, officials of the United States food administration believe.

Corn is the nation's best food cereal, housewives are beginning to realize. It contains all the elements needed to keep the body in a state of health and when used according to the scores of tried recipes, especially when combined with an added portion of oil or fat, will sustain life indefinitely. Indian warriors in colonial days lived on parched corn alone for many days at a time, and at Valley Forge parched corn was at times the sole ration of the Continental soldiers.

Owing to transportation difficulties caused by the war the corn crop moved more slowly to market this year than ever before. Now, however, the cereal is reaching the millers and consumers. In the meantime the nation's surplus wheat has been sent to Europe.

Today there are approximately 30 bushels of corn for every American. This quantity is greater by five bushels than in former years.

Corn has become the nation's mainstay in the crisis of war.

Just as this cereal saved the first American colonists from famine on many occasions, just as it served as a staple food during the War of the Revolution and during the Civil War, King Corn has again come to the front in the nation's battle with autocracy.

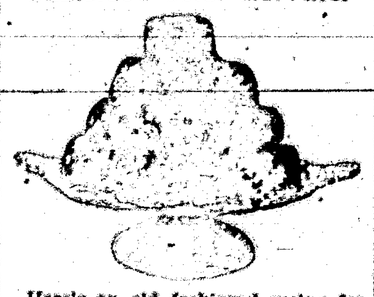
Corn meal is finding greatly increased use in the making of ordinary white bread. Hundreds of housewives and many of the larger bakers are mixing 20 per cent. corn meal with wheat flour to make leavened bread. This kind of a mixture is worked and baked in the same recipes and with the same methods that apply to straight wheat bread.

Corn bread—using corn meal entirely—is gaining a greater popularity than ever before. Housewives are coming to realize that every pound of wheat saved in America means a pound of wheat released for shipment to the nations with which America is associated in the war.

There are a score of corn products that today possess unusual importance for Americans. Corn syrup for sweetening corn cakes and buckwheat cakes and for use in the kitchen instead of granulated sugar is one of the leading products made from corn.

Corn oil, excellent for frying and for every other purpose filled by salad oils, is appearing on the market in large quantities. It comes from the germ of the corn.

DELICIOUS CORN MUFFINS.



Here's an old fashioned recipe for corn muffins that has recently been revived and used with unusual success in several of the larger New York hotels: To make three and a half dozen muffins take one quart milk, six ounces butter substitute, twelve ounces of light syrup or honey, four eggs, pinch of salt, two ounces baking powder, one and a half pounds cornmeal and one and a half pounds rye flour. The butter and syrup should be thoroughly mixed; then add the eggs gradually. Pour in the milk and add the rye flour mixed with cornmeal and baking powder.

WHEATLESS BISCUITS.

Parched cornmeal is the feature of these excellent wheatless biscuits. First, the cornmeal—one-half a cup—is put in a shallow pan placed in the oven and stirred frequently until it is a delicate brown. The other ingredients are a teaspoon of salt, a cup of peanut butter and one and a half cups of water. Mix the peanut butter, water and salt and heat. While this mixture is hot stir in the meal which should also be hot. Heat thoroughly. The dough should be of such consistency that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in small cakes in an ungreased pan. This makes 16 biscuits, each of which contains one-sixth of an ounce of protein.

SHALL WE SEE IT THROUGH OR QUIT?

The Government is finding it necessary to call upon us three times within a year to provide by subscriptions to Liberty Loans, sums of money hitherto considered of fabulous proportions. These facts should impress upon us as no mere words could do, the intense seriousness, the stern necessities, of the situation.

Continued acquaintance with the more serious aspects of life is apt to breed indifference, and to distort our mental vision. As the soldier shudders with horror at his first sight of carnage, but later becomes hardened, so are we apt to become complacent under conditions which call actually for increasingly strenuous effort.

The Liberty Loan with its original accompaniments of novelty and noise appealed to our national love of a new sensation. In the Third Campaign much of the novelty will be lacking, but the serious purpose behind the campaign will have grown. Our money was needed when both the First and Second Liberty Loans were floated, but it will be more than ever needed when the Third Loan is called for. Our army has grown, our national pay-roll has grown, the needs of our allies have grown, the necessity of forever banishing the unspeakable menace of Prussianism has grown. No longer can we hope that the entrance of this Country into the struggle will induce an early peace. More arrogant, more desperate than ever the German Government puts forward its impossible claims upon the rights and life of humanity.

Our Government in its growing need is calling upon us to give up our luxuries, is conscripting the lives of our sons, is controlling trade, labor, and prices, with an ever increasing earnestness and firmness of purpose.

The test of our personal strength of character and determination is at hand. Your Government pleads with you very earnestly to preach and practice both before and during the next Liberty Loan Campaign a steadfastness of purpose, an unselfish patriotism, which shall reflect the spirit of a man who having set his hand to the execution of a necessary task would rather lose that hand than draw it back. This is the spirit of our President, of our Allies—it is surely our own.

THE FARMERS' WAR

Let us think for a while how the War concerns the farmer.

We went to war with Germany partly because the rulers of that country refused to let us send to Europe our ships laden with grain and cotton. They sunk the ships and cruelly murdered our sailors. Now suppose we allowed them to stop all our shipping, where would you be? None of your goods would be sold in foreign countries, with the result that you would get nothing like the prices which you get today. This war is being waged partly that you may obtain fair prices for your goods.

What is going to happen if we lose this war? Prices of farm produce will drop; the Germans will impose taxation upon you which will cripple you for the next twenty years. Worse than that, if the Germans get over here, they will treat you in just the same way as they have the farmers of France, Belgium and Italy. In these sections farm houses have been shot to pieces, crops wasted and burned; even fruit trees chopped down, the cattle stolen, the men sent into slavery to work for German masters, their women ill-treated in ways that cannot be talked of in print, their little children have had their hands chopped off in order that they may never fight or do any more useful work again.

You may say "such things will not happen here." They said this in France, in Belgium and in Italy. Such things will happen here just as sure as you are alive, unless we smash the Germans so utterly that they are unable to reach this country. The German fleet and the German army will take just one week to get here if we are beaten. They have made up their minds that America shall pay.

Is there a farmer who will stand forward now and say, "This war does not concern me."

You have money that you do not need at present. Loan it to the government at good interest; when you want the money back again, you can borrow on your bond, or sell it, Uncle Sam will take care of your money until you need it and pay you interest on it.

Go and buy a Liberty Bond tomorrow.

The Banks have some Bonds on hand. They are holding them for people like yourself.

Don't be a slacker, and don't fool yourself with the idea that you are so far away from the war for it to hurt you. Remember 1914, when the Germans upset the world's shipping, and you took what you could get for your products.

Think of the twenty years starvation prices ahead of you in case we are beaten.

This is your war, and if you won't get in it you deserve to lose your American Citizenship.

Call in at the bank tomorrow, and talk it over.

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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

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

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

W. B. EDWARDS, M. D.
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist
Fits Glasses
Will visit Carrizozo regularly
CARRIZOZO . NEW MEXICO

Carrizo Lodge
No. 11
Knights of Pythias
Meets every Monday evening in the Masonic Hall. All members are urged to be present and visiting Knights welcomed.
S. L. Squier, C. C. — E. A. O. Johnson, K. of R. & S.

Carrizozo Lodge,
No. 41,
A. F. & A. M.
Regular communications of Carrizozo Lodge No 41, A. F. & A. M. for 1918: January 26, February 23, March 23, April 20, May 25, June 22, July 20, August 17, September 14, October 12, November 16, December 14 and 27.
H. F. BLANEY, W. M.
S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
Carrizozo Lodge
NO. 30
Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting nights, 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month.
S. F. MILLER N. G.
M. H. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

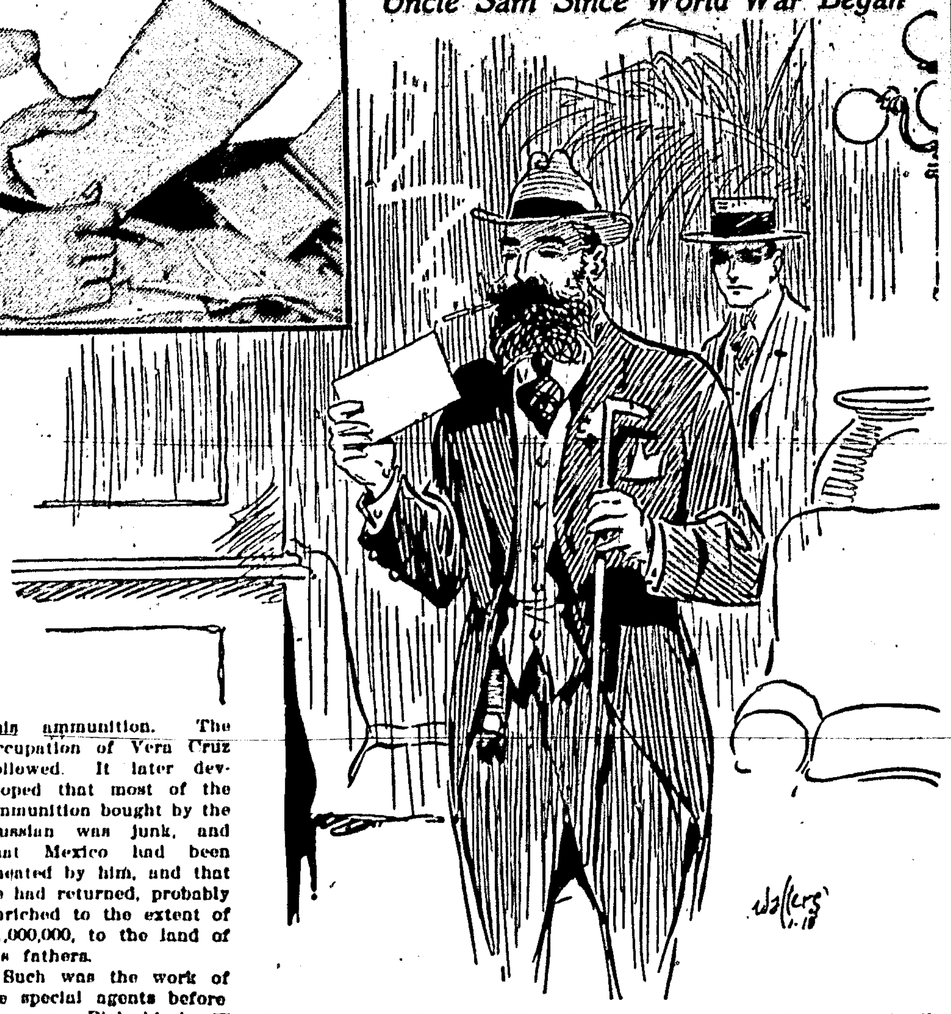
THROUGH DAILY SERVICE
ROSWELL-CARRIZOZO MAIL LINE
Leave Roswell.....7:00 a. m.
Leave Carrizozo.....1:00 p. m.
Arrive Roswell.....8:30 p. m.
Arrive Carrizozo.....2:15 p. m.
INTERMEDIATE POINTS
Picacho - Tinnie
Hondo - Lincoln
Capitan - Nogal
Through fare one way $8.00. Intermediate points 8 cents per mile.
ROSWELL AUTO COMPANY
OWNERS AND OPERATORS

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

Kaiser's Spies Beaten At Their Own Game

Remarkable Organization Built Up by Uncle Sam Since World War Began

A. BRUCE BIELASKI



THREE years ago it began to dawn upon American officials that the great German conspiracy concerning which the few revelations so far made have electrified the nation was under way. To meet it they had only the agencies which were barely adequate for peace; there was hardly a man who had ever matched wits with the foreign government experts. The story of how this menace was met can as yet be told only in part But not the least interesting part concerns the men who have done the work

Chief of the weapons which were at hand was the secret service of the department of justice. Its agents were an unobtrusively efficient lot, but woefully small in numbers and, for the most part inexperienced in international affairs. "White slaves" and predatory business had been their chief game The even smaller force of the treasury secret service was almost fully occupied with its routine duties of guarding the currency and the president's life It, too, has rendered amazing service against the spies, but upon the department of justice agents fell the chief burden.

They were called upon to match the craft, the experience and the ruthlessness of the keenest of German spies, who were backed by a renowned secret service organization and unlimited funds

Their chief, the man who had developed the government detective force, who had laid the foundation for an extensive, loosely geared, even running mechanism, and who promptly assembled it when the need came, is Alexander Bruce Bielaski ("Home Run" Bielaski they called him in his high school days) He entered the department a dozen years ago, when the development of a bureau of investigation to handle secret work for which no other provision had been made was started.

This bureau was commissioned to wrestle with violations of neutrality with those of the national banking laws, with antitrust cases, bucket shop cases, "white slave" cases; it was to prosecute those who impersonate an officer of the government, to pursue those who flee the country and seek to evade the long arm of the federal law

There were already several detective agencies in the government, each created for a specific purpose and limited by law in its operations For instance, there was the secret service in the treasury department There were customs agents to prevent smuggling, land agents to protect the public domain post office inspectors to make difficult the misuse of the mails But the special agents of the department of justice had a field many times as broad as that occupied by any other detective agency One phase of its work alone—that of circumventing violations of neutrality—became a herculean task when the war broke.

The department of justice refused to follow precedent in its creation of a detective agency. It built a staff of operatives that was a new thing in the field of detective work. In doing so it made brains its first requisite of selection of men and held that education was a developer of brains.

The youngsters of this service have succeeded where veteran police have failed. Every case an operative undertakes is an entirely new problem, in which his past experience is by no means an infallible guide. It needs brains and initiative.

A young agent of the bureau of investigation, formerly a salesman for a wholesale grocer, went into the Alleghenies on his first case and cleaned up a nest of moonshiners that had defied local authorities and United States marshals for years. Another of these men worked as a laborer on the docks of New Orleans and found out the methods employed by the sugar samplers in so grading imported cargoes that the loss to the government was hundreds of thousands in duties every year. Still another "roped in" with Mexican revolutionists in El Paso.

The importance of the work of these special agents may be measured by an account of the circumstances back of the seizure of the port of Vera Cruz in April, 1914, and the part played in that event by one of these ingenious men. It was some months before that event that a huge, bearded Russian attracted the attention of a house detective in a New York hotel by the display of a draft for $3,000,000 signed by President Huerta of Mexico. The house detective telephoned the special agents, who watched the operations of the Russian.

That individual bought firearms and ammunition in sufficient quantities to load a ship. It was the business of the government to see to it that he did not send this to Mexico, as there was an embargo on firearms to that country. The ship, however, cleared for Odessa, Russia, and the special agents traced it to that point and witnessed the refusal of the Russian government to allow the ammunition to be landed, because of a fear that it was to be used by revolutionists. They saw the ship again traverse the Mediterranean and unload its cargo at Hamburg. The special agents noted, however, that the Russian had disappeared, and suspected that he was more loyal to his own pocket than to the Mexican government.

The ammunition was reshipped from Hamburg to Vera Cruz. As it approached the latter port the United States, under the influence of the information furnished by its special agents, entered and seized the port that Huerta might not get this ammunition. The occupation of Vera Cruz followed. It later developed that most of the ammunition bought by the Russian was junk, and that Mexico had been cheated by him, and that he had returned, probably enriched to the extent of $1,000,000, to the land of his fathers.

Such was the work of the special agents before the war. Bielaski, in Washington, sat at the center of the web which covered the nation. In other important cities, such as New York, Chicago, New Orleans, there were lesser web centers. In the federal building in each important city was an office of special agents with a group of operatives which revolved about it. In the smaller centers were single representatives who could call for re-enforcements whenever an emergency developed. Then there were the free lances of the service, those who could be shuttled to whatever point required the attention of especially skilled men.

Bielaski is the silent man with every mesh of the web in his sensitive fingers. His career is one that might well be an inspiration to any ambitious youngster. He entered the department of justice 12 years ago as a laborer and for a compensation of $660 a year. Soon he was a clerk of special agents, then an examiner, a special examiner, an assistant to the attorney general, acting chief and chief of special agents. This latter post he has held since 1912. These have been the years during which the newest and greatest of the government's detective agencies has been taking definite form. Bielaski has been molding it.

Then the great war came, and the United States found itself a non-participant faced with the necessity of maintaining neutrality within its borders. Finally this country was itself in war and must combat the much vaunted secret service of the Germans, and must watch those millions of people living within its borders that had been born in enemy countries and whose allegiance was sufficiently in doubt to make their surveillance necessary.

During the period of neutrality scores of unpleasant situations arose because of the insistence of Germany upon abusing the hospitality of the United States. Almost the first of these resulted from a plan laid by Capt. Franz von Papen, military attache to the German embassy, for obtaining false passports for the use of German reservists. First through Lieut. Hans von Wedell and later through one Ruroede he operated an office in New York which sought to get vagabonds around the wharfs and cheap boarding houses and to induce these men to apply to Washington for passports, which he purchased and used in returning reservists to Europe. The plan had not been working long when a special agent from the New York office was on the trail. He succeeded in representing himself as the proper sort of man to secure fraudulent passports, and was soon deep in the confidence of the Germans. Ruroede was sent to prison; von Wedell fled, but was intercepted by the British and imprisoned, and the whole scheme was broken up. Van Papen was recalled at the request of the state department because of "improper activities," of which this was but one.

The watchfulness of the special agents was evidenced by the fact that they knew the exact hour when, on April 10, 1916, Wolf von Igel had taken 70 pounds of secret papers out of various hiding places and assembled them for transfer to Washington. Von Igel operated from an office at 00 Wall street. Though he was an employee of the German embassy, there was a question as to whether his papers were immune from seizure, as they would be in the embassy. So he was making ready to transfer them to unquestioned safety. He claimed that his papers were exempt from the right of seizure. The German ambassador backed his claim. The special agents admitted that if they were official papers of the embassy they should be returned. They took them to Washington, where, at the state department, they met the German ambassador. Through long hours of night that official dug through those papers. They placed him in a most embarrassing position. If he claimed them as state papers he admitted an official part in their revelations. If he failed to claim them he left this incriminating evidence in the hands of the American authorities. He decided that the latter course was the less embarrassing. Practically all the papers were left with the special agents. These papers revealed a degree of scheming and intrigue against a neutral country that is almost beyond conception.

When Capt. von Papen laid his plans in the German club, in New York, for the invasion of Canada by Germans in the United States, the special agents knew of his plans. The fiasco of the Welland canal, the unavailing activities of Paul Koenig, chief detective of the Hamburg-American line, the machinations of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed—all came to naught and were well known by the American authorities.

Finally came the master spy of them all, Capt. Franz von Rintelen, intimate of the kaiser, a man of highest social rank and vast wealth, with plans to overturn all in America that worked against the interests of Germany. He poured out money like water and met enthusiastic co-operation on all sides. It seemed almost as if every man in America was willing to help to the extent of accepting large amounts of money from von Rintelen. In fact, Americans took his money right and left, and rendered no service in return. Great quantities of German money were spent, but little progress was made toward attaining the results for which Germany strove.

When these activities are surveyed as a whole, the effort of German intrigue in America is seen to have been astonishingly fertile. In the face of such a lack of results it is difficult to believe in the excellence and cleverness of Prussian espionage. This newly organized agency of the United States, intended for application to the tasks of peace, crossed swords with what is termed the greatest spy system in the world, and thus far it has not been bested.

Then, suddenly the United States itself was thrust into the war. With tens of thousands of German reservists, hundreds of thousands of German citizens, millions of people of German blood, this country would appear to have been in a position of great danger from within. Certainly there was need of sharp watchfulness. No other belligerent nation was confronted by an internal alien-enemy problem of such magnitude.

The government in this emergency offered Bielaski the assistance of representatives of its other departments elsewhere. There were, for instance, certain representatives of the department of agriculture, scattered from coast to coast, who knew their communities well. These were instructed to watch for individuals who gave evidence of disloyalty to the United States and report back to the department of justice, when there was time, or to the nearest United States attorney when quick action was required. The post office sent instructions to 45,000 postmasters, 30,000 letter carriers and 43,000 rural delivery man. Each of these was instructed to keep his ear to the ground for any showing of disloyalty from within and report promptly. The land office, the Indian office, the public health service, the reclamation service—all those governmental agencies that spread out among the people were officially instructed to help protect the nation from any possible foe from within.

Those other detective agencies of the government such as the secret service, the post office inspectors, the customs agents, were called upon for skilled assistance. On the instant, almost, and entirely aside from these government agencies, there was built up in silence a secret service of volunteers which is today effectively at work. Its tentacles steal out, through newspaper offices, banks, hotels, over railroad systems, into municipal governments, through the radiations of traveling salesmen. It is a loose organization, but it works under instructions and knows what to do when it finds a plague spot.

And this vast machine has been placed in the hands of a young man, who, 12 years ago, fresh from high school, entered the government service as a laborer at $600 a year. "Home Run" Bielaski, son of a minister, grandson of Capt. Alexander Bielaski, who died in battle at Bull Run, descendant of a Polish patriot who fought that America might become a nation, is making operation difficult for the spies of the enemy.

USING CAST IRON SHELLS.

They are making shells of cast iron in France, making them at the rate of 1,000,000 a day. The Scientific American quotes Edgar A. Custer as saying these are more effective than steel shells in attacking earthworks.

How Financial "Sharks" Work

Experience of John Jones in Speculation; Sound Advice for Investors

By S. W. STRAUS
(Prominent New York and Chicago Banker)

John Jones, a prosperous business man in a middle West city, slit open an important-looking envelope just handed to him and unfolded the crackly letterhead. Across the top of the sheet was engraved:

SMITH & BROWN
Bankers & Brokers
Private Wire Service Between Principal Cities
Market Letters Furnished
Highest Bank and Commercial References
No. .... Broadway, New York

Below was a closely typewritten letter starting with a friendly "Dear Mr. Jones." Jones leaned back in his chair and started to read.

An unusual opportunity, it seemed, was being offered to him. A New York brokerage firm was organizing a syndicate whose purpose was to manipulate the grain market and clean up a fortune on wheat. To do this in a big way, Smith & Brown were mobilizing the capital of hundreds of investors. The funds secured in this manner, added to their already immense resources, would enable them to run away with the market.

"In union there is strength," read the letter. "Thousands of investors with moderate means wish to share in the stupendous profits of Wall street. But what chance have they against the millions of Rockefeller, Morgan and Gould? It requires money to make money and our plan is to take the $50 or $100 of an individual investor and make it felt, instead of being a mere drop in the bucket."

The letter was quite reassuring. "No client of ours has ever lost any money," it was stated. Had Mr. Jones looked for it, he would have discovered no information as to when the business was established. But he was too absorbed in the glowing account of the system of Jim Smith—that wizard of finance—to beat the market. It developed after years of study and experience, and had netted him millions. He had astounded veteran speculators and Napoleons of finance with his marvelous success. Now he was going to do the biggest thing of his life. He was to give the small investor an opportunity to enter into a deal with him. And when the people got together, anything could be accomplished! 500 per cent profits were assured!

Mr. Jones thoughtfully restored the letter to the envelope and decided he would go over it again that night.

In the quiet of his home he argued the matter out. In the letter it was stated that Smith & Brown courted the most rigid investigation and suggested that prospective clients inquire of Gunn & Bradburn, a commercial agency, as to their standing. Mr. Jones decided such would be a reasonable test, and accordingly wrote a letter to Gunn & Bradburn, asking for complete information regarding the firm of brokers. The reply was very favorable. "Smith & Brown are responsible and have ample capital. We recommend them without qualification," said the report.

Mr. Jones sent $100 to become a member of the syndicate.

The days that followed were full of anxiety for him. How was the venture progressing? When would he receive the letter apprising him of the outcome?

The news came in an unexpected manner. It was in the metropolitan newspaper he received weekly. He read:

ANOTHER MARKET SWINDLE

Smith & Brown, "brokers," collect thousands from would-be speculators and decamp.

The thing he feared had happened to him. He was swindled!

A week or so later a letter came to him from the Society for Protection of Investors. It stated that if he had had any unfortunate dealings with the unscrupulous investment houses they, a society formed purely for protective purposes, would look into his case and see what could be done. But Mr. Jones had become wary through his experience with Gunn & Bradburn, deciding that he would stick to business and not mix in with high finance. In this he was very wise, for the Society for Protection of Investors was in reality backed by the owners of the defunct Smith & Brown. Its purpose was to direct Mr. Jones to their newest venture. And the Gunn & Bradburn commercial agency was also backed by the renowned Jim Smith and his nefarious associates for a purpose that is readily apparent.

Such, in brief, is the composite experience of thousands who trust themselves to the doubtful mercies of firms in the same category of Smith & Brown. Their appeal is subtle and often blinds the shrewdest.

How can you discriminate between the legitimate and illegitimate investment banker? First, beware of the financial house that offers stock that will on a specified date sell for a higher price, or where extravagant dividends are guaranteed, or where stock is sold 'way below par and a large commission paid to agents. These are generally the earmarks of the offerings of an unscrupulous house and should be shunned. Second, inquire at your local bank as to the standing of the firm with which you propose dealing.

INVENTORS' FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

How They Have Struggled to Obtain Money; Your Thrift Helps Progress of World

By S. W. STRAUS
(Prominent New York and Chicago Banker)

It has been said that there is room for just so much in the human brain and if one's ability is as highly specialized as an inventor's, there is no chance of being capable in business affairs. Certainly, this has been borne out in the case of most inventors. Those servants of civilization have, almost without exception, faced financial difficulties of the most disheartening character. Only a few were fortunate in connecting up with men of business ability who relieved them of financial responsibilities.

Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, was so situated. When he started his experiments he was the possessor of a prosperous instrument-making business, employing sixteen men. He soon became greatly in debt and formed a partnership with a Doctor Roebuck, who agreed to pay $5,000 of his debts, provide money for further experiments and secure a patent. In return for these advances he became a two-thirds owner. After the two had achieved partial success Doctor Roebuck suffered financial reverses. He was forced to transfer his interest to Matthew Boulton, a famous merchant of Birmingham, to whom he was in debt. Boulton was just the sort of business genius Watt required. He built a factory for the manufacture of steam engines and financial difficulties hampered Watt no more.

Edison, on the other hand, early in his career refused an offer for a partner. Although he has built up a large fortune he has frequently lost practically everything he possessed and been forced to start all over again. His "business methods" were sometimes impractical in the extreme. Once Edison was offered $100,000 for an invention. He voluntarily offered to receive payment in annual installments of $6,000 without interest! Again, he once received an offer by cable for "30,000." He accepted. When he received his remittance he was greatly surprised to learn that it was £30,000. He had expected $30,000.

Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, never really freed himself of financial worries. He went in partnership with a Mr. Miller, and the two were forced to fight almost continually for their rights. While Whitney was experimenting and producing his first machine, people heard of the wonderful invention and broke into his house. They carried away the model and soon a dozen similar machines were in use. This was before Whitney could obtain a patent. He worked night and day to produce another model so that he could go to Washington and patent it, but he was handicapped for lack of funds. At length the patent was secured and then two years of struggle elapsed before Whitney succeeded in proving the superiority of his machine over the imitations.

In 1795 he returned from the South to New Haven, where his factory was located, only to find that it had burned down. All his machines and papers were destroyed. In answer to his letter apprising Miller what had occurred the latter replied, "I will devote all my time, all my thoughts, all my exertions and all the money I can earn or borrow to encompass and complete the business we have undertaken."

Whitney set to work to replace his factory. He had great difficulty in securing the necessary capital. To add to his difficulties, a certain manufacturer in England stated that the product of the machine was unsatisfactory. Whitney wrote to Miller, "The extreme embarrassments which have been for a long time accumulating upon me have now become so great that it will be impossible for me to struggle against them many days longer."

He was still forced to fight in the courts because of infringements. Law suits went against him.

At last Whitney succeeded in selling rights of his machine to the state of South Carolina for $50,000. He repeated this in North Carolina and Tennessee. But then when success seemed within his grasp, South Carolina attempted to recind its action and announced it would not pay the $50,000 and tried to have the money already advanced to Whitney returned.

Affairs were at the darkest point in Whitney's long struggle. Just as he was about to give up, South Carolina thought better of its decision and paid the inventor in full.

But a better day seems to have arrived for inventors. Modern industrial progress has made so many demands for better methods that inventors are now eagerly sought after and usually treated fairly. Financial aid is easier to secure. The individual investor, when he purchases his bond may be assisting the development of an invention every bit as revolutionary as the cotton gin. Without the aid of his thrift the world's progress could hardly proceed.

What Then?

"Here's a doctor says you shouldn't eat when you're worried."

"But suppose you are continually worried for fear you won't be able to get anything to eat?"

WESTERN CANADA'S CEREAL CROP

One of the Best Ever Harvested.

The cereal crop of Western Canada for 1917 was the most valuable one ever harvested; the returns from all classes of live stock have been equally satisfactory. The wool clip was not only greater than in any previous year, but the price obtained was double that of 1916, which in turn was almost double that of the year before.

As was the case in 1915 and 1916, many farmers were able to pay for their land outright with the proceeds of their first year's crop. Further evidence of the prosperity of Western Canada is shown by the fact that one in every twenty of the population is now the owner of an automobile. If the farming community alone is taken, it will be found that the proportion of automobile owners is still greater. The bank clearings of the leading cities of Western Canada, were consistently higher than they were in the corresponding periods of 1916, and then they were higher than the year preceding. In Winnipeg $500,000,000 more was cleared in the 11 months ending November 30 than in the same months a year ago.

The entry of the United States into the war has strengthened the bonds between that country and Canada. We are now working together for the same ends. Those who are not fighting are promoting a greater production of foodstuffs. In this connection Western Canada offers a wonderful opportunity. Not only can larger quantities of staple foodstuffs be produced, but the cost of production is lower and the remuneration greater than where land is more expensive. Notwithstanding the fact that the price of farm products has doubled during the past three years, there are millions of acres of arable land in Western Canada which can still be bought at a low price.

Western Canada has an enormous acreage prepared for seeding to wheat in 1918. It is larger than in 1917, and will probably surpass the record area put into crop in the year 1915, when the largest crop ever known in the West was harvested. The year 1918 should also see a further increase in live stock activity.

Farmers have been investing considerable sums in cattle; the high prices secured for wool and mutton have opened the eyes of Western farmers to the possibilities of sheep, and such was the demand for breeding animals last fall that it was impossible to meet it adequately; the campaign for greater hog production is expected to yield an increase of between 25 and 50 per cent in 1918.

Those who are contemplating coming to Western Canada cannot do better than come early in the spring when they can put in a crop and harvest it in the fall. In this way they will be able to achieve something that will not only be of great benefit to themselves, but also to the great cause for which the Allies, including the United States, are now fighting.—Advertisement.

Expensive Hostelry.

"I like to stop at this hotel."

"Why?"

"The proprietor makes me feel as if I owned the place."

"Well, after you've paid your bill you will feel that you ought to own the place, whether you do or not."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Girl Bank President.

A girl president lives in Cleveland, O. She is president of a bank, and is only seventeen years old. The bank has 850 depositors and a capital of $155.58. The depositors are members of the council educational alliance, who save their money to buy Liberty loan bonds, vacations and presents. The deposits come in pennies. Some persons literally have "only a cent to their names."

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

Year of Christ's Birth.

History tells us that for 500 years the Christians had no calendar of their own, but reckoned the years according to the customs of the nations to which they belonged. The Roman Christians used the "Anno Urbis Conditae" or year of the founding of Rome, to count from; others counted from the reign of Diocletian, calling it "the Era of the Martyrs;" and still others used the calendar of the Copts of Egypt. In the sixth century, Denis the Little, a Greek monk living in Rome, made a calendar counting from the Incarnation, the date of which he fixed at 753 A. U. C. So we commonly say that Rome was founded in 753 B. C. At the beginning of the eighth century, the venerable Bede pointed out that this was an historical blunder. But no general notice was taken of his criticism, and the error has continued to this day. Historic facts have enabled modern scholars to determine, without much possibility of doubt, the exact year of the birth of Jesus and to place it at what we call 5 B. C.

BRONCHIAL TROUBLES
Soothe the irritation and you relieve the distress. Do both quickly and effectively—by promptly using a dependable remedy—
PISO'S

KAISER IN TURKISH FIELD MARSHAL UNIFORM

The most recent picture of Kaiser Wilhelm to arrive in the United States shows him in a Turkish field marshal uniform while he was visiting the German nurses serving at the mosque of Saint Sophia in Constantinople during his diplomatic trip to Turkey.

WASTAGE TELLS TRAGEDY OF WAR

Daily Eight Trains Bring Soldiers' Ruined Equipment to Le Mans From Front.

5,000 MAKE OVER GARMENTS

French Redeem 60,000 Pairs of Trench Boots and 50,000 Pieces of Outer Clothing Monthly—German War Prisoners Work.

Le Mans, Department of the Sarthe, France.—On an average eight trains a day are bringing to Le Mans the wastage at the battle front, consisting of thousands of tons of damaged war material and soldiers' ruined equipment. There have been as many as 17 trains a day heavily loaded with this material picked up on battlefields and around camps. Le Mans would be the paradise of ragmen and dealers in second-hand goods were it not for the fact that the French army is finding its own use for such of the material as it is able to recuperate or repair.

Establishments located here by the quartermaster's department recuperates monthly 50,000 outer garments, 125,000 undergarments, 8,500 pairs of shoes, 60,000 pairs of trench boots, 25,000 steel helmets, 270,000 sheepskin capes and 120,000 pieces of equipment.

These articles are made ready for use again by disinfection, renovation and repairs. There are in addition, made each month from pieces of clothing that are not repaired, 100,000 pairs of slippers, 120,000 cases for soldiers' canteens, 50,000 forage caps, 75,000 shoe laces, 20,000 cloth cases for bread loaves, and 10,000 washrags.

5,000 in Repair Shops.

The recuperation and repair of worn and damaged articles began in the spring of 1916 in vast warehouses and repair shops in which 5,000 persons, including 2,000 refugees, mostly women, are employed.

Here and at Les Murlins, northwest of Orleons, among the quays from which the mobilized men of the fifth military region went off to war in August, 1914, German prisoners of war now line up in front of incoming freight trains and unload quantities of great sacks that look like the product of a gigantic ragman's shop.

The indescribable mass invokes the confusion as well as the tragedy of the battlefield. There are pierced and dented helmets, worn and stained pieces of uniform, forage caps, greatcoats, leggings, army shoes and trench boots, some of them pierced by bullets, some torn by shrapnel and others shredded by violent contact with barbed wire.

All of them are covered with layers of mud of varying thicknesses and not infrequently a garment presents a stain of an indefinable color, always easily recognized but got rid of with difficulty. These garments receive special treatment. They are first thrown into a receptacle which they go through a long and thorough cleansing before being treated as other garments.

Leather, Metal and Cloth.

The first operation on the arrival of a train is the sorting of the load into three piles, leather, metal and cloth. The cloth and canvas go at once into immense disinfecting tanks that are in operation night and day, and from there to the laundry. Then they go to another warehouse, where they are separated into repairable and unrepairable; here there is a great deal of ripping to separate trimmings from garments and to divide the garments themselves into pieces of as nearly uniform size as possible to facilitate their transformation into comfortable slippers.

The sheep skins are purified by a sulphur application in the abandoned vault of an old cemetery near by, where 6,000 of them are treated each day, after which they are made pliable and ready for wear again by a beating machine. Some of them are able to take another turn at the front, but the most of them, along with pieces of uniform, are distributed among the assembling stations at the rear for the equipment of auxiliaries and among the hospitals for the clothing of convalescents.

Rags are sold here at the rate of a hundred bales per day, weighing in the aggregate about 12 tons. This represents the wear and wastage of clothing received at Le Mans alone; an equal quantity is received at Les Murlins.

Kettles, braziers, lanterns, drums, musical instruments and all kinds of tools also pass through here on their way to Rennes to be dealt with by special establishments where the percentage of recuperation is said to be very slight.

BLAMES BLOW ON HIS HEAD

Cuban Who Burns Up Wife's Coat Says Bayonet Wound Is Responsible for Trouble.

Middletown, N. Y.—Antonio Tuffin, a Cuban, in jail because he saturated his wife's fur coat with oil and threw it into the furnace, says his predicament is due to a blow on the head by a bayonet in the hands of a Boche. His wife, formerly Miss Bertha De Lovigne, an attractive Frenchwoman, who taught dancing lessons in New York, admits her husband has a cracked skull and that is why she is asking a divorce.

SEND FRANCE COOKS

Teach People to Make Cornbread and Cornpone.

French-American Woman Makes Suggestion—Yankee Soldiers Looked Upon as Heroes by Boys.

New York.—A commission of American cooks to be sent to France to teach the French how to make cornbread and cornpone and all the other edible things into which cornmeal can be converted is suggested by Mrs. Benjamin Cram of Baltimore and New York. Mrs. Cram, a French woman, married to an American, has just returned from France where she spent six months visiting the battle front and studying economic conditions.

"There is actual suffering in the provinces," she said, "because of lack of flour. Why don't American women teach the French how to use cornmeal? Just five cooks sent from here could accomplish wonders.

"The French," continued Mrs. Cram, "are learning many things about the people of my adopted land. They have found that the American whom they once despised as wholly commercial has ideals like their own. The coming of Pershing and his men is the cause of this change of opinion. They are beginning to understand each other—France and America—and the deep affection growing between them will continue after the war.

"You should see the little French boy when he meets an American soldier. For a moment he is silent from awe, and then he shouts half reverently, half joyfully, 'The American!' Such hero worship you never saw! And you should see one of those American youngsters in khaki as he walks up the street amid the awed greetings of his little admirers. He draws himself up and throws out his chest and looks as proud as a king."

MILITANT AND MILITARY

This ordinarily pleasing young person is shown in a costume that rather startled all beholders. There have been many military fashions, but not one of them ever came near this for a militaristic appearance. This feminine piece of apparel is patterned in many ways after the uniform. The coat is more full, and the collar has long points, which are practically the only differences. Swinging from the shoulders is a military cape that adds to the style of the costume. The skirt is tight-fitting, so tight that when the wearer walks, it greatly resembles trousers. The hat is built on Royal flying corps lines. The outfit is extremely natty, and will make a soldier girl of any wearer.

OIL IS BIG FACTOR

Asset That Makes America Important as War Power.

As Valuable to Cause of Allies as American Men, Money and Munitions.

Washington.—If America's men, money and munitions did not constitute a vital asset in the cause of the allies against Germany, America would still be a friend in need. If she could not provide ships or steel, she would still constitute a pillar of strength.

The reason? Oil.

America produces more oil than all the rest of the world. And ships, engines, autos, and many other war factors are using oil as a motive force. Oil is needed as a lubricant for all the metals used in the prosecution of war. Its uses are so varied and so vital, indeed, that oil constitutes another of those commodities without which the war could not be won.

In 1916, for which figures have been completed and issued by the American Mining congress, the United States produced and marketed 281,104,104 barrels of crude petroleum. This comprised 65.72 per cent, or almost two-thirds, of the entire world production.

Other countries follow: Russia, 10.03 per cent; Mexico, 7.69 per cent; Dutch East Indies, 2.90 per cent; Roumania, 2.81 per cent; India, 1.92 per cent. And less than 1 per cent each, Galicia, Japan and Formosa, Peru, Germany, Trinidad, Argentina, Egypt, Canada and Italy.

With this list in hand, it is easy to see why American oil is so important a factor in the prosecution of the war. Russian fields, if they are being worked at all, probably are being worked for Germany's benefit. So are Roumanian fields.

Thus far, though prices have soared just as if there was a famine in oil, the American fields, including the Mexican, have sufficed to keep all the allies fairly well supplied. Students of war problems declare that America's oil supply will be practically as valuable in the last analysis as American men, money and munitions.

GORGES ON BANANAS TO INCREASE WEIGHT

Marinette, Wis.—Because he wants to join the army and cannot be accepted as he is underweight, Stanley Brown of Menominee is literally buying up all the bananas in the Twin Cities and gorging himself with the fruit. He says he is gaining weight rapidly, and will again try to pass the avoirdupois demands of the recruiting officer.

Nuts Become Popular.

Seattle, Wash.—Nuts are popular food here. The reason for the unprecedented demand for nuts is that Mrs. Catherine Davis, a nut packer in a Seattle nut plant, reported to the police that she believes she dropped her purse, containing $112 in currency and two diamond rings valued at about $100, into a can of nuts she was packing.

Power of Money.

Money may be misused. The power it represents may be abused, says a noted writer, just as the power of the press or any other physical or social force may be abused. And the desire for money may be perverted, just as may be any other normal or healthy desire. But that is not the way to look at money any more than it is the way to look at any other power or quality of human nature that may be used either for good or evil.

For Pimply Faces.
To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples, address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Origin of "Assassin."

The drug hashish or Indian hemp, for which Egptians will pay such a high price, has given us our word, "assassin." These desperadoes formed originally a secret society in Persia, relates London Chronicle, in the eleventh century, members of which were under a vow of blind obedience to their chief. They were called upon to perpetrate the most atrocious deeds, and before these ruffians were sent out to perform their grewsome tasks they were given hashish, by which they were thrown into a kind of ecstasy or intoxication. Hence they were called "Hashishin," meaning hemp-eaters. The word became part of Western languages, but was changed into "assassins."

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER
has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Where Canes Are Popular.

There is probably no country in the world where the use of walking sticks is so general as in the United Kingdom. Practically every man carries a cane, not only in the towns and cities, but also in the country; and, in addition, there is a large demand for walking sticks for women, these being used extensively in the country and at seaside resorts, but not to a great extent in the cities.

The winter months are always rainy and even during the summer the weather is often very unsettled, so that the use of umbrellas is also unusually great. These conditions have made the manufacture of umbrellas and walking sticks an important industry in the British Isles.

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

Not So Much Work.

Mr. Bangor—William, have you broken another glass?

William—Yes, sir; but I was very fortunate this time. It only broke in two pieces.

Mr. Bangor—So you call that "fortunate," do you?

William—Yes, sir; you can't imagine what a bother it is to pick them up when they break into a hundred pieces.

Cheap notoriety is dear at any price.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can be Relied Upon.

Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life, in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of grippe which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I told my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms disappeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."—Mrs. FRANK HENSON, 1316 S. Orchade St., Urbana, Ill.

Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," backache, headaches and "the blues" should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Had Similar Failing.

Mistress—It's only fair to warn you, Bridget, that my husband swears a little sometimes.

Bridget—That's all right, mum. So do I.—Life.

The Big Problem.

Probably one of our knottiest war problems is to find out how to make a woman believe she looks patriotic in last year's clothes.

Stoppage of the bowels
More cattle die of paralysis of the bowels and being drenched than from all other bowel troubles
Dr. David Roberts' LAXATONIC, Price 50c
fed dry on the tongue will overcome paralysis and stoppage of the bowels thus avoiding drenching which is dangerous in itself.
Read the Practical Home Veterinarian Send for free booklet on Abortion in Cows
If no dealer in your town, write
Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co. 160 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

WEEKS' BREAK-UP-A-COLD TABLETS
FOR COLDS AND LA GRIPPE
Do good you can't afford to taste and see. Could not guarantee this package above.
Sold by best druggists everywhere— 25c

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

Denver Directory

The Oxford Hotel
DENVER, COLO.
JUST HALF BLOCK FR'M UNION DEPOT

The Platte River Cattle Co.

715 E. & C. Building, Denver, Colo.
PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE
Ones, twos and threes.
See or write us before buying.

Kodaks DEVELOPING and PRINTING
Send for Catalogue and Finishing Price List. The Denver Photo Materials Co., Eastman Kodak Co., 628 16th Street, Denver, Colorado

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 5--1918.

SELF DEFENSE

Defeat Backache and Kidney Trouble With Anuric

Many people in this section have suffered from rheumatism and kidney trouble and have found that Anuric was the most successful remedy to overcome these painful and dangerous ailments.

The lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they needed nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "An-u-ric" (double strength). You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as diabetes or stone in the bladder. If you want quick relief buy it now, 60 cents, all druggists, or send Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c for trial pkg. This will prove that "Anuric" eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar.

YOU GET STRONG, if you're a tired-out or "run down" woman, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. And, if you suffer from any "female complaint" or disorder, you get well. For these two things—to build up women's strength, and to cure women's ailments—this is the best medicine to benefit or cure.

The "Prescription" regulates and promotes all the natural functions, never conflicts with them, and is perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system. It brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and vigor. All druggists. Liquid or tablets. Tablets 50c.

If you eat the right foods, and not too much of them, the poisons in your system can be kept down and thrown out by taking a natural laxative, such as that composed of May-apple juice of aloes, root of jalap, and long sold by druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

—that's what thousands of farmers say, who have gone from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Canada. Canada's invitation to every industrious worker to settle in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free

or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of $2 wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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

160 ACRES FARM IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. McCall returned this week from a visit to Mr. McCall's old home in Texas.

Private Luceras came in this week from Camp Kearney, Calif. on a furlough.

We will expect you Monday, February 25th. "The Grand Opening of the Carrizozo Trading Co." occurs then. Souvnirs for all.

Mrs. Crutcher, of El Paso, arrived this week and has taken the position with the Exchange Bank made vacant by the resignation of Miss Grace Jones.

Mrs. J. E. Farley received a message that her son, Albert, was very ill with pneumonia at Camp Bowie, near Fort Worth, Texas. Mrs. Farley left at once for the bedside of her son.

Deputy Ben West arrested a man here Thursday morning on the charge of being a German spy. The alleged spy is being held in jail pending the receipt of evidence that will cause his retention or release.

U. S. Marshal Hudspeth is here this week in the discharge of his duties. He brought in a young man from Arabela today a charge of having failed to register being filed against him. The non-registrant avows his willingness to join the army and may at once be inducted into the service.

Mayor Lutz left Tuesday night for the Electra oil fields to be gone an indefinite length of time. So much is to be done there and the prospect is so inviting that the mayor feels that he should give his personal attention to pushing the venture, in-as-much as he regards the interests of his associates paramount.

Sergeant William W. Gallacher came in last Saturday morning on a short leave from Camp Funston, Kansas. Sergeant Gallacher looked every inch a soldier and met the glad hand from every one. A successful military career, sergeant, a safe return, full of honors, are the wishes of all our people.

Mrs. C. M. Estes came in this week from Colorrdo and is visiting her sister, Mrs. O. S. Stearns.

George Ferguson spent the week at Santa Fe, attending the big Scottish Rite reunion in the capital city.

Geo. R. Hyde, well known business man of Capitan, came thru this week enroute to El Paso to have his eyes treated.

The members of the Episcopal church will hold their regular services Monday evening, Feb. 25 at 7:30, over the Exchange Bank.

Masked Ball at White Oaks March 2. Music by May's orchestra. Refreshments served by Woman's club. A good time assured to all.

Owing to sickness Dr. J. Odd Hamilton was unable to be in Carrizozo on February 18 as announced, but will be here Tuesday, February 26, and located at Garrard's rooming house.

The Grand Opening of the Carrizozo Trading Co. new home on February 25th will be a treat for music lovers. Nash's Orchestra of El Paso will entertain you in the afternoon, at night the Nash Band will furnish music for the grand ball.

George Sena, deputy revenue collector, arrived this week and will remain over tomorrow, explaining to our people the intricacies of the income tax law. Mr. Sena is an old-time Lincoln county man and for many years was an official of this county. He went to Santa Rosa about ten years ago.

Miss Grace Jones has resigned her position with the Exchange Bank and has opened an office in the Lutz building. She will do stenographic and notarial work and will no doubt make a decided success in her new venture, as she is an accomplished stenographer and the field is quite promising. Miss Grace has been connected with the Exchange Bank for seven years and leaves that institution with the highest regard from those with whom she has been associated.

State Land Sales

Clayton, N. M., February 20.—The first sale of state land in 1918 in Union county, held here on St. Valentine's day, has demonstrated that last year's record breaking state land sales in this county were not based on boom prices, but were fairly standardized values for the farming and grazing lands owned by the state in this section. A total of sixty-nine tracts were offered by State Land Commissioner R. P. Ervien at last week's auction in the county court house. They totalled 92,108 64 acres, and brought a total purchase price of $578,157.52, or an average price per acre of $6.27. The average is not as high as that of the April, 1917, sale when an average of $7.58 was reached; but the lands offered last week were largely grazing, with little agricultural land included, while in the 1917 sale large tracts of farm land were offered.

The tracts sold last week ranged in acreage from 40 to 28,500 acres, but of the total 53 tracts were of 640 acres or less, while only two were of above 5,000 acres, one being for 28,500 and the other for 8,900. Both these tracts were bought by New Mexico stockmen for the minimum price of $5 per acre.

Notice for Publication

028497

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., February 15, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that William J. Ayres, of Carrizozo, N. M. one of the heirs of William H. Ayres, deceased, who, on May 4, 1916, made HD. E. No. 028497, for S½SW¼; SW¼SE¼; Sec. 1; E½NE¼, Sec. 11; N½NW¼; NW¼NE¼, Section 13, Township 9-S, Range 9-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. T. Nye, Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on March 25, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Emma A. Flowers, Lola Rowden, Lester Bates, Oscar Rowden, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Register.

Feb. 22—March 22.

Visiting Attorneys

The following attorneys are here attending court: Col. G. W. Prichard, Santa Fe; R. L. Hitt, assistant district attorney, Willard; Judge Seth F. Crews, Oscuro; Benson Newell, Las Cruces; John Y. Hewitt, White Oaks; C. C Merchant, Capitan; besides the local bar, composed of District Attorney Hamilton, Geo. B. Barber, Spence & Merchant and C. A. Perkins.

Classified Advertisements

For Sale.—Ranch and Horses. Write P. O. Box 283, Carrizozo, N. M. 9-14-tf.

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

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

FOR SALE—Good ranch, good Cattle, plenty of grass and water. P. Box 173, White Oaks, N. M.

FOR SALE — Well Drill in good order, new string of tools, Capacity depth eight to ten hundred feet will sell with or without boiler and engine. J. T. J. Martin, Corona, N. M. 2-22-4t

Colorado Potatoes, $2.75 per cwt. by the sack. Feed wholesale, Corn $3.80, Chops $3.90, Mill Run Bran $2.65, shorts $3.40 per cwt. Humphrey Bros. 2-22

FOR SALE — Thirty H. P. (Portable) Boiler and fifteen H. P. (Eccentric) Engine in good working order, they will last for many years. Suitable for sawmill and deep well drilling. Will sell cheap for cash or good note. Address, J. T. J. Martin, Corona, New Mexico. 2-22-4t

LOST:—Japanese matting suit case, between Alamogordo and Roswell, possibly between Alamogordo and Carrizozo, Jan. 31. Suit case contains several pieces of crochet work, one palm beach suit, one new skirt, dark blue, wrapped in paper from Prince's store, Alamogordo, one unfinished dress of black voil, silver satin stripe, one small round hand mirror and a number of other articles; will pay $5.00, or whatever is fair, for return of suit case.

Dr. M. A. Grissom,
2-15-3t. Roswell, N. M.

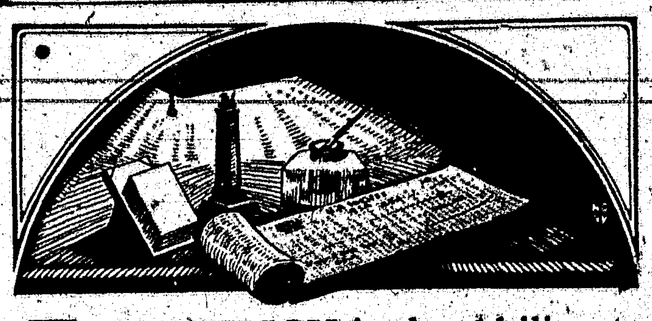
Baptist Church

Rev. J. M Gardner, Pastor.

The Evangelistic meetings are still in progress and will continue thru another week. There was a fine crowd present Sunday night but the various other attractions during the week have divided the crowds so there has not been so many present. Every Christian should continue to pray for an old time revival and remember "Never give up" till it comes.

Sermons for Sunday, February 24, 11 a. m., "Christ and is it I"; 7:30 p. m. "Christ and the value of a Soul." Everybody welcome to all services. We want you to come and bring your neighbors and friends. Remember the Sunday school meets at 10 a. m., and there are classes for old and young. Do you enjoy good singing? You will want to be present Sunday night with the crowd and help sing some of the old as well as the new songs of zion.

Want Ads give results.



EFFICIENCY is the Ability to do the Right Thing Right, With no Loss of Time or Motion

It begins with the proper and systematic handling of one's home finances, and ends with success.

The budgeting of current expenses efficiently minimizes living costs. It makes the bills for groceries, gas, light water, insurance, clothing education, rent, etc., easy to meet by calling upon each pay envelope to stand its share.

The first step in this plan of efficiency is a checking account with this bank. We will do your bookkeeping free of charge and render you a statement of receipts and expenditures whenever you ask for it.

Ask us to explain the Budget Plan to you.

Exchange Bank of Carrizozo

See MOORE, the Painter

For Painting, Tinting, Paperhanging and Interior Decorating of all kinds

Signs, Show Cards and Bulletins

Ford Raises the Price on Fords

Effective this date prices on Ford cars, f. o. b. Carrizozo are as follows

Ford Touring $515.80
Ford Runabout 500.14

WESTERN GARAGE

— M-O-N-U-M-E-N-T-S —

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

Bowers Monument Company
215 East Central Albuquerque, N. M.

Grand Opening
Monday, February 25, 1918

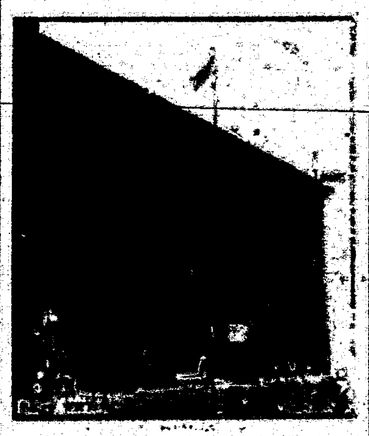
On the above date we will open the new home of

The Carrizozo Trading Co.

A cordial invitation is extended to our many patrons and friends of Lincoln County . . . . . .

MUSIC BY
Nash's Orchestra, El Paso
In the Store from 2 to 5 p. m. and 7:30 to 8:30 p. m.

"Will We Have the Pleasure of Pleasing You?"



Hotel Zieger
EL PASO, TEXAS

Rates:

Rooms, $1.00 and $1.50 per day (with detached bath)

Rooms, $2.00 and $2.50 per day (with private bath)

The Hotel Zieger Dining Room is known all over the Southwest as serving "The best of everything and everything of the best."

Hotel Zieger caters particularly to mining and cattle men and their families.

CAFE OPEN ALL NIGHT

Don't Keep Your Money IN YOUR HOUSE PUT IT IN OUR BANK

THIS PICTURE TELLS ITS OWN STORY. THEY HAD THEIR MONEY IN THE HOUSE; THEY WERE SAVING THAT MONEY FOR THEIR OLD AGE, OR SOME OTHER PURPOSE.

NOW THEY HAVE NO HOME; BUT IF THEIR MONEY WAS SAFE IN OUR BANK THEY COULD DRAW ON IT FOR ANOTHER HOME.

YOUR HOUSE IS NO PLACE TO KEEP YOUR MONEY. LOTS OF THINGS MIGHT HAPPEN TO IT. PUT IT IN OUR BANK.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CARRIZOZO