

Carrizozo News

Private Club

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

VOLUME 19

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Benjamin F. Gumm Answers Last Call

Born in Virginia, August 31, 1827.

Died in Grant county, New Mexico, May 24, 1918.

About 1830 his family emigrated to Illinois and settled near La Salle, where he made his home until 1851. At that date the California fever spread throughout his section and he joined a party bound for the Golconda. The trip was made overland with ox teams and eight and one-half months were spent in making the trip.

In 1869 he returned east and located at Fort Scott, Kansas, where he was married to Martha Goff. Their family of five boys, Joseph A., Wallace L., John L., Elmer J. (Pete) and Roy and a daughter, Vena (Mrs. J. J. McCourt) are the surviving members of the family. After the death of his wife in 1904, Mr. Gumm has made his home with his children, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, enjoyed excellent health until a few weeks preceding his death.

A pioneer in southeastern Kansas, the deceased was a prominent figure in that part of the state. He was captain of the local militia during the stirring days of the Civil War and later served two terms as sheriff of Bourbon county. In 1880, in company with the late Governor McDonald, Mayor Peck and Charley Bull, he came to White Oaks where he located the Miguel Otero Mine, and he received the first mineral patent issued in Lincoln county. He was a charter member of the A. P. & A. M. lodge at Uniontown, Kansas, and also of White Oaks.

One of the noblest men this or any other country ever had has lain down the burden of life, having spent the long years of his existence in a most worthy manner. It can be truthfully said of Benjamin F. Gumm that he never consciously injured his fellow man; his hands were always open to deeds of charity; he was a man of the highest integrity, and a citizen of unimpeachable loyalty. Rest peacefully, old friend; your example and influence still survive.

Soldiers Entertained

The list of soldiers, noted in a previous issue to leave Monday night, were present at an entertainment in Lutz hall on that occasion, the guests of the Red Cross. The following program was rendered:

Piano solo—Clarice McQuillen.
Reading—Miss Margie Lacey.
Address—A. H. Hudspeth.
Vocal solo—Miss Carrie Roberts.
Vocal Trio—Misses Cooper and Place and Gladney White.
Address and presentation of comfort kits—Geo. Spence.
Star Spangled Banner.

At the conclusion of the program a dance was announced, and after a few measures the music ceased and Editor Burke, of the Outlook, auctioned off a rooster that Captain Jno. B. Baird had donated to the Red Cross. The bidding was lively and the bird finally went to Dr. Johnson for \$12.00. The doctor then gave the bird to the Chapter to be again auctioned, but in the meantime we had lost our auctioneer; but that didn't close the deal; the doctor took the stand and auctioned the bird himself. The bidding was not so spirited the second time, J. D. Betcha becoming the purchaser for the sum of \$5.00. However, \$17.00 had been realized and an untold amount of merriment resulted from the affair.

The boys left next morning on No. 1 for Camp Cody, N. M., where they will undergo training.

FORTUNATE THE AMERICANS

Fortunate the Americans in this land of plenty who can find day after day some hardship to endure! Happy the "wheatless-till-harvest" citizens.

Let those who have murmured over mixed breads read this bill of fare:

BREAKFAST—acorn coffee, two slices of bread made of rye, sawdust and potato flour.

DINNER—soup with a small piece of tough beef, coarse turnips and no potatoes.

SUPPER—soup again with two slices of bread.

U. S. Food Administration Conference in Albuquerque June 4th

Albuquerque, N. M., May 28.—To standardize the grain industry in New Mexico, to improve the product and assure standard prices are the chief objects of the conference of flour millers, grain dealers and growers of grain, particularly wheat, to be held at Albuquerque on Tuesday, June 4th. This is one of the most important industrial conferences ever held in the state and will have far reaching results, affecting every farmer and every consumer in New Mexico.

Besides those engaged in the making and selling of flour. A rate of one and one half cents on the certificate plan, has been authorized by the railroad, from points in New Mexico, El Paso, Trinidad and South. Minimum attendance fifty. Tickets to be sold June 2, 3, and 4 with return limit June 9th.

Chief Robert E. Putney of the flour and milling division of the Food Administration in New Mexico has secured of Herbert Hoover one or two top-notch government experts to be present and address the meeting.

"The standardization of New Mexico wheat according to government tests is one of the most important necessities confronting people", declares Mr. Putney. "Heretofore wheat has been simply wheat. There has been no official test and no standard, dumber one wheat prices have been paid for number three wheat and higher prices have been paid for flour than in the east; wheat has been exported at a loss; all on account of the fact that we have not been grading our wheat on any official basis. Last year New Mexico raised enough wheat for herself and some to export. Next year there will be more. This wheat must come clean and be handled on the same uniform basis adhered to elsewhere, and which the government demands. The government test must be applied to all New Mexico wheat."

"The Food Administration at Washington has called attention to the loss of wheat in careless threshing; this loss is much heavier in New Mexico than in most of the other states. Threshing with animals must be eliminated. We must get the dirt out of the wheat. The Food Administration is going after the threshmen to make them get their machines in shape and use every possible care in threshing. The whole problem can only be solved in New Mexico by concerted, unanimous action by all wheat growers,

Over the Top—Well Yes!

Lincoln County More than Doubled its Quota in Second War Fund Drive

TEAM WORK THROUGHOUT COUNTY GOOD

The Red Cross drive for the Second War Fund closed Monday night, and Lincoln county went "over the top" in magnificent shape, in fact, its quota was more than doubled, thanks to the splendid organization and the active cooperation of every locality. The total number of subscribers was 1666; total amount subscribed \$5,843.94, of which \$612.25 was in pledges and cash \$5,231.69. The News takes pleasure in congratulating campaign manager J. B. French for his indefatigable efforts, and those who so loyally assisted in every part of the county; and also highly commends Cashier Brent Paden who looked after office details and kept in close touch with the results throughout the campaign.

The following table shows the number of subscribers, the pledges given and the cash received by localities:

LOCALITY	NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS	PLEDGES UNPAID	CASH RECEIVED
Alto	25		\$ 49.00
Ancho-Jicarilla	124	35.50	346.25
Arabella	108		99.20
Carrizozo	91	4.00	185.75
Corona	451	343.25	1767.67
Coyote	175	11.00	727.48
Deseo	15		24.00
Encinosa	20		33.50
Fort Stanton	41	21.00	75.75
Glencoe-Ruidoso	174	24.00	371.30
Hondo-San Patricio-Tinnie	34	4.00	207.50
Lincoln	65		220.00
Mesa (Nogal)	49	57.00	320.84
Nogal	42	4.00	68.00
Oscuro	20	35.00	24.50
Parsons	31	12.50	67.50
Picacho	15		37.00
Providence Church (Nogal)	16		56.00
Rabunton	17	33.50	23.50
Richardson	13		29.00
Spindle	7		140.05
White Oaks	73	4.50	117.50
Total	1666	\$612.25	\$5231.69

ers, all millers and all dealers in grain. Every man interested in the growing, milling and handling of wheat should attend this meeting even if it entails a sacrifice.

"Wheat is the test of Victory. During the coming year it is going to decide the history of the world. Every consideration of business and patriotism demands that New Mexico put her wheat industry on a solid basis of efficiency without delay; and this conference offers the chance to do so."

Young Men Must Register

We have been requested to call attention to the registration of all young men who have attained the age of 21 since June 5, 1917. Additional draft legislation has

been passed by Congress and the president has issued a proclamation calling for the registration of young men, as named above, and has fixed June 5 as the date. The manner of registering will be similar to that of June 5, last year; every precinct will have a registrar to look after registrants and those required to register must present themselves to said registrars in their respective localities for this purpose. It is hoped that this requirement will be complied with by every young man to whom the law is applicable.

Miss Clara Brazel finished her school term at Deseo and returned home this week. Best equipped Ford shop in the state—Western Garage.

Boys and Girls' Industrial Clubs

Profitable activity of school children during the summer months has been the study of many parents and educators. In cities and thickly settled communities the problem has been satisfactorily met by the employment of directors to oversee athletics, gardening, manual science, cooking, sewing, and similar endeavors. But this does not reach the majority of the children of our country who are in need of systematic training.

The marked success of specially planned work for the children on the farms was noticed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and an investigation was found to be of great value in keeping the boys and girls on the farms, increasing the quantity and quality of crops, and improving rural social conditions. With able corps of enthusiastic workers, industrial clubs have become an important part of the extension service of agricultural colleges.

By studying local conditions, and the success and failures of club members, lessons have been adapted to the strength, ability, and surroundings of the children in the various parts of the United States. For New Mexico interesting projects are arranged in gardening, canning, and drying, raising pigs and poultry, sewing, cooking, field crops of corn, beans, potatoes, and forage crops.

A valuable part of this training is in the record kept by each club member of the work done and its actual cost in time and money.

Any child between the age of ten to eighteen years is eligible to membership. There is no fee; lessons, record sheets, and instructions are furnished by the government. Five members and a leader makes a club which can participate in state and county contests.

Under instruction from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, our state in the Extension Department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, has an efficient organization with A. C. Gooley, director, Chas. O. Smith, state leader, three state assistants and county leaders in most localities.

County Agricultural Agent Stuart Stirling, with assistance of state experts formed a number of clubs in this county; but, as he did not have sufficient time to devote to them, the club work has been put in charge of Mrs. W. L. Gumm of Carrizozo. A sewing club in Carrizozo,

Fredrick W. Pelman

Born August 26, 1844.
Died May 24, 1918.
Served four years in the Union army.

Was a member of the Odd-fellows, joining in Ohio.

He leaves a widow and six children: Mrs. Delia Grant and Mrs. Fred Crosby, Alamogordo; Mrs. Frank Lantry, Fort Worth; Mrs. J. B. Garven, Carrizozo; William Pelman, Seattle, Washington; Francis A. Pelman, Great Lake Training Station, Illinois. Sixteen grandchildren and one great grandchild survive the veteran. The entire family were present at the time of death except the two sons. Mr. Pelman was laid to rest in the family burial ground at Alamogordo. Death was due to heart failure.

The deceased was a pioneer in New Mexico, going to the Mesquero agency, where he accepted a clerkship, in 1882. He served during the incumbencies of four agents at that turbulent period and often the duties of the agent had to be performed by him. In 1891 he quit the Indian service and after a short vacation went to Tularosa where he acted for the Coghlan interests in the capacity of clerk, book-keeper, storekeeper and postmaster. For ten years after leaving Tularosa Mr. Pelman was engaged in the cattle business at the end of which period he became deputy county treasurer of Otero county, a position he held for ten years and which he was filling when death called him.

Mrs. M. E. Blaney, leader, has done much excellent work on garments for Belgium refugees.

The Capitan Club with Mrs. C. S. Rockwell as leader, plans to sew and cook.

Two girls' clubs at Lincoln will sew. Miss Chavez will care for the work until Mrs. Mabel Smith returns.

At Idelwilde the children will garden and sew.

Mrs. Clara Wootson will be in charge at Hondo during Mrs. Dixon's vacation. This club's activities includes cooking, gardening, sewing, and pig raising.

Clubs are forming at Picacho with Miss Lillian Garner, leader, with Mrs. B. J. Bonnell at Glencoe, and at Alto-Angus neighborhood.

For any information as to clubs address Mrs. Elizabeth A. Gumm, Carrizozo, N. M.

Methodist Church

Rev. B. H. Lowelling, Pastor
Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. The school is the largest since my pastorate began. Help us to hold it up through the summer.

Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. A short Gospel sermon and good music.

The Epworth League at 7:15 o'clock p. m.
Children's Day Program at 8 p. m. You will enjoy this service. Our aim is service. Waspecialize in short sermons, good music, expert teaching and friendliness.

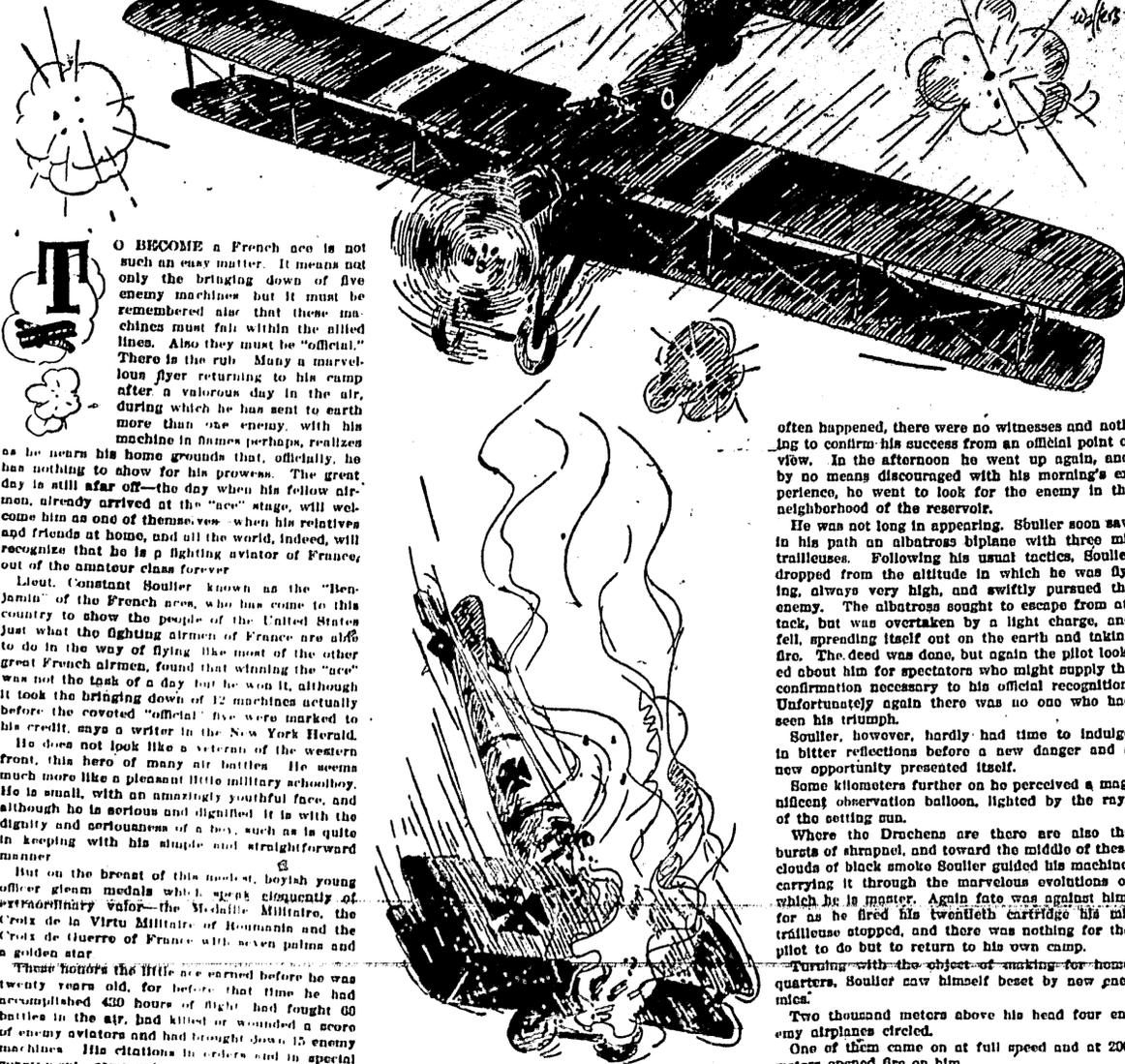
All repair work guaranteed at Western Garage.

Junior Red Cross

The Junior Red Cross will meet each week from the hours of two to four o'clock p. m. on Thursday at the school building. An emergency call has been sent in from headquarters for sixty Comfort Kits and we would be glad if some of the eighth grade pupils and larger children would come and help us. Some of the teachers will always be there from 2 to 4 o'clock.

THE MAKING OF A FRENCH ACE

Coveted Honor Won Only After Long and Perilous Service



TO BECOME a French ace is not such an easy matter. It means not only the bringing down of five enemy machines but it must be remembered also that these machines must fall within the allied lines. Also they must be "official." There is the rub. Many a marvelous flyer returning to his camp after a valorous day in the air, during which he has sent to earth more than one enemy, with his machine in flames perhaps, realizes as he nears his home grounds that, officially, he has nothing to show for his prowess. The great day is still afar off—the day when his fellow airmen, already arrived at the "ace" stage, will welcome him as one of themselves when his relatives and friends at home, and all the world, indeed, will recognize that he is a fighting aviator of France, out of the amateur class forever.

Lieut. Constant Soulier, known as the "Benjamin" of the French news, who has come to this country to show the people of the United States just what the fighting airmen of France are able to do in the way of flying like most of the other great French airmen, found that winning the "ace" was not the task of a day but he won it, although it took the bringing down of 12 machines actually before the coveted "official" five were marked to his credit, says a writer in the New York Herald.

He does not look like a veteran of the western front, this hero of many air battles. He seems much more like a pleasant little military schoolboy. He is small, with an amazingly youthful face, and although he is serious and dignified it is with the dignity and courteousness of a boy, such as is quite in keeping with his simple and straightforward manner.

But on the breast of this modest, boyish young officer gleam medals which speak eloquently of extraordinary valor—the Médaille Militaire, the Croix de la Virtu Militaire of Romania and the Croix de Guerre of France with seven palms and a golden star.

These honors the little ace earned before he was twenty years old, for before that time he had accomplished 450 hours of flight, had fought 60 battles in the air, had killed or wounded a score of enemy aviators and had brought down 15 enemy machines. His citations in orders and in special government communications cover two closely typewritten pages.

A student at the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris when the war began, Constant Soulier found it impossible at first to enter the service of his country as a volunteer, as he was not considered in sufficiently good health by the military authorities. Also he was but seventeen years old. Presently, however, he succeeded in overcoming these objections and became a volunteer in the artillery. He was placed in the Twenty-first regiment at Angoulême.

But while in the artillery training camp, like so many very young patriots, he became intensely interested in the new arm of the service. He felt keenly that his vocation was not for the artillery but that he must become an aviator. He succeeded in persuading the authorities to transfer him to the aviation corps and became a student at the school of Longvic. He was transferred to Pau in March, 1916, and two months afterward obtained the coveted brevet of pilot. He had studied devotedly at the school and was a notably promising aviator cadet.

While at the school he was much liked by the older men, and one day an episode occurred which pleased them greatly. Young Soulier found his machine taken in the early of another airplane which was flying over him. He was blown to the earth with violence. His machine was broken to pieces, and the witnesses of the accident, without waiting to investigate, immediately sent in a call for a medical officer.

Imagine their amazement when they saw the student aviator issue from the debris of his machine without a scratch.

There are no more superstitious people anywhere than the men of the aviation corps of all the armies.

And it was after this episode that the older aviators declared to one another that he was born to triumph.

The flying school training was followed by a course at the school of mitrailleurs at Cazneau. In June, 1916, Soulier was appointed to the Escadrille N-23, under Commandant Brocard.

The aviator remembers always his first engagement, for no matter how expensive his practice has been at the school it takes different personal qualities to enable a man to hold his own against the enemy. No matter how well he may have done in practice, it is felt that the actual test of the aviator's ability must come in battle.

Soulier had no easy task in his first engagement. With a comrade, like himself, a novice, he was ordered on patrol. Soon they were enveloped in clouds, but as they came out of this snowy bank they were for the first time in the presence of the enemy. They were confronted by two Fokkers, which were at that time considered very much to be feared.

Soulier opened fire, but his mitrailleuse was not firmly fastened in place, and with the first fire it shifted, striking him in the head and almost knocking him out by the shock. But he held his own, plotting with one hand and with the other trying to hold his mitrailleuse in place. Although the gun struck him with each discharge, he was able to keep in the fight until the adversary, his cartridges exhausted, abandoned the fight. The French airmen then regained their lines.

Some time after this Soulier, who had then become a sergeant, brought down in two successive days two German Drachens, one at the wood of Yaux and the other east of Meault-Saint-Nibaise.

On both occasions the caucuses were well defended by their mitrailleuses, and mitrailleuse guns also were active against the French scout. To get the second Drachen Soulier had to descend to an altitude of 400 meters, and attack very close to the enemy. His machine was shelled, but he succeeded in forcing the enemy to earth. The enemy observer sought to escape, but was killed because his parachute failed to work properly.

October 16 proved to be one of the busiest days of Sergeant Soulier's career. Since entering the service he had been engaged in working in the region of the Somme. The wood of Saint Pierre Vaat was then a favorite meeting ground for aerial combats. Since starting out in the morning on this particular occasion Soulier had engaged in six combats with enemy machines, and had forced one of them to make a landing near Bourchavennes. At the conclusion of this series of combats he suddenly encountered three aviatiks. By the adroit manipulation of his machine, for which he is famous, and which has led his government to send him to this country as an exemplar of "stunt" flying, Soulier succeeded in keeping out of the way of the other two of these machines while attacking and forcing to earth the third.

On this occasion luck was with him in every way, for the aviatik was brought down within the French lines and the infantry recognized the French scout, so that there was no difficulty in obtaining an official confirmation.

In the course of reconnaissance with a comrade to the east of Peronne over enemy territory Soulier suffered a reverse of fortune a few days later. Three airplanes launched themselves in the direction of the two French machines, and Soulier's comrade, badly wounded, was soon obliged to abandon the combat. As Soulier prepared to attack, his machine shivered violently. A blade of his propeller had been broken by a charge from the enemy mitrailleuse. The encounter took place at a height of 8,000 meters. Soulier's damaged machine spiraled and fell more than a thousand meters.

Feeling himself lost if the motor detached itself the pilot cut off the power, corrected the machine, and let himself fall vertically so as not to involve the motor. By good luck a wind from the east carried him within the French lines and he was rescued by the infantry and brought back to camp under enemy fire. His injuries were merely bruises from which he soon recovered.

The good luck of the Benjamin of the aces did not desert him, for some time later in returning to camp in the darkness at four o'clock in the morning it was necessary for him to make a landing without a light. His machine crashed to the ground, but he again extricated himself from the debris practically unharmed.

In December, 1916, Soulier was again cited in orders for operations against the enemy in Champagne, including the bringing down of an enemy machine and firing on an enemy column.

In the spring of 1917 Brocard's scouts were sent to the environs of Fismes, and Coullier, with the other members of the N-23, went into quarters near Bonne Maison. A large number of enemy aviators, well equipped with new machines, were operating in the vicinity.

May 23, 1917, was another busy day for Soulier. His work began in the morning by starlight while he was patrolling the region of d'Anfontaine and Fronval. Seeing an enemy airplane, he brought it down with a few charges, but, as he

often happened, there were no witnesses and nothing to confirm his success from an official point of view. In the afternoon he went up again, and, by no means discouraged with his morning's experience, he went to look for the enemy in the neighborhood of the reservoir.

He was not long in appearing. Soulier soon saw in his path an albatross biplane with three mitrailleuses. Following his usual tactics, Soulier dropped from the altitude in which he was flying, always very high, and swiftly pursued the enemy. The albatross sought to escape from attack, but was overtaken by a light charge, and fell, spreading itself out on the earth and taking fire. The deed was done, but again the pilot looked about him for spectators who might supply the confirmation necessary to his official recognition. Unfortunately again there was no one who had seen his triumph.

Soulier, however, hardly had time to indulge in bitter reflections before a new danger and a new opportunity presented itself.

Some kilometers further on he perceived a magnificent observation balloon, lighted by the rays of the setting sun.

Where the Drachens are there are also the bursts of shrapnel, and toward the middle of these clouds of black smoke Soulier guided his machine, carrying it through the marvelous evolutions of which he is master. Again fate was against him, for as he fired his twentieth cartridge his mitrailleuse stopped, and there was nothing for the pilot to do but to return to his own camp.

Turning with the object of making for home quarters, Soulier saw himself beset by new perils.

Two thousand meters above his head four enemy airplanes circled.

One of them came on at full speed and at 200 meters opened fire on him.

It is at such moments as these that the acrobatic flyer finds himself at the height of his glory.

With every nerve taut, with every bit of skill in play, he turns, twists and circles his way out of such difficulties, and when he comes through them successfully tastes for a moment a glory almost unknown to other men.

A slide down the wing, a loop, then all the gamut of beautifully executed maneuvers—whose most valuable quality is their faculty of keeping the enemy guessing where the machine will be in the next second—and Soulier had succeeded in showing his heels to the enemy. Then, guiding himself with one hand and repairing his mitrailleuse with the other, while at the same time he continued his series of acrobatics, Soulier winged his way to the French lines, succeeding in throwing off the first one and then another of his adversaries.

To complete his mischance his motor weakened. He had only one resource—to do the death drop. He let himself fall in spirals, and the Boschcs, believing that he had been sent down, beat their wings as if in a dance of joy.

Then suddenly the "dead" French aviator righted himself, began to arm anew his mitrailleuse, and with a last shot at his enemy, regained his lines, able at last to say "alone."

The toils and dangers of this terrible day had counted for nothing, however, on the official record of the young aviator, but the following day, although his activities were by no means so continuous, was to bring him the substantial recognition that every war aviator longs for.

By the same bright star as that of the day before he started on a morning flight, passing rapidly over the enemy trenches. Presently perceiving a D. F. W. scout machine, he attacked it vigorously.

In these single combats in which only two machines take part the fight is usually very soon over. In three minutes the enemy had been beaten, the machine fell in flames and the two aviators were crushed on the ground. On this occasion observers in a balloon and some infantry troops had been able to follow the duel and reported official confirmation so eagerly desired. That very night at the Bonne-Maison farm in a friendly ceremony the new ace was baptized in champagne.

How the Indian Kept Warm

When the Indian was on the warpath for any length of time in cold weather he had a very ingenious and simple process for keeping warm. He could not build a fire without giving his location away, so at night the party would dig a number of holes—about three feet deep, and in the bottom kindle a fire of burnt wood (charcoal). Then in spoke fashion they would lie on the ground around the hole with their legs hanging down over the fire and go to sleep. This kept their toes comfortably toasty without warning the enemy as to their whereabouts.

KINDHEARTED.

He (brutally)—Women have no sense of humor, anyhow?
She (pointedly)—Oh, yes, we have. The reason they don't laugh at the funny things they see is because they don't want to hurt the poor things' feelings.

HEARD and SEEN at the CAPITAL

"Wanted, Live Press Agent; Apply Mother Nature"

WASHINGTON.—Nature needs a press agent. If you were among the thousands who missed the recent display of the aurora borealis, you will agree with me that a little advance publicity for old Mother Nature would result in larger audiences for some of her most choice displays.

Those who missed the "northern lights" have been kicking themselves because they didn't have the gumption to look out the back window, and see something worth looking at.

But how were you to know anything about the aurora borealis being on the way? Nature needed a press agent, that was all.

And now an earthquake! Missing the Aurora borealis was bad enough, but to miss an earthquake that shakes beneath your very feet is too much. When you failed to look out the window that night, it wasn't your fault, of course—how in the thunder were you to know the aurora borealis was out there, anyway?

But that earthquake! If you were so absorbed in a book that you failed to feel the house quiver, it was your fault, and you feel it. You may forgive yourself for not looking out the window, but not for failing to note the earthquake.

When you went downtown the next morning there was Henry Jones waiting for you.

"Did you feel the earthquake?" he asked.

"What earthquake?" you said.

He looked at you with pity.

"Where were you, anyway?"

You confessed to home.

"And you didn't feel that quake?"

"No."

"Why, it shook our house and rattled all the dishes in the pantry—didn't you hear the dishes rattling in your pantry?"

You had to admit that if your dishes rattled you failed to detect it.

And Henry Jones went away looking as if he felt sure the fault lay with you and not your dishes.

Yes, decidedly. Nature needs a press agent.

Washington Youngsters Ablaze With Patriotism

WASHINGTON has its patriotic boys and girls. Because a war requires the activities of grown men and women we are apt to forget all about our boys and girls, and how their young hearts bubble over with a real, although undeveloped, patriotism.

Their patriotism may appear superficial sometimes, and perhaps it is only a reflex of what they have heard their elders say, but it is real, tremendously real, nevertheless.

I know a little boy, so small you feel that you could pick him up and put him in your pocket with ease. But, as small as he is, his little brain is concentrated on the war. He is always thinking about it.

He doesn't think of it in terms of men and guns, or ships and aircraft. He doesn't talk of this and that battlefield. He indulges in no speculation. Here is a sample of what he thinks and says:

His mother was talking to another member of the family concerning an article of food which she was cooking.

"And do you know," she said, "it was red hot."

"Mother," chimed in the little boy.

"Yes, dear?" said his mother.

"You mustn't say 'red hot,' mother," he replied. "You must say Red Cross."

Even when he goes to bed he carries the war with him, evidently. He takes with him, too, the phrases he has heard during the day. Strangely, with his baby wits, he turns them into telling phrases, more potent than he realizes.

"You must go to bed now," his mother said to him one night. "It is time for you to go to sleep."

He looked solemnly at his mother with sleepless eyes.

"I won't go to sleep till it's over over there," he said.

Illustrating Anew the Magic Power of Memory

SHE had dodged Father Time in the same fashion that a hero-and-there-clover top uncovers the furrier man's myth. And she was standing before a millinery window with the jolly youngish woman who had her in charge.

"I used to wear a camellia like that in my hair to every ball I went to—on the left side, below the ear. All thought it most becoming. Your Aunt Eliza wore flowers to match the colors of her ball dress, but I never appeared in anything but founced white tulle, with a camellia in my hair—on the left side, below the ear. Your grandfather thought it most becoming. All said we were an extremely handsome young pair—your Aunt Eliza considered her figure more elegant than mine, but it was not the popular opinion. The night I accepted your grandfather—my eleventh proposal to your Aunt Eliza's third—I wore a white camellia like that in my hair—on the left side, below the ear. All thought us an extremely handsome young pair."

"I bet you were a peach, Grammie, and if it wasn't for the looks of the thing I'd shake you right here in the street for not handing down your good looks to the best grandchild you've got to your name—come along now, dear; there's a whole lot more to see."

Isn't memory a jollier? Except when she's a bourgeoise.

Just One of Those Who Heard the Country's Call

IF YOU shut your eyes and keep on for three squares you will come to a shop. You can't miss it, because outside the window there is a sign on which some amateur has gone into art paroxysms over shbes that no foot on earth could wear and angels wouldn't want to—above the door is lettered a grand opera name that only geniuses could spell.

Casually, glimpsed, the shop stands for a very small pebble with which some venturesome David is fighting a big, strange-tongued Goliath whom he calls the New World—but you can't always depend on glimpses.

If you had seen David, the other day, say, standing in his open door with one foot resting over the other as if it didn't have to work and wouldn't, with his shirt-sleeved arms folded in the official attitude of one who has done his job, and in his midnight eyes a something that would have been a smirk except that it was honest pride—you would have known right there that Goliath was as dead as the stoned cat in the alley—that's the time you should have come across young David!

There was a reason, of course. A photographer on the pavement was taking a postcard snap for the folks back in Italy, where the crossed feet and folded arms with smile attached will mean success, and where, through the alchemy of affection, the youngster's desire to show off will be interpreted into loyalty and memory and love.

P. S.—All that was until a month ago. Now the signs are gone and the door is locked and the dust has made brown ridges on the shutters.

You cannot be expected to sit at a bench and beg and beg and beg and beg "Gloria Lucia" when you have a country to fight for.





To drive a tank, handle the guns, and sweep over the enemy trenches, takes strong nerves, good rich blood, a good stomach, liver and kidneys.

The best means to all the machinery of the body, put tone into the liver, kidneys and circulatory system, is to first practice a good house-cleaning.

Awarded GRAND PRIZE at the P. R. L. E.



Let Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor

PATENTS WARNING TO ALL HUSBANDS

Just Now There is Danger in Using Abbreviation of Somewhat Common Pet Name.

A sergeant of police exhibited a slight scratch on his face a few days ago which he said was caused by his wife's patriotism.

"Yesterday when I reached home I went in in my customary manner, met my wife in the kitchen and said: 'Hello, hun.'"

"I had no more than spoken," said the sergeant, "when my wife landed on me and said that she would give me to understand that she was not a Hun, so from now on I will be careful to use some other name or else call her honey, and I will be very careful to use the entire word and not try to abbreviate it."

Brave Act Recognized.

The navy department has commended Matthew McCabe, a water tender, for gallantry and heroism in jumping overboard from the United States steamship Pocahontas and rescuing from drowning a fireman who had either jumped or fallen overboard.

Little sins are eggs from which great sorrows are hatched.

Bobby says-



To get the best of all Corn Foods, order POST TOASTIES Sweet Crisp Ready-To-Eat

Hourly Changes In Skirt Styles

New York.—A woman should give more than passing interest to the lines of the spring-skirt. It does not change from day to day, but from morning to afternoon to evening, writes a prominent fashion correspondent.

One can sum up the whole situation by saying that a woman begins straight in the morning and is on the bias in the evening. When she appears on the street at 10 a. m. her skirt must be as straight as the path of life laid out for us by the Bible.

In the afternoon the skirt begins to waver from the straight line. It takes unto itself a tunic, which is attached to it or begins at the waistline. This tunic has a ripple and a flare, but its slenderness is achieved through its flexibility.

In the evening the skirt drops all pretensions to straight lines. It becomes more slender than ever through widths of material wrapped around the figure, after the manner of the ancient Egyptians. The cloth may go to a line above the knees in its wrapping, and leave a narrow plaited ruffle that rests over the ankles and heels.

There is no doubt that a struggle for supremacy will come between the two fashions. The wrapped skirt will not be content to be limited to evening usage; it wants to appear on the street in a modified measure, in cloth costumes.

Already one hears it said that the coffee-bag skirt will not last through the summer. It is not an admirable model for thin materials, such as pongee, extra fine serge, and the new worsted that is expensive but ultra-fashionable—a kind of worsted that was invented in France, and has the appearance of cord-meshed thin Angora.

The plaited skirt is a substitute for this coffee-bag skirt, but unless it is done by machinery it is not acceptable, and women are not altogether enthusiastic over the continuance of straight plaiting. They are willing to accept it as an under-skirt, fashioned after the Alexandrian manner, to serve as a more foundation to a tunic of brilliant lines, but they do not want to use it for a whole skirt. Therefore, the chances are that the wrapped or draped skirt will have its own way and creep into the clothes that are

have done far-reaching and serious work this year. They have taken a stand that is important. What they have devised in clothes is sufficiently brilliant to give them hopes for the future.

So when women realize that the American as well as the French dress-makers have insisted upon tunics as an offset to the straight narrow skirt they see that this kind of drapery is an accepted fashion, and they grasp at



This frock by Georgette of Paris is of tulle de negre satin, with collar and cuffs of gray Angora. The waistcoat is of cream-colored linen.

It eagerly, if their figures are not at their best in the limited amount of straight material that two tailors' suits offer.

These tunics are diverse in shape, coloring and ornamentation. They, like sleeves, are produced in such variety that they clamor for attention, and offer to every woman a phase of dress that she alone can wear.

There is a compromise tunic, that is nothing more or less than two panels placed at the waistline to fall over the hips and touch the hem of the skirt. Many of them do not stop at the hem, but drop onward to the floor, where they are weighted with tassels or embroidery. When the gown is worn in the evening these panels rest upon the floor for ten or fifteen inches, giving a curious silhouette and often making a bunglesome movement that no woman but an accomplished actress would wish to overcome.

The simple tunic as it stands, however, should bring joy to the despondent hearts of many women who look at clothes from the viewpoint of seeing nothing for them to wear.

This bit of skirt drapery can be made to fit into all lines and cover all deficiencies. It may be short or long, bias or straight, draped or plain, demure or gay, just as long as it makes obedience to the narrow, tight skirt, from which it floats and which it nearly covers.

Now a word to the economical woman, and by that one means every woman who is trying to do her best. It is the day of the sewing machine, and the hum of it is heard over the land. Some women are trying to be economical when there is no necessity for it, but they are impelled by a good spirit or a desire to be in the movement, no matter what it is.

The garment which vies with the draped tunic in importance and artistic merit is the corset, but it can only be worn by a slim woman. However, there are many types of corsets. Fashion is kinder than nature this year.

There are wrinkled corsets of Chinese brocade which reach from the chin to the hips, with one side cut into a deep point and weighted by a jade ring, from which hangs a black and gold Chinese tassel.

That is one type of corset. Opposed to it is a straight, wrinkled, low-waisted blouse of dark-blue satin, which is carelessly drawn over the hips by means of a turned-up cuff run with soutache. The sleeves are of satin and branch well out over the hands, where they are edged with soutache. This is a sensible corset that may be worn over any kind of skirt. It is even adapted to deep golden-brown chiton and the new woolen jersey in oyster white.

Why Not, Indeed! "Why not open-air schools for all children?" asked the bulletin of the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium. "Why the stupid policy of waiting till a child gets sick before giving him the fresh air he needs?"

\$100 Reward, \$100 Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$1000 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Druggists sell. Postoffice free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Fair Enough. "Young lady, you are far too fresh for your sex." "Well, you know, we are supposed to have equal rights now."

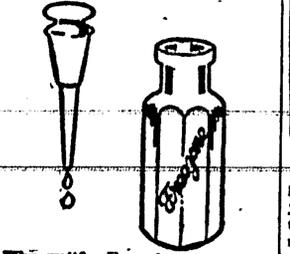
Don't Worry About Pimples. On rising and rubbing gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

The Taskmaster. "Bugge certainly believes in keeping his money at work." "Yes, he says a penny saved is a penny earned."—Ginger. "An aviator can't get stuck on his family." "Why not?" "Because in his profession there is nothing to boast about in a descent."

OHIO MAN IS A MODERN WIZARD

CORNS STOP HURTING THEN LIFT OFF WITH FINGERS.

Drop of magic! Doesn't hurt one bit! Apply a little Freesone on that touchy corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it off with the fingers. No pain at all! Try it!



Why wait? Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of Freesone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and callouses, without soreness or irritation. Freesone is the much talked of ether discovery of the Cincinnati genius.—Adv.

Critical. "I designed this gown myself." "I was wondering whether it was the result of accident or design."

Be happy. Use Red Cross Dog Biscuits much better than liquid blue. Delights the laundress. All grocers. Adv.

No Changes. "Do you believe in telepathy?" "No; we always have a homeopathic doctor."

Sarcasm. "I hope I'm not taking you from your work." "No; I just come down to the office to receive visitors."

"When a man is beaten he admits it—but its different with a woman."

Advertisement for CASTORIA 900 DROPS. Includes text: "For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fitcher." and "In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA".

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Includes text: "Carter's Little Liver Pills. You Cannot be Constipated and Happy. A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living." and "CARTER'S IRON PILLS".

Joke. "The other day a well-known music hall artist was chatting to a London journalist whose paper is not always to be relied upon for accuracy of statements."

"My dear fellow," the comedian said, "I think that what you want is a bishop on your staff."

"A bishop? Why?" asked the journalist in amazement.

"Because," answered the other, with a smile, "some of the statements in your paper are in sore need of confirmation."—Exchange.

Flighty. W. F. Cleary, clerk of the board of public works, is the recipient of many complaints and interrogations. The prize question, he says, was asked him recently when a man came into his office, on the first floor of the city hall building, and asked him where the second floor was.—Indianapolis News.

Best Part. John Doe—"What is it you like best about Marian's singing?" Gladys Canby—"Oh, the refrain, I guess."

Before Marriage and After. "What have you there?" "I'll early love letters." "And that other large collection?" "Broken promises," sighed the wife.

A barking dog might almost as well bite as to irritate scores of people's nerves, night and day.

What Do You Know About CATTLE? Do You Want to Know the CATTLE BUSINESS? DEER, BEAR, FOX, COYOTE and other FUR INFORMATION about the New York...

25c Developing and Printing Send any size film by mail enclosing 25c stamps and we will develop a 6-exposure roll and make one print of each good film. We pay return postage. We employ photographic experts only. 8-hour service. This is a first-order offer to acquaint you with our superior service and results. AUSTIN'S LOCAL FISHING STORE, 121 E. FIFTH, CAL.

C. J. Mustion Wool Commission Co. 16th & Liberty Sts., Stock Yards Station KANSAS CITY, MO. W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 19-1018.

Advertisement for LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Includes text: "ATTENTION! Sick Women. To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health." and "Why Not Try LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND".

Carrizozo News

Published Friday at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 2, 1908.
Subscription Rates, \$2.00 Per Year, Six Months, \$1.00

H. A. HALEY, Editor and Publisher

WOMEN OF AMERICA MUST HELP WIN WAR



Some School History

By Lee H. Radcliffe, White Oaks, N. M.
(Continued from Last Week)

and allow the directors to issue a warrant for repairs sufficient to cover the cost of doors and windows which was duly approved by the county superintendent. In this way the house was built, the district fund depleted in a very small amount and the school went merrily on to the extent of their very limited appropriation.

The writer also was among the first to break into the habit of holding teachers' institutes in the county. These institutes served as a kind of eye-opener to many of the teachers at the time and the custom has been followed annually from that time until the present day - in as much as law requires it. He also had the satisfaction, after four years work of turning the office over to his successor with every school running in as good shape as the limited appropriations would cover, and no dissatisfaction cropping out, so far as known with his attempt to run the office.

The people of Lincoln county made no mistake in electing Mrs. Elizabeth A. Gumm as their school superintendent at the time New Mexico became a state. She brought to the work a ripe experience as a teacher, a thorough knowledge of the needs of the service in hand and an administrative ability possessed only by one now and then. She reorganized the schools of the county in a way they are liable to take no step backward and made it easy for those who are to follow after her. The new school law passed at the same time making longer terms compulsory and adding many times more liberal appropriations to the school funds has enabled her to do this and she has taken full advantage of her opportunity. The class of teachers now in the county and the interest taken by them at their late meeting in Carrizozo is sure enough proof of this. It is now up to Mr. Koonce to keep the pace.

THE IDEAL MACHINE

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

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

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

ARE YOU FOR AMERICA OR FOR GERMANY?

Which Will YOU Wear?



The Kaiser would gladly confer the Iron Cross on the man who dodges buying a Bond of the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN



UNCLE SAM proudly gives this Button to the man who buys a THIRD LIBERTY LOAN BOND

You think this an unnecessary question, but stop and think! A traitor is a man who gives aid and comfort to the enemy. Do you know of any better way of giving aid and comfort to the enemy than to leave your money in the bank doing nothing, when it could be used by the Government to build ships, make ammunition, and so help win the war? The Kaiser would ask nothing more of an American friendly towards Germany. He could hardly ask him to openly fight the Government of this country, because he would go straight into an internment camp, but he would ask him to do all in his power to hold up contribution of money to the allied cause, because the Kaiser knows that at the very end it will be money and resources, and nothing but money and resources, that will beat him to his knees.

You may say "If I do not subscribe to the Loan that is no
Continued on Next Page



If the millenium is ever reached it will be via the bridge of education. The educational features of our picture entertainment are favorably commented upon.

NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMME AT THE CRYSTAL THEATRE

- Monday, (METRO) "THE BRASS CHECK", with Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne.
- Tuesday, (SILENT) "WOMAN & WIFE", with Olive Brady.
- Wednesday, (ARCAFT) "THE MODERN MUSKETER", with Douglas Fairbank.
- Thursday, (WORLD) "MASKS & FACES", with Sir. Johnston Forbes Robertson. (The above is the greatest costume play on the screen.)
- Friday, (PATHE) "STRANDED IN ARCADY", with Mrs. Vernon Castle.
- Saturday, (PARAMOUNT) "THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER", the Life of Abraham Lincoln.
- "MOLLY ENTANGLED", with Vivian Martin.
- Two Reels Comedies, "HONEYMOON", "HE DID IT HIMSELF".

(Cut this out for Reference)

An All Star Program

Famous Players, Lasky Corporation,
185 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

Enclosed is Ten Cents to partially cover the cost of mailing to me one of your beautiful Portfolios of Paramount and Arcraft Stars, Directors and Producers.

Name _____
Address _____

Cut out the above and enclose with ten cents in stamps and receive a beautiful Portfolio in Arcraft Portfolios, containing thirty portraits, 4 by 8 1/2 inches, of Paramount and Arcraft Stars - CRYSTAL THEATRE.

WE ARE THE EXCLUSIVE DISPENSERS OF

Noyal's Compounds

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

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

Rolland Bros.

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

For Weak Women

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

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

TAKE CARDUI The Woman's Tonic

You can rely on Cardui. Surely it will do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women! It should help.

"I was taken sick, seemed to be . . . writes Mrs. Mary E. Veste, of Madison Heights, Va. 'I got down so weak, could hardly walk . . . just staggered around. . . I read of Cardui, and after taking one bottle, or before taking quite all, I felt much better. I took 3 or 4 bottles at that time, and was able to do my work. I take it in the spring when run-down. I had no appetite, and I commenced eating. It is the best tonic I ever saw.' Try Cardui.

All Druggists

R. L. Ransom Plasterer & Contractor

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

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

Building Material

With a large stock of lumber, shingles, prepared and iron Roofings, Screen Doors, Paints, Varnishes and other goods we can give you good service.

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

Foxworth-Galbraith Co.

D. R. STEWART, Manager

FEED YARD

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

Roomy Yard - Stalls - Water

Coal and Wood

Wm. Barnett EL PASO AVENUE
Phone 86

Special Facilities
For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

Carrizozo Eating House

F. W. GURNEY, Manager.

Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

M-O-N-U-M-E-N-T-S

We carry the largest stock in the Southwest. Freight prepaid, every job guaranteed. Write for designs and estimates.
Bowers Monument Company
215 East Central Albuquerque, N. M.

Notice for Posting and Publishing.
Serial No. 017764
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., May 15, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, by Havel Jones, its land commissioner, has filed in this office his application, Serial No. 017764 to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 21, 1904 (38 Stat., 211), the following described lands:

New Mexico: Principal Meridian - New Mexico: Township 3 South, Range 9 East Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 4, W 1/4, Sec. 5, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, NE 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 19, N 1/4, Sec. 20

Township 4 South, Range 12 East 8348, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Lot 1, BK 4 N 1/4, Sec. 11 W 1/4, Sec. 18, SW 1/4, Sec. 18.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their objections or protest in this office on or before the 15th day of June, 1918.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Posting and Publishing.
Serial No. 017764
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico.

April 24, 1918.
Notice is hereby given that the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, by Havel Jones, its Land Commissioner, has filed in this office his application, Serial No. 016991 to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved April 21, 1904, (38 Stat., 211) the following described lands:

New Mexico: Principal Meridian - New Mexico: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, NE 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 4, Township 3 South, Range 9 East of the New Mexico Principal Meridian, New Mexico.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their objections or protest in this office on or before the 15th day of June, 1918.

EMMETT PATTON, Register.



Power of Money-Force

HOW are you applying your money-force? Are you concentrating it—making it represent your character and ability?

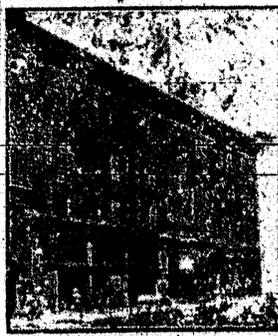
Money-force is the compensation you receive for your labor—a symbol of the energy you have expended in service.

You add power to your money-force when you retain a percentage of it in an interest-bearing surplus. If you have no surplus you are the plaything of chance.

The most certain way to develop a surplus is to open a savings account with this strong bank and deposit regularly a fixed portion of your earnings.

The four per cent interest, compounded twice a year, that we pay, will constantly add to your money-force.

Exchange Bank of Carrizozo
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

Mrs. H. S. Fairbanks returned Wednesday from San Antonio, Texas, where she has been visiting for the past two months.

Don't forget to get your Thrift Stamps next week.

Dr. and Mrs. Lucas leave tonight for Camp Funston, the doctor to return after a furlough of ten days. Mrs. Lucas will go with him and remain near the camp.

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

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

FOR SALE: Three yearling steers, one two-year-old steer, one three-year-old grade Hereford bull, one two-year-old mule colt, two four-year-old saddle ponies, broken and unbroken and two young saddle mares broken to harness. Mrs. Frank Woodside, Three Rivers, N. M. 5-10-41.

Try a Classified in the News

THE NEW MEXICO RURALIST

EDITED BY H. B. HENING

A Livestock Paper—A Ranch Paper—A Farm Paper
An "At-Home" Paper—A Newspaper

LAST week 10,000 ranchmen, cattle men, sheep men, wool men and farmers sat down in their "easy chair" and read and re-read their New Mexico Ruralist. Perhaps the most interesting article they read was about you: something you had done on your ranch that was done differently and better than they had been doing it. If it were not about you it pertained to your everyday business. Every line in last week's paper was of interest to them for each line was devoted to rural New Mexico.

And Then There Is a Whole Page for Mother and the Girls

The latest styles, illustrated, but best of all, articles of what other women are doing in different parts of New Mexico. You women will like this page. It is edited by Anna Wilds Strunquist, of Albuquerque. Perhaps you know her, and we are certain she knows you. And Mrs. Strunquist told us to ask you if you would not help edit this page. If you have an exceptionally good recipe send it to Mrs. Strunquist. If you are getting more eggs than any one else in your neighborhood, if you are having better success with your chickens, write and tell us how you do it. Feel free to use this page, for you are writing to friends and for friends to read.

7 Big Columns of State, National and International News

A good Short Story each week. Timely topics of state news written by men who have had a close, personal knowledge of state affairs for twenty years. It is a paper for the entire state—in no sense local, but state-wide.

First of All a Livestock and Ranch Paper

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

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Address all communications to the

THE NEW MEXICO RURALIST

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

New Mexico Ruralist is published by The Central Printing Company, publishers of The Albuquerque Evening Herald



HOLD ON TO YOUR DOLLARS. WHILE YOU'VE GOT THEM—THEY ARE YOURS. WHILE THEY ARE YOURS, THEY ARE YOUR BEST FRIEND. WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL YOU YOUR MONEY WILL ALWAYS HELP YOU OUT. IF YOU PUT IT IN OUR BANK IT WILL BE SAFE AND WILL GROW TO A FORTUNE. WHO GETS THE MONEY YOU EARN, YOUR FAMILY OR OTHERS?

COME TO OUR BANK

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CARRIZOZO

The First Consideration

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

Stockmens State Bank
CORONA, NEW MEXICO



SAVE WHILE YOU ARE YOUNG

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

BANK WITH US, GROW WITH US

The Lincoln State Bank

Commercial **JOB PRINTING** Done Here

ARE YOU FOR AMERICA OR FOR GERMANY?

Continued from Next Page

reason why other people should not, therefore the matter is entirely a personal one." It is not. Example is everything in such matters. If you subscribe freely your neighbors will subscribe freely. If you are a tightwad your neighbors will see no reason why they should be anything else but tightwads.

Do not feel offended at having this matter put up to you so plainly. There is many and many a good American who believes that he has done his full duty when he has not done it at all. This war is now three thousand miles away, and it is a little hard to realize all the grave necessities of the situation.

Read over a perfectly true incident which occurred only last week at the Union Station, Dallas. The writer of these lines vouches for the truth of the story, which follows:

"Last night I saw a soldier taking leave of his mother at a railroad station. The two drew away from the crowd, the woman threw her arms around the boy's neck, and looked up at him as she sobbed words which will remain forever sacred to the occasion.

For a moment I could not see very clearly, and as a consequence I bumped into a friend of mine, a man, by the way, who has made more money this year than ever before in his life. After a friendly greeting he said, 'Say, you fellows are hitting us up pretty hard on this Liberty Loan business. Do you realize that we are having to make some terrible sacrifices to meet our quota?'

"My friend has a business, owns farm land, and has a substantial bank balance; he has no boy in the army, and he has subscribed ten thousand dollars to the Liberty Loan. His sacrifice consisted of the loss of about one and three-quarters per cent on ten thousand dollars, for probably he would have secured six per cent instead of four and one-quarter per cent had he invested his money in some way other than the purchase of Liberty Bonds.

"What is the matter with my friend? Is he a pro-German or a traitor, or a poor American even? Not a bit of it! He just has not the right glasses for his mental vision. He doesn't see things quite right. That's all. He will, though—I am sure of it."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEO. SPENCE W. C. MERCHANT
SPENCE & MERCHANT

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Rooms 5 and 6, Exchange Bank Bldg.
CARRIZOZO, N. M.

C. A. PERKINS

Attorney-at-Law
Carrizozo New Mexico

GEORGE B. BARBER

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
Carrizozo New Mexico

SETH P. CREWS

ATTORNEY AT LAW
Will practice in Federal and State Courts
OSCURO NEW MEXICO

FRANK J. SAGER

FIRE INSURANCE
Notary Public
Office in Exchange Bank, Carrizozo.

R. E. BLANEY

DENTIST
Office in Exchange Bank Bldg. Upstairs
Carrizozo New Mexico

T. E. KELLEY

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer
Phone 96
CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO

W. B. EDWARDS, M. D.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist
Fits Glasses
Will visit Carrizozo regularly
CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO

Carrizo Lodge

No. 11
Knights of Pythias

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

S. L. Squier, 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 25, February 22, March 21, April 20, May 19, June 17, July 15, August 13, September 11, October 10, November 10, December 11 and 27.
B. E. BLANEY, W. M.,
S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

Carrizozo Lodge
NO. 30
Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting nights, 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month.
S. F. MILLER, N. G.
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A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
NATION NEEDS MORE BACK-YARD FLOCKS



Cheap Eggs for the City Family Lies in Keeping Hens, Fed Largely on Kitchen Waste, in the Back Yard.

TOWN HENS MAKE FOOD FROM WASTE

Need for Increasing City Flocks Explained by Department of Agriculture.

SMALL YARDS AFFORD ROOM

Cheap Eggs for City Family May Be Obtained by Feeding Hens Waste From Kitchen—Male Bird Is Not Necessary

Poultry and eggs have never been cheap food for the city dweller. There is no hope that they can be during the continuance of the war and its necessarily attendant high prices, even as relatively cheap as they ordinarily have been. The only possibility of cheap eggs for the city family lies in keeping enough hens in the back yard, where they can be supported practically on kitchen waste, to supply the family table. Keeping hens in the back yard is at once an economic opportunity for city families and an essential part of the campaign for increasing poultry production.

What may be done with fowls in a back yard depends upon the size of the yard, the character of the soil, the conditions of sunlight, shade and ventilation, and the interest and skill of the poultry keeper. The smallest and least favorably situated back yard affords opportunity to keep at least enough hens to supply eggs for the household. The number of hens needed for that purpose is twice the number of persons to be supplied. Hence the smallest flock to be considered consists of four hens. Where hens are kept only to furnish eggs for the table, a single bird is needed.

suitable Coop for Small Flock.
A coop for a flock of four hens should have a floor area of about 20 square feet, or about 5 feet per hen. For larger flocks the space allowance per bird may be a little less, because the space is used in common and each bird has the use of all the coop except what her companions actually occupy. For the ordinary flock of 10 to 15 hens the space allowance should be about four square feet per hen.

With proper care the back-yard poultry keeper can keep hens, for laying only, confining them continuously to their coops, and have them lay well nearly as long as they would be profitable layers under natural conditions. Wife hens like freedom, good food and care reconcile them to confinement and mature, rugged birds often lay more eggs in close confinement than when at liberty.

Ducks for Meat and Eggs.
On general farms ducks can be raised with success and at a profit. As a source of income, however, they do not appear to be as well adapted for the average farm as chickens, but under certain conditions they are good money-makers. The demand for ducks' eggs is more limited than for hens' eggs, and though ducks for table use usually bring a good price, their market is also more limited and is mostly confined to large cities. For this reason it is advisable to study the market conditions before making any large investment in ducks.

Intensive duck farming on a large scale has been more successful than intensive chicken raising. Pekin ducks, which are kept extensively by commercial growers, are less subject to disease than chickens, and artificial methods of hatching and rearing have been used very successfully with them. Farmers as a rule have rarely given the necessary care to the feeding and marketing of their ducklings to secure any large share of the trade in fancy green ducks. It is this trade which attracts the commercial duck raiser. A green duck is a duckling which is grown rapidly and marketed when from eight to twelve weeks old, weighing at that time from 4 1/2 to 6 pounds. They are usually sold in the spring and summer and bring high prices. Farmers who grow ducks generally market them in the fall

to prolong the period of profitable laying. The eggs or hens kept in small back yards are perfectly good for eating, but of little value for hatching even when fertile. Good chickens cannot be grown under such conditions. The hens will usually lay well for about a year. Then they should be replaced with farm-grown pullets.

It is known as a matter of experience and observation that town and city people who have to figure costs of food closely have not been accustomed to use eggs freely except in the season of flush production and low prices. A great many such families can keep a few hens in the back yard, and even with low production get many more eggs than they have been accustomed to use.

BOYS AND GIRLS CAN HELP.

Those boys or girls want to help win the war— give them a flock of hens in your back yard.

To enjoy, to feed and care for:
A source of eggs and meat—
A good way to earn those "fruit stamps" —
And at the same time to help produce food to win the war.

Farmers' Bulletin 889, "Back-Yard Poultry Keeping," tells just how. Free on request. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

NEED FOR MORE POULTRY.

Meat can be produced from poultry more quickly than from any other source. One of the necessities imposed upon the United States by its entrance into the world war is to produce more meat than it has ever produced before. This is essential not only to meet its own greater needs because of being on a war basis but also to save the countries with which it cooperates in the war from defeat through lack of food. In order to leave available for the forces overseas as large a proportion as possible of the output of cured and compact meats it is desirable that there be a decided increase in both the home production and the home consumption of white meats such as poultry. To that end it is imperative that the productive stock on general farms and in the back yards of the nation be rather largely increased during the current year. That is the national situation with regard to poultry needs as described in a recent publication from the office of the secretary of agriculture, "The Agricultural Situation for 1918, Part XI, Poultry."

Empire Karl.
The impression which the Austrian emperor has made on his subjects, since his accession, is showing itself in the nickname which he bears in Vienna—Karl der Plotzliche—which may be translated Charles the Man of Impulse, because of the emperor's brusque decisions. The Teutonic name is: "Karel Novak spravec koskurni podstati firmy Austria," which appears in English as "Charles Jones, official receiver of the liquidation of the house of Austria."

Oratory.
"What's all that about the Argonauts and the golden fleece?"
"Just a little flowery stuff as a starter. The senator is discussing the wool schedule."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Getting the Money.
"So your daughter is to marry?"
"Yes."
"Has the young man any prospects?"
"I should say so. His father is one of our foremost producers."

FIGURES LONG IN HISTORY

Stirling Castle Inseparably Connected With All That the Scottish Heart Holds Dear.

Recently the English government sent some German prisoners of war to Stirling castle. The ancient fortress is again a prison; again the "eye of the north" keeps watch over the nation's safety. Stirling is only a few hours' ride from Glasgow, but it is a journey from the nineteenth century to the middle ages. The castle, on the right bank of the Forth, is built on the highest tip of a promontory, close to the edge of the crag. Its position is almost impregnable.

On the north and south a rolling plain stretches away to the foot of the Ochil hills, below, the Forth winds silver across the plain. On the east and west the water protects the fortress. The key to the highlands, the bulwark of the north, Stirling was for centuries Scotland's main defense against the invading English.

Much history has been made on the plain at the castle's foot. The German prisoners from the ramparts can view the scene of seven important battles. On the northwest on the top of a high hill stands a statue to William Wallace. At the foot of the hill was fought the battle of Stirling. Just inside the curve of the Forth is the field of Cambuskenneth, where in 843 the Scots defeated the Picts. Falkirk, where Wallace was defeated, lies to the south. Years later on this same field Prince Charlie won one of his most important battles. Hanoockburn, the holy ground of Scotland, lies to the south. From the castle you can see the center of the field, the Boro-stone, marked by a tall white flagpole. Mary of Scots was crowned in the castle hall. Her son, afterwards James the Sixth, passed his baby days here. The iron bars at the windows of some of the rooms were placed there to protect the tiny prince from kidnappers. Years afterwards he was crowned as king in the same walls. John Knox preached the coronation sermon.

Advice for Would-Be Flyers.
The secret of the whole game of learning to fly is, I believe, never to get excited. I have seen beginner after beginner smash when he was first sent up to fly. They run along the ground, pull back the stick, as told, and a moment later are so astonished to find themselves 20 or 30 feet off the ground that they can think of nothing but shutting off the throttle. Many crash down tall first, with controls in climbing position to the last. If they would simply think:

"Hi, old boy, you're in the air at last—some thrill, but the main thing now is to stay here a bit and then ease down without a crash. Ease the stick forward—now we have stopped climbing. Feel that puff—she's tipping, but a little stick or rudder will stop that. Now pique her down, and reduce the gas a notch or two. Here comes the ground—straighten her out; too much, she's climbing again; there, cut the gas a little more—there, not a bad landing for the first try."—C. B. Nordhoff in the Atlantic.

Food Waster Rebuked.
The man who went into a Dallas (Texas) hotel dining room and complained because sugar was rationed probably believes now that it would have been more sensible for him to eat what was set before him and say nothing. When he was told sugar was scarce the man broke up two rolls into bits and threw them on the floor. Inside of an hour a committee—swathed upon him and he was told to buy a Red Cross button, apologize to the waitress for rudeness and write a letter daily to the Dallas council of defense as long as he remained in Texas, so that his movements could be followed. The man showed that he was sorry for his display of temper and it is not believed he will waste food any more.

Weigh the Babies.
If you have babies to weigh prepare to weigh them now. This is the babies' year. It began April 6, the first anniversary of our entrance into the war. The first step is to weigh all the children under five years of age. The idea is to begin with the children, to build up the nation of tomorrow.

Many of the physical defects which caused the rejection of applicants for enlistment in the army and navy are believed to have had their beginning, in infancy and the committee believes a higher standard of physical efficiency in the rising generation will result from these tests. Height, weight and reach are considered a rough index of a child's health.

Good Roads Campaign.
The good roads campaign is always on and will always be on until every road shall have been paved with the best of material and in the best of manner. And then there will probably be the establishing of more main roads, and so it will go on until the country is well supplied with roads that will be practicable 305 days in the year.

Gaining in Importance.
The question of roads gains in importance and interest with every passing year.



ROAD BUILDING

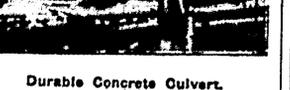
SUGGESTIONS ON GOOD ROADS

Special Thought Should Be Given by Builders to Road Crossings to Avoid Accidents.

While highway engineers, commissioners and others are planning good roads and strong, durable bridges, they ought to give special thought and work to the road crossings and the sewers or culverts placed at such crossings, says a writer in Farmers' Review.

Such crossings are generally about 12 to 16 feet long, and it requires an abrupt turn of a vehicle to take them at right angle. These are danger points on account of the short turn and narrow space to make the turn.

The remedy for such places is to make sewer or culvert as long as the width of the road will permit, say not less than 40 feet, and more if possible.



Durable Concrete Culvert.

and then if vehicles meet, there is plenty of room to pass without interfering with the speed or rights of the one going in the other direction.

We have seen several narrow escapes from accidents in such places, and the watchword now is "Safety First." The automobile is here to stay, and we want room to spread out and avoid all danger of accidents. Our counties are now paying large salaries to men who are supposed to be eminent, and "good" civil engineers, and the safety and comfort of the public largely rests on them. It is the duty of such men to catch up with the times and provide roads suited to the needs of present-day travel. Such improvements are not very expensive, and when properly made last a lifetime, and save time, trouble and accidents.

TEST OF TIRES ON HIGHWAYS

Results Obtained by United States Office of Public Roads After Period of Years.

In its testing of tires on country roads during a period of several years the United States office of public roads has prepared the road prior to each test by plowing, grading and rolling—thus, with further consideration of moisture and atmospheric variations, giving conditions as nearly identical as possible for each of the trips compared. It was found that the draft decreased with increase of tire width to a certain limit, beyond which it increased. As a result of the experiments, it is recommended that for ordinary farm work and general trucking, the standard width of tire for a one-horse wagon, with gross load of 2,000 pounds, should be two inches; light two-horse wagon, 2,500 pounds, two and one-half inches; medium two-horse wagon, 4,500 pounds, three inches; standard two-horse wagon, 5,500 pounds, four inches; heavy two-horse wagon, 7,500 pounds, five inches.

CONSTRUCT NEW HIGHWAYS

State of Illinois Expected to Expend \$3,000,000 in Improving Roads This Season.

It is expected that Illinois will expend \$3,000,000 this year on federal-aid highways. The proposed road construction outlined by the Illinois state highway department has been approved by the national government, according to Secretary of Agriculture Houston. The proposed work includes construction along the Dixie highway, the Lincoln highway, the highway from Chicago to the Wisconsin state line, the Chicago to Joliet highway and the road from Peoria northeast to Sparland. Federal-aid money for these roads is to be available shortly, it is announced.

Good Roads Campaign.
The good roads campaign is always on and will always be on until every road shall have been paved with the best of material and in the best of manner. And then there will probably be the establishing of more main roads, and so it will go on until the country is well supplied with roads that will be practicable 305 days in the year.

Certain-teed

Roofing
The roof that copes with all conditions.

Sparks, smoke, gases, acids or fumes have no effect on a Certain-teed roof. Rust cannot corrode Certain-teed. The heat of the sun cannot cause it to melt or run. Certain-teed has the ability to resist every form of weather attack, and the durability to give year after year of weather-proof service with little or no maintenance cost. Certain-teed offers every practical roofing advantage with a minimum roofing investment.

In every town, city and section you will find Certain-teed. Everywhere Certain-teed is chosen for buildings of all types and sizes— for factories, found houses, elevators, garages, warehouses, hotels, farm buildings, stores, oil refineries, etc. It is a fireproof and green material. Certain-teed is very popular for residences. Guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness. Certain-teed costs less than any other type of roof—first cost and laying cost low, and maintenance practically nothing. Certain-teed is more economical than ordinary roof roofing, because it costs no more to lay and lasts much longer.

Certain-teed Products Corporation
Offices and Warehouses in the Principal Cities of America
Manufacturers of
Certain-teed Paints—Varnishes—Roofing



Canada made me Prosperous

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

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free
or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$20 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of 33 wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars to reduced railway rates to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to
W. V. DENNETT
Room 4, Dee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Canadian Government Agent

Eloquence.
"What is your idea of an orator?"
"A real, natural-born orator," answered Senator Sorghum, "is a man who can put up such a good monologue that you forget to notice whether his arguments are any good."

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
The antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. It relieves painful, swollen, aching feet and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. The American, British, and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease. The greatest comfort known for all foot-aches. Sold every where, 25c.—Adv.

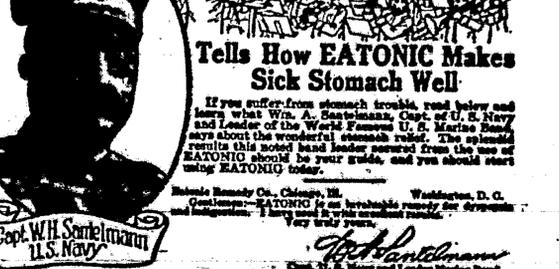
Horrible Example.
"Every time I touch a beefsteak or a loaf of bread it turns to gold," exclaimed Midas.
"And yet you are scared and uncomfortable."
"Very much so. My experience proves the fallacy of being a profligate."

Ten smiles for a nickel. Always buy Red Cross Bag Blue; have beautiful, clean white clothes. Adv.

Greatness is to take the common things of life and walk truly among them.—Olive Schreiner.

If you find it impossible to tell twins apart tell them together.

U.S. Marine Band Leader Endorses Great Stomach Relief



Tells How EATONIC Makes Sick Stomach Well
If you suffer from stomach trouble, read below and learn what Wm. A. Santelmann, Capt. U. S. Navy and Leader of the World Famous U. S. Marine Band says about the wonderful stomach relief. The relief results this noted band leader secured from the use of EATONIC should be your guide, and you should start using EATONIC today.
Bismarck, N. D., Chicago, Ill., Washington, D. C.
"I have used EATONIC for stomach trouble for 5 years and I can say it is the best stomach relief I have ever used."
Very truly yours,
Capt. W. H. Santelmann
U. S. Navy

EATONIC
FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE
Quickly Removes All Stomach Misery—Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Heartburn, Sour, Acid and Gassy Stomach
Here's the secret: EATONIC Gives the Gas out of the body—and the Bile Goes With It! Guaranteed to bring relief or money back. Get a box today. Costs only a cent or two a day to use it.
Trial of Eatonic Free
If you want quick relief, you should get the guaranteed relief EATONIC offers. We will gladly send you a free trial box of EATONIC. It costs nothing to try. Write for it today. Address: EATONIC, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



OVER THE TOP

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT WITH ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

©1917 BY ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

EMPEY JOINS THE "SUICIDE CLUB," AS THE BOMBING SQUAD IS CALLED.

Synopsis.—Fired by the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of American lives, Arthur Guy Empey, an American living in Jersey City, goes to England and enlists as a private in the British army. After a short experience as a recruiting officer in London, he is sent to training quarters in France, where he first hears the sound of big guns and makes the acquaintance of "cooties." After a brief period of training Empey's company is sent into the front-line trenches, where he takes his first turn on the fire step while the bullets whiz overhead. Empey learns, as comrade falls, that death runs always in the trenches. Empey goes "over the top" for the first time and has a desperate fight.

CHAPTER XII.

Bombing.

The boys in the section welcomed me back, but there were many strange faces. Several of our men had gone West in that charge, and were lying "somewhere in France" with a little wooden cross at their heads. We were in rest billets. The next day our captain asked for volunteers for bombers' school. I gave my name and was accepted. I had joined the Suicide club, and my troubles commenced. Thirty-two men of the battalion, including myself, were sent to L., where we went through a course in bombing. Here we were instructed in the use, methods of throwing and manufacture of various kinds of hand grenades, from the old "jam tin," now obsolete, to the present Mills bomb, the standard of the British army.

It all depends where you are as to what you are called. In France they call you a "bomber" and give you medals, while in neutral countries they call you an anarchist and give you a life.

From the very start the Germans were well equipped with effective bombs and trained bomb throwers, but the English army was a little prepared in this important department of fighting as in many others. At bombing school an old sergeant of the Grenadier guards, whom I had the good fortune to meet, told me of the discouragements this branch of the service suffered before they could meet the Germans on an equal footing. (Pacifists and small army people in the U. S. please read with care.) The first English expeditionary forces had no bombs at all, but had clicked a lot of casualties from those thrown by the Boches. One bright morning someone higher up had an idea and issued an order detailing two men from each platoon to go to bombing school to learn the duties of a bomber and how to manufacture bombs. Noncommissioned officers were generally selected for this course. After about two weeks at school they returned to their units in rest billets or in the fire trench, as the case might be, and got busy teaching their platoons how to make "jam tins."

Provisionally an order had been issued for all ranks to save empty jam tins for the manufacture of bombs. A professor of bombing would sit on the fire step in the front trench with the remainder of his section crowding around to see him work.

On his left would be a pile of empty and rusty jam tins, while beside him on the fire step would be a miscellaneous assortment of material used in the manufacture of the "jam tins."

Tommy would stoop down, get an empty "jam tin," take a handful of clay mud from the parapet, and line the inside of the tin with this substance. Then he would reach over, pick up his detonator and explosive, and insert them in the tin, fuse protruding. On the fire step would be a pile of fragments of shell, shrapnel balls, bits of iron, nails, etc.—anything that was hard enough to send over to Fritz; he would scoop up a handful of this junk and put it in the bomb. Perhaps one of the platoon would ask him what he did this for, and he would explain that when the bomb exploded these bits would fly about and kill or wound any German hit by same; the questioner would immediately pull a tutton off his tunic and hand it to the bomb maker with, "Well, blame me, send this over as a souvenir," or another Tommy would volunteer an old rusty and broken jackknife; both would be accepted and inserted.

Then the professor would take another handful of mud and fill the tin, after which he would punch a hole in the lid of the tin and put it over the top of the bomb, the fuse sticking out. Then perhaps he would tightly wrap wire around the outside of the tin, and the bomb was ready to send over to Fritz with Tommy's compliments.

A piece of wood about four inches wide had been issued. This was to be strapped on the left forearm by means of two leather straps and was like the side of a match box; it was called a "striker." There was a tip like the head of a match on the fuse of the

bomb. To ignite the fuse, you had to rub it on the "striker," just the same as striking a match. The fuse was timed to five seconds or longer. Some of the fuses issued in those days would burn down in a second or two, while others would "sizz" for a week before exploding. Back in Blighty the munition workers weren't quite up to snuff, the way they are now. If the fuse took a notion to burn too quickly they generally buried the bomb maker next day. So making bombs could not be called a "cushy" or safe job.

After making several bombs the professor instructs the platoon in "throwing them." He takes a "jam tin" from the fire step, trembling a little, because it is nervous work, especially when new at it, lights the fuse on his striker. The fuse begins to "sizz" and sputter and a spiral of smoke, like that from a smoldering fog, rises from it. The platoon splits in two and ducks around the traverse nearest to them. They don't like the look and sound of the burning fuse. When that fuse begins to smoke and "sizz" you want to say good-by to it as soon as possible, so Tommy with all his might chunks it over the top and crouches against the parapet, waiting for the explosion.

Lots of times in bombing the "jam tin" would be picked up by the Germans, before it exploded, and thrown back at Tommy with dire results.

After a lot of men went West in this manner an order was issued, reading something like this:

"To all ranks in the British army: After igniting the fuse and before

throwing the jam-tin bomb, count slowly one! two! three!"

This in order to give the fuse time enough to burn down, so that the bomb would explode before the Germans could throw it back.

Tommy read the order—he reads them all, but after he ignited the fuse and it began to smoke—orders were forgotten, and away she went in record time and back she came to the further discomfit of the thrower.

Then another order was issued to count, "one hundred! two hundred! three hundred!" But Tommy didn't care if the order read to count up to a thousand by quarters, he was going to get rid of that "jam tin" because from experience he had learned not to trust it.

When the powers that be realized that they could not change Tommy they decided to change the type of bomb and did so—substituting the "hair brush," the "cricket ball," and later the Mills bomb.

The standard bomb used in the British army is the "Mills." It is about the shape and size of a large lemon. Although not actually a lemon, Fritz insists that it is; perhaps he judges it by the havoc caused by its explosion. The Mills bomb is made of steel, the outside of which is corrugated into 48 small squares, which, upon the explosion of the bomb, scatter in a wide area, wounding or killing any Fritz who is unfortunate enough to be hit by one of the flying fragments.

Although a very destructive and efficient bomb the "Mills" has the con-

venience of the thrower, in that he knows it will not explode until released from his grip.

It is a mechanical device, with a lever, fitted into a slot at the top, which extends half way around the circumference and is held in place at the bottom by a fixing pin. In this pin there is a small metal ring, for the purpose of extracting the pin when ready to throw.

You do not throw a bomb the way a baseball is thrown, because, when in a narrow trench, your hand is liable to strike against the parapet, traverse or parapet, and then down goes the bomb, and, in a couple of seconds or so, up goes Tommy.

In throwing, the bomb and lever are grasped in the right hand, the left foot is advanced, knee stiff, about one and a half its length to the front, while the right leg, knee bent, is carried slightly to the right. The left arm is extended at an angle of 45 degrees, pointing in the direction the bomb is to be thrown. This position is similar to that of shot putting, only that the right arm is extended downward. Then you hurl the bomb from you with an overhead bowling motion, the same as in cricket, throwing it fairly high in the air, this in order to give the fuse a chance to burn down so that when the bomb lands, it immediately explodes and gives the Germans no time to scamper out of its range or to return it.

As the bomb leaves your hand, the lever, by means of a spring, is projected into the air and falls harmlessly to the ground a few feet in front of the bomber.

When the lever flies off it releases a strong spring, which forces the firing pin into a percussion cap. This ignites the fuse, which burns down and sets off the detonator, charged with fulminate of mercury, which explodes the main charge of ammonal.

The average British soldier is not an expert at throwing; it is a new game to him, therefore the Canadians and Americans, who have played baseball from the kindergarten up, take naturally to bomb throwing and excel in this act. A six-foot English bomber will stand in awe of a Canadian who sees a little five-foot nothing Canadian outdistance his throw by several yards. I have read a few war stories of bombing, where baseball pitchers curved their bombs when throwing them, but a pitcher who can do this would make "Christy" Mathewson look like a piker, and in losing valuable time playing in the European War bush league, when he would be able to net the "big league" on fire.

We had a cushy time while at this school. In fact, to us it was a regular vacation, and we were very sorry when one morning the adjutant ordered us to report at headquarters for transportation and rations to return to our units up the line.

Arriving at our section, the boys once again tendered us the glad mitt, but looked askance at us out of the corners of their eyes. They could not conceive, as they expressed it, how a man could be such a blinking idiot as to join the Suicide club. I was beginning to feel sorry that I had become a member of said club, and my life to me appeared doubly precious.

Now that I was a sure-enough bomber I was praying for peace and hoping that my services as such would not be required.

CHAPTER XIII.

My First Official Bath.

Right behind our rest billet was a large creek about ten feet deep and twenty feet across, and it was a habit of the company to avail themselves of an opportunity to take a swim and at the same time thoroughly wash themselves and their underwear when on their own. We were having a spell of hot weather, and these baths to us were a luxury. The Tommie would splash around in the water and then come out and sit in the sun and have what they termed a "shirt hunt." At first we tried to drown the "cooties," but they also seemed to enjoy the bath. One Sunday morning the whole section was in the creek and we were having a gay time, when the sergeant major appeared on the scene. He came to the edge of the creek and ordered: "Come out of it. Get your equipment on, 'drill order,' and fall in for bath parade. Look lively, my hearties. You have only got fifteen minutes." A howl of indignation from the creek greeted this order, but out we came. Discipline is discipline. We lined up in front of our billet with rifles and bayonets (why you need rifles and bayonets to take a bath gets me), a full quota of ammunition, and our tin hats. Each man had a piece of soap and a towel. After an eight-kilo march along a dusty road, with an occasional shell whistling overhead, we arrived at a little squat frame building upon the bank of a creek. Nailed over the door of this building was a large sign which read "Divisional Baths." In a wooden shed in the rear we could hear a wheezy old engine pumping water.

The joys of the bath are depicted by Empey in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Great Writers Lazy.

Shelley had an indolent vein. He was very fond of the water, and many of his finest poems were composed as he idled at his ease in a boat. He made the best of his short life, however, and that cannot be said for Coleridge, who seemed to be afflicted with that lack of will to work which some people call laziness. He had one of the greatest minds, but he left even his best poems mere fragments.

Cheerful Lighthouse Inmate



At the home for blinded soldiers and sailors at Torquay, an annex of the famous St. Dunstan's, in Regent Park, London. Making string bags which are sold for the benefit of the blind.

FOR THE POULTRY GROWER

Hens of the medium-sized breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons—are best suited to backyard conditions. Large hens kept in close confinement are likely to get too fat to lay well. Small, nervous hens are apt to develop such vices as egg eating and feather eating. The bad tendencies mentioned do not prohibit the keeping of large and small breeds in small back yards, but make it necessary for the keeper to use extraordinary care to keep them in good condition and productive. White and light-colored varieties are not desirable for small back yards, because their plumage soils too easily.

As a rule it is most satisfactory to buy hens of a local poultry keeper or dealer in live poultry. Desirable small flocks are frequently offered by people who are obliged by change of work or of residence to sell their poultry. Dealers in live poultry everywhere sort out from their general receipts the hens that show good breeding and quality to sell to back yard poultry keepers.

When satisfactory stock cannot be obtained locally, the advertising columns of newspapers should be consulted, and the hens bought from the nearest breeder who can supply what is wanted at a reasonable price.

For the back yard flock kept to produce eggs, it is not necessary to have hens of extra good standard quality. What breeders of standard poultry call choice utility hens are as good as any for egg production and cost but little more than ordinary Hongkongs. Hens of this grade in the medium-sized breeds usually are a little under standard weight, and have superficial faults, as unsoundness of color, or irregularity of markings or of the shape of the comb, which in no way affect their laying capacity, but make them unfit for exhibition and undesirable for breeding purposes.

When buying hens in person particular attention should be given to the general condition—whether the bird seems vigorous and lively, and to the appearance of the comb and the condition of the feet. Healthy hens have bright red combs and bright eyes. A slight paleness of the comb is simply an indication that the hen is not laying at the time; but a bird whose comb has either a yellowish or bluish cast should be rejected, for these are symptoms of internal disorders. The skin and scales of legs and toes should be smooth, and the soles of the feet soft and free from corns.

Split Infinitive.

The "split infinitive" is a term used by critical grammarians to designate the placing of an adverb or a phrase between an infinitive and its sign "to," thus separating or disconnecting the infinitive from a word that properly belongs to it. Following are examples: "I went there in order to personally inspect it," instead of "I went there in order to inspect it personally" or "in order personally to inspect it"; "the acid is allowed to slowly percolate"; "the glare of the fire seemed to completely light the city." Each of these sentences splits the infinitive by placing words between the infinitive and the "to" that belongs to it.

German Socialism.

The German Socialists have ideas of brotherhood which agree with those of the Kaiser. You first seize your brother's country, kill off his women and children, appropriate his raw material, call upon God to witness your loving kindness, set up one of your sons as king and the trick is done. It is all explained in your treaty, in which you tell how much you love the dear ones you have enslaved.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Summer Storage of Coal Is Way to Prevent Another Fuel Famine the Coming Winter

Before the winter's fires are cold, the United States fuel administration is urging the storage of fuel for next winter. Every effort that can be made to prevent a repetition of the coal shortage of this year will be made. State administrators have already taken up next year's problem, and they will devote most of their time to it throughout the spring and summer.

The state council of defense will join in the campaign. Through every official source all coal users will be urged to begin buying and storing coal now for next year. Every private user in particular is urged to put in his next winter's coal at the earliest possible date, and get-out-of-the-market.

The purpose behind the efforts of both the fuel administration and the state councils is to keep the coal mines working throughout the summer. Only a comparatively small amount of coal can be stored at the mines. The only places where it can be stored in quantities to prevent the possibility of another famine next winter is on the premises of the individual users and the dealers.

Also, transportation facilities are much better in summer than in winter. More cars are available. There is no danger of bad weather blockades. The traffic congestion of the winter months is not a summer problem.

There is plenty of coal. Enough, and more than enough, can be mined, if the mines are kept working all the time. But it cannot be mined unless it is taken away from the mines. And it cannot be taken away from the mines unless there are purchasers.

Next year's traffic problems will in all probability be as great as those of this year. The only way to prevent a coal shortage is to begin piling it up, and continue to do so throughout the summer.

Statistical Notes.

One of the best paying jobs for women in Japan is that of hairdresser.

Several women are acting as newspaper correspondents behind the lines along the battle front in France.

American women in various parts of the country are now operating farm tractors.

Qualified women lawyers in Italy are about to be granted the privilege of practicing their profession in that country.

Blind Man Runs Farm.

Undeterred by a handicap of total blindness, Nicholas Johnson operates a large farm at Farmington, Del., and has proved that sheep farming can be successfully carried on in lower Delaware without grazing land and by growing hay for day feeding. The wool alone from his sheep last season paid all expenses, and from the sale of the young lambs he realized several thousand dollars.

How to Raise Potatoes.

Put Irish potatoes in drills about four or five inches deep. Put one eye every eight inches, and replant where they fall to come up. In hoeing, do not cut the roots, and do not draw earth too high on the plant, after it has a good start, as this causes a second crop of potatoes to start growing, which will set back the bigger ones, states an authority. Use a solution of paris green for potato beetles. In dry seasons pry up the middles with fork, without turning the earth any whatever, and then watering with a hose has an almost miraculous effect.

Plan for Rehabilitation and Re-Education of Men Who Are Disabled in War

Plans for the rehabilitation and re-education of soldiers and sailors disabled in the war, so that they may earn higher wages than before their enlistment, are outlined in two reports submitted to congress by the federal board of vocational education. Both reports urge an appropriation for the training of teachers for the work, and for establishing great schools near hospitals in all parts of the country. They point out that while congress has made full plans for fighting the war, it has neglected to furnish money for the reclamation of the wounded men so that they may become not only self-supporting, but be an asset to the nation by turning back into civilian life a flood of well-trained and disciplined men who will be highly valuable in industry.

Unless the work of training the men for new occupations or for better places in their old occupations is undertaken while the soldiers are in the hospitals or in the convalescent camps, C. A. Prosser, the director of the survey, asserts, the men will lose their will power and discipline, become morbid and indolent, and finally become perpetual wards of the government. It is expected that the exercises training the wounded for new occupations or for better places in their old occupations will develop the muscles that remain inactive through the hospital period.

Director Prosser says that the training is one of the cures in the treatment of the war's wounded, because it will buoy up their spirits and hopes. It will demonstrate to them that they are not public burdens and that "after they have played the main part in the supreme moment of history they may take up a minor role again in civilian life at wages higher than they received before they entered the army." In some cases where men are bedridden for months he suggests that the training be undertaken at the bedside. He calls all these workshops "curative workshops."

Mother's Cook Book

In days gone by I met myself with pudding, pie and cake, I dearly loved all such things, (I took a chance on a pie). But nothing stayed my appetite. When I came in from school, like bread smeared with jam. That mother always said.

Good War Time Cakes.

Cakes to be used for making less sugar and honey, and made sup are being used as far as possible.

Oatmeal Cake

This is a particularly reliable cake which will be found useful in the homes where it has once been tried. Take one half-cupful of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of Treacle, and fat may be used, one egg, and a cupful of cold coffee, a cupful of rolled oats that have been soaked through the meat chopper, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a cupful of baking powder, a teaspoonful each of baking soda and vanilla, a half-teaspoonful of salt and a cupful of raisins. Bake as usual in making the cake.

Coconut Macaroons.

Take a tablespoonful of butter, creamed, add a half-cupful of sugar, one egg, one and a half-cupful of oatmeal and a half-cupful of coconut. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a buttered sheet.

Sponge Corn Flour Cake.

Beat four eggs with a tablespoonful of lemon juice, a cupful of sugar, a cupful of corn flour and an eighth of a teaspoonful of salt. Bake in gem pans.

Potato Flour Sponge Cake.

Beat the yolks of four eggs until thick, add a cupful of sugar gradually, beating constantly, add the whites beaten stiff and stir into the first mixture, add a teaspoonful of baking powder, a cupful of milk and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix and bake as usual.

Raisin Drops.

Take a third of a cupful of shortening, add a cupful of sugar, two well-beaten eggs, a cupful of raisins, two cupfuls of corn flour sifted with two and a half-teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a cupful of milk and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix and bake as usual. Strained honey boiled and used for boiled frosting as one does a sugar syrup, saves sugar. Maple syrup or sugar may also be used if a filling or frosting is necessary.

Nellie Maxwell

Head of Woman's Bureau of Red Cross at Washington

Miss Ina Taft, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oren B. Taft of Chicago, is head of the woman's bureau of the American Red Cross at Washington. Miss Taft was foremost in the Chicago Red Cross reorganization at the beginning of the war. Last fall she had charge of the grappling and inspection department of hospital garments for Red Cross at "the division" in the La Moine building, handling the work of five states. This required a great deal of executive ability.

People who don't know what they are talking about say Miss Taft has a man's mind. But that's no extra special compliment to a very feminine, rather small and slender woman who has a very well disciplined mind, practical and intellectual.—Exchange.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

We meet all competition. Write for our prices.—Western Garage.
Barney Settles of Degeo, and John Latta, of Corona, enlisted in the Navy and went to El Paso this week to enter the service.

Lupe Lleras and David Garcia have enlisted in the Army and will leave tomorrow for El Paso to be inducted into the service.

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

Mesars. Hyde, Sager and Haley went to Capitan Wednesday night to be present at the organization of a community council of Defense.

Bring your Fords to us. We will repair 'em right and at Ford prices. Try us.—Western Garage.

Miss Sara Aguayo came over from Capitan Thursday afternoon leaving on the evening train for Santa Fe to attend Federal court.

Miss Beula Brazel returned Monday from Capitan where she has been for a month's vacation, and, incidentally, assisting in raising a war garden.

Trains Nos. 7 and 8 will be discontinued tonight. They were very convenient trains for this section and will be greatly missed, but Uncle Sam needed the equipment, and it is all right.

Yesterday was a self-starter double-act—stern-winder of a day. Real estate moved rapidly without any effort on the part of the agents.

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

Attorney C. A. Perkins and Thurston Perkins left this week for the Riohondo for a ten-day outing. The food administration will probably not note a diminution in the meat supply by reason of the number of fish they catch.

Post Office Quarters

Bids will be received up to and including June 20, by H. W. Blake for suitable quarters for post office, for a period of five or ten years. Specifications call for 1500 square feet of floor space, fuel, light, etc., and various furnishings. Contracts may be had from the postmaster and the specifications may be examined by any one desiring to bid on this contract.

Cars washed at Western Garage.

A Correction

We made an error last week in stating that Mr. C. G. Gokey and Mrs. Beulah Williamson were married at the home of the bride's brother Seaborn P. Gray, Pecos. They were married in the City of Santa Fe. The correction of the error permits us, again, to express our felicitations and with the added hope that their life may be as happy as the city where they were married is old.

Buy your Thrift Stamps regularly.

Dr. R. T. Lucas, who is a lieutenant in the army and who has been at Fort Riley, Kansas, the past two months, silently dropped in Saturday morning. The lieutenant has a ten-day leave and will have to return the first of the week. His old friends were glad to see him and have enjoyed conversing with him on matters pertaining to affairs in camp. He does not know when he will sail, but would not be surprised at an early call.

Recognize the food value in milk and buy your milk from pure bred test Jersey cows. Also whipping and coffee cream fresh daily. Carrizozo Dairy, 11 Main Street.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD

You have read and heard the word "Patriotism" a thousand times during the last few months. Just what does it mean? It means sane, sensible, enlightened selfishness. Being patriotic means that you realize that a certain line of conduct will mean sacrifice, hardship, for you, but that if only you will make the sacrifice, and endure the hardship, it will bring lasting good and happiness to you, your neighbors, your whole country.

By buying a Liberty Bond you have shown that you have the right view-point. Now the thing to do is to see your resolution through to the finish. The soldier who volunteered for service, went over the top with a cheer and then stopped, disheartened, in the middle of "No Man's Land" would be considered a poor soldier.

The man who stays at home must take this lesson to himself. It is not sufficient to merely enlist in the army of Bond Buyers, the fight must be fought to the bitter end. In other words, pay your installments on your Bonds promptly. Sacrifice and save during the month of June for your July installments; sacrifice and save during July and August to pay your August installments. Even then you will have done only half your duty. The command of our officers then will be "Keep your Bond," and as good soldiers and patriots we must obey.

Liberty Bonds are not money, and therefore, should not be used as such. They are mortgages on all the land, all the wealth in the United States. When you lend money on a mortgage, you do not take the papers to the grocery store and pay your bills with them, you place them in the bank and if you actually need money to conduct your business, you borrow money on the mortgage. The same course is quite permissible in the case of a Liberty Bond.

Remember when you hold a Liberty Bond you are a patriot, bearing your share of the National burden; when you sell it, you have ceased to bear your share of the burden and have handed it on to some one else to carry. This is not good Americanism, nor again is it good business, for where in the world today is there a better investment for the man who knows nothing of stocks, shares, bonds or financial matters, than a Liberty Bond?

An investment without an element of risk, which pays 4 1/2% per annum, is a pretty good thing to have and to hold.

A MESSAGE TO LIBERTY BOND BUYERS.

Have you ever heard of a soldier, returned from the war, who complained of his leg, or ever for one moment regretted having fought?

Men have come back without their sight, without their limbs, and in various stages of physical disability, but the first case has yet to be recorded of one who complained.

There is something in our imperfect human nature that makes us glad we have done a good thing.

The Liberty Bond buyers of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District will feel as the soldiers did—nothing but satisfaction, and the greater the sacrifice the greater the satisfaction.

I want to congratulate every man, woman and child who has bought a Bond and sent this district over the top.

J. W. HOOPES,
Federal Reserve Bank.

EVER MEET THIS MAN?

The fellow that listens to all the stock salesmen who want to sell stocks in exchange for Liberty Bonds, has only to go on listening long enough, and one of them will offer to sell him the State Capitol for \$100. Tell these fellows, "I don't know you, but I do know Uncle Sam."

Keep your Liberty Bonds.

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.

A number of cars went from here Sunday to Alto to be present at a Red Cross gathering there that day. They were greeted by a good crowd and met with a cordial reception. Short talks were made by visiting members of the Chapter, both ladies and gentlemen addressing the assemblage.

Four Boys to Camp Lee, Virginia To-Morrow

Men ordered to report to Local Board at Carrizozo, N. M., for entrapment to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Virginia, June 1, 1918: Ira C. Johnson, Carrizozo; Johnie M. Melton, Corona; (Buck) William H. Jennings, Parsons; James R. Greer, Parsons; I. E. SCHAEFFER, Chief Clerk.

FOR SALE—Three yearling steers, one two-year-old steer, one three-year-old grade Hereford bull, one two-year-old mule colt, two four-year-old saddle ponies, broken and unbroken and two young saddle mares broken to harness. Mrs. Frank Woodside, Three Rivers, N. M. 5-10-4t.

FOR SALE
OAKLAND ROADSTER
In perfect mechanical condition, good paint; six tires and rims, extra equipment
BARGAIN PRICE APPLY AT EASY TERMS
Johnson's Garage or Western Garage



WM. FOX PRESENTS A
THEDA BARA SUPER
PRODUCTION

"Cleopatra"
CARRIZOZO THEATRE
Wednesday, June 5th
Matinee at 3; Night at 8:30
PRICES:
Matinee 25c and 50c
Night, 50c and 75c

Classified Advertisements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Economy

has become the important consideration in selecting footwear.



To obtain the fullest value is a duty — to know that you are getting it when you purchase a pair of shoes depends upon the good judgment of yourself and the merchant from whom you buy.

To select The Florsheim Shoe is full assurance that your judgment is right; recommending Florsheims to you means that we know this to be the most dependable of all makes.

Florsheim Shoes

prove their economy from first to last day's wear. A trial will convince you.

We have a shape and style to suit your individual needs—ready to show you.

Ziegler Bros.

Sole Agents for Carrizozo



LADIES:
OUR STYLISH SHOES
MAKE THE FOOT LOOK NEAT AND TRIM

AND OUR SHOES FEEL GOOD WHEN YOU FIRST PUT THEM ON. THIS IS BECAUSE WE CARRY ALL WIDTHS AND CAN "FIT" YOUR FEET.
SOFT, THO' STRONG LEATHER GOES INTO OUR SHOES: THEY WILL LAST.

IF YOU HAVE HAD TROUBLE WITH YOUR FEET, COME BUY YOUR SHOES FROM US AND YOUR TROUBLES WILL BE AT AN END.
WE KEEP UP THE QUALITY; WE KEEP DOWN THE PRICE.

Carrizozo Trading Co.

Cattle Growers!

Here's a News Article you will Want to Read!

NEW MEXICO RURALIST, issue of June 1st.....

Contains an article giving in detail the results of the State Agricultural College experiments in

Feeding Soap Weed

This article will be illustrated with pictures authorized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and will show that these experiments demonstrate

That soap-weed, properly prepared will sustain range cattle in good condition, when other feed is scarce; and how to prepare and feed it.

Every Practical Cattle Grower Needs this Information

Address New Mexico Ruralist, Albuquerque, N. M.

The subscription price of New Mexico Ruralist is \$2.00 per year. It is the only paper published devoted exclusively to the ranch and farm interests of New Mexico.

BUY YOUR FORD NOW

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

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

All Work Absolutely Guaranteed

and prices are standard authorized by the Ford Co.

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

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Western Garage

Our Terms Cash

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office
at Roswell, N. M., May 17, 1918.
Notice is hereby given that Alice Brown, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on June 21, 1913, made H. E. No. 22217, for B. 1, Section 7, Township 18 S., Range 11 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McFarling Smith, U. S. Commissioner in her office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on June 21, 1918.
Claimant names as witnesses: Lorraine D. Spelman, Mark M. Dake, Walter J. Fetter, and W. Earl Berry, all of Carrizozo, N. M.
EMMETT PATTON,
Register.
May 21—June 18.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office
at Roswell, N. M., May 2, 1918.
Notice is hereby given that William A. Crawford, of Kempter, Texas, one of the heirs of John Y. Crawford, deceased, who, on March 13, 1916, made H. E. No. 24123, for B. 1, Section 24, Township 18 S., Range 12 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Mary C. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, in her office, Corona, N. M., on June 20, 1918.
Claimant names as witnesses: Patrick M. Buchanan, Philip M. Macias, James M. Jolly and James F. Jolly, all of Corona, N. M.
EMMETT PATTON,
Register.
May 15—June 14.

FOR SALE—Small house furnished, also Ford auto. Call at News office. 5-10-18