

Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 19

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1918.

NUMBER 16

New Mexico Normal School Opens June 3

In spite of the war, prospects are good for a successful summer session at the Silver City Normal School. An effort is being made to adapt the instruction of this term to the particular demands which the war has brought. Many promotions have been made this year on account of the vacancies caused by enlistment. Never before have there been so many calls for trained teachers. The Normal School management is taking into consideration these constantly changing conditions and the work of the school is being shaped to meet the growing needs of the state. The teachers of New Mexico should realize that this is no time to cripple themselves educationally. The wide-awake student is the one who is given advancement, and the summer school will provide exceptional opportunities for that special training which marks the difference between excellence and mediocrity.

One of the striking phases of the educational situation is that increased call for industrial instruction. The growing emphasis which is placed on these subjects in the elementary schools is leading to a larger need for teachers of Domestic Science, Manual Training, and all branches of practical science. Particular attention will be given to this work at the summer school. The effect of the war is seen in the tremendous demand for commercial graduates and the Normal School has strengthened this department to meet the growing needs. Calls are constantly coming in for students who are able to fill desirable positions at good salaries. The work is such that it may be taken up any time and completed in a few months.

An important phase of the summer work will be general lectures by educational experts who will bring to the teachers and to those preparing to teach helpful and inspiring messages from years of experience and study. Announcements of the particular numbers in this lecture course will be made later. The management is planning to secure some particularly notable speakers.

The regular Normal School faculty will conduct the academic courses which are offered during the year. Besides these there will be advanced training offered those who wish to do graduate work in any department. The science courses will be strong, and the splendid new building and equipment for this subject will facilitate the work of instruction.

As usual, railroad fare with the exception of six dollars, will be refunded to all students attending the full eight weeks. Dates for the purchase of tickets of tickets are May 29th to June 8th inclusive, June 15th to 17th inclusive. Board and room will be provided at the dormitories for the exceedingly low rate of five dollars and twenty-five cents per week when a student occupies a room alone. This covers all living expenses except laundry.

Selling Bonds

A. J. Rolland and H. B. Dovelton left Wednesday for the eastern part of the county on a bond selling campaign. Mr. Rolland is county chairman for the Third Liberty Loan and Mr. Dovelton is one of his aides. The quota for Lincoln county is \$103,700.00. If every man in the county does his duty will go "over the top" with a whoop. This is no time to halt or hesitate; if you can't pull, push.

Gov. McDonald's Funeral

A large number of the prominent men and women from all parts of the state arrived Saturday night and Sunday to be present at the last sad obsequies of the late Governor McDonald. All parts of the county sent friends of the deceased governor, and his hometown turned out en masse to pay the last tribute of respect to its most highly respected citizen. Not only was the spacious home filled to overflowing but the enclosure surrounding the home was teeming with the multitude which had come to take a last look at the features of their friend, whose eyes were forever closed and whose tongue had been stilled by death. The room where the casket rested was banked with flowers, beautifully arranged in various designs, and the offerings were so extensive that a truck was required to convey them to the cemetery.

Rev. Edward J. Hoerring, Episcopal minister at Tucuman, also at this point, conducted the funeral services both at the home and at the cemetery. The simple but beautiful Episcopal service was very impressive. Following the service the immense casket was placed in the truck and looked for the last time at the well known features.

The casket was then borne to the waiting hearse, the long procession formed and the remains conveyed to the White Oaks cemetery. The honorary pall bearers were: Governor W. E. Lindsey, Jas. A. French, Arthur Seligman and Charles Springer, Santa Fe; Summers Burkhardt, Albuquerque; Judge G. A. Richardson and F. S. Lea, Roswell; John H. Hicks, Santa Rosa; Judge John Y. Hewitt, White Oaks; Frank J. Sager, Dr. M. G. Paden and P. M. Johnson, Carrizozo. The active pall bearers were: John W. Poe, Roswell; J. B. McManus, Wichita, Kansas; Donald Young, Las Cruces; A. H. Hudspeth, Santa Fe; Lloyd Taylor, Encino; Geo. L. Ulfick, O. T. Nye, B. L. Stimmel, H. S. Campbell, J. E. Kimbell and Jno. A. Haley, Carrizozo.

To Renew Work

The Carrizozo Development company will probably renew work on the coal explorations within a short time. Mr. W. L. Gumm, upon whose holdings the company was drilling, had an inquiry concerning the shipment of a boiler. The boiler, which was to replace a damaged one, is here and Mr. Gumm thinks the company will renew operations at an early date.

The Rat and the Hoarder

"Two things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other." No rodent steals from this country's resources enough to count at all in the total. Yet all the rats together steal annually to the extent of \$200,000,000.

No rat gives back, in any form of service, the value of his theft. He is only and solely a pest. No hoarder steals from this country's food supply enough to make a difference in the total.

Yet enough hoarders could play havoc with our food supply, defeat the Allies, and sound the honor of a country that has said it will keep enough at home to feed its own people.

The hoarder does not give back, in any form of patriotism, the value of his theft. He is only and solely a slacker.

War Bread Recipe

One pint boiled mashed potatoes, one cup sour milk, one egg, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon sugar, salt to season, flour enough to make a stiff batter, bake in muffin pans.

WILLIAM KAHLER, SR.

The Teachers Meet

The Lincoln County Teachers' Association held a two day meeting here Friday and Saturday. A large number of teachers were here from all parts of the county, perhaps the largest attendance in the history of the association. The heads and representatives of a number of state institutions were present, viz: Dr. David R. Boyd, State University, Albuquerque; Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, State Normal, East Las Vegas; Col. J. W. Wilson, Military Institute, Roswell; President E. L. Embor, Silver City Normal; Professors M. L. Fox and W. T. Conway, Agricultural College, State College; State Superintendent John H. Wagner, Santa Fe. A large number of visitors attended, also, from different parts of the county.

The program, which was prepared and previously announced, was carried out practically as published. Addresses, discussions, interspersed with music, were all excellently prepared and well presented and were received with high appreciation. The visiting teachers, local and from a distance, were given a banquet at the Carrizozo Eating House Saturday, the banquet having been furnished by the business men of the town.

The people of the town highly enjoyed the visit of the educators of the county and state and derived much pleasure from the splendid program rendered. The meeting will be productive of much good, not only to patrons of the schools but to the teachers as well, and we feel that our community has been quite materially benefited by the presence of the teachers whose progressive ideas and efforts we applaud.

Fort Stanton

Geo. R. Young left for El Paso Thursday for medical treatment. Thos. Powell has returned from the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. McKeon, Mr. Lewis and wife and Mr. Weber went to Carrizozo last Sunday to attend the funeral of the late Ex-Gov. McDonald. Messrs. Leech, Weber and Dr. Rouff left for a camping trip.

Since Xmas the local Red Cross has been quite busy having finished fifty knitted articles, 18 pairs of socks, 8 bath robes, 10 hospital shirts, 2 afghans. They are now working on six infants' outfits for refugee babies.

It has been decided to give the Fort Stanton Minstrel in Carrizozo, however, it will not be held in connection with the Carrizozo Red Cross.

Gallacher--Collier

Harry A. Gallacher and Miss Ida Collier were quietly married last night at the Baptist parsonage, Rev. J. M. Gardner officiating. The bride's parents and the groom's mother and brother were present at the ceremony.

The contracting parties are members of Lincoln county's oldest families, each having lived at White Oaks and vicinity since early childhood. Both bride and groom have a host of friends with whom the News joins in wishing them happiness.

Fatal R. R. Wreck

Albino Carillo was killed and other members of the section crew injured in a collision near Tecolote Monday afternoon. The section crew were on a motor-driven car, which was going at rapid speed, and met a freight, on a curve, which was likewise making good speed. Neither the train crew nor the section crew knew of the proximity of the other until rounding the curve they were almost head-on. The section crew, with the exception of Carillo, jumped from the motor car and were injured, some quite seriously, but not fatally. Carillo remained on the car and in the compact was thrown against the freight engine and his head was severed from the body. The remains were brought to the Kelley undertaking establishment, prepared for burial and interment made in the White Oaks cemetery the day following.

Third Liberty Loan

Parsons

Mrs. Joe Bechman and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Will Bragg are very ill with pneumonia.

Ed. Peters is working his mining property up Krout Gulch.

Buck Jennings has gone to Carrizozo to work in the railroad shops.

Another snow fall Sunday was just what was needed to start the gardens and help the grass along.

Ralph Harris was in Carrizozo for several days on business for the Parsons Mining Co.

J. M. Rice was a business visitor in Carrizozo during the week.

Gilbert Peters, the efficient chauffeur, has served his connection with the Parsons Mining Co.

Will Speak Monday Night

Judge Edward L. Medler, who held a short session of court here this week and later left for Torrance county, will return and deliver an address at the court house Monday night, April 22. His subject will be Liberty Bonds. The judge is an earnest talker and is sincerely desirous of seeing Lincoln county go "over the top" in its allotted quota. A rousing meeting is desired and the committee hopes to see the court room packed on that occasion.

Methodist Church

Rev. R. H. Lowelling, Pastor Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. Come and get your rose. The morning service will be in charge of the women of the church. They will have a wide awake up to the minute program. The evening service will be in charge of the Epworth League and Mrs. Donaldson. This insure a fine program. Come and enjoy a treat at both hours. The Epworth League at 7 p. m. Be one of them Sunday.

S. E. Grison, who left here last December for Fort Meade, Maryland, has safely crossed the seas and is now in la belle France. His family and also some friends have received cards announcing his arrival.

Mrs. Albert Ziegler, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Coplin and baby, arrived here Thursday from Seattle, Washington.

Rev. Frank H. Roberts of Las Vegas delivered one of the ablest sermons at M. E. church last Sunday morning, that it has been our good fortune to listen to. He dipped deeply into the thought and workings of "God the Democrat" and not "God the King but God the Father."

Draft for Camp Funston

The local draft board has called the following registrants for next Friday, to leave that night for Camp Funston, Kansas:

Curtis H. Foster, Longview, Texas; Clifford W. Harris, Brownwood, Texas; Earl R. McCurdy, Mangum, Okla.; Juan E. Chayez, Tinnie, Calvin H. Hare, Desco, Higinio Romero, Roswell, Elbert R. Brown, John G. Keller and Robert E. Keller, Nogal, Ysidro Analla, Tinnie, Cristobol Samora, Lincoln, Manuel Trujillo, Capitan, Alternates: Benselao Lujan, White Oaks, Towns Taylor, Corona, Ralph Page, Carrizozo, Pablo S. Mares, Duran.

The Red Cross Chapter is preparing to give an entertainment for the contingent Thursday night and it will be pleased to have the friends of the soldier boys present on that occasion.

Third Liberty Loan

Three Women Elected

The Oscuro school district elected a board of directors composed entirely of women. They are: Mesdames C. F. Grey, one year; Chas. Thornton, two years; and Richardson, three years.

These are the first women directors in that district, and as they have complete control some new developments may reasonably be expected in the management of the school at that point.

Potato Bread

We are publishing a recipe for war bread in another column this week, which has been furnished by William Kahler, Sr. Mr. Kahler says a most palatable bread is made from the recipe and that a family may easily save more flour than even the food administration demands by its use.

Card of Thanks

We wish to extend our sincere thanks for the kindness and sympathy of many friends in our bereavement, and for the beautiful floral offerings so generously bestowed.

Mrs. Frances J. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Spencer.

New List of Press Regulations

A new list of press regulations, making material changes in the voluntary censorship rules under which American newspapers have been operating, was promulgated recently by the Committee on Public Information. The new regulations contain the first general request that there be no published mention of the arrival of American troops at European ports, replacing in that respect an express authorization in the old rules for use of any cable dispatches passed by the European censors. Other sections of the old regulations are made more severe by specific stipulation in place of the more general language employed in the rules in force until now. Information which the Government considers might reveal military movements or policies is described in great detail. In the statement announcing the new regulations George Creel, chairman of the committee, says that "repeated and serious violations of the voluntary censorship have been attempted to be excused on the score of misunderstanding," and that a "restatement" is made with the idea that hereafter there shall be no room for doubt as to the committee desires.

Third Liberty Loan

Short District

Court Session

Judge E. L. Medler, accompanied by C. S. Pedregon, court interpreter, arrived here about noon Tuesday, coming by auto from Las Cruces. The judge convened court in the afternoon, took a recess for supper and held a night session.

Besides the disposition of some civil matters several important criminal cases were given a hearing. They were as follows:

Application of James P. Taylor for a new hearing, who was convicted at the recent term of court for manslaughter. After the submission of affidavits and arguments, the application was denied. An appeal was taken and bond fixed at \$10,000.00. Sentence imposed was not less than 8 nor more than 10 years.

State vs. Herculano Martinez charged with breaking into and robbing the Titsworth Co. warehouse at Capitan. Martinez plead guilty and was given a sentence of not less than 5 nor more than 7 years.

State vs. Victorio Arriago; assault with a deadly weapon. Plea of guilty was entered, sentenced to 2 to 3 years; sentence suspended during good behavior.

Six boys, 14 to 17 years old were up before the court on the charge of pilfering and cutting clothes generally that would have had them been older, landed them either in the reform school or the penitentiary. These boys entered a plea of guilty as charged in the complaint and the court appointed a parole officer for them to whom they were to report monthly.

The boys were also informed that if their parole was broken the court would be compelled to commit them to the reformatory.

Programme

At the Methodist church next Sunday night the following programme will be rendered:

1. Trio--Instrumental--Clarite McQuillen, Adela Lahan and Lois Jones.
2. All--Song
3. Song--"Heavenward"--Ula Edmiston and Choir.
4. Reading--Margie Lacey.
5. Song--Mary White and Velma Howell.
6. Talk--E. M. Brickley.
7. Song--"New America" Choir.
8. Reading--Miss Zeuch.
9. Song--Hilary Cooper and Carrie Roberts.
10. Talk--Prof. Conway.
11. Pantomime--"Star Spangled Banner"--Katheryn Spence, Laureen Wilson, Vera Howell, Bertie Ray, Couchnett and Frank Gray.
12. Song--Bessie White, Hilary Cooper.

See the pantomime, "Star Spangled Banner," under the direction of Miss Zeuch.

Naval Boys

A special train, bearing 350 Naval boys, passed through Sunday, enroute from San Diego, California, to the Atlantic coast. Another train came along the next day with 400 Naval men, firemen, enroute from Frisco to the east coast. All were fed here by the Carrizozo Eating House and so well that they proclaimed it the best "feed" since leaving the Pacific. In the latter contingent were three of our boys--Eb. K. Jones, Bert Holland and Mike Barnett. These boys and their comrades were given a hearty reception by our people.

Third Liberty Loan



"OVER THE TOP" AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT ARTHUR GUY EMPEY MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

WRITTEN BY
ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE" EMPEY FIRST HEARS THE BIG GUNS BOOMING.

Synopsis.—Fired by the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of American lives, Arthur Guy Empey, an American living in Jersey City, goes to England and enlists as a private in the British army.

CHAPTER II.

Slightly to West Billies.

The next morning the captain sent for me and informed me: "Empey, as a recruiting sergeant you are a wash-out," and sent me to a training depot. After arriving at this place, I was hustled to the quartermaster stores and received an awful shock. The quartermaster sergeant spread a waterproof sheet on the ground and commenced throwing a miscellaneous assortment of straps, buckles and other paraphernalia into it. I thought he would never stop, but when the pile reached my knees he paused long enough to say, "Next, No. 6217, 'Arris, B company." I gazed in bewilderment at the pile of junk in front of me, and then my eyes wandered around looking for the wagon which was to carry it to barracks. I was rudely brought to earth by the "quarter" exclaiming, "Ere, you, 'op it; tyke it awy; blind my eyes, 'e's looking for 'is batman to 'elp 'im carry 'it."

Struggling under the load, with frequent pauses for rest, I reached our barracks (large car barns), and my platoon leader came to the rescue. It was a marvel to me how quickly he assembled the equipment. After he had completed the task, he showed me how to adjust it on my person. Pretty soon I stood before him a proper Tommy Atkins in heavy marching order, feeling like an overloaded camel.

On my feet were heavy-soled boots, studded with hobnails, the toes and heels of which were reinforced by steel half-moons. My legs were incased in woolen puttees, olive drab in color, with my trousers overlapping them at the top. Then a woolen khaki tunic, under which was a bluish gray woolen shirt, minus a collar; beneath this shirt a woolen belly band about six inches wide, held in place by the strings of white tape. On my head was a heavy woolen trench cap, with huge earflaps buttoned over the top. Then the equipment: A canvas belt, with ammunition pockets, and two wide canvas straps like suspenders, called "D" straps, fastened to the belt in front, passing over each shoulder, crossing in the middle of my back, and attached by buckles to the rear of the belt. On the right side of the belt hung a water bottle, covered with felt; on the left side was my bayonet and scabbard, and intrinsching tool handle, this handle strapped to the bayonet scabbard. In the rear was my intrinsching tool, carried in a canvas case. This tool was a combination pick and spade. A canvas haversack was strapped to the left side of the belt, while on my back was the pack, also of canvas, held in place by two canvas straps over the shoulders; suspended on the bottom of the pack was my mess tin or canteen in a neat little canvas case. My waterproof sheet, looking like a jelly roll, was strapped on top of the pack, with a wooden stick for cleaning the breach of the rifle projecting from each end. On a lanyard around my waist hung a huge jack-knife with a can-opener attachment. The pack contained my overcoat, an extra pair of socks, change of underwear, hold all (containing knife, fork, spoon, comb, toothbrush, leather brush, shaving soap, and a razor made of tin, with "Made in England" stamped on the blade; when trying to shave with this it made you wish that you were at war with Patagonia, so that you could have a "hollow ground" stamped "Made in Germany"); then your housewife, button-cleaning outfit, consisting of a brass button stick, two stiff brushes, and a box of "Soldiers' Friend" paste; then a shoe brush and a box of dubbin, a writing pad, indelible pencil, envelopes, and pay book, and personal belongings, such as a small mirror, a decent razor and a sheaf of unanswered letters, and fags. In your haversack you carry your iron ration, meaning a tin of bully beef, four biscuits and a can containing tea, sugar and Oxo cubes; a couple of pipes and a pack of shag, a tin of rifle oil, and a pull-through. Tommy generally carries the oil with his rations; it gives the cheese a sort of sardine taste.

Add to this a first-aid pouch and a cug, ungaily ride pattered after the Daniel Boone period, and you have an idea of a British soldier in Blighty. Before leaving for France, this rifle is taken from him and he is issued with a Lee-Enfield short trench rifle and a ration bag. In France he receives two gas hel-

metas, a sheepskin coat, rubber mackintosh, steel helmet, two blankets, ear-shell goggles, a balacava helmet, gloves and a tin of antifrostbite grease which is excellent for greasing the boots. Add to this the weight of his rations, and can you blame Tommy for growling at a twenty-kilo route march? Having served as sergeant major in the United States cavalry, I tried to tell the English drill sergeants their business, but it did not work. They immediately put me as batman in their mess. Many a greasy dish of stew was accidentally spilled over them.

I would sooner fight than be a waiter, so when the order came through from headquarters calling for a draft of 250 reinforcements for France, I volunteered.

Then we went before the M. O. (medical officer) for another physical examination. This was very brief. He asked our names and numbers and said "Fit," and we went out to fight.

We were put into troop trains and sent to Southampton, where we detrained, and had our trench rifles issued to us. Then in columns of twos we went up the gangplank of a little steamer lying alongside the dock.

At the head of the gangplank there was an old sergeant, who directed that we line ourselves along both rails of the ship. Then he ordered us to take life belts from the racks overhead and put them on. I have crossed the ocean several times and know I was not very sick, but when I buckled on that life belt I had a sensation of sickness.

After we got out into the stream all I could think of was that there were a million German submarines with a torpedo on each, across the warhead of which was inscribed my name and address.

After five hours we came alongside a pier and disembarked. I had attained another one of my ambitions. I was "somewhere in France." We slept in the open that night on the side of the road. About six the next morning we were ordered to entrain. I looked around for the passenger coaches, but all I could see on the siding were cattle cars. We climbed into these. On the side of each car was a sign reading "Hommes 40, Choveaux 8." When we got inside of the cars, we thought that perhaps the sign painter had reversed the order of things. After 48 hours in these trucks we detrained at Rouen. At this place we went through an intensive training for ten days.

The training consisted of the rudiments of trench warfare. Trenches had been dug, with barbed wire entanglements, bombing caps, dugouts, observation posts and machine gun emplacements. We were given a smattering of trench cooking, sanitation, bomb throwing, reconnoitering, listening posts, constructing and repairing barbed wire, "carrying in" parties, methods used in attack and defense, wiring parties, mass formation, and the procedure for poison-gas attacks.

On the tenth day we again met our friends "Hommes 40, Choveaux 8." Thirty-six hours more of misery, and we arrived at the town of F.

After unloading our rations and equipment, we lined up on the road in columns of fours waiting for the order to march.

A dull rumbling could be heard. The sun was shining. I turned to the man on my left and asked, "What's the noise, Bill?" He did not know, but his face was of a pea-green color. Jim, on my right, also did not know, but suggested that I "awak" the sergeant. Coming towards us was an old grizzled sergeant, properly fed up with the war, so I "awaked" him.

"Think it's going to rain, sergeant?" He looked at me in contempt, and grunted, "'Ow's it a-goin' ter rain with the bloom'n' sun a-shinin'?" I looked guilty.

"Them's the guns up the line, me lad, and you'll get enough of 'em before you gets back to Blighty." My knees seemed to wobble, and I squeaked out a weak "Oh!"

Then we started our march up to the line in ten-kilo treks. After the first day's march we arrived at our rest billets. In France they call them rest billets, because while in them Tommy works seven days a week and on the eighth day of the week he is given twenty-four hours "on his own."

Our billet was a spacious affair, a large barn on the left side of the road, which had one hundred entrances, sixty-nine for shells, rats, wind and rain, and the hundredth one for Tom-

my. I was fired out, and using my shrapnel-proof helmet (shrapnel proof until a piece of shrapnel hits it), or tin hat, for a pillow, lay down in the straw, and was soon fast asleep. I must have slept about two hours, when I awoke with a prickling sensation all over me. As I thought, the straw had worked through my uniform. I woke up the fellow lying on my left, who had been up the line before, and asked him:

"Does the straw bother you, mate? It's worked through my uniform and I can't sleep."

In a sleepy voice he answered, "That ain't straw, them's cooties." From that time on my friends the "cooties" were constantly with me. "Cooties," or body lice, are the bane of Tommy's existence.

The aristocracy of the trenches very seldom call them "cooties," they speak of them as fleas.

To an American flea means a small insect armed with a bayonet, who is wont to jab it into you and then hop-skip and jump to the next place to be attacked. There is an advantage in having fleas on you instead of "cooties" in that in one of his extended jumps said flea is liable to land on the felly next to you; he has the typical energy and push of the American, while the "cootie" has the bulldog tenacity of the Englishman; he holds on and consolidates or digs in until his meal is finished.

There is no way to get rid of them permanently. No matter how often you bathe, and that is not very often, or how many times you change your underwear, your friends the "cooties" are always in evidence. The billets are infested with them, especially so if there is straw on the floor.

I have taken a bath and put on brand-new underwear; in fact, a complete change of uniform, and then turned in for the night. The next morning my shirt would be full of them. It is a common sight to see eight or ten soldiers sitting under a tree with their shirts over their knees engaging in a "shirt hunt."

At night about half an hour before "lights out," you can see the Tommies grouped around a candle, trying in its dim light, to rid their underwear of the vermin. A popular and very quick method is to take your shirt and drawers, and run the seams back and forward in the flame from a candle and burn them out. This practice is dan-



The Author's Identification Disk.

gerous, because you are liable to burn holes in the garments if you are not careful.

Recruits generally sent to Blighty for a brand of insect powder advertised as "Good for body lice." The advertisement is quite right; the powder is good for "cooties"; they simply thrive on it.

The older men of our battalion were wiser and made scratchers out of wood. These were rubbed smooth with a bit of stone or sand to prevent splinters. They were about eighteen inches long, and Tommy guarantees that a scratcher of this length will reach any part of the body which may be attacked. Some of the fellows were lazy and only made their scratchers twelve inches, but many a night when on guard, looking over the top from the fire step of the front-line trench, they would have given a thousand "quid" for the other six inches.

Once while we were in rest billets an Irish Hussar regiment camped in an open field opposite our billet. After they had picketed and fed their horses, a general shirt hunt took place. The troopers ignored the call "Dinner tip," and kept on with their search for big game. They had a curious method of procedure. They hung their shirts over a hedge and beat them with their intrinsching tool handles.

I asked one of them why they didn't pick them off by hand, and he answered, "We haven't had a bath for nine weeks or a change of clothes. If I tried to pick the 'cooties' off my shirt, I would be here for duration of war." After taking a close look at his shirt, I agreed with him; it was alive.

In the next installment Sergeant Empey tells of the realization of his ambition—his arrival in a first line trench—and how he wished he were back in Jersey City.

(TO BE CONTINUED)
Cheap notices in Star at any price.

CONSERVATION IS FASHION KEYNOTE

New York.—The new French fashions give us pause. They have a sudden and peculiar interest for us that we did not expect, observes a fashion authority.—There is a Grecian revival of importance. There is the revival of the fashion which was once made so commonplace in this country that it became a joke; the long, straight, corset-frock to the knees, with the pleated flounce headed by a wide sash, tied in the back.

There are Chinese clothes galore. Chinese embroideries, sleeves, tassels, galleons and tunics flicker all through the first fashions.

All that we have prophesied in this country concerning the cut-to-the-bone silhouette came true. Paris not only conserves wool, but evidently considers it necessary to conserve all other materials.

There is nothing novel in fabrics, except the Egyptian tissues, the use of exceedingly soft patent leather and a new material that has a Roman stripe in it.

The French Revolution is represented in the broad, striped silks and other fabrics. Black and white stripes are not as much used as beige and blue, red and blue and gold and cream.

Two months ago it was rumored that satin was commonplace this spring and not to be included in the best clothes. Either the rumor had foundation at the time, which is probable, or it had no foundation and was given to us in America from Paris without thought as to what it would mean in this country. We were all told to discard our satin gowns, and the reporters of fashion sent the idea through the channels of commerce.

As it happens satin is the chief fabric used in Paris for the new gowns, disputing the place with georgette crepe, chantilly lace and weaves of silk net, plain and embroidered.

Reviving Primitive Gowns. Possibly, the fact of first importance in the frocks that Paris sends to this country, is the revival of the kind of frocks which were worn by women in the earlier ages of the world.

The designers in France who went back to Greece, took the gowns with which we are most familiar and reproduced them for our every-day usage. The most conspicuous of these show the antique lines to perfection. There is the loose decollete at the top, caught on the shoulders with buckles; sometimes, there is the drapery falling backward from the arms; there is the gold line at the edge of the flowing tunic and the narrow, limp skirt that is longer than most of the others offered for our choice.

We do not think of Grecian costume in colors; we always visualize it in dead white and gold. But a few of the

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designers in France who went back to Greece, took the gowns with which we are most familiar and reproduced them for our every-day usage.

The most conspicuous of these show the antique lines to perfection. There is the loose decollete at the top, caught on the shoulders with buckles; sometimes, there is the drapery falling backward from the arms; there is the gold line at the edge of the flowing tunic and the narrow, limp skirt that is longer than most of the others offered for our choice.

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In the belief that a gown must be made of the same material, and therefore, whatever deviates in fashion from that accepted principle, is looked upon as a dangerous experiment or as something unique to be instantly accepted. There is no doubt that the one-piece costume, is no longer necessary to fashion or good taste. Danger lies in these piece-meal gowns, of which all writers have warned the public. Yet, the fashion is here and must be reckoned with.

What About the Fabrics? The shops over this continent should find joy in the fact that the French gowns are not built of uncommon and difficult fabrics. What was on the shelf last spring can be brought out this spring and sold to the most fasti-

gious customer. The dressmakers are not in such good luck and therefore, not in such high feather.

The casual observer, looking over the French display, may say that gowns have changed so little that women need not put their hands in their purses.

But the dressmakers and the reporters know that this is not so. Paris has changed everything sufficiently to lure women into renewing their wardrobes. The shops should reap an abundant harvest from this move in Paris. The minor dressmakers should make a great deal of money. As to the exceedingly high-priced dressmakers—those who begin at two hundred and fifty dollars for a gown—they are still nervous.

There is so much lace that we may be dressed in it every day from four o'clock on. The Chantilly shawl has come back into fashion, and it is an easy prophecy that every woman who owns one will be trying to sell it before this month has turned into April.

All the colored woollens, serge, Jersey, Cheruit, twill, gaberdine, satin, chiffon, and tulle are just where they were last year.

What of the New Suits? The American woman has revived her interest in coat suits. She went on a one-piece frock debauch a year ago and is slowly recovering from it. France turns out an astonishing number of gowns that are delectable, yet the suit is shown more consideration than has been accorded it for two years. In America, it will be more worn than in France.

The tailors should have enough to do this spring to keep them from financial trouble. On every side smart women and others who are engaged in all kinds of office and open-air relief work insist that they need today a slim coat and skirt of wool. They know they can be patriotic enough to keep within the four and a half yard measurement, as the new silhouette does not demand more.

They are eagerly accepting the fashion for a checked skirt and a plain coat, for a satin Zouave jacket and a woolen skirt, or the other way around.

A vast number are demanding suits of twill gaberdine and serge which are made on severe lines, and this return to the early American fashion of a mannish costume for the open air should, be encouraged by every powerful means.

In all the suits, no matter what the material or the choice of color or combined colors, the skirt is narrow, although it need not be tucked in at the hem, and the jacket is short. It reaches the top of the high girle, it just escapes the curve of the hips, or it rests on the bone of the hips.

(Copyright, 1913, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Black Satin Stock. One of the new collars consists of a stock of black satin, unrelieved by any white to which is attached a big jabot of fine meshed cream colored net, edged with lace. The effect is decidedly smart, although the absence of any white in the stock might not be well borne by some faces.

One of the new collars consists of a stock of black satin, unrelieved by any white to which is attached a big jabot of fine meshed cream colored net, edged with lace. The effect is decidedly smart, although the absence of any white in the stock might not be well borne by some faces.

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NOW RAISES 600 CHICKENS

After Being Relieved of Organic Trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oregon, Ill.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for an organic trouble which pulled me down until I could not put my foot to the floor and could scarcely do my work, and as I live on a small farm and raise six hundred chickens every year it made it very hard for me. "I saw the Compound advertised in our paper, and tried it. It has restored my health so I can do all my work and I am so grateful that I am recommending it to my friends."—Mrs. D. M. ALTEBA, R. R. 4, Oregon, Ill.

Only women who have suffered the tortures of such troubles and have dragged along from day to day can realize the relief which this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, brought to Mrs. Altera. Women everywhere in Mrs. Altera's condition should profit by her recommendation, and if there are any complications write Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

Stay Out. "I wish I knew how to get on the right side of the stock market just once," said the ambitious young financier.

"My boy," replied the grizzled veteran, "there is only one right side to the stock market and it never changes."

"Which side is it?" "The outside."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

How's This? We offer \$1000 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and through the Elyx on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price, 50c. Testimonials free. W. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

The Lesser Evil. "If you were compelled to engage in conversation with one or the other for an hour, which would you choose, a woman with a mission or one who thinks she is misunderstood?" "The woman with a mission."

Why? "She would do most of the talking. A woman who thinks she is misunderstood usually wants a little confidential advice."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A New Way to Shave. Tender skins twice a day without irritation by using Cuticura Soap the "Cuticura Way." No alym mug, germs, waste of time or money. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c.—Adv.

Lamps for the Eyes. A new optical instrument consists of a high-powered incandescent lamp which can be taken into a person's mouth to illuminate his eyes through the retina, enabling them to be examined through the pupils.

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

Royal Wit Not Slow. Rich in sly humor was the reply of Henry IV of France, who one day reached Amiens after a prolonged journey. A local orator was reputed to harangue him, and commenced with a lengthy string of epithets: "Very great sovereign, very good, very merciful, very magnanimous—"

"And also," interrupted the weary monarch, "very tired."

Allen's Foot-Ease for the Troops. Many war zone hospitals have ordered Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, for use among the troops. Shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot, Allen's Foot-Ease gives rest and comfort, and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere. Try it today. Adv.

Fate of the Duck. Two women were gazing on Saturday at the whole display made by a poulticer in Smithfield—two ducks, blackened and dried by long hanging in cold storage. "If yer asks me," remarked one, pointing an accusing finger at one of the birds, "that feller's been gassed."—Westminster Gazette.

Do not be a derelict and drift aimlessly on the Ocean of Life.

What Do You Know About CATTLE? Do You Want to Know the CATTLE BUSINESS? We have a great deal to tell you. We have a great deal to tell you. We have a great deal to tell you. We have a great deal to tell you.

You Can Sell Trinity. We can offer you a splendid proposition to sell Trinity Oil Company stock, on time payments or on cash. It is your own company.

We consider this stock an attractive speculative investment at all times. It should attract very rapidly as the season opens for seasonal, field operations.

Trinity is in the hands of practical oil men who control their drilling operations and own the territory. It has a proven well on its 400-acre tract in Kansas, which is proved on every side by the production of oil. The well is producing 1000 barrels of oil per day. Other wells are discovered in the same tract. Trinity stock, which will be sold by the company, is a great investment.

Wm. McDougall & Company. 307 WYAT, WEDGE, DENVER, COLO.



Is your home Certain-teed?

You pay for insurance against a fire loss that may happen. Are you equally protected against loss that surely will happen if your home remains unpainted, or poorly painted? Is your property Certain-teed against deterioration and decay?

Wherever there is need for paint or varnish, that need is supplied by a Certain-teed Paint or Varnish made for the purpose. For interior walls, ceilings, woodwork, floors and furniture; for exterior walls, roofs, porches, outbuildings and porch furniture—there is a Certain-teed product made to withstand the use or exposure to which it will be subjected.

Certain-teed

Paints and Varnishes

are more decorative than ordinary paints—their colors and finish more clear and lustrous. And they are, in the ultimate, more economical, for they spread farther and last longer, and each color is priced according to its cost of production, whereas most paints are sold at a flat price, based upon the production cost of the most expensive color.

For Porch and Lawn Furniture

The man in the illustration is giving his porch and lawn furniture a coat of Certain-teed Porch Furniture Enamel. The sun will not fade its color; rain will not dim its lustre; hot weather will not soften its surface. This enamel, like all other Certain-teed products, is compounded of pure materials, properly proportioned, accurately mixed by machinery under the supervision of paint experts.



Certain-teed Paints and Varnishes are made for all uses, in all colors and in all sizes of cans. Any store that sells paints can supply you. If the dealer you apply to, cannot immediately supply you what you want, he can obtain it promptly.

Certain-teed Products Corporation
Office and Warehouses in the Principal Cities of America
Manufacturers of

Certain-teed Paints—Varnishes—Roofing

Tough Luck. "Poor Louise! Just as she met her ideal home—" "Died?" "No, he met his ideal." The Patron. "Did you order anything from the grocer?" "No. I humbly requested a few things."

FOR BETTER ROADS

CONCRETE ROAD GREAT HELP

Farmer Enabled to Double Size of Load to Market and Reduces Strain on Horses.

No extensive road improvement in any community can be carried on without more money than can usually be raised by direct taxation extending through a short term. It is unjust to expect the taxpayers of today to assume the total cost of an improvement which is to last into the next generation, so bonds are usually issued to finance the building of roads that will permanently cut down maintenance expense and reduce hauling costs. These bonds are sold and thus converted into money. Interest on the bonds is paid and the bonds retired by funds obtained from current road taxes. When the bonds have been paid the community still has its concrete roads in excellent condition.

No community can afford to spend its money with less caution than a private individual would display. The community should do likewise. When you are asked to vote for a bond issue to build concrete roads you are not raising public money to spend it, but to invest it. As concrete road mileage in a community is increased, the burden of road maintenance decreases, and the saving thus resulting will not only pay interest on the bonds, but provide funds to retire them as they fall due. In this way borrowing is made profitable.

Touring possibilities at all seasons of the year and every day in the year go hand-in-hand with the concrete road. "Safety first" is realized as the result of the non-skid surface. Concrete boulevards through the open



Superior Type of Concrete Road.

country make riding pleasurable by doing away with the jar, dust in dry weather and mud in wet weather. A smooth surface makes steering easy, reduces tire cost, lessens fuel consumption. These are some of the ways in which a concrete road benefits the motorist.

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

BUILDING ROADS IN FORESTS

Co-operative Projects Carried On With Funds From Forest Service and Local Communities.

In 1917 nearly \$430,000 was available for roads and trails within the national forest boundaries from the ten per cent fund derived from receipts. As in previous years co-operative projects were carried on with funds contributed by the forest service and by local communities.

When to Use Drag.
Drag the road as soon after every rain as possible, but never when the mud is in such condition as to stick to the drag or when it balls up into party ridges when released by the drag towards the center of the road.

Action of Concrete Roads.
Concrete roads expand most in winter and contract most in summer, according to the United States Bureau of standards, because of increases or decreases in the moisture they contain.

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.

Heavy Editorial.
Alexander H. Stephens, vice president of the Southern Confederacy, who after the Civil war was repeatedly elected to congress from Georgia, was an exceedingly thin man. One day there fell under his observation a newspaper item saying that he weighed 90 pounds. In reply to this he wrote a letter to the editor of the offending journal demanding an immediate retraction. "I will not be slandered in this manner," he protested, "my weight is 94 pounds." The former vice president was himself an editor, with a habit of writing very long articles for his paper in Georgia, and the contemporary which had made the unwelcome statement regarding his weight refused to retract it for the reason, he said, that "Mr. Stephens must have had one of his editorials in his pocket when he last tried the scales. This would account for the difference of four pounds between the two figures."

GIRLS! MAKE A BEAUTY LOTION WITH LEMONS

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smoothener and beautifier.

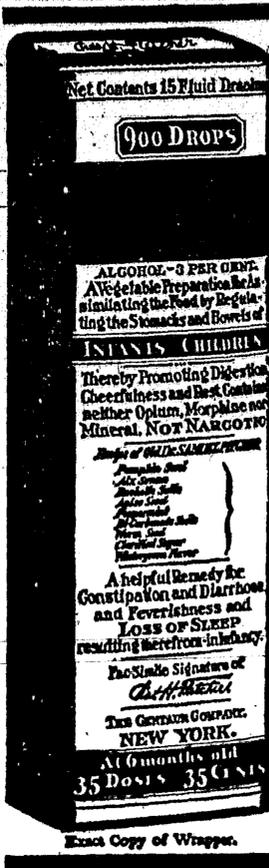
Just try it! Got three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It should naturally help to whiten, soften, freshen and bring out the roses and beauty of any skin. It is truly marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands. Adv.

Resolution Easy to Keep.
Mrs. Flatbush—Is your husband keeping his New Year's resolution?
Mrs. Bensonhurst—He sure is.
"He must be a wonder to keep it this long."
"Oh, I don't know. It wasn't so hard to keep."
"What was it?"
"That he wouldn't burn as much coal this year as usual."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

Consoling Him.
Clerk—"I cannot live on my salary, sir." Boss—"Then I'll try to be patient and wait instead of firing you."

Most people would rather blame a man for what he doesn't than give him credit for what he does.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

Wm. A. Ritchie
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

Easy to figure the Profits

Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$18 to \$20 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 25 bushels to the acre of \$2 wheat—its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

Secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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

Knows Mother Now as Heroine.
The woman who plows is not a new woman, according to the Philadelphia Public Ledger.
"My mother had 13 children," said a prosperous shipbuilder. "She plowed—and she didn't have one of these 12 horse-power, three-plow, ten-acre-a-day tractors, either. She had to cleave a straight furrow among the rocks and stumps behind the horses."
"She never pretended it was easy work, for it wasn't. But she was a heroine, and she did not complain. I know how, in the perspective of the years, the woman that she was."

Tractor Vs. Mule.
Ten mules can haul about two tons of material and their work is limited to ten hours, but the tractor hauls 25 tons and covers a distance of 20 miles at the same time.

Some men love their dogs better than they do their wives; well, their dogs don't growl at them.

A rich widow makes a poor investment when she buys a husband.

Plumb Pudding.
"Charlie, dear," said Mrs. Newlywed, "this is my first plumb pudding."
"It looks rather nice," said Charlie, dubiously.
"Do you know I was wondering while making it," went on Mrs. N., "why we call it plumb pudding when there isn't a plum in it."
"I fancy, my dear," said Charlie, having eaten a little, "the word should be spelt 'plumb,' which you will find in the dictionary, means a little mass or weight of lead."

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

Their Kind.
"When they pass antitrust laws in the future they will have teeth in them."
"Oh, that's only biting sarcasm."

Uncle Pennywise Says:
It is difficult to do anything for a man who is so ignorant he doesn't know he's ignorant. Louisville Courier-Journal.

BAKED POTATO

BIG, white, mealy—with butter melting on it. Um-m-m! And you like it because it is baked. Same with Lucky Strike Cigarette

IT'S TOASTED

Cooking makes things delicious—toasting the tobacco has made the Lucky Strike Cigarette famous.



Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

22 Million Families in the United States

4 CUPS OF WHEAT FLOUR TO THE POUND

If each family used 4 cups of flour less per week, the saving would be 22 million pounds or 112,244 barrels every week. The greatest help housekeepers can give to win the war is to make this saving and it can be done by using this recipe in place of white flour bread.

Corn Meal Biscuits

- 1/2 cup scalded milk
- 1 cup corn meal
- 2 tablespoons shortening
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup white flour
- 4 teaspoons Dr. Price's Baking Powder

Mix 1/2 cup of the measured flour for hard. Pour milk over corn meal, add shortening and salt. When cold, add sifted flour and baking powder. Roll out lightly on floured board. Cut with biscuit cutter and bake in greased pan fifteen to twenty minutes.

Now Red, White and Blue Booklet, "Best War Time Recipes," containing many other recipes for making delicious and wholesome wheat saving foods, mailed free.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER, 1013 Independence Boulevard, Chicago

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

Carrizozo News

Published Friday at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

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JNO. A. HALEY, Editor and Publisher

Financial Slackers

A financial slacker, especially one who refuses to purchase Liberty Bonds, is really more contemptible than a soldier slacker. An investor in government bonds stands no chance to lose, besides drawing a fair interest on his investment—unless we take the unthinkable position that Germany will win and thus overturn our government. In that case, of course, the holder of Liberty Bonds would lose. But where would the financial slacker be in that event? The answer is easy; his holdings would be confiscated by Germany. In that case he would not be entitled to nor would he receive any sympathy.

Comparatively speaking, our financial slackers appear to be almost wholly in one class—if classes may be so distinguished—and that is the so-called middle class—a class neither wealthy nor poor, but possessed of a substantial competence, which in the aggregate, could absorb the entire issue of Liberty Bonds and yet suffer no inconvenience. The other two classes—the extremely wealthy and the poorer class, confined to wage earners, appear to be meeting the situation without a murmur. It is difficult to conceive an American who thinks more of a dollar than he does of his government and the principle for which it stands. Yet the bond solicitors daily encounter this class. It is about time for the government to conscript dollars as well as men; still the financial dodger may get by this time; but when further issues come, as come they will, subscriptions from those known to be able to make them will be demanded, and a refusal to comply will mean that what the government needs it will take.

The financial slacker is worse than the soldier slacker. The latter gives while the former merely loans. The soldier is asked to give all; the man who buys bonds is only asked to loan a part.

Miss Crandell

Miss Marion G. Crandell, a post exchange worker for the young Men's Christian Association with the French armies, on the lines which have been forced back by the Germans in the last week, whose death has been reported in despatches from Paris, was the second American woman to die for democracy. The first was Miss Winona C. Martin, of Rockville, Center, I. I. who was killed in a recent air raid on Paris.

Miss Crandell and Miss Martin sailed from New York on the same steamer on February 2; the former's cousin, Miss Ellen Crandell, came to New York immediately from her home at Bolton Landing, Lake George, to inquire at the Y. M. C. A. if any details of the death of her cousin had been received. She said that she had received four letters from Miss Marion Crandell since the latter arrived in Paris. The last, written on March 3, said that she expected to go to her post the next day.

The dispatch to the Associated Press stated that Miss Crandell's home was in Alameda, Cal. A brother lives there, but before enlisting in the service of the Y. M. C. A. for service with the French armies, she had taught French in St. Catherine's school, Daveport, Iowa. She had spent five years in France and spoke the language fluently. Five brothers and sisters are married, and when the call came for workers on the French front, Miss Crandell, being the only member of the family without dependents, volunteered to represent the Crandells at the front. The only details of her death so far received state that she was killed by the explosion of a shell. She was forty-six years old.

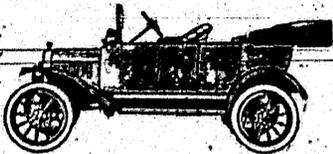
Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

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

WESTERN GARAGE

F. B. SHIELDS, Prop.



APRIL 15, 1918

Owing to the unusual and very unsettled conditions affecting the Automobile field brought about by the war, we are compelled to put our business on a cash basis beginning April 15th, 1918. Dealers and supply houses are demanding their money upon the delivery of goods, forcing us in turn to ask for cash from our customers.

This departure from the credit system is being introduced by garages throughout the country and we feel that the public will heartily co-operate with us.

WESTERN GARAGE

N. B.—Please do not ask for credit after the above mentioned date.

Must Move At Once

Branch Manager McDonald of the Ford Motor Co., San Antonio, Texas, visited our agency and discovered that we have more Ford cars and trucks than should have been allotted to Lincoln county, and ordered them disposed of within the next eighteen (18) days, and to send the surplus to other agencies. Lincoln county will be given only thirty (30) more Fords for the entire year. The public is therefore advised to at once take advantage of this announcement, otherwise this agency will be unable to supply demands.

WESTERN GARAGE.

Classified Advertisements

Colorado Potatoes, \$2.30 per cwt. Feed wholesale, Corn, \$4.00; Oats, \$3.80; Mill Run Bran, \$2.65; Cotton Seed Feed Meal, \$3.00; Peanut Cake, \$3.40 per cwt. Humphrey Bros.

Furniture, Caskets, Etc.

We have added a complete line of Furniture, first class in every respect and offer to our patrons at reasonable prices. We also buy and sell second hand furniture and have some good bargains in that line. A line of caskets is also in stock. Our stock of hardware is complete and we are able to supply the wants of the public for all staple goods. We invite your inspection, we solicit your patronage and guarantee good goods at living prices. 3-1511 N. B. TAYLOR & SONS

Full line of new canvas "Keda" just the thing for Summer footwear at Ziegler Bros.

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

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., March 22, 1918. Notice is hereby given that Julia B. Hunt, formerly Julia D. Malton, of Corvuss, N. M., who on Sept. 16, 1915, made H. E. No. 84168, for B. L. Hunt and the B. L. Hunt, Township 2 N., Range 10 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register or Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Roswell, N. M., on April 26, 1918. Claimant's name as witnesses: Elmer J. Hall, Jack Kille, Frank Ridge, and Frank Nelson, all of Corvuss, N. M. EMMETT PATTON, Register. March 22—April 18.

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

Want Ads give results.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., March 14, 1918. Notice is hereby given that Thomas F. Howser, of Otero, N. M., who on March 20, 1915, made H. E. No. 84147, for N. S. Section 18, Township 2 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 United States Commissioner, at his office, at Otero, N. M., on April 22, 1918. Claimant's name as witnesses: Sarah J. Gilbert, Paul Gilbert, Eugene F. Jones, and William T. Sterling, all of Otero, N. M. EMMETT PATTON, Register. March 14—April 18.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., March 22, 1918. Notice is hereby given that Angel Lucas, of White Oaks, N. M., who on October 29, 1914, made H. E. No. 83869, for W. B. SW 1/4, B. S. Range 13 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before U. S. N. S. Clerk of the Probate Court, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on April 23, 1918. Claimant's name as witnesses: Horea Deton, Fred P. Cleghorn, those of White Oaks, N. M.; Andrew Leffler and Albino Romero, those of Babenton, N. M. EMMETT PATTON, Register. March 22—April 18.

Carrizozo Live Stock Commission Company

A new enterprise 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. 2-22-17

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

Health About Gone

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

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

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

All Druggists

R. L. Ransom

Plasterer & Contractor

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

Building Material

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

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

Foxworth-Galbraith Co.

D. R. STEWART, Manager

FEED YARD

HAY AND GRAIN IN CAR LOTS
All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities

Roomy Yard - Stalls - Water

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Wm. Barnett EL PASO AVENUE

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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.

Your Interests

THE nearer this Bank can come to being your kind of a bank—indispensable and helpful to you in the highest degree—the nearer it approaches the ideals of its management.

Our aim is to render you a definite personal service in exchange for the business you give us—a service that will be useful to you in the furthering of your interests.

Exchange Bank of Carrizozo
Carrizozo, New Mexico



War Buy Savings Stamps Them Often



WHILE YOU ARE ABLE TO WORK AND EARN MONEY WHY CAN'T YOU PUT SOME OF IT IN THE BANK?

YOU CAN OPEN A BANK ACCOUNT WITH A LITTLE MONEY AND YOU CAN ADD LITTLE SUMS THAT YOU FIND IT HAS GROWN INTO A BIG SUM, AND IT WILL WORK FOR YOU IN YOUR OLD AGE.

COME TO OUR BANK

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CARRIZOZO



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

BANK WITH US, GROW WITH US

The Lincoln State Bank

The First Consideration

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

Stockmens State Bank
CORONA, NEW MEXICO

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.

County Commissioners' Proceedings

Regular Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico held in Carrizozo, April 1st, 1918.

Board met at 9 a. m. Present: Mevin Franks, Chairman; J. L. Bryan, A. J. Gilmore, Members; and O. T. Nye, Clerk.

The minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

In the matter of the relief of Pedro Games, Indigent, it is ordered that he be allowed \$20.00 per quarter out of the Indigent fund, and J. V. Tully is authorized to allow said Games, \$20.00 per quarter in merchandise.

Damian Olguin is allowed \$20.00 out of the Indigent fund for immediate relief, and Ziegler Bros., authorized to issue merchandise to him for this amount.

The application of Charles P. Fritz for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 203 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Jas. A. Colp for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 204 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of H. E. Pine for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 205 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of J. F. Allison for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 206 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Manuel Sanchez for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 207 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Paul Burton for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 208 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of H. Herring for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 209 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Doroteo Lucero for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same was transmitted to the District Attorney's office for presentation to the District Court as appears from Petition No. 210 on file with the Clerk of this Board.

The application of W. W. Arnold for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the Board and the same was transmitted to the District Attorney's office for presentation to the District Court as appears from Petition No. 211 on file with the Clerk of this Board.

The application of Marvin Burton for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the Board and the same was transmitted to the District Court for presentation to the District Court as appears from Petition No. 212 on file with the Clerk of this Board.

The application of John W. and Ophelia Barrett for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the Board and the same transmitted to the District Attorney's office for presentation to the District Court as appears from Petition No. 213 on file with the Clerk of this Board.

The application of Enrique Benavides for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the Board and the same transmitted to the District Attorney's office for presentation to the District Court as appears from Petition No. 214 on file with the Clerk of this Board.

The application of Placido Chavez for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the Board and the same transmitted to the District Attorney's office for presentation to the District Court as appears from Petition No. 215 on file with the Clerk of this Board.

tion No. 215 on file with the Clerk of this Board.

The application of T. N. Hobbs for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the Board and the same transmitted to the District Attorney's office for presentation to the Court as appears from Petition No. 216 on file with the Clerk of this Board.

The application of Mrs. Olive Smithson for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the Board and the same transmitted to the District Attorney's office for presentation to the Court as appears from Petition No. 217 on file with the Clerk of this Board.

The application of W. B. McDonald for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the Board and the same transmitted to the District Attorney's office for presentation to the District Court as appears from Petition No. 218 on file with the Clerk of this Board.

The application of Mrs. Annie Julian for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the Board and the same transmitted to the District Attorney's office for presentation to the District Court as appears from Petition No. 219 on file with the Clerk of this Board.

The application of D. C. Parker for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the Board and the same transmitted to the District Attorney's office for presentation to the District Court as appears from Petition No. 220 on file with the Clerk of this Board.

The application of Nancy Hart for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the Board and the same transmitted to the District Attorney's office for presentation to the District Court as appears from Petition No. 221 on file with the Clerk of this Board.

The application of Geo. M. Willis for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the Board and the same transmitted to the District Attorney's office for presentation to the District Court as appears from Petition No. 222 on file with the Clerk of this Board.

The application of Sidney Fisher for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 223 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of H. S. Schefey for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 224 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Howard Doyle for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 225 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Alonzo Darnell for correction of taxes was presented to the board and the same transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court as appears from the petition No. 226 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Joe Ashford for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 227 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of W. O. Hanner for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 228 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of J. L. Jones for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same transmitted to the office of the district attorney for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 229 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of E. A. Palmer for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same transmitted to the office of the district attorney for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 230 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Manuel Luera for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same transmitted to the district attorney's

office for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 231 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Harvey Lacey for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 232 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of Porfirio Aragon for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to the board and the same transmitted to the district attorney's office for presentation to the district court as appears from Petition No. 233 on file with the clerk of this board.

The application of W. B. Simmons for correction of taxes for the year 1917 was presented to

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

Notice of Suit
State of New Mexico
County of Lincoln
No. 2097
The Carrizozo Trading Company, a Corporation
Plaintiff
vs.
Adolph Judas
Defendant

In the District Court for the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, is hereby notified that a suit in rem, by attachment, has been filed against the Carrizozo Trading Company, a Corporation, in the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, to wit: being the court in which said suit is pending, by said plaintiff, The Carrizozo Trading Company, a Corporation, the general object of said suit being for a judgment on account of goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered by plaintiff to defendant, and for the return of said goods, wares and merchandise, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint filed in said suit, which said judgment claimed against you amounts to the sum of \$125.00 together with interest and costs of suit, and you the said defendant are notified that your property has been attached to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, and that unless you enter your appearance in said suit on or before the 25th day of May, 1918, judgment will be rendered against you in said suit by default and your property so attached will be sold to satisfy the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said court, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1918.

(Seal)
O. T. Nye, Clerk
Name and address of plaintiff's attorney: G. H. Barber, Carrizozo, N. M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

United States Land Office
Fort Sumner, N. M., March 11, 1918.
Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico, by virtue of the Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1890, and June 20, 1910, and the supplemental and amendatory thereof, has filed in this office selection lists for the following described lands, to-wit:
List No. 105, Serial No. 91757, 254, Sec. 14, T. 5 S., R. 18 E., N. M. P. M., containing 400 acres, subject to interest and subject to all of the selections may be filed in this office at any time during the period of publication or thereafter before final approval and certification.
A. J. EVANS, Register.
March 22-24.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

Have made this hotel new by cleanliness.
RATES REASONABLE
Mrs. J. R. McIlhenny, Proprietor

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEO. SPENCE W. C. MERCHANT
SPENCE & MERCHANT
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Rooms 2 and 6, Exchange Bank Bldg.
CARRIZOZO, N. M.

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

GEORGE B. BARBEN
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



Hotel Zeiger

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

HOTEL ZEIGER is now serving regular meals: 35c Breakfast 40c Lunch; 60c Dinner.
CAFE OPEN ALL NIGHT

THE IDEAL MACHINE

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

CHAS. F. GREY
Sole agent for Lincoln County
OSCURO - - N. M.

DUROC HOGS

Registered, Pure-Bred, Vaccinated

We own The Largest Imported Herd in the West. Breeding stock of all kinds for sale. If you raise hogs, send for our booklet.

Monkbridge Farm, Albuquerque, N. M.

Try a Catalogue in the News

Carrizo Lodge

No. 11
Knights of Pythias

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

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

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

Regular Communications of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., for 1918: January 29, February 22, March 23, April 30, May 23, June 27, July 20, August 17, September 14, October 12, November 16, December 14 and 27.
H. E. BLANKY, 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.

UKRAINE'S STRUGGLE for SELF-GOVERNMENT

By Professor Michaelo Hrushevsky
PRESIDENT OF THE UKRAINIAN RADA

Leader in Nationalistic
Movement Tells How Race
Kept Its Individuality Under
Alien Masters—He Was
Not in Favor of Complete
Independence

THE history of the Ukrainian question dates from the middle of the seventeenth century, that is, the time of the great Ukrainian revolution of 1648, which had given a glaring publicity to the problem and caused at the same time the partition of the Ukraine between the Muscovite empire and the kingdom of Poland. From that day began the decadence of national Ukrainian life. About the middle of the sixteenth century Ukrainian life had lost much of its strength. The aristocracy, deprived of any participation in politics, was forced to submit to the paramount race (Poles and Lithuanians), while the middle classes were subjected to every kind of vexation.

The peasant had lost the right to possess either house or land. He had become a serf. Numerous taxes weighed him down till he was a mere accessory of the earth. The Orthodox church, which in those times was the representative of the nation, had become dependent upon a government as ill-disposed toward it as to the peasants. It underwent a crisis which nearly brought about its dissolution. Up to this period Lithuanian Ukrainians had progressed slowly, but from the middle of the sixteenth century it progressed more rapidly under the influence of the Polish institutions. Moreover, about 1600, nearly all the districts of Lithuanian Ukraine were taken from its rule and simply annexed to the Polish republic. They were Volhynia, Eastern Podolia, Podlachje (the western Bug district), and Kyjiver. The Polish aristocracy came in numbers to reside in its new territory, the Ukrainian aristocracy became influenced by the Poles, and the individual life of the Ukraine ceased to exist.

This did not take place without a reaction and a desire for a national renaissance. Having regard to the special circumstances in western Ukraine, where the aristocracy in particular had been nearly demolished, one will see that the intellectual and national regeneration could not hope to succeed in the long run. It found support, however, in a new social and political factor which at this critical moment appeared in eastern Ukraine, that is to say, the Cossacks.

The Cossacks did not hesitate to proclaim the immunity from all jurisdiction, all foreign suzerainty, all taxes, and all personal service of those who submitted to the power and jurisdiction of the Zaporog (Cossack) army. Thus they drew toward them an enormous number of peasants, who at the end of the sixteenth century were leaving western and northern Ukraine for the east. In order to escape the heavy burden of serfdom about 1600 the Cossacks came into conflict with the Polish government, and their disagreements grew more serious as time went on. Each struggle inspired from among the Ukrainians, till at last prolonged reprisals (1638-47) led to a revolution. In 1648 the people rose, led by Bohdan Chmelnytsky.

The Polish army was beaten, and the rising spread over the Ukraine, even to the distant regions of the west. In spite of the number of insurgents, who totaled about 300,000 men at the beginning of the war in 1648, their leaders did not consider the liberation of the people possible by the means at their disposal. Chmelnytsky hesitated between two methods. The one was to create a federation of the orthodox states, Muscovy, Ukraine, Moldavia, and the Slaves of the Balkans. This alliance would have been directed against Poland and Turkey. Several reasons, and above all the weakness of the Turkish government, inclined Chmelnytsky to decide for Muscovy. For some time Muscovy had not dared to accept the protectorate of the Ukraine. It feared war with Poland and remembered the cruel defeats which that nation had inflicted at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Not till 1653 did Muscovy decide to extend its protection to the Cossack army and to the Ukraine by committing itself to war with Poland. In March, 1654, the treaty was signed bearing the name, "Articles of Bohdan Chmelnytsky," therein was defined the position of the Ukraine to Muscovy.

From the moment the Empress Catherine came to the throne the days of the Ukrainian autonomy were, however, over.

In 1772, when Poland was first divided up, western Ukraine, now eastern Galicia, became part of the Hapsburg kingdom in virtue of certain long-standing claims of the Hungarian crown to this country. Some years later, Bukovina (the present region), which formerly belonged to Moldavia, was added to it. This passing of western Ukraine into the rule of Austria awoke a new national fervor in the country insignificant as were in reality the reforms brought about, this attitude nevertheless created a deep impression upon the Ukrainian population, which once again enjoyed a sense of nationality and lost the feeling of despair with which it was stricken during the later years of Polish supremacy. Even after the Austrian government, under the influence of the Polish aristocracy, had characterized its Ukrainian policy by a strongly reactionary feeling, the energy of the national movement was not completely dissipated.

On the other hand, the Ukrainian territory which had fallen to the share of Russian rule on the partition of Poland had no cause to look for any revival of nationalist aspirations. The rigor with which the Polish or Polishized aristocracy ruled the Ukrainian peasantry became now more merciless still, supported as the Poles were by the authority of Russia.

The longing to see the old constitution restored made itself manifest from time to time, especially on such occasions as the Russian government sought to recruit the Cossack militia in the Ukraine.

The study of ethnography, and dialects, the researches into the life of the people, the renaissance of the Ukrainian language and literature, such as we see at the end of the eighteenth century and especially in the first half of the nineteenth century, brought together the intellectual classes.

Under the influences of which we have just spoken, and thanks to the ideals imported from western Europe, Ukrainian political thought abandoned its aspirations toward an independence that was no longer feasible in order to replace them by a realizable political program. The oldest of these programs that was in any



way realized dates from 1840. It was started by the Ukrainian organization of Kiev, known as the Guild of Cyril and Methodius. They desired a democratic and liberal constitution which would abolish privileges and classes and everything in fact of a nature to debase the people. Absolute freedom of speech, of thought, and of religion was to be guaranteed. Actually all this practical activity was killed at birth. For, in the year 1847 one of the students informed on the leaders and denounced them, with the result that they were arrested and condemned. This repression put a stop to any development of political thought in the Ukraine, now that the most talented and active leaders were reduced to silence. When they returned from their exile and assumed their patriotic task, circumstances, such as the suppression of serfdom in Russia and the amelioration of the lot of the peasantry, compelled them to labor chiefly for the comfort of the peasants. They were occupied in teaching the agricultural classes and in educational work of various kinds as well as in creating a popular literature, etc. In spite of such moderation in thought, the Russian government regarded this activity with an unfavorable eye, because at the outset it hated any national Ukrainian movement, however moderate it might be. "Moscow held strongly to the doctrine of 'the unity of the Russian people.' Moreover, it regarded as dangerous any desire to establish a separate Ukrainian literature and any endeavor to awaken national feeling in this unfortunate race. For these several reasons then, the activities of the Ukrainians of Kiev were suppressed, no matter how modest or how politically innocent they might be. Any establishments or organizations where Ukrainian scientific workers congregated were forbidden, and in the spring of 1870 the celebrated ukase appeared determining the fate of the movement for many years. This ukase forbade the publishing in Ukrainian of any work other than those of a historical or literary nature.

The Ukrainian movement, however, was not to be extinguished by such coercive measures. The educated classes of the Ukraine sought incessantly in Russia for the national movement from 1850 to 1880, and endeavored to turn to their own advantages any possibilities which offered themselves. When the movement became no longer possible in Russia, it sought an outlet beyond the frontier in the territory of Austrian Ukraine.

The exodus of the Ukrainians or the divergence of the national activity toward Austrian Ukraine, toward Lemberg, which became a center for the national life, was weighty with results not only for the Ukrainian movement in Russia, but also for the development of Austrian Ukraine itself. Already, about the year 1860, after the first prohibition of the Ukrainian language in Russia, this event had contributed to the sustenance of the Ukrainian national life in Austria at a very critical moment in the development of this section of the subject people. After the movement had gradually grown weaker in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, under the pressure of the general reactionary movement in Galicia, the year 1848 poured a refreshing breath over the Ukrainians of Austria. The Austrian government sought in the Ukrainian population something to set off against the Polish revolutionary movement. The final liberation of the serfs, the admission of the moral and political rights of the Ukrainian people (or Ruthenians), the creation of the first institution of any importance in the domain of culture and politics, the nationalization of the schools, the formal promise of a university for Lemberg, the administrative separation of the two Galicias (Ukrainian and Polish), which had been artificially united in 1772; all these influences assisted the birth of a

new era in the life of the Austrian Ukraine. But these years that were so full of hope soon passed, to be followed in their turn by the reaction of 1860, which brought to the Ukrainians of Galicia the most bitter deceptions. The promises made were completely forgotten for the most part, and the Ukrainians of Galicia, after having aided the Austrian government in its combat against the rising of the Polish aristocracy, were left to the unscrupulous rule of these same nobles, into whose hands the whole administration of Galicia passed once again in the year 1860.

Thus arose a painful crisis in the national life of the Ukrainians of Galicia. Disillusions and doubts followed one another, and the way was open for the Russophil current toward which the Polish aristocracy was eagerly driving the Ukrainian element.

The arrival of fresh Ukrainian immigration, coming in 1863 to employ their activity on Galician soil, after the suppression of the Ukrainian movement in Russia, cannot, under the circumstances, be too highly appreciated. At a critical moment this influence brought the necessary aid to the Ukrainian element, chiefly of the younger generation—which had remained faithful to the program of 1848.

From about 1890 this "popular" Ukrainian movement, as it was called, took a firm hold of the people in Galicia, not did it fail to keep in touch with the Ukrainian movement in Russia as well. The end of the century was signified by a rapprochement between the two Ukraines. This had a most happy result for the national life, thanks to the reciprocal control exerted on political questions.

From this moment the progress of national culture in Russian Ukraine has made rapid progress, in spite of all attempts made to stop its course.

The stormy years of 1904-1906 brought to the fore the whole question of the Russian reactionary powers. The Petrograd academy addressed a memorandum to the Russian government proving that the current conception that the Russian literary language (Great Russian) was employed by the whole of Russia, was false, and did not include the Little Russians (Ukrainians). In the most positive manner this memoir affirms the right of existence to the Ukrainian language and literature. In spite of this, the delay brought about in the progress of the language was not immediately dissipated; this only occurred in 1906, when the law concerning newspapers was repealed. This law did away with all restrictions in respect of special idioms, under which term the Ukrainian language was included.

It looked at this period as if the most joyous future were in store for the Ukrainian movement in Russia. Influenced by the aspirations toward political liberty shown by their brethren, the Austrian Ukrainians also claimed universal suffrage, Galicia was moved by a stronger national impulse than it had ever known before. It was hoped that once "occasionally" Ukraine achieved freedom in Russia, its intellectual and political power would be strong enough to release its sister states from foreign hegemony. These hopes, however, were not realized. A new reactionary movement disappointed all hopes, and all the promises made to the Russian people in 1906 and 1907 were completely forgotten. This blow was especially hard for Ukrainians.

Under the blow of the survival of the old aspirations and the disillusion they had received there arose a party in the Ukraine who wished to attempt once again the fight for the independence of the country. Such hopes which are found in the associations of the nationalist youth at the end of the nineteenth century awoke once again with renewed energy in spite of the ill-luck which had always hitherto pursued them.

To The American People

There is no foundation for the alleged violations of law attributed to our Company by agents of the Federal Trade Commission and I want to say emphatically that Swift & Company is not a party to any conspiracy to defraud the Government. Nor has Swift & Company been guilty of improperly storing foods or of making false entries or reports.

Conferences of packers, where prices have been discussed, have been held at the urgent request and in the presence of representatives of either the Food Administration or the Council of National Defense. And yet the packers have been accused of committing a felony by acting in collusion on Government bids!

We have done our best, with other packers, large and small, to comply with the directions of the United States Food Administration in all particulars, including the furnishing of food supplies for the U. S. Army and Navy and the Allies, now being handled through the Food Administration.

We will continue to do our utmost, under Government direction, to increase our production and assist the Food Administration. We consider that the opportunity to co-operate whole-heartedly and to our fullest powers with this branch of the Government is our plain and most pressing duty.

The Trade Commission Attorney has, by false inference and misplaced emphasis, given to disconnected portions of the correspondence taken from our private files and read into the Record, a false and sinister meaning with the plain purpose of creating antagonistic public opinion.

The services of the packers of the United States are most urgently needed, and I regret exceedingly that we should at this time have to spend our efforts in defending ourselves against unfounded, unproved, and unfair assertions such as are being daily made public.

L. J. Swift, President

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

Little "Blam" at Tacoma.
In examining applicants for naturalization papers, Judge Cushman, in the federal court at Seattle, asked an applicant how long he had lived in the country. The reply came:
"I've lived in the United States ten years, except three months I was in Tacoma."
As the judge is from Tacoma, he deliberated several minutes before granting the papers.

A Sure One.
"Can you furnish me with any knock-down argument about your capacity to do the family sewing?"
"Could I? Just watch me tell this seam!"

Probably Cold.
Geraldine—Why didn't you call?
Gerald—I had trouble with my feet.
Geraldine—What or cold?
Judge.

A Contingency.
"Do you really think ple to be healthy?"
"It may be if you mices matters."

Fear of being found out is responsible for many a man's respectability.
Uncertainty hangs over all earthly things like a pall.

Win the War by Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada
CO-OPERATIVE FARMING BY MAN POWER NECESSARY
TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operations.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 15th. Wages to competent help, \$56.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

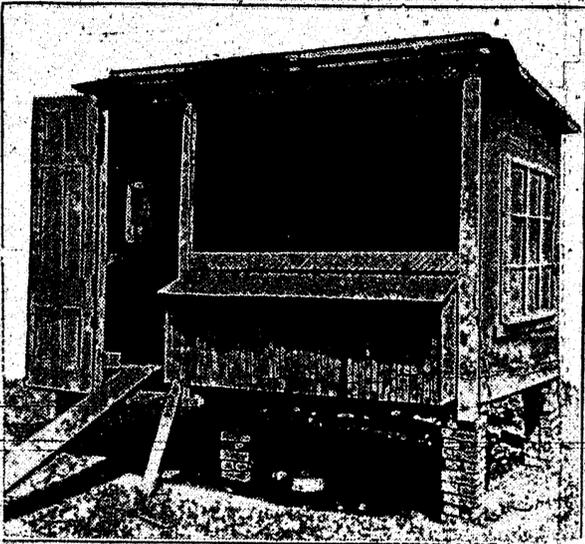
Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to:

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DENVER, COLORADO; CHEYENNE, WYOMING

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture)
WHEN IS A SMALL FLOCK PROPERLY HOUSED?



Good Type of Open-Front Poultry House—Front Can Be Closed With Mullin Curtain During Storm or Cold—Brick Supports Discourage Rats—Plans of Another Model House Shown Below.

MODERN METHODS OF HEN HOUSING

Tight, Warm Structures Should Give to Well Ventilated Quarters.

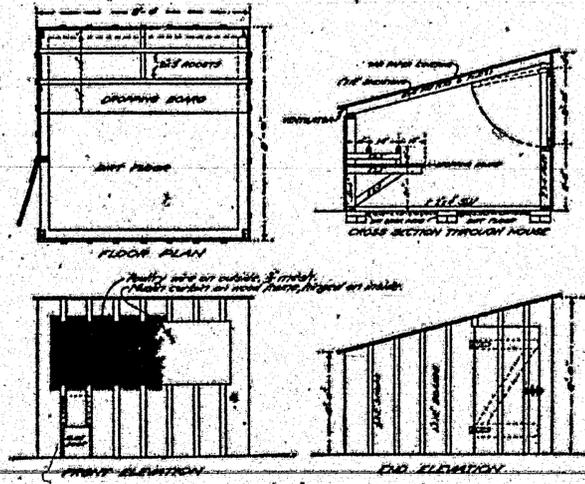
FRESH AIR VERY ESSENTIAL

Detailed Plan Given for Construction of Ideal Home for Twenty to Twenty-Five Fowls—Curtained Windows Favored.

Modern methods of poultry housing make due allowance for the capacity of domestic birds to withstand low temperature and for the advantage of ample ventilation in the poultry house. Except in extreme northern sections, or for breeds of fowls having very large combs, it is no longer considered necessary to build houses so substantially that when they are closed the cold is excluded and the temperature in the house appreciably raised by the heat from the bodies of the birds.

Tight, Warm Houses.
 The system of tight, warm houses, once very popular, was based upon the idea that to have hens lay in cold weather they must be kept in houses where water would never freeze. The methods of housing now most widely approved and used are based upon the experience of many poultry keepers that egg production is more stable and the hens keep in much better condition when the house is built and used with a view to giving all the fresh air that can be given without exposing the birds to a temperature that will frost their combs. It has been found that the combs of hens accustomed to low temperatures become frost resistant to a remarkable degree, and the birds themselves much less subject to colds than when an effort is made to keep the houses as warm as is practicable.

Light Durable House.
 Except when the winters are long and severe, hens may be kept comfortable and productive in a house of the lightest durable construction, provided the house has water-tight and wind-tight roof, rear wall and end walls, and a front which can be opened as much as is necessary to give thorough ventilation or closed as much as is necessary to keep out rain or snow. For ventilation in summer it is advisable and often necessary to have apertures in the rear wall, or in the ends, toward the rear, which can be closed perfectly tight in winter and



Plans of Inexpensive Poultry House Described in Accompanying Box.

YOU'LL LAUGH! DOESN'T HURT TO LIFT CORNS OUT

Magical Costs few cents. Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn; instantly it stops aching, then you lift the bothersome corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



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

RECALLED DAYS OF YOUTH

Middle-Aged New Yorker Succumbed to the Almost Forgotten Fascination of Coasting.

Riverside drive on a winter day with snow everywhere plenty. Between the drive and the river there are many places that make good coasting; there are short, gentle inclines that are nice for small children, and then there are longer, steeper, more varied slides that suit the bigger boys better.

At a slide of the latter description halted a father and mother with their six-year-old son, who had his sled along.

"Here's a good place," said father. "Too steep, isn't it?" said son. "No, I'll show you." "And with that, his boyhood days coming back to him as he saw the boys sliding, father seated himself on the sled and a moment later away he went.

Presently he was back again at the top of the hill ready for the next slide and from now on carrying his son.

"It seems to be as much fun for you as it is for John," the smiling mother said. "It is. I am going to buy a sled for myself tomorrow," said father. —New York Times.

Boys Wanted to Be Sure.
 "I'll give one of you boys a dime to carry my bag to the station," said a cross-eyed man, pausing before three ragged little fellows.

"Which one, mister?" piped the boys in chorus.

"You," said the cross-eyed man. "Which one?"

"You."

There was a pause. Finally one little fellow said: "Fair do, mister; close one eye and look at the kid you want, will you?"

A Minor Role.
 "Were you ever patroness at a society affair?" "No; I'm always one of the patronized."

Too many men are incapable of doing their own thinking.

Wakeful Nights
 —go out of style in the family that once drank coffee but now uses **INSTANT POSTUM**
 This wholesome beverage of delicious flavor contains no drug elements to upset heart or nerves and its cheery goodness is just the thing in the way of a hot table drink.

HOW TO GROW IRISH POTATOES.

The culture of the Irish potato is familiar to almost everyone who has ever had a garden. In brief, the potatoes should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, two weeks before the average date of the last killing frost being none too early. The tubers should be cut so that each piece contains from one to two eyes, and the pieces planted in rows from 24 to 30 inches apart, and from 10 to 15 inches apart in the rows, depending on the variety. Cultivation should be frequent and thorough. It is an excellent idea to work soil up to the plants as they develop, so that there will be plenty of soil to cover the potatoes as they form.

Early potatoes in the central and southern sections of the country will mature in sufficient time for the gardener to grow a crop of sweet corn, late cabbage or turnips on the same ground. It is often possible to plant the second crop between the potato rows before the potatoes are dug. Early potatoes may be used as soon as large enough, an old rule being to begin using them when they are as large as a hen's egg. The usual method is to dig them as needed, leaving the main part of the crop to develop to maturity.

In the central portion of the United States the late crop may be planted from June 15 to July 1, but in the northern sections the main crop is planted earlier than this; no attempt being made to produce early and late potatoes, as in many sections the growing season is too short for the production of but one crop. Late potatoes are allowed to grow until they mature or until the frost kills the vines. The cultivation of the late crop is similar to that employed in the case of the early crop.

SWEET POTATOES.

The sweet potato thrives best in the southern part of the country, as it is a tropical plant. It cannot be successfully grown in the extreme northern sections of the country. The plants are started in hotbeds by bedding potatoes in sand and allowing them to sprout. The plants are broken off the parent potato as soon as they have formed a few leaves and a root system of their own, and as soon as the ground in the open is well warmed up. This will be one month after the date of the last killing frost.

Sweet potatoes are a heat-loving plant and cannot withstand cool weather. In setting them in the open, the usual method is to throw the soil up in ridges about 4 feet apart. The plants are set in a row on top of these ridges some 12 or 14 inches apart.

Sweet potatoes thrive best in a sandy soil that is well fertilized throughout. It is a good plan to open furrows where the row is to be, fill these furrows with manure and turn the soil back on top of the manure. This should be thoroughly mixed with a shovel-plow or cultivator, as too much manure in one spot under the hole will produce a large growth of vines at the expense of the potatoes.

Sweet potatoes may be dug at any time after they become large enough to use, but improve in quality as they approach maturity. They should be dug as soon as the vines are killed by frost.

SNAP BEANS.

Bush and pole beans are among the most valuable and dependable crops of the garden. "When in doubt what to plant—plant beans."

Beans thrive best in a rather warm sandy loam, but may be grown on almost any kind of soil. For the best results the soil should not be too rich in nitrogenous matter, or the plants will run to foliage and stems at the expense of the crop. Beans will not withstand frost, and the first plantings in the spring should not be made until about two weeks after the average date of the last killing frost. The soil should be in good condition and the rows should be laid out perfectly straight so as to make cultivation easy. One pint of the seed of most varieties of snap beans is sufficient for a 100-foot row. When the cultivation is to be done by horse, the rows should be from 30 to 36 inches apart. When hand cultivation is to be employed, the rows should be from 18 to 24 inches apart. It requires from 40 to 60 days for snap beans to be ready for use if the weather conditions are favorable.

Successive plantings of string beans should be made at intervals of ten days to two weeks throughout the growing season. By following this scheme a constant supply of tender beans will be assured.

EARLY CABBAGE.

When set in spring, the cabbage plants should be started in the window box or in hotbeds some six weeks before the average date of the last killing frost in the particular locality. They may be set in the gardens as soon as the ground is in condition. For horse cultivation the rows should be from 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart and the plants from 12 to 15 inches apart in the rows. Cabbage requires a rich warm soil for early maturity, a loam constituting a good type of soil for the purpose. It is an excellent plan to put a shovel-ful of compost under each plant.

Early cabbage must be used as soon as it reaches maturity, or the heads are liable to burst and be lost. It is an excellent plan to grow early cab-

bage for summer kraut making, as it has been found that kraut may be made at the time that early cabbage matures and will keep successfully. It is much easier to produce early cabbage than the later varieties for this purpose.

SQUASH.

There are two types of squash—the bush varieties, which may be planted 5 and 6 seeds to the hill in hills 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and the running varieties which require considerable more room for their development. Squash may properly be grown in the garden, as three or four hills will produce all that is required for the average family. They require a rather rich soil, preferably one that is well mixed with rotted manure.

Squash for summer use should be planted as soon as the ground is thoroughly warmed up, which will be about one month after the last killing frost. Such varieties as the Hubbard for fall and winter use may be planted at any time during the spring after the ground is thoroughly warmed up, and will grow the entire season. They should be gathered in fall, as soon as hard frosts occur. They may be kept in a storage room in the basement, or in any cool, dry place. It is necessary to handle them carefully to avoid bruising, or rot is liable to occur.

TURNIPS.

The turnip requires a rich soil and may be grown either as an early or late crop. For an early crop, sow the seeds in drills 12 to 18 inches apart as early in the spring as the condition of the soil will permit. A half-ounce of seed is sufficient for a 100-foot row. After the plants appear thin to about 3 inches apart. The roots will be ready for use before hot weather.

For late turnips, the seeds are usually sown broadcast on land from which some early crop has been removed, and for this reason the turnip is a good crop to grow for storage for winter. They are quite hardy, and the roots need not be gathered until after the first frosts. They may be stored in banks or pits or in the out-door cave or cellar, and keep best when kept rather cool.

The turnip is a good crop for interplanting between rows of late corn or late beans.

EGGPLANT.

The seed for eggplant should be sown in the hotbed about six weeks before the time to set the plants in the open. "The eggplant is a heat-loving plant and cannot be successfully planted until the ground has become warm and the weather settled.

The soil best adapted to the eggplant is a rich, sandy loam, well drained. The plants should be set in rows 3 feet apart, with the plants 2 feet apart in the rows. Cultivation should be frequent and thorough. Fresh manure should not be used on eggplant, but well-rotted manure may be applied freely. In fact, there is a little danger of getting the ground too rich. Eggplants may be used as soon as large enough and cannot be kept for any length of time.

OKRA.

Okra is a delicious vegetable that deserves a better acquaintance with the home garden than it now possesses. Say "Chicken Gumbo, Southern Style" to the infatigable; that is all the argument needed in favor of growing this crop.

It thrives on any good soil, and the seeds should be sown in rows 4 to 5 feet apart after all danger of frost is past, or about the same time as tomato plants are set in the open. The plants should be thinned until they stand about 2 feet apart in the rows. The edible portion of the okra is the pods, which must be gathered while young. They are used in soups or as a stewed vegetable.

Simple Test for Soil.

A simple test to determine when garden soil is ready for plowing or working is to take a handful of earth from the surface and close the fingers tightly on it. If the earth compacted in this way is dry enough for cultivation it will fall apart when the hand is opened. This test is applicable only to comparatively heavy soils, but it is these which receive the most injury if they are worked when wet.

Apple Trees.

There is little doubt that where apple trees are fertilized, highly the fruit tends to be green and "color up" well. This seems quite reasonable.

Don't Let Roots Waste.

Don't let any cabbage or other roots go to waste. Tie a stout string around the roots of several cabbages, and hang them in the henhouse so that the hens can just reach them nicely.

Convert Waste Into Food.

Poultry is the only class of domestic animal which is suitable for converting the kitchen waste, right where it is produced in the city, into wholesome and nutritious food.

Means of Reducing Pests.

Collect and burn all dried, rotten fruit that remain on the trees or that has fallen. This is a means of reducing disease and insect pests next summer.

Level Garden Beds.

Perfectly level gardens please the eyes but are not always well drained.

Strength Gave Out

Mrs. Schmitt Was Miserable From Kidney Trouble Until Doan's Came to Her Assistance. Now Well.

"My kidneys gave out during the change of life," says Mrs. Margaret Schmitt, 63 Alabama Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. "My back ached and pained as if it were broken. When I moved in bed, sharp, darting pains caught me across my back and I couldn't turn. Mornings I was stiff and sore and it felt as if heavy weights were tied to me. I was so worn-out, I often came near falling from dizziness and flashes of fire would come before my eyes, blinding me."

"I had the most severe headaches and my kidneys didn't act regularly. The secretions passed too often and caused much distress. I was hardly able to do my housework and just to walk upstairs took all my strength."

"As soon as I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I improved and six boxes put me in better health than I had enjoyed for years."

Mrs. Schmitt gave the foregoing statement in 1916 and on April 6, 1917, she said: "My cure has been permanent. I keep Doan's on hand, however, and take a few doses occasionally."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
 POSTER-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.

Beutlood

PALE FACES
 Generally indicate a lack of iron in the blood.

Carter's Iron Pills
 Will help the condition.

PATENTS Watson, Coleman, Washburn, etc. books free. Illustrations, references, foot notes.

Don't Use Any Other Than Cuticura Soap To Clear Your Skin

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 13-1916.

Yet It Bored.
 First Editor—The preacher's sermon had no point to it.
 Second Editor—And yet though it had no point it greatly bored me.

The Kind.
 "What plants do you think suitable to beautify a cat cemetery?"
 "Why not try pussy-willows?"

A prophet is a person who expects the unexpected.



IN THE SPRING

will be the great test of a life and death struggle on the Western front. In the everyday walks of life, it is the same thing that brings ill health. One of the chief reasons why the run-downs may find himself in a bad state of health in March or April, is because he has spent five months of the winter in the walks of horse, factory or office. It is the reason for our diminished resistance—that is, lack of outdoor life, coupled with perhaps over-eating, lack of good exercise, insufficient sleep, and constipation. "Other words" keep feeding the furnace with food but do not take out the "clinkers," and our fire does not burn brightly. Always keep the liver active.

There is nothing better for health than taking an occasional mild laxative, perhaps once a week, such as you can get at any drug store, made up of May-apple, jalap, senna, (sugar-coated, tiny, easily taken), which has stood the test of fifty years of approval—namely, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Laxative. But for the "Spring Fever," the general run-down condition, the lack of ambition, the "blues," one should take a course of treatment every spring; such a standard tonic as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, now to be had in tablet form in sixty-cent vials. Watch the people as plodding along the street. There's no spring, no vitality. A vitalizing tonic such as this vegetable extract of Dr. Pierce's gives you the power to force yourself into action. The brain responds to the new blood in circulation, and thus you're ready to make a fight against stagnation which holds you in bondage. Try it now! Don't wait! Today is the day to begin. Get little "pop" and laugh and live. You and vitality are the natural outpouring of a healthy body. It does not spring up in a night. Try this spring tonic, and you gain the courage that comes with good health.

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

PISO'S

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Judge and Mrs. Seth F. Crews were here Tuesday from Oscura. Dr. Guido Kanniger was a business visitor from Oscura Tuesday.

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

Mrs. Elena Trujillo and little daughter came over from Dawson for a two weeks' visit with Mr and Mrs. Ben Lujan.

Harry Dixon of Globe, Arizona, came in Monday on a short leave of absence, leaving Wednesday to return to his work.

We have just received a full line of Boys' Shirts, Boys' Waists Suits—Ziegler Bros.

Mrs. Raymond Thomas of Waco, Texas, is here visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. R. Adams.

Sunday evening at the Methodist church Dr. David R. Boyd of Albuquerque, gave a most

interesting talk on the many phases of preparedness—it showed deep thought of the subject, and much of preparedness in itself.

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

Ed. Oliver was here this week from the western part of the state. He was in Johnson's garage for a number of years and is well known here.

Mrs. H. S. Campbell left Monday night for Bristol, Indiana, in response to a message conveying the intelligence of the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Argo.

In Union there is strength; especially in a National Union Policy, call or phone me about your fire insurance needs today.

R. T. Cribb, Agent, Carrizozo, N. M.

C. A. Perkins, attorney, and W. H. Osborn, real estate and abstracts, now occupy the corner office room, upstairs in the Lutz building.

Phillip H. Blanchard was here Monday and Tuesday from the Macho-Gallo sheep ranch. He left Tuesday night for Las Vegas to make arrangements for help through the lambing season.

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

Edward Dickey came down from Corona last week to assume the position of assistant cashier at the First National Bank. He relieved S. F. Wanser, who went to the First National at Tucuman.

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

The Misses Braum have returned from Albuquerque, where they spent the winter. They have been taking a commercial course in a business college at that point.

Dr. W. B. Edwards advises that he expects to be in Carrizozo April 22nd to 24th, to test eyes and fit glasses. See him at the Lucas hospital.

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

Great Wheat Stocks Isolated.

It's the shortage in ships that is putting the Allies and the United States on wheat rations. Great stocks of wheat are isolated in India and Australia. At great sacrifice in ship space and use the Allies are forced to secure some wheat from Argentina.

On January 1, Australia had stored 100,000,000 bushels of wheat that was ready for export—but there were no ships. Then came the new crop with an exportable surplus of 80,000,000 bushels. Now Australia has approximately 180,000,000 bushels waiting for ships.

India, at the same time, had 70,000,000 bushels of wheat stored for export. During April 50,000,000 bushels more out of the new crop will be added to the pile.

Argentina closed the last shipping season with 11,000,000 bushels of wheat left in the stock available for export. The new crop will add 135,000,000 to the left-over.

It is not a problem that the wheat does not exist in the world—it is entirely a problem of shipping, which has thrown on America the obligation of dividing our stock with the Allies.

ALLIED FOOD SHIPMENTS REACH LARGE TOTAL.

A general idea of the quantity of food sent to European allies by the United States from July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1918, is given by figures just announced by the U. S. Food Administration. In that period the United States has furnished complete yearly rations for 57,100,000 people. In addition there was enough extra protein to supply this portion of the diet for 22,194,570 additional men.

The total export of wheat and wheat flour to the three principal allies is equivalent to about 384,000,000 bushels. Pork exports for the 3½ years amounted to almost 2,000,000,000 pounds. Exports of fresh beef totaled 443,481,000 pounds. The amount of food exported to Russia is negligible compared with that sent to the western allies.

ONLY AMERICA CAN HELP.

"On your side are boundless supplies of men, food, and material; on this side a boundless demand for their help. Our men are war-weary and their nerves have been strained by more than three years of hard, relentless toil. Our position is critical, particularly until the next harvest, but the United States can save us. You Americans have the men, the skill, and the material to save the allied cause."

SIR JOSEPH MACLAY, British Shipping Controller.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., April 8, 1918. Notice is hereby given that Maude A. Harris, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on Dec. 8, 1913, made H. E. No. 02013, for No. 4, Section 6, Township 24 N., Range 13 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intent to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Little McPherson, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on May 20, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Thomas A. Spencer, George Houston, Joe Stratton, Peter Johnson, all of Carrizozo, N. M. EMMETT PATTON, Register. Apr. 19—May 17.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., April 8, 1918. Notice is hereby given that Minnie Gertrude Ayres, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on August 7, 1912, made H. E. No. 02231, for E. 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 10, the NW 1/4 W. 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 11, Township 24 N., Range 13 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intent to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Little McPherson, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on May 20, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Emma A. Flower, Lela Hawley, Lester Bates, Oscar Howell, all of Carrizozo, N. M. EMMETT PATTON, Register. Apr. 19—May 17.



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

The Style Book cover for Spring

Save on clothes

The Hart Schaffner & Marx Style Book tells you how

THIS Spring you want to make your clothes money go farther than ever before. The Spring Style Book tells you how. Be sure to read your copy carefully—then see the new economy styles at this store; they're ready for you.

If you don't get a copy of the Style Book, tell us. We'll see that you do.

ZIEGLER BROS.



FIX UP NOW FOR SUMMER

SWEET SUMMER GIRLS WILL FIND IN OUR STORE ALL OF THOSE Dainty WAISTS, UNDERMUSLINS, HOSE AND PRETTY THINGS THEY SO DEARLY LOVE.

AND WHEN THEY FIND THE THINGS THEY WANT THEY WILL FIND THE PRICE SO TEMPTING THAT THEY WILL BUY WHAT THEY NEED FROM US.

WE MAKE OUR STORE THE "STYLE CENTER" BY CARRYING THE BEST MERCHANDISE. MADE AND TRIMMED IN THE LATEST FASHION.

COME IN; AND YOU WILL GO OUT HAPPILY SUPPLIED WITH WHAT YOUR EYES AND HEART DESIRE.

Carrizozo Trading Company

Bevo

—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

