

Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 19

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

NUMBER 29

To Camp Travis

The following men ordered to report to Local Board at Carrizozo, New Mexico, July 24, 1918, for entrainment to Camp Travis, Texas:

Jose Palo Aguilar, Mountainair
Barney W. Wilson, Ancho
Juan Romero, Arabela
Roy Vickers, San Diego, Cal.
Theodor Perez, Arabela
Elogio Rodela, Picacho
Ignacio Maes, "
Lafoy Nickles Bell, Jicarilla
Eucario Lujan, White Oaks
Eusebio Sedillo, Lincoln
Kearney Strickland,
Bradshaw, Texas
Manuel Sais, Oscura
Amante Lucero, Arabela
Curtis Henry Lambert, Arabela
Albert Calvin Stuart,
Bisbee, Ariz.

Alvin Dotsan, Lincoln
Jim Weaver, Jicarilla
Esiquiel Gastamonte, Arabela
Ysidoro Gonzales, Carrizozo
Felipe Vigil, Picacho
Nicodemio Chaves, Tinnie
Emilio Fresquez, Arabela
Anastacio Martinez, Picacho
Pedro Gallegos, Carrizozo
Juan Jose Montano, Lincoln
Salomon Lucero, Arabela
Edward C. Menges, Pinos Altos
Luther P. Hare, Desco
Howard Dead Spillers, Carrizozo

Francisco Garcia, Lincoln
Hart H. Boydston, Jicarilla
Rafael Gutierrez, Hondo
Candelario Samora, Capitan
Thomas Jackson Price, Capitan
Joe Willie Sandfer, Tinnie
Trinidad Cordon, Picacho
Robert James Hagee, Alto
Louis Noya, Arabela
George Torres, San Patricio
Ezra A. Kemper, "
Lorenzo L. Tipton, Corona
Rafael Gutierrez, Lincoln
Edward L. Yott, Albuquerque

Claud Brannum, Carrizozo
Blas Dominguez, Carrizozo
L. P. Sambrano, Roswell
Demetro Padilla, Lincoln.
I. E. SCHAEFFER,
Chief Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

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

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

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

A. J. ROLLAND,
Treasurer and Collector.
7-12-51.

Civic League

There will be a special meeting of the Civic League Monday afternoon, 4 o'clock, at the Crystal Theater, and all members are urgently requested to be present. The annual election of officers will be taken up at this meeting and also the disposition of the funds on hand to be considered. Pending a meeting, it has been suggested by many of the members that the funds be turned over to the Red Cross. The League has done a very meritorious work since its organization, but has not been so active the past year because its members have been busily engaged in war work. In fact, the big thing before all is the winning of the war and the members feel that the contributors to the Civic League will heartily approve the proposed action to devote the funds on hand to the Red Cross, which needs the money and which is doing such great work.

Eighth Graders

To the list of pupils whose names appeared in the News a few weeks ago, graduates in the State Eighth Grade Promotion Examinations, another name deserves to be added making thirty-five in all who were successful this year in this county. Including the total number who were promoted to the eighth grade in the entire county, the eighteen in Carrizozo, raises the number to fifty-one. Lincoln county is not the most backward county in the state, by far, in this matter. There seems to be a forward movement over the entire state along educational lines. Let the good work continue.

Overseas

Cards have been received by relatives and friends announcing the safe arrival of the following soldier boys:

Jeff J. Claunch, Morgan Reilly, William Gallacher and Marcial St. John, Carrizozo; Lee Reeves, San Patricio, and Rolla Parker, Nogal. Naturally, there are others from Lincoln county, but their names have not been given us.

Fine Rains

Good rains fell Sunday night and Monday over most, if not all, of Lincoln county. Expressions from citizens from every portion of the county were unanimously to the effect that it was the best rain for two seasons. More and still more is needed, but we have a magnificent start and stockmen and farmers feel elated over the outlook.

Lieutenant in Engineers

Mrs. Harry Dixon returned Wednesday from Douglas, Arizona, where she had gone to visit her husband. Mr. Dixon who was chief dispatcher here some years ago and for five years has held the same position with the company at Douglas, has received his commission as first lieutenant in an engineer corps and is expecting an early call to the colors.

Good Oil News

The following was lauded the News by a gentleman who had visited the Oscuro oil well, and we are pleased to give it space:

"We are drilling for oil right here at home, and we believe we will find both oil and gas and we know if either or both is found it will help every property owner in Lincoln county. We are property owners here and know that our only hope for this country lies in the development of her national resources of which we have an abundance but they are all under the ground and we must dig if we are to win.

"Let's all put in our might in this one test, where a noted oil geologist has located the well. The chances for oil he testifies upon oath in his opinion are 99 for oil to one against it.

"Our country in war needs more fuel oil in order to win. A few dollars invested right at home may make you happy all through life.

"The manager of the well drilling tells me they were down 600 feet Monday evening, showed up the log of well, the shale, shells, sand stone they went through. The oil experts having examined it say indications couldn't be better for oil. The machinery is running fine, boiler 32-horse power, steam engine 30-horse power, string of tools weighs over 4,000 pounds. This drilling outfit is good to go down 4,000 feet. Thousands of acres of land is leased for oil. Mr. Rafferty, the owner of the well, would be pleased to have all parties that are interested holding leases, and others that are interested in seeing this part of the country have a good oil well, to call and see what the prospects are, for oil and gas.

Beef One Day A Week

Albuquerque, N. M.,

July 15, 1918.

To All Public Eating Places:-
The Food Administration rules permit the use of beef at one meal each day. In order to secure uniformity, a committee of proprietors' meeting with us have fixed on certain meals and hours at which the beef may be served, and we, therefore, acting with authority and at the suggestion of Washington, instruct you to follow the following schedule:

Monday, 11:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., Roast or Boiled Beef,
Tuesday, 11:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., Roast or Boiled Beef,
Wednesday, 5:00 p. m. to 12:00 a. m., Steak,
Thursday, 11:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., Roast or Boiled Beef,
Friday, Fish and other meat than beef,
Saturday, 5:00 p. m. to 12:00 p. m., Steak,
Sunday, 5:00 p. m. to 12:00 p. m., Steak.

Yours very truly,
RALPH C. ELY,
Food Administrator.

ALLIES STOP THIRD GERMAN DRIVE

If it were not for incurring the risk of being accused of vaingloriousness, this heading might read "The Hun Turned Back, Crumpled Up and Demoralized by Americans." But there is enough glory for all, even if the Americans did do the trick at the crucial point, and did it so thoroughly that the Kaiser's soldiers, those left to tell the tale, will never forget the Sammy and his capacity for fighting.

Well, the third big German drive of the year started, after the Hun fashion, by massing an overwhelming force in a given sector. This sector, evidently by design, was that occupied by the Americans, who were supported on both sides by the heroic French. The Germans launched a division across the Marne, in face of a murderous fire from the Americans. The south bank of the stream was reached and for a time held fast. The Americans counter attacked, and what Germans reached the north bank

consisted of those who swam the stream; the others had been killed, wounded, captured or drowned. The French about the same time drove the Germans back in a smashing offensive and captured many prisoners. It was the second time, this year, the Germans had been stopped in the third drive for Paris, and it was the second time that the Americans occupied the post of honor—and met the responsibility as every American knew they would, Good old U. S. A.; it's glorious to be an American.

A wire came in last evening announcing a smashing advance of combined French and Americans, in which a large number of guns and thousands of prisoners were captured and the Huns sent scampering for a distance of 3 to 5 miles. This attack was along a line of 25 miles in length and the rivalry of the French and Americans sent each beyond his objective. Wow! Isn't it grand to be an American.

Kimbells to Leave

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kimbell went to El Paso Wednesday, Mr. Kimbell having been called there by the company. Mr. Kimbell was notified by the company that he had been promoted to the position of master mechanic of the western division, between El Paso and Douglas, and Mr. Kimbell will go to Douglas to go over the division and will take charge of the work the first of August. The Kimbells have been here for ten years during which period Mr. Kimbell has held the position of division foreman, and how well and satisfactorily he has performed his duty in that capacity is evidenced by his promotion to the responsible position of master mechanic.

When the Kimbell family leave, Carrizozo will suffer a distinct loss; they are estimable people, and have hosts of friends who, while wishing them the best of everything, keenly regret their departure.

An Opportunity

Up to date Confectionery splendidly equipped—can make attractive offer to right party. Best location in the state for luncheonette. Address, Oasis Confectionery, Box 115, Carrizozo, N. Mex. 7-19 if

Emuel Anderson has accepted a splendid position at Dawson, New Mexico, he left Wednesday night for that place, his wife also leaves immediately for Dawson where they will make their future home. The News wishes them all happiness and good luck in the new home. Mrs. James Johnson will have charge of the Oasis Confectionery, she returned Wednesday from Roswell.

W. D. Gray Dies

Word reached here this week of the death of W. D. Gray, which occurred in McCulloch county, Texas, last week. Mr. Gray and family, after several years residence in Carrizozo, returned to Texas two years ago. Mr. Gray had suffered a paralytic stroke during his residence here and never fully recovered from its effects. The deceased leaves a wife and two younger children, Bessie and Floyd, and three grown sons, Ervin, Frank and Fred. All members of the family are well known here although none of them live here at this time.

Miss Ruth Edmiston accompanied Mr. Ben Horton on an auto trip to Las Vegas this week, making the trip in Mr. Horton's car.

To Work Roads

W. C. Davidson, county highway superintendent, arrived Tuesday from Roswell and got busy on roads following the recent rains. He brought the cheering information that the state highway commission had set aside \$4,000.00 for Lincoln county roads, half to be expended on the Carrizozo-Corona road and half on the Capitan-Lincoln road. Gradually we are coming into our own.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smith announce the arrival of a fine boy at their home.

Methodist Church

Rev. H. M. Lovell, Pastor
Sunday school 9:45 a. m.
Preaching services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Junior League 4 p. m.
Senior Epworth League 7:15 p. m.
If the canned goods you buy are Club House you will be satisfied. The Carrizozo Trading Co. handles this line in Carrizozo.

"OVER THE TOP"

By An American Arthur Guy Empey Soldier Who Went Machine Gunner, Serving in France

Copyright 1917, by Arthur Guy Empey

WAR IS CRUMBLING THE WALL OF CASTE THAT HAS STOOD SO LONG IN BRITISH ARMY.

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 lurks always in the trenches. Chaplain distinguishes himself by rescuing wounded men under hot fire. With pick and shovel Empey has experience as a trench digger in No Man's Land. Exciting experience on listening post detail. Exciting work on observation post duty. Back in rest billets Empey writes and stages a successful play.

CHAPTER XIX—Continued.

The game is honest and quite enjoyable. Sometimes you have fourteen numbers on your card covered and you are waiting for the fifteenth to be called. In an imploring voice you call out, "Come on, Watkins, chum, I'm sweating on 'Kelly's Eye'."

Watkins generally replies, "Well, keep out of a draft, you'll catch cold."

Another game is "Pontoon," played with cards; it is the same as our "Black Jack," or "Twenty-ones."

A card game called "Brag" is also popular. Using a casino deck, the dealer deals each player three cards. It is similar to our poker, except for the fact that you only use three cards and cannot draw. The deck is never shuffled until a man shows three of a kind or a "prize" as it is called. The value of the hands are, high card, a pair, a run, a flush or three of a kind or "prize." The limit is generally a penny, so it is hard to win a fortune.

The next in popularity is a card game called "Nap." It is well named. Every time I played it I went to sleep.

What and solo what are played by the highbrows of the company. When the gamblers tire of all other games they try "Banker and Broker."

I spent a week trying to teach some of the Tommies how to play poker, but because I won thirty-five francs they declared that they didn't "fawn" the game.

Tommy plays few card games; the general run never heard of poker, euchre, seven up, or pinochle. They have a game similar to pinochle called "Royal Besigue," but few know how to play it.

Generally there are two decks of cards in a section, and in a short time they are so dog-eared and greasy, you can hardly tell the ace of spades from the ace of hearts. The owners of these decks sometimes condescend to lend them after much coaxing. So you see, Mr. Atkins has his fun mixed in with his hardships and, contrary to popular belief, the rank and file of the British army in the trenches is one big happy family. Now in Virginia, at school, I was fed on old McGuffey's primary reader, which gave me an opinion of an Englishman about equal to a "75 Minute Man's" backed up

by a Hun Feiner's. But I found Tommy to be the best of mates and a gentleman through and through. He never thinks of knocking his officers. If one makes a costly mistake and Tommy pays with his blood, there is no general condemnation of the officer. He is just pitied. It is exactly the same as it was with the Light Brigade at Balaclava, to say nothing of Gallipoli, Neuve Chapelle and Loos. Personally I remember a little incident where twenty of us were sent on a trench raid, only two of us returning, but I will tell this story later on.

I said it was a big happy family, and so it is. But as in all happy families, there are servants, so in the British army there are also servants, officers' servants, or "O. S." as they are termed. In the American army the common name for them is "dog robbers." From a controversy in the English papers, Winston Churchill made the statement, as far as I can remember, that the officers' servants in the British forces totaled nearly two hundred thousand. He claimed that this removed two hundred thousand exceptionally good and well-trained fighters from the actual firing line, claiming that the officers, when selecting a man for servant's duty, generally picked the man who had been out the longest and knew the ropes.

But from my observation I find that a large percentage of the servants do go over the top, but behind the lines they very seldom engage in fighting parties, fatigues, parades or drills. This work is as necessary as actually engaging in an attack, therefore I think it would be safe to say that the all-round work of the two hundred thousand is about equal to fifty thousand men who are on straight military duties. In numerous instances, officers' servants hold the rank of lance-corporal and they assume the same duties and authority of a butler, the one stripe giving him precedence over the other servants.

There are lots of amusing stories told of "O. S."

One day one of our majors went into the servants' billet and commenced "blinding" at them, saying that his horse had no straw and that he personally knew that straw had been issued for this purpose. He called the

large-corporal to account. The corporal answered, "Blime me, sir, the straw was issued, but there wasn't enough left over from the servants' beds; in fact, we had to use some of the 'ay to 'elp out, sir."

It is needless to say that the servants dispensed with their soft beds that particular night.

Nevertheless it is not the fault of the individual officer, it is just the survival of a quaint old English custom. You know an Englishman cannot be changed in a day.

But the average English officer is a good sport. He will sit on a fire step and listen respectfully to Private Jones' theory of the way the war should be conducted. This war is gradually crumbling the once insurmountable wall of caste.

You would be convinced of this if you could see King George go among his men on an inspecting tour under fire, or pause before a little wooden cross in some shell-tossed field with tears in his eyes as he reads the inscription. And a little later perhaps bend over a wounded man on a stretcher, patting him on the head.

More than once in a hospital I have seen a titled Red Cross nurse fetching and carrying for a wounded soldier, perhaps the one who in civil life delivered the coal at her back door. Today she does not shrink from lighting his tag or even washing his grimy body.

Tommy admires Albert of Belgium because he is not a pusher of men; he leads them. With him it's not a case of "take that trench," it is "come on and we will take it."

It is amusing to notice the different characteristics of the Irish, Scotch and English soldiers. The Irish and Scotch are very impetuous, especially when it comes to bayonet fighting, while the Englishman, though a trifle slower, thoroughly does his bit; he is more methodical and has the grip of a bulldog on a captured position. He is slower to think; that is the reason why he never knows when he is licked.

Twenty minutes before going over the top the English Tommy will sit on the fire step and thoroughly examine the mechanism of his rifle to see that it is in working order and will fire properly. After this examination he is satisfied and ready to meet the Boches.

But the Irishman or Scotchman sits on the fire step, his rifle with bayonet fixed between his knees, the butt of which perhaps is sinking into the mud—the bolt couldn't be opened with a team of horses if it is so rusty—but he spits on his gloves and slowly polishes his bayonet; when this is done he also is ready to argue with Fritz.

It is not necessary to mention the colonials (the Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders), the whole world knows what they have done for England.

The Australian and New Zealander is termed the "Anzac" taking the name from the first letters of their official designation, Australian and New Zealand army corps.

Tommy divides the German army into three classes according to their fighting abilities. They rank as follows: Prussians, Bavarians and Saxons.

When up against a Prussian regiment it is a case of keep your napper below the parapet and duck. A Bang-bang all the time and a war is on. The Bavarians are little better, but the Saxons are fairly good sports and are willing occasionally to behave as gentlemen and take it easy, but you cannot trust any of them overlong.

British Geological Photos.

A committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has been engaged for many years in forming a national collection of photographs illustrating the geology of the British Isles. According to the last report the collection now includes upward of 5,000 pictures. More than a thousand of these were taken in Yorkshire. A collection of the same character has been made by the geological survey of Great Britain, which has recently published a list of its Scottish pictures. Both the B. A. committee and the geological survey offer prints and lantern slides for sale. The Tunbridge Wells Natural History society offers prizes for photographs of scenery illustrating geological features. —Scientific American.

Burmese Study in United States.

About fifteen students from Burma have registered at American educational institutions this year to qualify in the professions of law, medicine and civil engineering. Several such students have in the past graduated from

Amherst and take it easy, but you cannot trust any of them overlong.

At the point of the line the trenches were about thirty-two yards apart. This sounds horrible, but in fact it was easy, because neither side could shell the enemy's front-line trench for fear shells would drop into their own. This eliminated artillery fire.

In these trenches when up against the Prussians and Bavarians, Tommy had a hot time of it, but when the Saxons "took over" it was a picnic; they would yell across that they were Saxons and would not fire. Both sides would sit on the parapet and carry on a conversation. This generally consisted of Tommy telling them how much he loved the Kaiser, while the Saxons informed Tommy that King George was a particular friend of theirs and hoped that he was doing nicely.

When the Saxons were to be relieved by Prussians or Bavarians, they would yell this information across No Man's Land and Tommy would immediately tumble into his trench and keep his head down.

If an English regiment was to be relieved by the wild Irish, Tommy would tell the Saxons, and immediately a volley of "Donner und Blitzen" could be heard and it was Fritz's turn to get a crick in his back from stooping, and the people in Berlin would close their windows.

Usually when an Irishman takes over a trench, just before "stand down" in the morning, he sticks his rifle over the top, aimed in the direction of Berlin, and engages in what is known as the "mad minute." This consists of firing fifteen shots in a minute. He is not aiming at anything in particular—just sends over each shot with a prayer, hoping that one of his strays will yet some poor unsuspecting Fritz in the napper hundreds of yards behind the lines. It generally does; that's the reason the Boches hate the man from Erin's Isle.

The Saxons, though better than the Prussians and Bavarians, have a nasty trait of treachery in their makeup.

Empey, questioning a German prisoner, finds he's from New York. The interesting interview is related in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

RED MAN'S GOOD QUALITIES

As a Race, and Individually, the American Indian Has Proved Capable of Many Things.

It is very worth while to give the Indian a square deal. He has proved himself capable of great things. Two presidents of Peru have been Indians. One of Mexico's greatest presidents was an Indian, and Bolivia has had at least one great Indian president. One expects them to excel in warfare. The Aracanian Lantare was the greatest military chieftain South America has produced except Saq Martin, and we have had Gen. John A. Logan and Gen. Eli S. Parker. Numbers of our senators and congressmen have been proud of their Indian blood, and Thomas C. McFet, who knows the red man well, says that "in the professional world today, on farms among leaders in business affairs, the Indian, educated and Christianized, is taking his place; clever Indian lawyers are looking out for the interests of their tribes; capable Indian physicians are ministering to the needs of their own people; earnest Indian preachers and teachers are spreading among the reservations the seed of the gospel message; aggressive Indian agricultural experts are teaching the younger generation how to improve land and crops; the new Indian is helping the forward movement activities of his country."

The white man's diseases and vices have burdened the Indian, but his schools, medicine, Christian morals and faith can, if he so wills it, lift that burden and make his red brother once again a free man.—Evangelical Cole, in World's Outlook.

American colleges and engineering schools and are now employed by their own government in important public works.

Incidentally they have been the means of introducing American machinery, scientific apparatus and other manufactures into their country. Among the students who left the United States in August were four holders of king's scholarships and these young men will be educated at the expense of the Siamese government.

Theory May Yet Be Proved. According to one theory, primitive man came to America by a land bridge from the tablelands of Asia, in search of new hunting grounds. "It is not to be inferred," says Professor Winler, "that the new world native is a direct descendant of the present Asiatic Mongolian; for the differentiation is evidently remote." Is it not possible we shall find that it was the American type that diverged into strains that passed to Asia?—Chicago Examiner.

Retribution is not always dealt out to every man according to his deeds.

JUDGE DECIDES STOMACH REMEDY A GREAT SUCCESS

Commissioner of Medicine and Council-lation Board Tries EATONIO, the Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and Endorses It.



Judge William L. Chambers, who uses EATONIO as a remedy for loss of appetite and indigestion, is a Commissioner of the U. S. Board of Medicine and Commission. It is natural for him to express himself in guarded language. Yet there is no hesitation in his pronouncement regarding the value of EATONIO. Written from Washington, D. C., to the Eatinio Ready Co., he says:

"EATONIO promotes appetite and aids digestion. I have used it with beneficial results. Once worked and others who are many to dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, poor appetite, bloating and impairment of general health. Are you, yourself, a sufferer? EATONIO will relieve you just as surely as it has benefited Judge Chambers and thousands of others. Here's the secret. EATONIO drives the gas out of the body—and the Bloat Goes With It. It is guaranteed to bring relief or you get your money back—Does only a cent or two a day for me. Get a box today from your druggist."

Every Woman Wants Partine ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE. Dissolved in water for douches, sterile pelvic catheter, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. The only powder that is guaranteed to be pure. Get a box today from your druggist.

REMARKS BY NOTABLE MEN

Forceful Expressions Frequently Heard From Prominent Personages in the Public Eye.

Extra Pound—Go out and defy opinion.

John Galworthy—We are awakening to the dangers of Gadsdening.

General Foch—A battle is never lost until its loss is acknowledged.

Clarence Rex—It is all right for a girl to marry for money if she is worth the money.

Rudyard Kipling—Nine-tenths of the atrocities that Germany has committed have not been made public.

Billy Sunday—Germany lost out when she turned from Christ to Krupp and from the cross of Cavalry to the Iron cross.

Lloyd George—There is no time for ease, delay or debate. The call is imperative, the choice is clear. It is for each free citizen to do his part.

T. C. O'Donnell—A stamper or two from "America" sung whenever opportunity and time permit, will bring oxygen into your lungs and strengthen the muscles of the abdomen and breasts.—New York Independent.

High altitudes so affect gas engines that they lose about one horsepower for each 1,000 feet of elevation.

A fixed price is not improved by offsetting an excuse.

Put into Practice Conservation means the use of foods requiring less sugar, less fuel, and the minimum of wheat. Grape-Nuts requires NO SUGAR, NO FUEL, less milk or cream than any other cereals, and is part BARLEY. It's a concentrated, nourishing, economical and delicious food. TRY IT!



Meeting a Gas and Infantry Attack.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Are Worry and Overwork Killing Our Congressmen?

WASHINGTON.—Why are members of congress dying off so fast? The mortality rate in both the senate and the house has recently increased so remarkably that the capitol statesmen are apprehensively searching for the answer. Within a year the senate alone has lost seven of its members, or about 7 per cent. The house has lost almost as many. What's the most disquieting about it, from a member's point of view, is that death has taken few of the oldest members, its heaviest toll being among those of middle age and supposedly the most vigorous.



Is fast living responsible for fast dying among congressmen? It cannot be. With rare exceptions, the national lawmakers are sober, serious men. They do not dissipate. They are not devotees of the cabaret, and, though Washington is now dry, they seldom go to Baltimore.

Congressman Arthur W. Overmyer of Ohio has come to the conclusion, from personal observation, that the real answer is worry and overwork. A member of congress is always a busy man, if he conscientiously looks after the business of his district, but when a year comes along his work is multiplied and magnified. The strain is intensified and the weight of cares often becomes perilously oppressive.

Overmyer is an active and robust man. He is still less than forty years old and has nothing the appearance of a corpse, but he has felt the increasing stress of work and, being up to date, has made an efficiency survey of his own time for one week. The result is set forth in the following letter to a friend: "For a number of months I have been wondering where all my time went, the guys always being too short to accomplish what had to be done. I know I was busy, but wondered if I was not wasting time somewhere by lack of system or something. So I determined to keep an account of my time and what I did from a certain Monday morning to the following Saturday night, and at the end of the week found I had put in 70 hours of work."

Flag Made for Tuscania Burial Placed in Museum

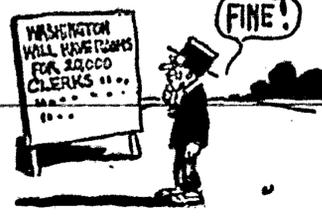
PRESIDENT WILSON has deposited in the United States National museum a flag which will excite in the hearts of the people feelings of the deepest gratitude toward our allies. It is the United States flag used at the burial of American soldiers who were lost with the sinking of the Tuscania. The flag was made by four Scotch women and a Scotchman of Islay House, Jessie McLellan, Mary Cunningham, Catherine McGregor, Mary Armour and John McDougall—in order that over the United States soldiers when laid at rest there might wave the Stars and Stripes for which they had given their all.



Frank M. America of the London staff of the Associated Press, who was the first American to arrive at Islay after the disaster of the Tuscania, was asked by Hugh Morrison, the Scotch landowner at whose residence, Islay House, the flag was made, to send this interesting relic to President Wilson with the request that it be placed in some museum or institution to be selected by him. Mr. Morrison took a prominent part in the Tuscania relief work and donated the land for two cemeteries in which American soldiers now lie.

District Is Doing Its Duty in Housing Workers

THAT Washington is going to do more than was expected of it in housing the government's war workers is indicated by the fact that the room registration office of the District council of defense has hundreds of more rooms listed than it had six weeks ago. Early in April fear was expressed by government officials that the supply of rooms at the registration office would be exhausted by May 1, and that it would be several months before housing accommodations would be built by the government.



Despite these fears, there have been new rooms listed at the registration office at a rate that has more than kept pace with the influx of new workers seeking room. No Washingtonian who has a room available, however, should fail to list it because of the knowledge that the registration office is at present keeping pace with the demand. It is understood that Otto M. Eldlitz, who has charge of the government's building program, is expecting the homes of Washington to provide for a large proportion of the 20,000 or more workers who are expected to come here during the remainder of this year.

In spite of the new dormitories and the remodeling of the Maltby building and other large buildings now used as offices, officials of the housing bureau of the department of labor expect the room registration office to find accommodations for possibly more than 5,000 war workers, in addition to the large number that already has been placed by that office.

Mr. Burleson Promptly Restored Old John's Salary

THERE is an old colored messenger in the post office department building on the southwest corner of Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue. He is one of many messengers, but his claim to distinction rests on the fact that he has been in the service for 35 or 45 years of some such term of years.



Several months ago he suddenly found himself reduced in salary from \$600 to \$720 and the only cause given was that the department had to cut expenses. The old man thought it pretty hard that he should have been among those hit and he wondered at such a reward for his long service but he said nothing.

Nobody heard him complain. Then one day he happened to be sent up to the house office building with a message for one of the members of the house post office committee.

Now, it happened that Postmaster General Burleson himself was visiting the member that morning and was present when the messenger came in. It also happened that the messenger had never seen the postmaster general.

"John," said the member of congress, "how do you like your job at the post office department?"

"I like it all right," came the reply. "I ain't got no kick. Only—"

"Only what?" asked the representative.

"Only I don't understand some things," replied the messenger. "After I been working there for all these years, to git reduced, that seems a funny way to give a man reward."

Still the postmaster general remained impassive—and unknown.

But the next day an order was issued at the post office department. It was signed by Postmaster General Burleson and called for the reinstatement of the old messenger in the \$600 grade.

Why Spalding is a Flyer.
Albert Spalding of New York, son of the late A. G. Spalding and lieutenant in the American aviation service, played the violin at a tea given recently by Signora Diaz, wife of the Italian ambassador in Rome. He made an extraordinary success, causing an enthusiastic demonstration to America by a distinguished audience. When asked why he risked his exceptional talent in the aviation service, where an accident might easily incapacitate him for life, he replied: "Simply because it is not playing the violin that will win the war."—New York Times.

Did All the Talking.
"Confound the luck!" exclaimed Professor Diggs.
"What's the matter, professor?" asked Mrs. Diggs.
"I wasted nearly an hour discussing the Elizabethan poets with an ignoramus who thought I had reference to Elizabeth, N. J."

Well, I suspect it was your own fault. replied Mrs. Diggs. "If you had let the poor fellow get in a word or two during the 'discussion' he would have exposed his ignorance and enabled you to get home sooner."

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

Diamond Buyers in War Time.
The war has increased the buying of diamonds and other precious stones more than 50 per cent over any year during the past 50. It was announced at the annual convention of the Illinois Jewelers' association. Precious stones were bought during the last year by more persons than formerly bought high-grade watches. It was stated, and the sale of brooches, bracelets and pins made an unprecedented spurt. According to Col. John L. Shepherd of New York there is to be a bigger rush to invest in diamonds and precious stones during the next year.

The Difference.
"A pessimist likes a thing he can't enjoy, and an optimist enjoys a thing he can't like."

The Canadian government has passed a law to fine or imprison persons who refuse to work.



Why Swift & Company Has Grown

The fact that a business organization has grown steadily for forty years proves that it has kept continually meeting a vital business demand.

It must have kept "fit" or it could not have stood the strain of ever-shifting conditions.

Swift & Company has been trained in the school of experience.

Every day of its forty years of service has solved some new problem of value to its customers.

Every year has proved its ability to learn by experience, and to use this knowledge for the benefit of those with whom it deals.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Middle Aged Women

Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Freemont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. GONZALEZ, 936 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. FLORENCE LEMMA, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.



In Such Cases

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has the greatest record for the greatest good

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
A best preparation of purest oils to condition, soothe, and beautify the hair. Sold by all druggists.

W. N. U. DENVER, NO. 28-1918.

Jewelry or Munitions.
A high official in the British ministry of munitions says that there are several reasons why people should not buy platinum jewelry. In the first place, it is very expensive; then the world supply has almost been exhausted, and also the metal at the front need more munitions, and platinum is required for the manufacture of explosives wherewith to win the war.

This world contains an oversupply of average men.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Merine Eye Remedy
It soothes, cleans, and cures all eye troubles. Sold by all druggists.

Rabbit Pest in New Zealand.
As a fair illustration of the rabbit pest in certain portions of New Zealand, and especially in the drier sections of the South Island, it is stated that on an estate lately taken over by the New Zealand government comprising 12,446 acres of freehold and a pastoral run of 19,250 acres there were killed or captured about 120,000 rabbits in order to clear up the property so as to make it suitable for the location of returned soldiers.

Too Much to Sell.
The Lady—Can I have this sent on approval?
Clerk—Yes, madam, but you'll have to return it in seven days.
The Lady—Godness gracious! How can I make up my mind in seven days?
—Judge.

Some girls give up a kiss as if they were having a tooth pulled.

Over a million tons of food were shipped to our allies in March.

Same Kind of Fight.
The fight is the same the poor Egyptians put up against the grasshoppers and locs.

Itching Rashes — Soothed — With Cuticura
Samp 25c. Ointment 50c and 50c.

Kill All Flies! THEY BRING FLOOD SWARMERS, Delay Fly Killer
Daley Fly Killer
Killed swarms, 500 on each fly. Guaranteed, U. S.

C. J. Mustion Wool Commission Co.
10th & Liberty Sts., Stock Yards Station KANSAS CITY, MO.

Don't let a Slick Stranger hand you his Get-Rich-Quick Scheme



'THE WOODS ARE FULL' OF SMOOTH, PLAUSIBLE MEN WHO ARE GOING AROUND PEDDLING MOST ENTICING SCHEMES. THEY HAVE GOLD ENGRAVED CERTIFICATES AND A CONVINCING LINE OF TALK. BUT THEY ARE SWINDLERS. IF THEY HAD SOMETHING THAT WAS ANY GOOD, YOU COULD GET IT FROM YOUR BANKER—OR YOU COULDN'T GET IT AT ALL.

PUT YOUR MONEY IN OUR BANK; WE WILL CHEERFULLY ADVISE YOU HOW TO INVEST IT SAFELY. THAT'S OUR BUSINESS.

COME TO OUR BANK

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CARRIZO

Financial Reserve

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

Have You Some in Store?

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

War Saving Stamps for Sale

Stockmens State Bank CORONA, NEW MEXICO

BUY YOUR FORD NOW

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

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

All Work Absolutely Guaranteed.

and prices are standard authorized by the Ford Co.

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

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Western Garage

Our Terms Cash

Restoration to Entry of Lands in National Forest

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing six acres, within the Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the Homestead Law of the United States and the Act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. 225) at the United States land office at Roswell, New Mexico on August 24, 1918. Any settler who was actually and in good faith occupying any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the persons mentioned herein, who have a preference right to enter in the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to August 24, 1918. The persons entitled to enter are: ...

Notice to Contractors

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of County Superintendent of Schools, Carrizozo, New Mexico, on or before July 21, 1918, for the erection and completion of a school building to be erected at Ancho, New Mexico. Instructions to Bidders: Plans and specifications can be obtained at the office of Trust and Trust, Architects, Mills Building, El Paso, Texas. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check to the amount of Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00), made payable to J. E. Koonce, County Supt. of Schools, Carrizozo, New Mexico, as a guarantee that the contractor will enter into a contract for the construction of the building and furnish a Surety Bond satisfactory to the County Board of Education if the contract

be awarded to him. The said Board of Education reserves the right to reject any or all bids. J. E. KOONCE, Co. Supt. of Schools, Carrizozo, N. M. 6-21-18.

Regular Meeting of County Commissioners

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

The following wild animal bounty claims were examined and approved by the board:

Table listing animal bounty claims with names and amounts, such as D. E. Spindle, J. D. Foris, W. G. Thompson, etc.

In the matter of the road viewers' report on the change of road on the Capitan-Tuson road, near Capitan, the same is hereby approved.

In the matter of the change of road on the White Oaks-Capitan road the report of the viewers is hereby approved and the said road is hereby changed as per the petition on file with this board.

Report: We, the undersigned viewers, appointed by your honorable board, to view out a certain change of road in the Capitan-White Oaks road, make the following report: We met at the time and place specified in said notice of viewing and went over said road.

There were no persons present to protest against said proposed change.

There are no damages assessed. The said proposed change we consider advantageous to the traveling public, as the distance is shortened some 375 yards.

The grade will be a little steeper but with the work Mr. Lacey promised to do and has done, we do not consider this grade a detriment, or it at least is overbalanced by the benefits of a shorter route.

We therefore recommend the said change as proposed in the petition.

Respectfully submitted, F. P. Cleghorn, Oliver Peaker, Robt. H. Taylor, Viewers.

In the matter of the petition of S. M. Johnson et als for change of road on the upper Ruidoso, the same laid over until the next meeting.

Second day, July 2. Board met pursuant to adjournment, all present as usual.

In the matter of the pauper relief for Cleto Chavez, the board hereby allow \$25 00 per quarter beginning July 1st, 1918 and continue until further order of this board, and Chas. Osborn of Hondo is hereby authorized to furnish merchandise and supplies to that amount, and present itemized, sworn bills to this board for payment.

In the matter of the salary of David Smith, janitor of court house, the board hereby raises the salary of said janitor to the sum of \$75.00 per month.

The reports of C. W. Hyde, sheriff were approved.

The reports of O. T. Nye, clerk were approved.

The following reports of justices of the peace were examined and approved: Clayton Smith, Precinct No. 1, Dan Dawson, " " 7, W. B. Payne, " " 9, Thos. W. Henley, " " 11, C. A. Brown, " " 13.

The butcher's bond of L. R. Hust was examined and approved.

W. C. Davidson, county highway superintendent files a map and survey of the Angus Hill

road showing change made in said road, and the board hereby approves said map and the change in said road made and hereby declares the said road as changed to be a public highway and directs the clerk of the board to file said map.

The board orders that there be transferred from the general school fund to the normal institute fund the sum of \$284.00 to cover expenses of said institute. It is ordered by the board that a warrant be drawn upon the road bond fund in the sum of \$7,500.00 in favor of W. C. Davidson to cover projects on roads affected by the board issue.

The following wild animal bounty claims were allowed and ordered paid out of the wild animal bounty fund:

Table listing wild animal bounty claims with names and amounts, such as Fred Mitchell, J. H. McMillan, O. A. Crealy, etc.

Board adjourns - July 9, 1918.

July 3, 1918. Third day, Board met pursuant to adjournment, all present as before.

In the matter of the pauper relief of Mrs. Stayton, the board orders that a warrant be drawn for \$54 00 in favor of T. J. Grafton for this amount.

The resignation of W. B. Payne as J. P. Precinct No. 9 is accepted.

W. B. Garner is appointed J. P. Precinct No. 10, he to qualify according to law.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid out of the general county funds:

Table listing bills allowed and ordered paid out of general county funds, including Kelley & Son, supplies for jail, D. P. Perry, int p court, etc.

General County Fund: W. C. Davidson, for use, roads, 7500 00

Table listing various county funds and expenses, including W. H. Osborn, com. for add., Dr. E. L. Wood, medical attend., T. P. Knight, exp. dep. sheriff, etc.

Table listing various county funds and expenses, including J. L. Brown, salary, Melvin Frank, salary, E. W. Halbert, salary, etc.

Sheriff's Sale: The Carrizozo Trading Company, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. J. J. No. 2007, Adolph Judae, Defendant.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court for Lincoln County, State of New Mexico, wherein the above named The Carrizozo Trading Company, a corporation, is plaintiff, and Adolph Judae is defendant, upon a judgment rendered the 22nd Day of June 1918, against said defendant, for the sum of One hundred and seventy three dollars and thirty five cents, besides costs and interest, I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim, and interest of said defendant Adolph Judae, of, in and to the following described property, situated upon the Bender Group of Mines in the Nogal Mining District, Lincoln County, New Mexico, to wit: Three frame lumber Houses; One engine; One Hoist and one cable belonging to said property having been heretofore attached under a writ of attachment issued in this cause.

Public notice is hereby given that I will, on Saturday, the 27th day of July A. D. 1918, between the hours of nine o'clock a. m., and five o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the door of one of the Houses above mentioned, on the said group of mining claims in said Nogal Mining District, sell at public auction for cash in hand paid, all the right, title, claim, and interest of said defendant Adolph Judae, of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient money to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., etc., to the highest and best bidder. There will be due on said day of sale the sum of \$239.16, together with the additional costs of sale. Dated June 26th, 1918. C. WALKER HYDE, Sheriff.

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

Carrizo Lodge No. 11 K. 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.

Carrizo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M. Regular Communications of Carrizo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., for 1918, January 28, February 24, March 21, April 18, May 25, June 22, July 20, August 17, September 14, October 19, November 16, December 14 and 27. R. E. BLANEY, W. M. S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

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

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

CARRIZOZO HAS NEW INDUSTRY

New Mexico Corporation Commission
issues charter to

"NEW MEXICO IRON AND STEEL CORPORATION"

HOME OFFICE, Carrizozo, New-Mexico

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

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

Strong Organization and Personnel

MANAGED BY MEN OF EXPERIENCE IN INDUSTRIAL WORK

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

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

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

Name _____

Address _____

Carrizozo News

Published Friday at Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

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

NO. A. HALEY, Editor and Publisher

The Salvation Army

By Correspondent of New York Times.
With the American Army in France.—There is a story of the Americans in France that should be told now, to the purpose that it may be told later as a bigger story. It is the story of the Salvation Army.

When I landed in France I didn't think so much of the Salvation Army; after two weeks with the Americans at the front and near the front I take off my hat to the Salvation Army. The American soldiers take off their hats to the Salvation Army, and when the memoirs of this war come to be written the doughnuts and apple pies of the Salvation Army are going to take their place in history.

The Salvation Army has no funds of millions back of it, but it has the good sense of some motherly women and kindly men, who discovered the homely way to the hearts of the doughboys, and now the doughboys swear by the Salvation Army. Perhaps it is the cheaper prices, perhaps it is something of a psychological nature harder to explain, but I have a "hunch" it is the doughnuts and pies.

Here is a little picture of what the Salvation Army is doing:

It is about 6 o'clock at night in one of the toy villages in which American soldiers are quartered back of their lines. The boys in brown have had their "chow". In the midst of the wooden one-story building there is a smaller hut. The door is crowded inside. A soldier who used to play in a moving picture show is operating an out-of-tune piano in opposition to a phonograph, but most of the boys are crowded about the counter where a young "lassie" and a "major" are passing out doughnuts, six for a franc, and apple pie at the equivalent of ten cents for a slice. And, mark the point, if the boys haven't money they get the pie just the same. On this particular day the "lassie" of 18 years, with a helper had made forty-nine apple pies and 2,000 doughnuts. She hadn't made enough for the demand. Then there was chocolate and coffee served in large mugs at cheap prices—prices within the reach of the man who hasn't much left for luxuries out of his \$33 a month.

This hut was miles back of the line. There is another Salvation Army hut, in a building minus a roof because a boche shell hit it, a building about which shells, and gas shells at that, fall every now and then. Inside was a motherly woman and her husband. They came from Texas; their sons are in the army and they are in France to do their bit, and are doing it. Helping them was a young woman from the States, about 21 years old, who was there in discomfort and danger working that the boys going into the trenches might have hot coffee and doughnuts. They took me into the kitchen where the lady of the house was up to her elbows in flour; busy as she could be making goodies for "her boys". When the women were

asked to take an auto ride for a little recreation they insisted they didn't have the time to spare for the boys needed all the doughnuts they could make. And these two brave women said the only complaint they had to make was that they were not allowed to carry their pies and doughnuts into the first line trenches a few kilometers away.

My old idea of the Salvation Army as a crum-beating lot of preachers on New York street corners went a vanishing and I got a new and bigger idea of what this organization was doing. And every soldier I talked to swore that he would never forget the Salvation Army.

"It's like this," said the motherly looking woman, wiping the flour from her hands, "we thought some one ought to care for the boys as their mothers at home would do, and we undertook the job in our humble way. I only wish we could do more. We know that the boys need more than sermons and songs here. They miss the care and the kindness of home and we want to give them a little of something as near like it as possible. We sell everything at cost. And we would give it only if we did that we couldn't keep up the work. Because we could not buy the supplies. You see, we have to buy everything we use."

And then she excused herself because a pie was burning.

There are fifteen Salvation Army huts in France. There is room for ten times that number. And every American would be grateful if this appeal made any one help the Salvation Army.

The next time a "lassie" or a man in Santa Claus whiskers tinkles a bell beside a little pot on the streets of New York, put something in and send doughnuts and apple pies to the boys "over there."

REGULAR VISITORS

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

T. E. KELLEY

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer

Phone 96

CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO



BANK WITH US, GROW WITH US

The Lincoln State Bank

WE ARE THE EXCLUSIVE DISPENSERS OF

Nayal's Compounds

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

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

Rolland Bros.

NOTICE

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

H. S. CAMPBELL, Mayor.

R. L. Ransom

Plasterer & Contractor

Estimates furnished on all kinds of plastering and cement work

CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Studebaker Wagons
Goodyear Casings
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Dynamite
Steel Roofing
Barbed Wire
Hog Fence
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Cotton Waste
Blackleaf 40, Etc.

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CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

Building Material

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

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

Foxworth-Galbraith Co.

D. R. STEWART, Manager

FEED YARD

HAY AND GRAIN IN CAR LOTS

All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities

Roomy Yard • Stalls • Water

Coal and Wood

Wm. Barnett EL PASO AVENUE

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Carrizozo New Mexico

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

Pay Little Heed to War Clothes

New York.—The radicals are at it again. They are agitating for the standardization of women's dress as a war measure of equal importance with the conservation of food. Rumors of frocks all alike, cut by the millions and placed on the market for the colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady, so that they may become sisters in their attire as well as under their skins, comments a fashion authority, reach us from time to time through the sections of the daily press devoted to women's affairs.

Sometimes the arguments are quite learned. The French revolution is freely quoted as being the event finally responsible for the standardization of men's dress. To be sure, one of the first things that Napoleon did, when he reached the position of being able to set the fashion, was to make men's clothes as gorgeous and as complex as they had been before the abolition of the Bourbons. But the effect did not last long. "Sans culottism" had taken too firm a hold on men's affections. They soon went back to that dignified but ugly garment, the long trousers, and they have remained faithful to them ever since.

Students of the history of costume cite this as an example, and tell us—some hopefully, some regretfully—that the present Armageddon will do the same for women. But then come other students, too, but students of the human nature back of the clothes, rather than of the clothes themselves—and they give an emphatic No! to the whole proposition.

"The standardization of women's dress has gone as far now as it ever will," is their contention.

Easy to Get Into.

Very busy women—and what other kind is there at present—may make insistent demands for clothes that are easy to get into. "Easily adjusted, madam," will sell more gowns this season than the catch phrase, "This is what they're wearing." Coats and suits and one-piece dresses will maintain their popularity; "shirtwaists" that launder like a man's shirt will refuse to be ousted. But there will always be more variety in women's dress than there is in men's, and women as a whole will continue to be more preoccupied with the question of wherewithal they shall be clothed.

One reason for the continuance of variety in feminine attire, in spite of wars and rumors of wars, is the fact that women as a whole are reared by a change of occupation. So the business woman, on her return from her office, is quite willing to sit down to stocking darning, so that she may continue to wear the thread-bare hose in which her heart delights; she sits up late to run ribbons in her lingerie; she will wash out and iron her own neckwear in order that she may make her serge suit or frock more becoming by softening it with frills at the throat. Did anyone ever hear of the man who washed his own collars? He will polish his own shoes—tradition says that he will perform this operation more willingly and often than any woman; he will brush his clothes—but there his sartorial measures of preparedness end. So he is naturally restricted to a form of garment which is easily kept in order.

Man's insensibility to temperature. Another reason is the average man's absolute insensibility to changes in temperature—at least from the woman's point of view. He declares that there is a vast difference in warmth between his winter-weight blue serge and his summer weight, but no woman can see it. To her he is a mystery as he goes to his office on a boiling August morning, clad completely in wool, with a high-starched collar

round his neck and thick leather shoes on his feet. Just as great a mystery is she to him in winter, with her georgette sleeves, thin stockings and paper-soled pumps. Probably it is six of one and half a dozen of the other.

But there is an army of women who go clothed in cotton and linen from May to October; who will pay extravagant laundry bills if they live in the city; who will travel with an electric iron in their trunks when they visit the country; who will pay almost any price in time, money and convenience for the privilege of wearing thin clothes throughout the dog days.

There is a great army of them who still, in spite of war work, make their own summer frocks, by the aid of a tissue paper pattern. There is another even larger group who solve six months' dressmaking problems by buying gingham and muslins and hiring the services of a dressmaker "by the day."

Are all these women going to be bound down by standardization? Of course not.

Summer Fabrics Fascinating. Besides the feminine falling of buying a thing, not because one needs it, but because it is cheap, to which the makers of summer fabrics have always catered, there is the eternal fascination of the materials themselves—their sympathetic surfaces, their freshness, their delicious color.

This year we are more discreet. Brilliant tones are still to be seen, but the general feeling is one of moderation in all things, even in color.

Fabrics, too, are discreet. Very popular are not, foulard and organdie. One may be gay in foulard. It is true, but one is more apt to be navy blue or black or gray in it. Organdie is subtle in its color range, not striking, and the clothes that we construct of it have an atmosphere of "old-time-ness" far removed from anything so smashing, dashing, as the Russian ballet color combinations. In less expensive fabrics, which are among the few things that remain within the reach of the woman of modest budget, there are the printed voiles, the over-popular gingham, and the season's revival, calico, or percale, to give it the name under which it is sold in most places. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

VERY PRETTY TABLE NOVELTY

Flower-Scattered Effect for Center-piece Gives Summery Appearance and Lasts Long.

Sounds rather extravagant for war time, doesn't it? However, you need not be excited, because they are not really real flowers, relates a writer. The effect is achieved by taking a yard or two of cretonne with a very large flower motif in it, cutting out one of the motifs on its outline, then buttonholing the edge with crucher silk or cotton. When used as a doily, this will look just like "the real thing." To make the pretty centerpiece take one flower motif and attach four others to it, so that it has more or less the shape of a cross. This should be laid on the table with each end pointing to one corner of the table. Then the doilies will fit in nicely.

This set will give a very summery and unusual appearance to the table, and has the advantage of lasting for a long time without requiring a tabling, which is a decided recommendation in these days when the housewife is so busy with war work.

Short Coats.

Short coats are worn as a substitute for the Zouave jacket, which every woman cannot wear.

made almost on the firing line, have commanded the admiration of comrade-soldiers. Mme. Poincare, wife of our president, bought lace in the store.

Sumptuous Weaves.

It is plainly noticeable among the French importations that the French fashion leaders have not thought it at all necessary to use cheap and plain materials. Indeed, in some instances the stuffs seem more lavish than for some time past. To be sure they are not at all flaunting. They hide their gorgeousness under a bushel, as it were. Cloth of gold on evening and dressy afternoon clothes is seen repeatedly, but it is veiled with chiffon or with tulle, only being allowed to peep through and disclose the sumptuousness of its weaves.

Table for Sugar.

Two cupfuls or one pint, equal one pound; eight ounces equal one cupful; two ounces equal one-fourth cupful; four ounces equal one-half cupful; one gill equals one-half cupful or one-eighth of a quart. (As a gill is a measure, not a weight, it is the same always.)

Highway Improvement

ANNUAL COST OF HIGHWAYS

Construction and Maintenance Involve Expenditure of \$300,000,000—Burden on Roads.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Road construction and maintenance in the United States involve an annual outlay of over \$300,000,000, a sum which, if capitalized at 5 per cent, would represent an investment of \$6,000,000,000.

As recently as 1906 there were only 100,000 motor vehicles in the United States compared with nearly 6,000,000 of 1917, while in 1904 the total outlay



Vitrified Brick for Paving Country Roads—Filling the Joints, First Coat.

in money and labor on the public roads aggregated only \$80,000,000, compared with some \$300,000,000 for 1917. Thus the public roads have been changed with bewildering rapidity from the status of the purely local utility to that of a utility of national importance and scope.

It is well known that the railroads of the United States are unable to carry the enormous traffic now offered for transportation, and it is to be expected that the public roads will from now on have added to their present traffic burdens such freight as may be shifted to them to relieve railway congestion.

It is beyond question that for passenger haul the public roads are used to a greater extent than the railroads. These impressive conditions have been created within the span of a single generation.

On July 11, 1916, President Wilson approved a measure generally known as the federal-aid road act, which carried an appropriation of \$75,000,000 to aid the states in the construction of rural post roads and \$10,000,000 to be expended for the construction and maintenance of forest roads.

BUILDING ROADS IN ALASKA

Road Commissioners Find Trouble in Maintenance on Account of Narrow Tired Trucks.

Alaska has been building roads since 1905. It has built 920 miles of wagon roads, 625 miles of winter sled roads and 2,210 miles of trails. One of these roads was built for motorcar traffic, but more than 250 trucks and passenger cars were in use over them at the close of the last fiscal year.

Much damage has been done to the roads by heavy narrow-tired trucks, and the board of road commissioners finds troubles of maintenance with them always. In addition, they found it necessary to build a five-mile road along a hillside last summer by covering the road bed with willow corduroy and surfacing the corduroy with gravel because the material underlying the location consisted of six feet of gravel on the bed rock, forty feet of clear loam on the gravel and two feet of moss and tundra on top.

PERMANENT ROAD IS FAVORED

Saving in Cost of Rebuilding Would Pay for Them in Comparatively Few Years.

A writer on the advantage of permanent highways makes the point that the saving in the cost of rebuilding would pay for them in a comparatively few years—and then there would be a prospect of valuable returns. The thing would be like making a few payments to secure an annuity. Wherever the money can be raised there should be permanent highways. That is the good roads gospel par excellence.

WOMEN SUFFERERS MAY NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Improved Searchlight.

From the pocket flash lamp operated by two or three dry cells of minute size the battery searchlight has been steadily improved until today remarkable results are obtained. A battery searchlight has been introduced with a range of 2,000 feet up to half a mile, operated on six volts. Equipped with a 7 1/2-inch adjustable focus, single-shell reflector, or a recent photometer test one of the searchlights gave 458,000 candle power. The combination of a nitrogen-filled tungsten lamp and a correctly designed reflector has worked wonder for the battery-operated searchlight.

Pleasing Everybody.

"That lecturer is very popular. He gives it to the saints and the sinners alike."

"Well!"
"And that seems to make a hit with both classes."

Cuticura for Sore Hands.

Soak hands on retiring in the hot suds of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Canned Ostrich Eggs.

Signs reading "Newly canned ostrich eggs for sale" may soon meet the eyes of the housewife looking into the windows of grocery stores in London, says the Popular Science Monthly. This statement is based on the fact that ostrich eggs are being packed experimentally in South America for shipment to England in liquid form. One ostrich egg is equal to about two dozen hen's eggs. If the canning of these eggs proves successful, it will mean the salvation of the ostrich-growing industry as a result of the war. It will take a large family to consume one breakfast egg.

Important to Mothers

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

Signature of *W. D. Little*
In Use for Over 80 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Just Like People.

"Microbes are not all of one kind." "No, indeed; there are romantic microbes that live in kisses and mercenary microbes that live on dollar bills."—Boston Transcript.

Sure to Win the War.

The great strategy of war is to think quick, and shoot straight and fast.

What Hard Worker Needs for Food.

The man who works hard needs in a day 12 ounces of one or of a combination of the following: Meat, poultry, cheese, dried vegetable, fish or eggs. To vary the above he may count every glass of milk drunk equal to an ounce of any one of the others. The soldier, either in home or military life, must have four pounds of fresh fruit and vegetables in order to keep the bony structure in good condition. He will need the three-quarters of a cupful of fat (this includes butter; oil, the fat of meat eaten or any other fat in the daily diet) to keep him warm, and to this group he must add 1 1/2 pounds of bread or cereal, and finally, in order to complete the necessary amount of driving power, he must have two ounces of sugar or one-third of a cupful of syrup.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it at night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one course is needed to completely clear the skin and give a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

"Too Late, Sir—Good-By."

A brigadier general just back from the front after the fierce battle which opened with the German attack in Picardy, tells the following story of an English officer. He was at one end of the telephone and a young captain in command of a half-company at a redoubt was at the other. The captain was rung up at least every quarter of an hour to report. The fight grew hotter, and he reported: "Things getting hotter, general. Think we can manage," and described what he was doing. "Getting very bad now, sir." Then "They're all over us." The general said: "Destroy your stuff and cut through as best you can. You're a glorious fellow." Then the voice said: "Too late, sir—good-by."

The Mathematical Mind.

"What was the answer to that investigation?"
"It turned out," replied Senator Borah, "like some of these sums in decimal fractions. The problem seemed simple enough, but you could prolong the answer indefinitely."

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

Quoth.

"There is one thing I can't understand," he started to say.
"Only one?" she asked, without waiting for him to finish.
"There was one. Now there are two. The second is, why some girls never learn that it is only the pretty ones who can afford to be impertinent?"

Drying.

"Did you wash today, Katie?"
"Sure, I did, ma'am."
"Well, you'd better bring the clothes in off the line. It looks like rain."
"Sure, the clothes are all in, ma'am."
"Well, there's something out there on the line."
"Yes, ma'am; it's only your hair, ma'am."

The worst sorrows of life are not its losses and misfortunes, but its fears.—A. C. Benson.

More than 4,000 Jews are enrolled in the United States navy.

MAKING LACE AS GUNS ROAR

Nancy, One of France's Historic Cities, Has Resumed Manufacture of Lorraine Embroideries.

Within sound of the roar of German cannon and under constant menace of attack, Nancy, one of the heroic cities of France, has taken up again the manufacture of Lorraine lace and embroideries, an industry that had almost disappeared in a half-century of peace. Mayor Simon of Nancy, in an interview in "Lectures Four Towns," Paris, says of this industry:

"Several months ago we opened a workshop in the center of the city and called there our best workers and several renowned lace artists. It was a success from the start and the industry soon surpassed all of our hopes. We were not satisfied, with copies. All of our designs are original. As a municipality, we could not engage in manufacturing, so a company was formed with a capital of 100,000 francs (\$40,000). The company has established a store and the embroideries and laces on sale there,

Farm Production Grows

Estimated Gross Value of Wealth Produced on Farms in 1917 Exceeds Nineteen Billion Dollars

Following the items of the census of 1910, the United States department of agriculture has estimated the gross value of the wealth produced on farms in 1917 to be \$19,444,000,000. This is divided into a total of \$13,011,000,000 for all crops and \$5,833,000,000 for animal products and animals sold off farms and slaughtered on farms. Such totals as these, even though they represent gross values, would have been regarded as fabulous before 1916.

The census total of wealth production on farms is \$2,500,000,000 for 1889, \$4,700,000,000 for 1899, and \$8,600,000,000 for 1909, and the estimate for 1915 is \$10,800,000,000. These numbers, being dollars and not quantities of product, are the resultant of two factors, production and price, and hence, as gauges of the productiveness of the agricultural industry, may be above or below the fact.

In the ordinary course of events, many years must have elapsed before the products of farms would reach the stupendous aggregate gross value of 1917. The average increase per year from 1889 to 1899 was \$220,000,000; from 1899 to 1909, \$384,000,000; from 1909 to 1915, \$370,000,000, and from 1889 to 1915, 16 years, \$379,000,000. At the average annual rate of increase for the 16 years, not until 1938 would the gross value of 1917 be reached, computed as an increase over 1915. Mainly due to increase of price since 1915, the calendar has been anticipated by 21 years.

In the continuous annual record, extending back 21 years, 1911 is the only year with a decline in total gross value of farm products when compared with the preceding year, and that year was one with low production. A year that hardly exceeded the preceding one was 1914, when the price of cotton was demoralized by the war. By the end of 1915 the prices of most farm products were still nearly on the plane of 1914, with crop production 7 per cent above; and the total gross value of farm production was \$10,775,000,000, a gain of nearly a billion dollars over either 1913 or 1914.

Then followed a rapid ascent of prices of farm products, and the weighted index for the prices of principal crops in December, 1916, was 60 per cent above 1915, so that, although the crop production was 14 per cent less, the total gross value of farm production was \$13,400,000,000, or 25 per cent above 1915, itself the topmost year at that time.

The performance of 1916 in farm wealth production, unprecedentedly large though it was, was a puny precursor of 1917. The price index number of the principal crops of this year is 85 per cent above 1916 and 111 per cent above 1915, and complicated with this enormous factor is a crop production that is 12 per cent above 1916. Hence it is that the grand aggregate of \$19,444,000,000 is reached as the gross value of the farm crop production of 1917, and of \$19,444,000,000 as the total of all production.

Caution is given by the department of agriculture against accepting this total of \$19,444,000,000 as the amount of the farmers' cash income, and also against regarding it as a net income. There are duplication and triplication of value and also omitted items; cost of production must be considered, and certainly for 1916 and 1917 a soaring cost has complicated the problem. It is a gross income in a vague, undefinable, intangible sense, which cannot be reduced to a net income, nor net wealth production, by any process.

Baseball Equipment Aids in Making Athletes of Soldiers of the U. S. Now in France

Three months ago an earnest appeal from a second lieutenant of an engineer regiment doing duty at a permanent post back of the lines in France, for athletic equipment to outfit five teams was mailed to Clark Griffith, Mr. Griffith responded to the call.

Up to the present time the Griffith Bat and Ball fund has given the boys about 45,000 bats, 12,000 balls, 4,000 catcher's masks, 4,000 catcher's mitts, 4,000 chest protectors, 4,000 first base-



Clark Griffith.

man's mitts, 12,000 base bags, more than 60,000 fielder's gloves and thousands upon thousands of baseball guides, score cards, sweaters, boxing gloves, shoes and countless other articles. In all, it has furnished a greater part of the baseball goods that have been sent over there.

Clark Griffith's appeal to President Wilson and the secretaries of the war department and the navy, as well as other men of influence is largely responsible for the interest that is being taken to keep the soldiers physically fit by athletic sports.

"A soldier is only half a soldier until he becomes athletically trained." This is the note of thanks that General Pershing sent to Mr. Griffith for the work that he has done for the American Expeditionary forces.

Provisions of the War Tax on Parcel Post Packages

The war tax act of October 3, 1917, imposes a stamp tax on parcel post packages as follows: "Upon every parcel or package transported from one point in the United States to another by parcel post on which the postage amounts of 25 cents or more, a tax of one cent for each 25 cents or

fractional part thereof charged for such transportation, to be paid by the consignee. No such parcel or package shall be transported until a stamp or stamps representing the tax due shall have been affixed thereto." This is not an amendment of the postal laws but a special war tax based on postage rates. There is no war tax on parcel post packages on which the postage is less than 25 cents.

Historic Forests Are Cut Down to Supply the Many Needs of Warring Nations

War, with its greedy demands, is fast sweeping away the carefully tended forests of Europe. Even in England, which has been protected by its fleet from invasion, the ax of the woodman is making great changes in the appearance of the landscape. Reports say that the beautiful woodlands, forests and groves that have for centuries formed part of the charm of rural England are disappearing.

It is expected that by the middle of this summer the British government will be converting trees into lumber at the rate of 6,000,000 tons per annum. The old, careful methods of Europe, by which trees which had passed their prime were selected and individually chopped down, leaving the forest undisturbed, are being replaced by a style of lumbering more familiar here, says the Rochester Times-Union. Canadian lumberjacks are swinging their axes in the New Forest and many other historic tracts, cutting a wide swath in much the same fashion as in the woods of British Columbia or northern Ontario.

Over in France, American forestry regiments are making a similar sweep through the woodlands. In Great Britain replanting has followed the lumberman, but it will take a century fully to cover the scars. In France there has been no chance to pay attention to anything but getting what was needed for the war.

With European forests thus laid low we should be the more careful to see that our own great resources are not recklessly wasted, and should follow the example of the older countries in making even private owners guard forests against fire loss.

New Jersey Dentist First to Fill Tooth With Gold

The first dentist to fill the nerve cavity with gold was Edward Maynard, who was born in Madison, N. J., 106 years ago. Maynard was also the inventor of many of the instruments now used in dental surgery. He had a varied career. His ambition was to become a soldier, and he was appointed to the West Point Military academy, but resigned because of ill health. In 1835 he graduated in dental surgery and settled in Washington, where he practiced for 55 years. While Doctor Maynard was experimenting with im-

proved fillings for teeth, and inventing new appliances, Doctor William T. G. Morton, a Boston dentist, robbed surgery of much of its horrors by introducing the use of ether in operations. This was in 1844, a few years after the first dental college in America was founded in Baltimore. Doctor Maynard was also the inventor of the breech-loading Maynard rifle patented in 1851, which was the forerunner of the modern rifle. He died in Washington in 1891.

Ten Commandments Adapted to the Soldiers and Sailors in Service of Uncle Sam

The Lake Division News, official publication of the Lake division of the Red Cross, which includes Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, contains what it calls "Uncle Sam's Ten Commandments" in a recent issue. The "commandments," submitted by an Ohio chapter, follow:

- "1. Thou shalt not evict for nonpayment of rent a soldier's dependents, under penalty of \$10,000 fine.
- "2. Thou shalt not cut off a soldier's life insurance because of delayed premiums.
- "3. Thou shalt not foreclose a mortgage on a soldier's property.
- "4. Thou shalt not take away a soldier's home on which he has made part payment.
- "5. Thou shalt not sell a soldier's property because of his failure to pay the taxes, national, state or local.
- "6. Thou shalt not settle a lawsuit against a soldier in his absence.
- "7. If a soldier is sued, the courts shall postpone action until he can attend to it.
- "8. If a soldier have a mine, timber or farm claim, assessments on which are overdue, it shall be held for him.
- "9. Honor thy soldier and thy sailor that thy days may be long.
- "10. No man hath greater love than that he offer his life for the world's sake, and it is commanded that lawyers, loan sharks and thieftakers shall not fatten on him."

HAVE A LAUGH

Proves His Point.



After witnessing the wonderful performance of a blind pianist one Irishman remarked to another: "Be the powers, that's the best music I ever heard with me two ears."

"He does pretty well for a blind man, doesn't he?"

"He does, indeed; but I was just thinking of wan thing."

"What's that?"

"It wouldn't make any difference to him if he wasn't blind."

"Why not?"

"Well, I was watchin' him all the evening, and he never looks at the piano anyhow."

The Solution.

"You can't be too drastic in your treatment of a nation like Germany," said Admiral Couden Perry at a Gold Springs luncheon.

"You've got to consider Germany as John Nagg considered marriage."

"John," said Mrs. Nagg, "have you read this book, 'How to be Happy Though Married?'"

"Nope," said Nagg. "I didn't need to. I know how, you see, without reading it."

"Well, how then?" said his wife.

"Get a divorce," said he.

Observations.

"Did Reginald call to see you?"

"Yes, Gwendolyn," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I suppose you wanted to see whether I'd object to him as a son-in-law."

"Not exactly. I thought you two had better get acquainted so that Reginald would decide whether he objected to you as a father-in-law."

The Absentee Owner.



Polli (on short leave)—Where is your mistress maid?

Suzette—Upstairs, monsieur, arranging madame's hair.

Polli—And madame—is she with her?

Self-Criticism.

Doctor—The man who told you your heart was weak was mad. When was it?

Recruit—When I last came up, sir.

Doctor—Who was it?

Recruit—You.

A Gentle Hint.

He—I am soon going away to bare walls.

She—Well, that is a great improvement on boring people.

A Bird in the Hand

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

KEEP THE PULLETS GROWING.



A Flock of Pullets Such as These Will Become Money Makers Immediately Upon Reaching Maturity.

RETARDED LAYING GUARDED AGAINST

One of Most Important Things to Prevent in Keeping Flock of Chickens.

EARLY PULLETS BEST LAYERS

Young Fowls Whose Growth Has Been Continuous From Hatching to Maturity Are Almost Invariably Largest Producers.

The difference between early-laying pullets and late-laying pullets may be the difference between profit and loss in poultry keeping. Retarded laying, therefore, is one of the things to be guarded against by all poultry keepers, whether on a large or a small scale.

Normally, laying begins when growth ceases. Individuals of the small, precocious breeds may begin laying before they cease growing. That, though likely to be of some permanent disadvantage, need not give the grower serious concern. Individuals of whatever breed, may fail to begin laying at maturity, and that is a matter of serious concern to every poultry keeper. The pullet that fails to become an egg producer at maturity, instead of being an asset, becomes a dead expense, absorbing a large part of the profit that she may make in later life.

Early Laying Pullet.

Almost without exception the pullet whose growth from hatching to maturity has been regular, not subject to checks and interruptions, is an early layer. A check to growth at any stage, according to poultry experts of the United States department of agriculture, is likely to retard laying. In support of this statement, the fact is pointed out that it is not unusual to find May-hatched pullets laying earlier than their sisters that were hatched in April and were retarded in the early stage of their growth by unfavorable weather. Retardation by weather conditions, however, is only one of many things that may check the normal growth of a pullet and defer the beginning of her usefulness as a productive fowl.

Egg production depends upon activity of the reproductive organs, which should begin at or before the cessation of physical growth. Apparently, influences unfavorable to the development of the body are still more unfavorable to the development of the reproductive organs, and it is not uncommon to find pullets of apparently perfect outward body development in which egg production is deferred for several months.

Disturbances Retard Laying.

Any disturbance affecting the habits, nutrition or comfort of a pullet, at any previous stage of life may retard laying at maturity and therefore, is to be assiduously guarded against. Shifting from place to place or changes in diet may constitute a sufficient disturbance to retard laying. In fact, these are common methods in use among poultry fanciers to retard the laying of pullets that they desire to keep in condition for exhibition as pullets. It follows, therefore, that the disturbances encouraged by fanciers for exhibition pullets are among the things that must be avoided by poultry keep-

ers whose object is to develop pullets into early egg-producing hens.

The fact to be borne constantly in mind is that the main factor in egg production is activity of the reproductive organs, and that the development of these organs is continuous from the earliest stages of the growth of the bird instead of beginning, as was once supposed, at or near maturity. Pullets about to begin laying are more sensitive to disturbances than at earlier stages of their growth, and therefore require greater care in handling, but disturbances retarding growth even of small chicks are likely to retard the beginning of egg production.

Keep Growth Regular.

Every poultry keeper, therefore, who is growing pullets for egg production, will need to exercise care from the time the chicks are hatched until they become mature hens to make sure that their growth is regular, not subject at any time to checks and disturbances. All other factors in egg production are secondary to activity of the reproductive organs, which depends largely upon regularity of development. Without this not an egg is produced, though every other factor may be sufficient, and with it eggs may be produced though every other factor is inadequate. Secondary factors are nourishment, regularity, comfort, constitution, exercise, cleanliness, varying greatly in value, but ranking about in the order named.

KEEP PULLETS GROWING

For every day that your pullets fail to lay after they cease growing you are pocketing a loss.

Laying is retarded by any check to growth at any period from hatching to maturity.

Laying is retarded by seemingly trivial disturbances, like moving from place to place and radical changes in rations.

In order to be sure of early eggs—eggs laid at a time when prices are high and eggs scarce—see to it that the growth of your pullets is not retarded, and that they are never annoyed or flustered unnecessarily.

PRICE OF SQUABS NOT CHANGED BY BIG WAR

There is one kind of meat—and, so far as anybody has been able to ascertain, only one—that has not increased greatly in price. That one, before the war, was considered a luxury within the reach only of persons with exceptionally fat purses, but it has maintained practically its pre-war price, and is now little, if any, more expensive than other choice meats.

That meat is squab—young pigeon. At last squabs appear about to come into their own as an important source of meat supply.

This transformation is due, in large measure, to the energy and patriotic action of the American Squab Breeders' association. The influence of that association extends to about 10,000 squab breeders, and is estimated to affect, in one way or another, not less than 50,000 persons who raise pigeons for meat.

Get Chicks Started Nicely.

In order to get the chicks started nicely and induce a rapid growth, animal feed must be supplied—either milk or any of the meat products.

ZIEGLER BROS.

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

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

\$25.00 to 35.00 Ladies' Suits
Reduced to

22⁰⁰

\$15.00 to 22.50 Ladies' Suits
Reduced to

12⁵⁰

\$10.00 to 12.50 Ladies' Suits
Reduced to

9⁵⁰

LADIES' SPRING COATS

\$19.50 to 22.50 Spring Coats
Reduced to

12⁵⁰

\$15.00 to 18.00 Spring Coats
Reduced to

10⁵⁰

WOMENS SILK and CLOTH DRESSES

\$30.00 to 35.00 values
Reduced to

22⁵⁰

\$15.00 to 18.00 values
Reduced to

12⁵⁰

\$10.00 to 12.50 values
Reduced to

9⁵⁰

WHITE VOILE AND LINGERIE DRESSES

\$12.50 to 18.00 values
Reduced to

9⁷⁵

\$3.00 to 3.50 values
Reduced to

2⁷⁵

\$2.50 to 2.75 values
Reduced to

2⁰⁰

\$1.50 and 1.75 values
Reduced to

1²⁵

ZIEGLER BROS.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Cars washed at Western Garage.

Frank A. English is back after a two weeks' vacation on the 'Doso.

Judge Medler was over Wednesday from his summer home on the Ruidoso.

Miss Meda West went to Cloudcroft yesterday morning. She will return tomorrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Lowrie are the proud parents of a fine baby boy.

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

Mrs. W. G. Bohling came down last Saturday from Tucumcari, to spend a couple of days with her folks here.

Wanted—Girl for general house work and plain cooking, must be capable. Good pay and liberal hours. Address Ancho Brick Co., Ancho, N. M. 7-19 2t

Dr. F. H. Johnson will leave for Deming next week for a conference with the surgeons of the various local draft boards of the state. This conference will be an exchange of ideas and experiences and from it is expected to grow a uniform action with reference to military examinations.

C. A. Perkins, city attorney, and M. B. Paden, city clerk, went to El Paso yesterday morning on No. 1.

You will save money on your next grocery list if you buy it at the Carrizozo Trading Co.

C. A. Roberson, president of the New Mexico Iron and Steel Corporation, is in the east, looking for machinery for the Carrizozo smelter.

FOR RENT.—Reasonable four room house. Completely and beautifully furnished by July 16. Phone 113. 7-5-1f.

J. F. Morris, of the Exchange Bank, returned Wednesday from a two-weeks' enjoyable vacation to Los Angeles, Santa Monica, and other points in California.

W. O. Norman came over Tuesday from Capitan. He was accompanied by his son, William S., and William A. Howard, the latter two going on to El Paso to enter the naval service.

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

E. G. Rafferty was here this week from Oscura, exhibiting the drillings from the oil well. He is greatly elated over the prospects for oil and gas. We have a communication in this issue from a gentleman who visited the well.

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

Mrs. W. H. Osborn and little Sara, left Wednesday for Indiana where they will visit until September. Mrs. Osborn has been secretary and a very ardent worker in the Red Cross chapter, she will be greatly missed there, and among a wide circle of friends, as well.

Dr. J. W. Laws was here Tuesday evening from El Paso, having just returned from the east. The doctor has about decided that he cannot accept the position tendered by the department, mention of which was made last week, but that he will open the Hendrick's sanatorium in El Paso to discharged tubercular soldiers and sailors, and render every service possible to the government.

STRAYED or STOLEN: 25 head of yearlings, heifers and steers, part branded D under half circle on left side, marked underbit right ear, overbit left; others branded G over half circle on left side and marked overbit right ear and crop the left. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery. Inquire at this office. 7-19 1f

W. M. Ferguson and W. H. Sexton were down Wednesday from their homes on the Mesa. They report good rains in the mountain section.

Dr. J. W. Compton is here from Santa Rosa, engaged in fitting glasses. He has an office with Dr. Johnson.

Classified Advertisements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Want Ads give results.

Aviso A Los Pagadores De Tasacion

Aviso es por esto dado que en acuerdo con Sec. 2 Chapter 80 de las leyes de 1917, con relacion a la collection de tasacion atracada, yo el abajo firmado he hecho una lista de tasacion delinquente, y la he puesto en el frente de la casa de cortes, en Carrizozo, Condado de Lincoln, N. M.

Ahora, doy aviso que el día 13 de Septiembre, 1918, yo aplicada for un Orden de la Corte De Distrito, por el Condado de Lincoln, N. M., por un Juicio en contra de toda propiedad raíz y personal, por qual hay tasacion delinquente, en antedicho condado, y por un orden para vender la misma para satisfacer dicho juicio.

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

A. J. ROLLAND, Tesorero Y Collector. 7-12-5t.

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