Carrizozo News

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Nations Claim Territory At Paris Peace Conference

Paris, France, Feb. 3.—Desires and aspirations of the various countries now being compared by the powers in the peace conference are summarized as follows:

France wants, first of all, Alsace-Lorraine unconditionally, and the right to discuss and ultimately to fix the French frontiers in their relation to the Rhine, which may require the creation of buffer states. One of these would be the Palatine and another Rhenish Prussia. France also desires the basin of the Sarrer river, which might be called a reannexation.

France will insist so far as the left bank of the Rhine further to the north is concerned, the conference shall forbid military work of any kind—barracks, bridgeheads, forts or fortresses—in that zone. The feeling is that the people inhabiting that zone should be free to decide for themselves whether they wish to join France, form an independent state or return to Germany.

The French bill for reparation is not yet complete, but it has been announced in the chamber of deputies that it will be about $6,000,000,000 francs.

The French government does not ask for a French protectorate in Syria in the ordinary sense, because it considers that the population there is too advanced to make a protectorate necessary; but France, on account of her traditional interests in that country, feels that she should be called upon to exercise some sort of guardianship or guidance until Syria should be fully able to govern herself.

What Great Britain Wants.

Great Britain's delegation believes that a society of nations is desirable and obtainable and that it must be established by the present peace conference. She advances no continental purposes other than those of a permanent and just peace under the principles of self determination and that there shall be international freedom of transit by railways and waterways, which is Great Britain's general definition of freedom of commerce in times of peace.

Great Britain will take mandatory power over the German islands south of the equator for Australia and over German southwest Africa for the Union of South Africa. She will also have the mandate over German East Africa and some parts of Arabia, and she has particular claims in this respect over Mesopotamia. Great Britain will enter the past with the other allies in the matter of indemnities, especially reparation for air raid damages and shipping losses.

Aspirations of Italy.

Italy asks for the Trentino as far as the Brenner Pass, including the whole of southern Tyrol, Trieste, Istria, Fiume, Zara, Sebenico, the larger part of the Dalmatian Islands, Avlona and its Hinterland, a protectorate over Albania, possession of the islands in the Aegean, which were taken from Turkey during the Tripolitan war, and the province of Adalia, if France and England should take territory in Asia Minor.

The Italian contention is that the [illegible] islands and such parts of the Dalmatian coast as are [illegible] to Italy shall be [illegible] Fiume and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Take Up the Torch

Humanity may be likened to one who, in the prime of young manhood, has been threatened with a foul disease, and by an almost super-human effort, has been saved from death.

Upon those of us who have lived away from the ghastly struggle devolves the duty of nursing back still suffering humanity to health and happiness.

Let no man say that such a course calls for too exalted a spirit of unselfishness, one greater than our people are capable of. Such a man lacks vision and does not read the hearts of men. There has been a spiritual awakening; unenlightened selfishness is dead. Millions have given freely body and soul to the cause of humanity; Christlike they have given their lives that others may be saved. Mothers have given flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone; the sacrifice of Abraham has been laid upon many a home. Millions have been chastened, ennobled by a great sorrow. People are nearer to their real selves today, nearer to each other; in their eyes and in their hearts is a deeper earnestness, a tenderer fellowship; our understanding of each other is more pitiful and more profound. Useless conventions, habits, pretenses are being swept away and we judge ourselves and each other more and more by invisible and spiritual standards.

This cry to the soul of America will not go unheeded—this appeal in complete the good work of saving humanity.

And it is not such a thankless task. There are many consolations, spiritual and material.

To continue to lend goods, service and money to our government is actually an act of but common justice. By the time the government calls upon us for subscriptions to the Fifth Liberty Loan we shall, as a nation, have received from contractors, shipbuilders, our soldiers and sailors and others, goods and service to the value of several billions of dollars—all on credit. To pay the bill incurred under such conditions is but a measure of honesty in accord with our dignity.

To lend freely will bring us the satisfaction to be derived from a truly patriotic act. For after all, the next loan will be the true test of patriotism. We subscribed to the earlier loans from mixed motives—many of them irreproachable, but let us not hide from ourselves the fact that our subscriptions were in part life and business insurance—for our very existence as a nation, our well-being as individuals, depended upon victory.

In the Fifth Liberty Loan we shall stand stripped of every immediate selfish motive, and our actions will proclaim to our fellow men to what extent we have caught the spirit of high and enlightened patriotism.

On the material side we must realize that nothing but a reconstructed world will be good to live in, or to trade in. The first essential of reconstruction is, of course, the payment of our own just debts. Then we may have to extend credits to our almost exhausted allies, we may have to invest many millions of dollars with our present and future customers in Europe. But as sane, far-seeing patriots, let us do it, and do it gladly. We work not alone for the moment, but for the future, that future which holds out to us the promise of every good thing spiritual and material, that future which is to make our people the master-builders of the world's destinies.

We have fought, bled and died for the right to establish peace, democracy, material prosperity on a world-wide basis. All these things are now within our grasp. Shall we draw back and weaken because one more effort is required?

From the grave comes a voice—
"To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders' Fields."

Eighth Grade Examinations

The department of education announces that the eighth grade examinations will be held this year on March 20 and 21, April 17 and 18, and May 15 and 16.

In reading, the questions will be based upon the following selections from Searson and Martin's Studies in Reading, Eighth Grade:

Old Ironsides, page 5; The Last of the Grey Isle, page 31; The Star Spangled Banner, page 19; The Return of Regulus, page 58; Columbus, page 80; The Seminoles Defiance, page 210; Evangeline, page 261; and Opportunity, page 403.

Back From California

O. T. Nye returned Saturday from the coast and on Monday assumed his duties as cashier of the Lincoln State bank. Bill says California is delightful—to the man who has nothing in the world to do and plenty of money to do it with—for the only remunerative crop southern California has is tourists—and, naturally, the tourist gets the glad hand. Nothing to do but eat, inhale the fragrance of flowers that bloom perennially, and fish. Bill confesses, however, that his fishing didn't amount to much—it required less exertion to buy them.

Mrs. Baird Succumbs

Mrs. John R. Baird succumbed early Saturday morning to an attack of influenza. The funeral was held at the Methodist church Sunday afternoon, Rev. R. H. Lewelling, the pastor, conducting the ceremony. A large concourse attended the funeral and accompanied the remains to their last resting place.

Mrs. Baird was a faithful wife and devoted mother and gave much of her time to home and home duties. The husband and two children have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

Infant Dies

The six months old baby boy of Dr. and Mrs H. E. Pine died last Friday night from influenza and was buried the day following. Within two short years this family has been called upon to mourn the death of three sons, and the deepest sympathy of the entire community goes out to this saddened home, stricken by the oft-repeated visits of the angel of death.

John Burch came over last night from his home near Capitan. Mr. Burch states that his section is still pretty moist in places but that roads have improved wonderfully and travel is much easier than for some weeks.

Methodist Church

Rev. R. H. Lewelling, Pastor. Telephone 111.

Short gospel sermons at both the morning and evening services.

Sunday school at 10 a. m. Come join the throng. Senior League at 6:45 p. m., Miss Lassie Ayers, leader. A good program insured.

The Misses Conway will sing at the 11 a. m. service. Mrs. Bessie Boone will sing a solo at the 3:30 p. m. service.

Notes From the State Capital

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 1.—Democratic members of the legislature are seeking the solution of the problem now confronting the cities of New Mexico, in which the latter are struggling without avail against a constant tendency to exceed their budgets. The laws now covering the city budget proposition are not elastic in the least, nor is it felt by Democratic members that they are adequate. Nearly every city in the state is running into financial straits, and municipal operation is being badly crippled by the fact that cities are not accorded enough money for the maintenance of affairs. The problem will no doubt be solved at this session of the legislature.

Thirteen bills touching upon laws of vital interest to the stockmen of the state are having the hearty support and encouragement of Democratic members of the legislature. Changing the classification of crimes against the cattle interests from misdemeanors to felonies, and providing penitentiary sentences rather than jail sentences, is the object of a portion of the bills which the Democratic members are seeking to place upon the statute books.

Laudation for President Wilson was drawn from both houses of the legislature this week by a joint resolution offered in the senate by Senator L. O. Mersfelder, Democratic solon from Curry county, wherein the president was invited to the Sunshine state on his tour of western states. The measure, though savoring of party tendencies and eliciting many grave expressions from the Republican members of both houses, passed without undue friction, and goes down in the history of this session as a Democratic stroke for the world's greatest leader.

Two Democrats and one Republican were responsible for causing an uneasy feeling in certain quarters around the capital this week, when they introduced an anti-gambling bill that would have made games of chance something that could only be enjoyed by those who might be willing to risk a jail sentence or a stiff fine in order to gratify their sportive instincts. Representatives Blanchard, P. Carter and Howard were the disturbers of the holy calm of the state capital, but as their bill was referred to the committee on public defense and reconstruction, admittedly a graveyard of dangerous or unpopular bills, the situation has lost the tenseness that marked it for a short while.

The drastic revision of a number of the laws that affect the stockmen of the state has been under consideration of the cattlemen's associations in New Mexico, and twelve bills, amending or changing the present laws, were introduced in the legislature on Monday. The passage of these bills will assure the stockmen of more adequate protection from the cattle thieves who have been responsible for so many of the losses in the cattle raising districts of the state, and the penalties that are urged by the proposed measure will have the effect of deterring many violators of the law. In every case the criminal has changed from a misdemeanor to a felony and the penalties have been changed from a term in the county jail to a penitentiary sentence of varying length and to the imposition of heavy fines.

The amendment of the present chattel mortgage law is a subject that has been occupying the attention of many of the bankers of this state, and at their recent convention it was decided to have the law changed to provide a sufficient penalty for any person who sold or disposed of such property. A bill that had been outlined by the bankers, covering the required changes in the existing law, was introduced in the lower house of the legislature this week by Representatives Hull and Powhatan Carter, and was referred to the committee on banks and banking. The influence of the bankers of the entire state is behind the measure and it is practically certain that it will be placed on the statute books without any very serious opposition.

Provision for a state wide primary law is made in a bill introduced in the house on Tuesday by Speaker A. A. Sedillo, under the terms of which each political party shall hold a primary election on the second Saturday in September to nominate all the candidates on the ticket from senator on down. The primary of each party shall be held independently of the other, as the bill provides for a straight party primary. It is predicted that the bill will meet with strong opposition from the members of the speaker's own party, and that its passage may be attended with considerable difficulty.

Rural Health Act

Information has just come from Washington of a bill "To provide that the United States shall cooperate with the states in promoting the health of the rural population of the United States."

The bill is based upon the federal aid extension principle of legislation and recognizes certain common and fundamental interests of the three constitutional units of government—federal, state and county, or local. This bill when it becomes law will operate much as do the good roads, farm life demonstration and the vocational education laws.

On this plan the federal government makes an initial appropriation which is apportioned to the states on an equitable basis and is available when the state makes an appropriation for the common interest equal to that received. The combined federal and state appropriation is in turn apportioned to those counties that appropriate funds in proportion to that received from the combined fund.

This bill is known as the "Rural Health Act" and was introduced into the house of representatives on January 11, 1919, by A. S. Lever, chairman of the committee on agriculture of the United States congress. The bill has been referred to Mr. Lever's committee. Its prospects of passage are bright. They will be still brighter if you will write your representatives in congress and in the senate at Washington and ask them to work for its enactment into law.

A telegram received by Dr W. R. Kaser of Las Vegas, secretary of the state board of health, from Surgeon General Rupert Blue, points out that no share of the federal appropriation for venereal disease work can come to this state unless New Mexico makes some appropriation for general public health work.

Under the "Rural Health Act" it will be possible for states asking appropriation for public health to secure federal aid for rural health work to the extent of $10,000 the first year, with a possible increase thereafter. A less but by no means inconsiderable sum can similarly be secured for venereal disease work.

Let's qualify. New Mexico can use the money to advantage.

J. D. Luttrell came in the past week from his home in Michigan. Mr. Luttrell is interested in the Vera Cruz mining company, and visits our section regularly to see how things are coming. He is greatly pleased with the mining outlook in Lincoln county

Reported Dead, Lindly's Well and Writes Home

Bourg, France, Jan 12, 1919.
Mr. Henry Lutz, Carrizozo, N. M.
My dear Mr. Lutz:

I will try and write you a few lines today to let you know that I am still in the land of the living, and I am getting along very good, and I expect to be back in Carrizozo before long; or it seems like we are, for at present we are at a seaport town, expecting to sail for the United States most any day now. And I don't think that it will come too soon for me, for I have seen enough of this part of the world to be satisfied with any part of New Mexico. The old mal pais would look good to me.

I had a letter from Lieut. Henry Lutz some time ago. He was in the hospital then and getting along nicely at that time. I heard that he was on his way home, so I guess he is there now.

I may need a job when I get back out there, for a while; so I hope you will be in the ranch business again, for a ranch will look good to me. I want to get out in the wilderness so far that I won't be able to see more than one person a month, and I want him to be a Mexican sheep herder.

I heard that Perry had hard luck on the well. That was too bad, for that was such a nice place for a ranch.

I guess I will close for this time, and hope to see you very soon. Don't write me here.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY A. LINDLY,
Co. B, 26th Engineers, A. E. F.

Saturday Night's Dance

A delightful dance was pulled off Saturday night at the Lutz hall. The hall had been enlarged by the removal of partitions, the music by the Fort Stanton orchestra was fine and the hall was crowded with merrymakers who enjoyed the occasion to the fullest.

On behalf of and for the benefit of the Red Cross, A. J. Rolland disposed of a Navajo rug which had been presented to the chapter by George Spence, Jr., and a spread which had been made by the members of the Junior Red Cross. The sum of $30 was realized, the rug going to George J. Dingwall and the spread to Thomas Carr.

Has a Rib Broken

John R. Green, local conductor, had a rib broken last week. He was in his caboose when the train was brought to a sudden stop. Mr. Green was thrown against the corner of a stove and suffered a broken rib. No other injury of crew is reported, but fright among the crew was evidenced, nevertheless. Mr. Green has been treated at the Paden hospital and expects to return to work soon.

Card of Thanks

We wish in this manner to express our thanks and appreciation for the help and sympathy extended to us during the sickness and death of our beloved baby.

DR. AND MRS. H. E. PINE.

Buster Anderson, Mrs. Crawford's son, went to El Paso last week, accompanied by his mother, and enlisted in the navy. He passed the required physical examination, was accepted and is now in the service at San Diego, California.

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

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CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

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Clair thought of protesting, but was overcome by the idea of the women in the dark room and hastily donned the garments, which was cut so low designed to cover any sort of figure which nature could turn out. The effect of the dress plus the whiskers was startling, to say the least.

"Before we go," the sheriff decided, "we had best have a look at the victims." To me he said: "Where is the deceased? Where is Mrs. Green?"

"Mrs. Green hasn't been murdered," I started to set him straight.

"I didn't ask how she met her death," the sheriff chuckled. "Of course I don't expect you to admit you killed her. All I asked was where she is, and, by George, I'll bet a answer. Where is she?"

I pointed silently at the locked door.

"Boys!" said the sheriff with emotion, "a pure, determined woman has lived that door lately done to death by three hefty ruffians. Hutch, Wadsworth, Clancy, Hodges, you will act as ambulance department."

Four of the ambulance went toward the door.

"Well!" the leader commanded. "Before you open that room take off those hats!"

The four embarrassed hats came off slowly. They they discovered that the door was locked. However, that proved only a slight obstacle, for the lock was easily forced. It struck me as funny that Mrs. Green had not waited for us the scene before that. A premonition of coming disaster gripped my heart.

The four men cautiously, carrying reverently a tiny figure, which was unmistakably Mrs. Green. Had she been struck by a stray bullet from the attacking party? If she had, things certainly were looking black for Clair and myself. We had no way of proving that we were innocent, and all circumstantial evidence would be against us. A murmur of angry run around the room, and the man with the rope fingered it nervously.

"Steady, boys!" the sheriff ordered.

"One moment!" The young man with the camera held up his hand. "Don't move!"

There was a blinding flash, and my dreamwrought person jumped seven feet and rebounded before we realized we saved them it was only a flashlight.

The effect on the four members of the ambulance squad was even more startling. Apparently not expecting the explosion, they dropped their burden and stood with mouths open. Accidentally they dropped the body in a sitting posture.

There was a slight scream. Mrs. Green opened her eyes and demanded, "Where am I?"

If the officers of the law had been startled before, their condition now was absolute consternation.

"Madame!" the sheriff inquired, "aren't you dead?"

"I should say not."

"Then you are not Mrs. Green!"

"I certainly am."

"But Mrs. Green is dead. Her daughter told us so."

"Dead! Fiddlesticks! It's a wonder I'm not, though, after coming over here to an open boat and being attacked by a half naked savage with whiskers, and, let's see—some one was shot. That's when I fainted, I guess, because I don't remember anything more until just now."

"All I have to say," stated the man with the rope, jamming his hat on disrespectfully, "is that this is a fine night to get a man to play a joke on him."

"Madame!" the sheriff said, with dreamy politeness, "you have spoiled the only murder case we ever had in Mackinaw county; that's what you have done. Come on, boys."

In solemn silence the members of the sheriff's posse filed from the room. The young man with the camera was left behind, hastily picking up his traps in order to join the others before their boat left the island.

I approached him.

"Now that there is no murder mystery," I began, "I presume that the picture you took will be useless."

"Not at all," he answered, the busy hobbled up his wound to notice that I had opened the shutter of his camera. "We'll find use for it some way."

I let a minute and half it about an hour from the last of the others, pretending to examine the scene of the murder as it.

"What are you doing?" he demanded at length.

"Just looking at your films," I answered, blowing out the match. "It's a pleasure, I see."

But I was afraid something might happen to that negative. I left the room in the corridor.

"Say!" I asked insistently and the picture some more pictures of the [illegible] have up of the [illegible]

I thought she'd like to look that in [illegible]

I answered him over the top of the chair to show me at the least. "Nothing on your head these clothes on," I agree by chance him, "you're as safe as a dollar at the bottom of the sea."

Before I left Mrs. Green informed to Louis and told her that she was safe. I took the liberty of transcribing the gentle and generous of the Huntington house for supplies and carried away enough blood and to assure the services at Queen's house at least one square meal.

Bill and myself continued alone. I carry with me yet in memory the pleasure of Mrs. Green and Lucile as Clair as I left them, two charming chill ladies, one in a red fall gown, the other in a chiffon wrapper and ridiculous hair-nothing over a pair of tan.

CHAPTER XVI.

A Plan and a Woman.

THE journey back to Queen's island was uneventful. The sun had called down enough to chart the diligent navy little wonder. When we landed it was thought to note that there were no lights in the house. Apparently every one had gone to bed for a much needed rest. I sent Bill up to get Clair's clothing, while I reclaimed the supplies and put them under the dock. I expected to telephone Alec for the murderer and tell him where they were so that the coast clear. Inquisitive for the entertainment. When Bill returned I helped him put out to sea again. This accomplished carefully pronouncing and to manage. I also had to promise to make it all right with the newspaper men when the fact brought ashore.

Now the most adventurous to this exciting adventure continued. At first I thought it was the reflection of the rising sun in the windows of the cottage which caused the red light, but when I looked to the east I saw that the sun was not up.

Then the house must be on fire! Clearly I had no time to lose. Practically every one was sleeping. I ran up the path from the beach to the house, my complete knowing with the exception. By the time I got to the front door the flames were beginning to lick out of one of the upstairs windows.

I threw myself against the front door and broke the lock without ceremony. The stairway was still clear.

I dashed up, yelling, "Fire!"

The people began to come out in various stages of undress, carrying clothing and valuables. Vida's stage experience stood her in good stead. She emerged from her room completely dressed and went downstairs as if she were carrying a rehearsed part.

All was accounted for but Lucile. I pounded on her door again and again.

"Hurry!" I commanded at frequent intervals.

"I'm hurrying," she always answered.

At last the smoke began to be noticeable in the hallway, and the crackling of the flames warned me that in an instant the stairs would be impassable. I stood on ceremony no longer. I threw open Lucile's door. She was looking anxiously about her, with a stocking in one hand.

"I can't find my other stocking," she announced calmly.

"Don't be excited!" I shouted. "The house is on fire, and we've got to get out!"

"I'm not excited. But how can I go out with only one stocking?"

There was no time for argument. I grabbed a blanket that was flung over the foot of her bed, wrapped her in it and swept her off her feet and into my arms.

The rescue was very simple. There was a little smoke on the stairway, and in a minute it would have been hard to get down, but as it was I only had to hold my breath for a few seconds and we were safe on the first floor, which had not caught yet.

However, I carried Lucile clear out in the front yard and deposited her in the little group of scantily clad survivors.

"Where's the fire department?" asked Vida.

"There isn't any fire department," Kent volunteered gently.

"Can't anything be done?"

"Not much now." I shrugged my shoulders. "When a fire gets that much headway in a country house built of wood there is nothing much to do but save the nearby buildings."

"How could it have caught?" asked Rapp, trying to put his left shoe on his right foot. He had carried them both out in his hands.

"No one was up," said Jim, the fireman.

"How did you come to be around, Monty?" Rapp established up with a quick glance at me. "Mrs. Green telephoned that you were going to the mainland."

It hardly seemed possible, but I knew that for a moment they all suspected me of having set fire to Lucile's house in revenge for our quarrel of the evening before.

"I came back on the island for something, and I noticed the fire," I explained weakly. "The flames were coming out of the window of the northeast room."

"Who slept there?" Captain Perkins asked practically.

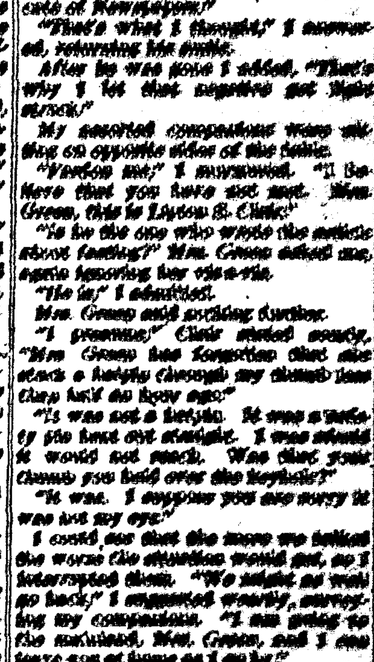
No one answered.

"That's funny." Captain Perkins was insistent. "Didn't anybody sleep in the northeast room, or don't you know where you slept?"

"You might have yourself," Jim explained, pulling hesitant sight missing the inspector officer's [illegible] to make it [illegible] that.

"Oh!" The captain collapsed. "I guess I did."

"Please tell me where the [illegible] you want to get that [illegible]



I Swept Her Off Her Feet and Into My Arms.

Green took one look at the lake and flatly declined to travel by boat until it was calm.

"I don't know how I came over here. I couldn't have been in my right senses even to start. But I certainly am perfectly sane now, and as long as I remain so I intend to stay on dry land while a storm is in progress."

"But your daughter will worry," I protested. "Lucile has been very nearly distracted for twenty-four hours."

"She might better be distracted today than an orphan on her mother's side tomorrow. Anyway, I'll telephone her that I'm all right."

"But we can't leave you here," I renewed my argument, "and I have to go back."

"Perhaps the gentleman here"—Mrs. Green began.

"No," Clair declared, looking at his thumb. "I have to be in Fair View before morning to prevent my friend's marriage."

"You can't go into Fair View wearing a Mother Hubbard," I reminded him.

"Well, I can stay and get my own clothes."

"In Green's island! And meet Miss Dunmore again!"

"I'd forgotten about her. What can I do?"

"They might have sent I'll send the boat from Vida's and of chicken in an hour."

"In the lake, Mrs. Green, a wife or a widow?"

"She has a husband living."

"All right then. If you [illegible] that I come ashore, I'll [illegible] you on [illegible] I'll have [illegible]

TUNIC IS TO BE GIVEN A TRYOUT

New York.—Some historians may [illegible] when the Music started its career as a fundamental fashion in the clothing of the fashion race, but no one has stated the exact date with any degree of accuracy, according to an prominent fashion authority.

Many are range who believe that it was the first garment worn by Adam and Eve, while those realized the [illegible] thing was the fig as necessity for their position. The tunic really followed the mantle, most dress English to William II of England in as long, long ago in history, but we know that the former dress as mantle and the latter as tunic. Both the former occupied an place in the race, between these two, but the were to [illegible] Rome Rameses brought in could [illegible] George IV, [illegible] one in [illegible] costumery, [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WORLD NEEDS FOOD

Do Your Bit Make Opportunity for Returning Soldiers.

Thousands Will See Glorious Possibilities in Settlement of Available Farm Land in This Country and in Canada.

The war is over, peace will soon be signed, the fighting nations have sheathed their swords, and the day of reconstruction has come.

What of it?

Hundreds of thousands of men, taken from the fields of husbandry, from the ranks of labor, from the four walls of the counting house, and the confines of the workshop, taken from them to do their part, their large part, in the prevention of the spoliation of the world, and in the meantime removed from the gear of common everyday life, will be returning, only to find in many cases old positions filled, the machinery with which they were formerly attached dislocated.

Are they to become aimless wanderers, with the ultimate possibility of augmenting an army of menacing loafers? If they do it is because their ability to assist in laying new foundations, in building up much-required structures, is underestimated. Men who fought as they fought, who risked and faced dangers as they did, are not of the caliber likely to flinch when it comes to the restoration of what the enemy partially destroyed, when it comes to the reconstruction of the world, the ideals of which they had in view when they took part in the great struggle whose divine purpose was to bring about this reconstruction.

Inured to toil, thoughtless of fatigue, trained in initiative and hardened by their outdoor existence, they will return better and stronger men, boys will have matured and young men will have developed.

They will decide for themselves lines of action and thought, and what their future should and will be. On the field of battle they developed alertness and wisdom, and they will return with both shedding from every pore.

Action was their watchword, and it will stand them in good stead now that the din of the battle no longer rings in their ears, or the zero hour signals them to the fray, and it will continue during their entire existence.

But if they return to find their old avocations gone, their places filled, the institutions with which they were connected no longer existing, new walks of life and employment must be opened to them. It may be that the counting house, the factory, the workshop will have lost their attraction. The returned soldier will look elsewhere for employment; within his reach there is always the "Forward-to-the-Land" necessity. In this lies the remedy that will not only take care of a multitude of those who may not be able to return to their former occupations, whose desires are not to do so, whose health prohibits them from indoor life or whose outdoor habits from the past one, two, three or four years have given them such a taste and desire for it that confinement would be unbearable. Farm life will thus appeal to them, and the indications are that it will be taken advantage of by thousands. It means much to them as well as to the continent of America that provides the opportunity to the world at large, and to the stricken and famished nations of Europe, who, not only today, but for years to come, will require the sustenance that can only largely be supplied by the United States and Canada. By following the pursuit of agriculture the returned soldier will continue the cause he so greatly advanced when fighting on the field of battle. Both countries have undeveloped areas yet open to settlement.

There is little need here to direct attention to the wealth that has come to the farmers of Canada within the past few years. It is not only in grain growing that unqualified and almost unequaled success has followed honest effort, but the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs has been a large source of profit. These are facts that are well known to the many friends and acquaintances of the thousands of farmers from the United States who have acquired wealth on the prairies of Western Canada. Farms of from one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty acres of the richest soil may be secured on reasonable terms, and with an excellent climate, with a school system equal to any in the world, and desirable social conditions, little else could be asked.

Canadian statesmen are today busily engaged planning for the future of the returned soldier with a view to making him independent of state help after the immediate necessary assistance has been granted, the main idea being to show in the fullest degree the country's appreciation of the services he has rendered.

But now that the war is ended, and the fact apparent that of all avocations the most profitable and independent is that of the farmer, there will be a strong desire to secure farm lands for cultivation. Canada offers the opportunity to those seeking, not as speculation but as production. The deepest interest is taken by Federal and Provincial authorities to further the welfare of the farmer and secure a maximum return for his efforts. Large sums of money are spent in educational and experimental work. Instruction in experimental and demonstration farms, and in the agricultural colleges, are men of the highest technical knowledge and practical experience, some being professors of international reputation. The results of experiments and tests are free and available to all. Educational opportunities for farmers are the concern of the government and appreciation is shown by the number of farmers who attend the free courses.

Agriculture in Canada has reached a high standard, notwithstanding which lands are low in price.

Thus upon the United States and Canada for many years will rest the great burden of feeding the world. With free interchange of travel, difficulties of crossing and recrossing removed, Canada may look for a speedy resumption of the large influx of settlers from the United States which prevailed previous to the war. During the war period there was a dread of something, no one seemed to know what. If the American went to Canada he might be conscripted, put in prison, or in his attempt to cross the border he would meet with innumerable difficulties, most of which, of course, was untrue. These untruths were circulated for a purpose by an element, which, it was discovered, had an interest in fomenting and creating trouble and distrust between two peoples whose language and aims in life should be anything but of an unfriendly character. The draft law of the United States, adopted for the carrying out of the high purposes had in view by the United States, kept many from going to Canada during the period of the war. The citizen army of the United States was quickly mobilized, and contained a large percentage of the young men from the farms. In this way many were prevented from going to Canada.

That is all over now. There are no real or imaginary restrictions; there is no draft law to interfere. On the contrary, there is an unfathomable depth of good feeling, and the long-existing friendship is stronger than ever. This has been brought about by the knowledge of what has been done in the recent great struggle, each vying with the other in giving credit for what was accomplished. In thought and feeling, in language, in aims in life, in work, in desire to build up a new world, there has been bred a kinship which is as indissoluble as time itself.—Advertisement.

Bought a Larger One.

Mary Ellen's father was a garden enthusiast last summer. His onions could not be used until they were larger than his neighbors', his cabbages had to become mammoth heads before they could be harvested. In every way his slogan was, "Let things grow until they reach their limit."

The other day Mary Ellen's aunt took her to town to buy a toy piano. She looked at several, and auntie had almost decided to buy one of medium size, when she noticed that her small niece wished to tell her something. Obligingly she leaned over to have this warning whispered into her ear: "Don't you think we'd better let that one stay here and grow a while?"

Then auntie bought the larger one.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful sometimes what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Adv.

"Cause Unknown."

Reporter—"What started the blaze, chief?" Fire Chief (in a whisper)—"Spontaneous immunity."

When Your Eyes Need Care
Try Murine Eye Remedy

Backache? Rheumatism?

Those of us who are past middle age are prone to eat too much meat and in consequence deposit lime-salts in the arteries, veins and joints. We often suffer from twinges of rheumatism or lumbago, sometimes from gout, swollen hands or feet. There is no longer the slightest need of this, however, as the new prescription, "Anuric," is bound to give immediate results as it is many times more potent than lithia, in ridding the impoverished blood of its poisons by way of the kidneys. It can be obtained at almost any drug store, by simply asking for "Anuric" for kidneys or backache. It will overcome such conditions as rheumatism, dropsical swellings, cold extremities, scalding and burning urine and sleeplessness due to constant arising from bed at night.

Send to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a 10c. trial package.

Marion, Ga.—"I recommend Doctor Pierce's Anuric very highly. I have suffered for the last three years with catarrh of the bladder, having tried every remedy I heard of but without relief. I saw Anuric advertised in the paper, and like a drowning man grabbing at a straw I thought I would try it also, which I did with great success, as it relieved me almost immediately, before I had taken all of the trial package, and having great confidence in the remedy I immediately sent to the drug store and bought a full-size package. I can say to all suffering from any disease of the kidneys or uric acid trouble, try this remedy and suffer no longer. I have great faith in Dr. Pierce's remedies."—S. P. HARRELL.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 1-1919.

NATION'S CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Marines, Oldest Branch of Our Military Service

WASHINGTON—The Fourth American brigade was cited the other day. This brigade comprises the Fifth and Sixth regiments of marines and the Sixth machine-gun battalion. These are the marines who immortalized themselves at Bourecches village and Bois de Belleau; now officially the Wood of the American Marines—the marines themselves call it Hellwood.

All the world knows about those 12 days at Chateau Thierry—how they blocked the German advance that was rolling on toward Paris six or seven miles a day; how they threw back the crack guard divisions of the Hun; how they drove them backward into the retreat that ended only with surrender.

"Soldiers and sailors, too;" "leathernecks," always ready; picked men, physically perfect; sharpshooters and expert riflemen; the first to land and the first to fight—the marines! "What we have, we hold," their motto. Their stereotyped report: "The marines have landed and hold the situation well in hand." Their battle cry: "E-a-g-l-e y-a-a-h-h-h yip!"

The marines constitute the oldest branch of the military service of the United States. They are even older than the nation itself, having been established by the Continental congress in November, 1775. Pretty much all the world has seen them since; in their 143 years they have made history from Tripoli to China, from the Philippines to Mexico.

In 1918 an attempt was made to abolish the marines as no longer a serviceable branch of the navy. But the people would not have it. Congress took measures to strengthen the corps instead of disbanding it. When we entered the war the marines were recruited up to 30,000 and sent to the front as land troops.

You know the rest.

What Is a Bolshevik? And What Is Bolshevism?

"WHAT is a bolshevik?" "What is bolshevism?" These are questions which many Americans are asking these days. Probably the word bolshevik was first used in Russia in 1905 after the splitting of the socialist party. It was applied to the majority faction, "bolsha" meaning "majority." The socialists split over the "fundamental law" decree. The minority, the mensheviki, was composed of the conservatives who did not favor violence as a method of obtaining reform. The bolsheviki were the radicals who favor bombing, sabotage and terrorism as the means to their end. Whatever bolshevism originally meant, today it means something about like this:

Bolshevism proclaims that socialism as taught by Marx is the panacea for all social and economic ills. Therefore establish at once a socialist republic. Abolish nationalism for internationalism.

Inasmuch as Marxian socialism prescribes seizure and nationalization of private capital, public utilities and all means of production, everything in sight is to be taken over by the socialist state. Theoretically, compensation may be made to escape disorder and violence. But just now compensation is sentimental and unnecessary, owing to conditions.

Bolsheviks hold that the upper and middle classes must submit unconditionally or perish; they are excluded from participation in the government, which must be entirely in the hands of the proletariat. If they resist, terrorism is as justifiable against them as against a tyrannical czar. Opposition is treason to the socialist state.

Bolshevism abhors genuinely democratic and free government. Its dictatorship supersedes the dictatorship of the autocrat or the military despot. Its leaders advocate and practice to the extent of their power the merciless suppression of all civil and political rights.

Europe Discovers the American Superphysique

EUROPE has discovered from our armies in France that the American physique is superior to any of her own. American mouths show American dentistry—and good teeth mean much to a soldier. Americans, except the British, are the only soldiers accustomed to bathe—and medical science appreciates the bath. American soldiers are bigger, huskier and show more "pep."

Dentistry and bathing are well in their way. But the real reason for the American physical superiority is the plentifulness of food in the United States. Europe in our time never has had enough to eat. In America we waste enough to feed the French and Italians. In the reign of Henry VIII. Froude declared, every English family had beef every day. Certainly never since then has every English family had beef once a week. And England has long been better fed than Europe ever was.

Just now we Americans are eating less and complaining of high prices. We do not know when we are well off. This country has had more food and better distribution of supplies than Europe ever saw, notwithstanding our railroad congestion and faulty methods of transportation.

Moreover, here are better cars for the body, more conveniences, more comforts and more mechanical appliances to make life easier. We are farther along the road to material felicity than ever was any country in any period of civilization. The United States is the nearest approach to Elysium.

As the result, the average American is a better animal, a better intelligence and probably a better moral person than the average.

From an entirely scientific viewpoint, the average American has doubtless a better endowment, a better chance, a better living and a longer life than the average European.

Europe also discovered in the American a first-class fighting man.

When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again, Hurrah!

"WHEN Johnny Comes Marching Home Again, Hurrah!"—there will be great doings. Already the advance guard is arriving and it is easy to get an idea of what will happen when the soldier and sailor boys return in force. The welcome will be warm. Nothing will be too good for them.

But there is more to the home-coming of these boys than a warm welcome. There are many serious problems to be met and solved. To take care of these men, to see that they are returned to useful positions in civil life, is primarily the duty of the federal government. Uncle Sam is a capable person when he gets started. Nevertheless, he has a big job on his hands and there will be plenty of chance for the home folks to help—not only their own, but the boys who have no home folks.

Those who find no job waiting for them must be given work. The disabled must be rehabilitated, trained and made self-supporting. Then there's the boy who took a war bride and has no home.

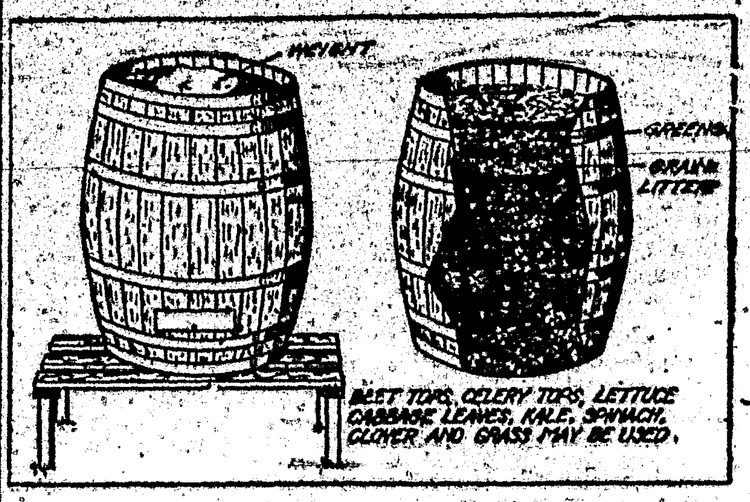
In the old days, when a pioneer's son married, his father gave him a piece of land and a horse or a pair of oxen. The bride's father gave her a cow and chickens. The mothers contributed pots, pans and kettles. The neighbors got together and had a house-raising. First they knew the young couple had a neat little cabin with all the necessary fixin's.

Of course this sort of thing can't be done in the twentieth century in just that way. But it seems as if the same kind of spirit might prevail now as then. Love and co-operation are not lost virtues. And with both and co-operation almost anything may be done.

A Bird in the Hand

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

SILO FOR POULTRY SAVES SUCCULENT FEED



How a Silo for Chickens Is Operated.

VINEGAR BARREL IS MOST USEFUL

Can Be Arranged to Furnish Green Feed Which Will Abet Egg Production.

SUCCULENT FEED IN WINTER

Has Always Been More or Less of a Problem With Poultry Raisers—Beet Tops, Cabbage Leaves and Waste Greens Used.

A chicken silo—to provide succulent feed for the flock in winter. Ever try one?

Supplying green feed for laying fowls in winter has always been more or less of a problem with poultry raisers. That green feed at all times is most desirable in making up a balanced ration goes without saying, but how to supply it in sufficient quantities and in succulent form when the ground is frozen or covered with snow is not a very easy matter, from an economic viewpoint.

Greens for Winter Use.

The practice of gathering greens during the open season and drying them for winter use—the method of preparation at feeding time being to steam or boil the greens — is well known. It has been successful, and it has met the purpose intended to such a degree that it is recommended as a good poultry procedure.

To those, however, who seek a green ration approximating a natural state, a poultry silo is suggested for trial. Home-made silos for this purpose have been used by demonstrators and other practical poultry raisers in the South and have given perfect satisfaction. They can very easily be constructed—in the same manner and out of the same material that are used in making home-made silos for cattle—and large expense can be overcome and the same purpose accomplished by utilizing an ordinary whisky, molasses, or vinegar barrel, or a hogshead. The smaller containers are recommended as more convenient where fowls are kept in pens—one barrel for each pen.

Simplicity of Construction.

The illustration above shows the simplicity of the construction or rather reconstruction of the barrel type.

The cross section pictured gives an idea of the contents of the barrel or hogshead, showing the layers of different greens. In this connection it may be mentioned that between these layers litter from the barn floor—usually containing grain—may be used. It has a tendency to absorb superfluous juices.

Reducing Losses of Eggs.

The bureau of chemistry, through the food research laboratory, has been assisting in reducing the damage to eggs in transit by giving practical demonstrations at shipping points in loading cars of eggs or mixed eggs and dressed poultry. Much of the damage is directly due to faulty methods of packing eggs in cases and stowing the cases in the car. Four meetings held recently in Iowa were attended by over 100 practical shippers who send cars weekly, at least, to eastern markets and who expressed great interest in the methods which the department has worked out for the conservation of this valuable foodstuff. They and many others have found the department's folder, "How to Load Cars of Eggs," of assistance. Copies of this folder can be had by writing to the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Green Feed in Winter.

Green feeds for poultry contain only a small percentage of actual food nutrients, but are important because of their succulence and bulk, which lighten the grain rations and assist in keeping the birds in good condition. The poultryman should secure a sufficient supply of such feeds to last through the winter months in sections where growing green feeds cannot be obtained. When chickens are confined without the use of milk, green feed helps to keep them in good condition.

Cabbages, mangel wurzels, clover, alfalfa, and sprouted oats are the green feeds commonly used during the winter. Cabbages do not keep as well in ordinary cellars as mangel wurzels, so where both of these feeds are available the cabbages are fed first. They are often suspended, while the mangel wurzels are split and stuck on a nail on the wall of the pen. Clover and alfalfa may be fed as hay, cut into one-half to one-inch lengths, or may be bought in the form of meal. Alfalfa meal has a feeding analysis equal to bran, but is not as digestible on account of its larger percentage of fiber. Clover and alfalfa should be cut while slightly immature if they are to be cured and fed to poultry. The leaves and chaff from such hay are especially adapted for poultry feeding.

A GOOD DISINFECTANT

Good disinfectants destroy the germs of contagious diseases, the external parasites, such as lice and mites, and in some cases the eggs of parasitic worms. The eggs of some kinds of worms are so resistant that disinfectants other than heat have little effect upon them. The disinfectants should be thoroughly applied to the interior of the houses, worked into all the cracks and crevices, spread over the ceiling and the floor, the roosts, dropping boards, and nest boxes. At the same time the feeding and drinking troughs should be disinfected by pouring boiling water into them and afterwards drying them in the sun. Disinfectants are most easily applied to the walls and ceilings with a spray pump or by using a brush. As it is difficult to keep them from coming into contact with the face and hands, the more harmless of the mixtures should generally be used. Ordinary limewash made from freshly slaked lime is excellent, and its properties are well known to all. In the case of an actual outbreak of virulent disease it is well to add to the limewash 6 ounces of crude carbolic acid to each gallon, to increase its activity as a disinfectant.

Incubator Axioms.

Follow the manufacturer's directions in setting up and operating an incubator.

See that the incubator is running steadily at the desired temperature before filling with eggs. Do not add fresh eggs to a tray containing eggs which are undergoing incubation.

Turn the eggs twice daily after the second and until the nineteenth day. Cool the eggs once daily, according to the weather, from the seventh to the nineteenth day.

Turn the eggs before caring for the lamps.

Attend to the machine carefully at regular hours.

Keep the lamp and wick clean.

Test the eggs on the seventh and fourteenth days.

Do not open the machine after the eighteenth day until the chickens are hatched.

Selecting an Incubator.

A large number of reliable makes of incubators are manufactured in this country. Some machines have become popular in certain sections because they were advertised extensively rather than on account of special adaptability to the climatic conditions. Cheap machines are less reliable, require more attention, and wear out much quicker than higher-priced incubators, as the value of machines is small compared with the value of the eggs used during the normal life of an incubator, it is poor economy to purchase a machine which is not reliable. Whenever possible it is well to select an incubator which is giving good satisfaction in your vicinity, so that you may get the benefit of the experience of other operators.

Begin marketing the cockerels as soon as they weigh one pound or attain a marketable weight.

Carrizozo News

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[illegible] - - Editor and Publisher

THREE CENT FARE

The state corporation commission is endeavoring to secure a three-cent passenger rate for New Mexico. Legislative attempts in the past have failed to secure such a rate, and what success will attend the commission's efforts remains to be seen.

Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada are the only states in the Union where the fare is over three cents, and many of our states have even a less rate. The commission is not asking a reduction of rates on roads like the New Mexican Central, operating wholly within the state, but wants the lower rates applicable to interstate roads.

Naturally, there would be a slight reduction in receipts by each road were the passenger rates lowered, but through trains are running daily, whether New Mexicans ride or not, and the operating expenses are practically the same. So it would appear that the commission has sufficient warrant for asking a reduction, and that the people of the state should enjoy equal benefits with the people of Kansas, Colorado and Texas.

Instruction In Making Tax Returns

Internal Revenue Collector Franklin, of Phoenix, Arizona, has been informed by the department at Washington that the internal revenue bureau is arranging to furnish for the benefit of income taxpayers in every city and town in the country, a free advisory service by trained collectors, agents, inspectors and deputies. At the offices of collectors and [illegible], and at other centers, [illegible], free information and advice with respect to filing returns under the new revenue bill may be had up to the final date for filing such returns.

Banks, trust companies and similar responsible institutions have always cooperated in furnishing authentic income tax information, and have generously offered to serve the government and taxpayers in this respect again this year.

It is the aim of the bureau to bring its agencies as close as possible to every person and to make available in every official form all necessary information regarding the requirements of the law. The bureau welcomes aid from every responsible agency in its effort to enlighten the people on tax matters.

Every taxpayer is assured that the action of the government will be based entirely on the tax laws and regulations and the facts in his case. No other influence is allowed to enter into internal revenue matters, and the statement of any firm or individual that they are in a position to exert special influence with internal revenue officers is wholly without foundation. Painstaking and open-minded consideration is given in every case, regardless of whether the taxpayer appears in person or by attorney.

Salvation Army Lecture

A Salvation Army captain and his wife were here this week, soliciting funds with which to carry on the society's work with returning soldiers. The captain gave a lecture at the Crystal Monday night and was greeted by a large crowd. His lecture [illegible] of his travels in [illegible] Russia and France, [illegible] [illegible] would have [illegible] [illegible]

NATIONS' CLAIMS FOR TERRITORY

FROM PAGE 1

sires to enlarge her possessions in Epirus and Tripoli.

Territorial contentions in the Balkans are complicated and present difficult problems. Roumania desires to retain possession of that portion of Russian Bessarabia given her by central powers under the cancelled treaty of Bucharest and now in her possession. Roumania also desires southern Dobrudja, as ceded to her by Bulgaria after the second Balkan war. Possession of Bessarabia and the Dobrudja commands the mouth of the Danube.

To the westward, Roumania wants to annex the Hapsburg provinces of Bukowina and Transylvania and a considerable part of the rich agricultural district of Banat. It is here that the Roumanian aspirations conflict with those of Servia, which affirms that under her war agreements with the entente Servia should have a large portion of Banat, as well as other sections of former Austria-Hungary adjoining old Servia to the north, to round out the proposed Jugo-Slav state. Both Roumania and Servia have moved troops into Banat to secure their claims and French troops have established a neutral zone to prevent hostilities between them.

Servia's claims to take from the Hapsburg monarchy the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina are opposed by no one in the entente group. The plans for the incorporation into Jugo-Slavia of the Hapsburg province of Croatia, except as to the coastal regions of Fiume, are considered as subject to the internal decision of the southern Slavs.

Jugo-Slav-Italian Conflict.

Jugo-Slav and Italian aims are in sharp conflict in the settlement of the Adriatic coast problem, involving the future of Fiume and the Crotian seaboard, along with the islands of Dalmatia and Albania. The union of Montenegro and Servia, as part of a greater Jugo-Slav state, has been voted by the Montenegrin parliament, but the faction representing king Nicholas and his adherents protests against a union which shall not leave to Montenegro entirely local self government. There is also a conflict between the plans of Jugo-Slav statesmen and those of Czecho-Slovakia, who desire a wide corridor from Bohemia to the Adriatic to Hungary and Crotia to secure an outlet to the sea.

Greece wishes northern Epirus and Thrace, with the exception of Constantinople and the shores of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, which Premier Venizelos wishes to place under international control. Greece asks for the vilayet of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, and the former Turkish islands in the eastern Mediterranean, including those known as the Dodecanesus, and claimed by Italy.

Bulgaria Has Hopes.

Although Bulgaria capitulated without conditions and her future territories depend upon the conquerors, her government has not abandoned hope of adding extension territories, and it even hopes to receive extensions of the Bulgarian frontiers in southern Macedonia along the Aegean coast in Thrace.

The new state of Czecho-Slovakia is carving out its territories almost entirely at the expense of the old Austria-Hungary. The old kingdom of Bohemia, Moravia and the Slovak regions of northern Hungary already have been incorporated into the proposed state, but there are certain conflicts with the Poles, Ruthenians, Rumanians and Germans, as well as with the Austrians and the Magyars, because the Czecho claim that parts of German [illegible] and German [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] state.

The Czecho-Slovak [illegible] [illegible]

Slovak expansion has brought them into conflict with the Ruthenians or Ukrainians, in eastern Galicia. The new state desires expansion southward over a frontage on the Danube and over a corridor to the Adriatic.

Poles Seek Possessions.

The Poles, with an inadequate army, are endeavoring to establish possession of disputed regions on three sides of Russian Poland and Galicia, which constitutes the nucleus of the new Polish state. The Poles desire eastern Galicia, to include Lemberg, which is in the Ukraine, and the disputed province of Cholm, in Little Russia.

To the northeast the Poles desires to have Vilna recognized as Polish. Both the Lithuanians and the Bolsheviki have raised claims to Vilna, the Bolsheviki supporting their pretentions by a menacing military offensive. The Poles are contending against the Germans not only for German Silesia and Posen and west Prussia, as provinces populated chiefly by Poles, but also for the city of Danzig so as to provide Poland with direct access to the sea.

Belgium asks that her reparation for damages wrought by Germany shall be the first lien upon German assets to the extent of at least 15,000,000,000 francs, or up to a much larger sum if Germany does not return the machinery and the materials taken from Belgium. Belgium believes that she should be paid first because she was the first to be invaded, because her neutrality was violated, and because she has suffered more from depopulation than any other country in the war.

Belgium Reasserts Freedom.

Belgium, having reasserted her independence and thus emerged from her old state of neutrality, desires from Holland the left bank of the Scheldt and the peninsula of Maastricht, which protrudes into Belgian Limburg. Belgium also will assent to a plebiscite in Luxemburg to decide whether that country wishes to join Belgium or France or to retain its autonomy.

Japan enters the peace conference, as baron Makino, the senior delegate, has said, "with no territorial ambitions in China," and that as for Tsing-Tau, "she will hand it back to China under the terms of the notes exchanged between China and Japan in May, 1915."

This is interpreted by Japan as permitting her to retain certain former German concessions on the Shantung peninsula. Japan, baron Makino explains, "neither intends nor desires to interfere in Russian affairs, but is willing, if solicited, to aid Russia in restoring order."

The Chinese delegates ask to be guaranteed against foreign imperialism or aggression and desire the gradual abolition of "consular rights," and to be allowed to impose higher duties on importations. The Chinese also ask for the return of Kiau-Chau.

Cars washed at Western Garage.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

GEORGE SPENCE
Attorney-at-Law
[illegible] Exchange Bank Bldg.
Carrizozo, : : New Mexico

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

GEORGE B. BARBER
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Carrizozo : New Mexico

SETH F. CREWS
Attorney at Law
Will practice in Federal and State Courts
OSCURO - NEW MEXICO

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

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

T. E. KELLEY
Funeral Director and
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Phone 96
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CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

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you obtain here could hardly be equalled by even the home bakers of this specialty. But all our cakes are just as delicious. We offer a variety no home baking could produce. You can obtain here a different kind of cake every day for a month and they will all be perfect. And they will cost less than they could be produced for in any home.
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Cars are hard to obtain at present, so come in and figure with us while we have them on hand
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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
[illegible]

WOMEN KNOW JOY OF INDEPENDENCE

MRS. E. B. REPPERT
Federal Chairman Woman's Liberty Loan Committee.

Thrift and economy, championed by the womanhood of America, have won the struggle against greed and rapacity. Cannons and guns and men did their part on the field of battle but it was the savings of the men and women at home that put them there.

Out of the four-years tragedy has come the lesson of thrift. Not the niggardly hoarding of the miser, but the knowledge of the value of economy that produced the sage advice of Burns:

"Save money, not for to hide
It in a hedge,
Nor for a train attendant;
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent."

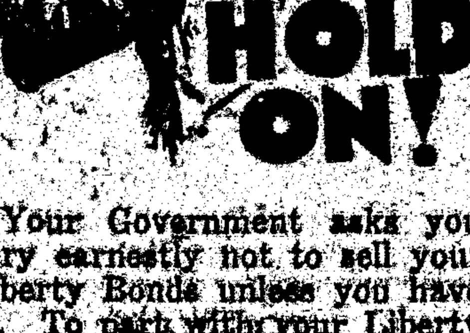
Women have always been the savers in the home, from necessity, but "the glorious privilege of being independent," gained from the fulfillment of a patriotic duty, has given them an incentive to economize and save for the sheer joy of saving.

A far-seeing government has provided us with a means of saving—Thrift Stamps, War Savings Certificates, Liberty Bonds—which, apart from their use in winning the war, have proved to be one of the greatest moral and material blessings ever devised.

There has been no letting down of effort by the women of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District because the Fourth Liberty Loan was put over successfully and war was declared ended soon after. It has ever been the part of woman to do quietly, but effectively, those duties requiring persistent effort, with a thought only for the final result. Patiently and steadily the officers of the Women's Liberty Loan Committees have been preparing the way for the next great demand, unchecked by the fact that bloodshed has ceased.

As chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District, I ask every woman in the district to be true to the traditions of our sex. Through necessity we learned to save. We can now put to use the knowledge gained of independence through saving. We owe this duty to our children, our families, ourselves, and our country.

(MRS.) E. B. REPPERT.



Your Government asks you very earnestly not to sell your Liberty Bonds unless you have to. To part with your Liberty Bonds means giving up your pledge of patriotism and citizenship, and handing your responsibilities and privileges over to some one else. Liberty Bonds will be worth much more money presently, and it is good business to hold them. [illegible]

To Halt Immigration

(Literary Digest.)

It has been America's pride that our land has been an asylum for the poor and oppresed of all nations, and the inflow of labor at the rate of a million a year has been thought an important source of our wealth and power; but now, with all Europe impoverished and looking expectantly in our direction and with a labor-surplus already in sight, our labor-unions are asking congress to put up the bars. The suggested cure is twofold; to assist the assimilating process by educational methods, and prevent more trouble by keeping out the indigestibles. And there is a third suggestion, that considerable relief would be afforded by discriminating deportations. "From now on," declares a Pennsylvania editor, we want "not increased bulk, but improved quality" in our population, and as for the alleged "right of all nations of the earth to seek freedom in America," we are told that "there is no such right any more than there is a right of every tramp to sleep in your bedroom." The present alarming surplusage of labor furnishes one of the most solid arguments for the backers of the drastic immigration restriction measures now before congress. A four-year ban on immigration is an absolute necessity, according to Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor. But what seems to arouse editors to the most vigorous demands for putting up the bars against foreigners is the fear that "Hunland" is before long to unloose a "horde" of immigrants upon us. Speaking in support of the bill barring practically all immigration for four years, Congressman Royal C. Johnson (Republican, South Dakota), who served in the United States Army in France, pointed out that such apprehensions are far from groundless He said:

"I have talked with many German prisoners and found them practically united in a purpose to come to America as soon as the war ended. They believe they will be received here with open arms and that America is the land of wealth and promise."

The complacent remark of an arrogant German officer to the effect that he intended to come to the United States and settle down "as soon as the Americans cooled off" brings the indignant reply from the Columbus Dispatch that he may find that—

"The cooling-off process is too slow for such as he; he may find that there is a lingering remembrance in this country of the misery which his kind has caused in the world. Some way will be found, at the proper time, to prevent just such characters from coming here and 'settling down.' We shall demand that they stay at home and 'settle up.'"

"We have on our hands a big task in making Americans out of the some millions of German-Germans now in this country," The Venango Herald (Franklin, Pa.) tells us, "and need not add to it by admitting any more now." "Most emphatically," says another Pennsylvania daily, the Altoona Times—

"We do not want those German soldiers who during the four years last past have looted homes, tortured prisoners, raped women, and bayoneted babies. In other words, we do not want at least nine out of ten German ex-soldiers. Further, we do not want any one from Germany who defends now or ever has defended the fiendish Hun fighting men or the Kaiser's barbarous government. Such people would be dangerous citizens. Given the opportunity, they would most certainly commit in America the crimes they have committed or condoned in Europe. [illegible]

this murderous Hun that is implacable and will never cool. We want none of his kind in this country. And if the government fails to keep him out there is danger that America's ex-veterans of the Great War will take the law into their own hands."

The passage of such an anti-immigration measure as is now before congress is demanded by such representative newspapers as the Boston Christian Science Monitor, the Philadelphia Inquirer, Grand Rapids Herald, St. Louis Republic, and Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The St. Louis paper's support of a drastic limitation on immigration for the next few years is based upon its firm conviction that "Bolshevik fanatics should by all means be kept out." A citizen of Baltimore writes to the Sun of that city to say that in the first place "the total restriction of immigration would go a long way toward settling the question of giving our overseas boys employment."

Notice

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Consolidated Iron & Steel Company will be held at the office of the Company at White Oaks, New Mexico at 2:30 P. M., February 11, 1919, for the purpose of electing officers and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

A. C. THOMAS,
1-31, 2t Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

Carrizozo Lodge
NO. 30

Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting nights, 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month.

AUSTIN PATTY, N. G.
WM. G. LANGSTON, Sec'y.

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

Regular Communications of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., for 1919:
January 11, February 8, March 15, April 12, May 10, June 7, July 12, August 9, September 6, October 4, November 1, December 6 and 27.
MARTIN BURTON, W. M.
S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

NEW MEXICO PASSENGER LINE

"The White Line"

ROSWELL-CARRIZOZO STAGE CO.

106 S. Main, Roswell, N. M.
Phone 351

Carrizozo Office: Western Garage
Phone 80

RUN DAILY AND SUNDAY

EAST BOUND		WEST BOUND
3:15	Roswell	7:30
12:30	Picacho	10:00
11:45	Tinnie	10:25
11:15	Hondo	10:50
10 40	Lincoln	11:20
10:15	Ft. Stanton	11:50
9:45	Capitan	12:20
8:45	Nogal	1:20
8:00	Carrizozo	2:00

Instruments Filed Week Ending Feb. 5

(Furnished by American Title and Trust Company, Inc., Abstractors, Carrizozo, N. M. Gail M. Osborn, Secretary.)

WARRANTY DEEDS

Melvin Franks et al to John T. Bond and wife, lot 2, block 5, Corona; $700.

Saturnino Baca to J. J. Aragon, tract in Lincoln; $1.

Oscar Cummins and wife to George L. Froning and wife, lots 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, block 79, Capitan; $1

J. A. Adams and wife to J. V. Adams, lots 31, 32, 33 and 34, block 62, Capitan; $600.

E. W. Parker and wife to James H. Parker, lots 4 and 5, block 29, McDonald's Addition to Carrizozo.

Elerdo Chavez and wife to Victorio Martinez, tract near Hondo; $300.

John T. J. Martin and wife to Willis R. Lovelace, 160 acres near Tecolote; $1.

Roy L. Stewart and wife to W. H. Sellers, 330 acres near Deseo; $1,600.

Nestor Aguilar and wife to Isidro McKinley, 160 acres north of Capitan; $570.

D. N. Bounell and wife to Frank B. Coe and wife, part interest in tracts on Ruidoso; $1500.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Arthur Walter Phillips to Lou anna May Hale, both of Capitan

Antonio Mendoya to Fromа Pineda, both of Picacho.

Charles J. Ross of Carrizozo to Myrtle B. Main of Chicago, Ill.

Notice for Publication
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico
January 20, 1919

Notice is hereby given that Pearl Hughes, widow of Harvey Hughes, deceased, of Carrizozo, New Mexico, who, on June 11, 1915, made homestead entry, No. 031908, for W½, Sec. 19; and NW¼, Section 30, Township 8 S., Range 11 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on the 19th day of March, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: John M. Graves, Octel Z. Finley, William H. McClane, Edwin O. Finley, all of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb. 7—Mar. 7. Register

Notice for Publication
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
January 11, 1919

Notice is hereby given that Albert H. Harvey, sole heir of Lydia J. Harvey, deceased, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on February 26, 1914, made Add'l. Hd. Entry No. [illegible] for S½NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, N½SE¼, Section 18, Township 8 S, Range 10 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, N. M., on the 27th day of February, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Mark M. Duke, R. Earl Berry, Willis W. Brazel, Manuel Gonzales, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Jan. 24—Feb. 21. Register.

Notice for Publication
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
January 22, 1919

Notice is hereby given that William W. Brazel, of Carrizozo, New Mexico, who, on March 2, 1911, made homestead entry, No. 02582, for E½ SW¼, W½SE¼, SE¼SE¼, W½NE¼ and NE¼ NE¼, Section 12, and on Sept. 15, 1917, made add'l. homestead applic. 041765 for E½ Sec. 13, Township 9-S, Range 10-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. Clements, Clerk of the Probate Court at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on the 7th day of March, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: J. W. Robinson, of Parsons, New Mexico, Ross Bentley, Frank Richard, Julian Taylor, these of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON,
Jan. 31—Feb. 28 Register.

Notice for Publication
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
January 30, 1919

Notice is hereby given that John Henry Snell, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on September 23, 1914, made homestead entry, No. 02036, for Lots 3 & 4, S½NW¼, NE¼SW¼ and NW¼ Section 12, Township 8-S, Range 13 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, N. M., on the 8th day of March, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Fred Lalone, Francisco Vega, Walker C. White, Lee Prude, all of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON,
Jan. 31—Feb. 28 Register.

H. B. JONES, Pres. H. R. ROBERSON, Vice-Pres. D. H. HENRY, Cashier.

Stockmens State Bank

The constant effort of the officers of this bank is to aid and facilitate the business transactions of our depositors—to give them careful, efficient personal **SERVICE**. You are cordially invited to avail yourself of this service with the assurance that your business, whether much or little, will be appreciated and given the same careful attention.

STOCKMENS STATE BANK
CORONA NEW MEXICO

This Bank Is Dependable

In the service of business men as individuals and as firms and corporations. A glance at our latest statement of resources, capital stock and surplus plus our list of representative directors should covince any man in the business or professional world of our ability to take care of any financial proposition of a local character. We invite a conference with you.

BANK WITH US, GROW WITH US

The Lincoln State Bank

Your Pocketbook

DON'T make a bank of your pocketbook. Its proper use is to carry money needed for daily expenses. A surplus amount of money in your pocket is a disadvantage—it earns no interest, it is a temptation to spend carelessly, and invites loss and bodily harm.

Open an account with us today—a savings account to draw interest, and a checking account to draw against.

Experience the helpfulness of the personal co-operation this Bank willingly extends to its customers.

Exchange Bank of Carrizozo
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Health About Gone

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

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

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

All Druggists

The Line-up For the 1919 Offensive

OFFICERS	DIRECTORS
H. B. JONES, President	H. B. JONES
PAUL MAYER, Vice President	PAUL MAYER
E. M. BRICKLEY, Cashier	DAVID T. BEALS
ULA L. EDMISTON, Ass't Cashier	O. Z. FINLEY
Janitor, W. S. Brady	E. M. BRICKLEY

THIS LINE was formed less than two years ago, and it held without a waver through the trying years of 1917 and 1918 and established The First National Bank on a rock foundation. Also, it carried the customers of the bank along with it—it grows stronger every day. You are invited to join with us.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

EVENTS OF YEAR TOLD IN BRIEF

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF CENTRAL POWERS IN WORLD WAR MARKS AN EPOCH IN HISTORY.

DATES OF TEUTON DOWNFALL

Twelve-Month Ends With Leaders of Victorious Nations Gathered to Settle Peace Terms—Other Foreign and Domestic Occurrences.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

THE WORLD WAR

Jan. 1—Italians drove Teutons across Piave river from Zenson loop.

Jan. 4—President Wilson presented his railway control program to congress.

British hospital ship Rewa torpedoed by Germans.

Jan. 5—Premier Lloyd George stated Britain's war aims.

Jan. 7—U. S. government began mobilization of 3,000,000 workers.

U. S. Supreme court upheld draft law.

Submarine crews mutinied at Kiel, killing 23 officers.

Jan. 8—President Wilson stated America's war aims and peace demands.

Jan. 9—Russia and Bulgaria signed separate peace.

Jan. 10—Central powers withdrew offer of general peace and offered Russia separate peace.

Russia and Germany renewed armistice for month.

Jan. 14—British airmen made big successful daylight raid on Karlsruhe.

Germans bombarded Yarmouth from the sea.

Jan. 16—Daniel Willard resigned as head of U. S. war industries board.

Jan. 20—In naval action at entrance to Dardanelles the British sank Turkish cruiser Breslau and forced the Goeben ashore.

Jan. 21—British boarding ship Louvain sunk; 224 lost.

Jan. 24—Germany and Austria replied to peace proposals of Wilson and Lloyd George, rejecting the concrete suggestions.

Jan. 25—Twelve killed by explosion in Newport naval torpedo station.

Odessa captured by the bolsheviki.

Jan. 27—Russian government broke relations with Roumania.

Italians began offensive between Asiago and the Brenta.

Roumanians took Kishinev.

Jan. 29—German air raiders killed 47 in London.

Ukrainians defeated bolshevik troops in three day battle and took Lutsk.

Italians broke through Austrian line, taking 1,500 prisoners.

Jan. 30—German air raid on Paris; 49 killed.

Jan. 31—Bolsheviki took Orenburg.

Feb. 3—Allied supreme war council declared war must be carried on to victory.

Feb. 4—U. S. government took over control of oil.

Feb. 5—Franz von Rintelen and six others convicted of conspiracy in New York.

Feb. 6—United States transport Tuscania sunk by torpedo off Irish coast; 101 Americans lost.

Feb. 9—Peace treaty between Ukraine and the central powers signed.

Feb. 10—Russia declared the war at an end so far as she was concerned and ordered complete demobilization, but refused to sign peace treaty.

Feb. 14—Bolo Pasha convicted of treason in France and sentenced to death.

Feb. 15—President Wilson put all foreign trade of U. S. under license.

Eight British submarine chasers sunk by German destroyers in Dover straits.

Feb. 16—German aviators attacked London, killing 21.

Feb. 18—Germans resumed war on Russia, crossing the Dvina.

Feb. 19—Germans took Dvinsk and Lutsk. Bolsheviki offered to sign peace treaty.

Bolshevik Don Cossack republic organized at Tcherkask, Gen. Kaledines having committed suicide.

Feb. 20—Germans invested Reval and landed troops in Finland.

Feb. 21—Germans took Minsk and Rovno.

Jericho captured by the British.

Feb. 22—Senate passed Wilson bill to rule railroads.

Feb. 23—President issued proclamation stipulating government guaranteed price for wheat at principal primary markets, prices varying from $2 at Spokane to $2.28 at New York.

Feb. 25—Germans captured Reval.

Feb. 27—Americans repulsed strong attack in Chemin des Dames sector with heavy losses to attackers.

March 1—McAdoo announced third Liberty loan to open April 6.

U. S. troops repulsed raid in Toul sector, suffering many casualties; German losses very heavy.

British cruiser Calgarian torpedoed; 48 lives lost.

March 3—Germans halted invasion of Russia; Slavs signed peace treaty giving Turkey big slice of territory.

March 4—French delivered surprise blow near Verdun, penetrating German lines.

British, French and Italian ambassadors asked Japan to take necessary steps to safeguard allied interests in Siberia.

British advanced on 13-mile front in Palestine.

March 5—Americans in Lorraine repulsed German attack and took prisoners.

President Wilson refused assent to Japanese intervention in Russia.

Bernard M. Baruch named chairman of the war industries board.

March 6—Roumania signed preliminary peace treaty giving up Dobrudja and control of the Danube.

March 7—Germany and Finland signed peace treaty.

March 8—Trotzky resigned as foreign minister of Russia.

British advanced three miles on 13-mile front in Palestine.

British repulsed attack on Ypres-Dixmude line with heavy losses to enemy.

Eleven killed, 46 injured in air raid on London.

March 9—Nine persons killed in air raid on Paris.

March 11—Sixty airplanes bombed Paris; 34 killed.

Enemy airplanes attacked Naples. Seven killed in hospital.

President, in message to Soviets, pledged aid of United States to free Russia from German control.

March 12—Thirty-five thousand drafted men called to begin movement to cantonments March [illegible].

British aviators dropped ton of explosives on Coblenz.

March 13—Germans seized Odessa.

March 14—American Rainbow division occupied trenches in Luneville sector from which they drove the enemy; first permanent advance by Americans.

March 15—Germans repulsed with heavy loss in Flanders by British.

All-Russian congress of Soviets at Moscow ratified German peace terms.

March 18—Allies supreme war council condemned German treatment of Russians and Roumanians and refused to acknowledge the peace treaties.

March 19—American destroyer Manley collided with British war vessel; [illegible] killed.

March 20—America and Great Britain seized [illegible] tons of Dutch shipping.

March 21—Germans opened heavy attack on British line north of St. Quentin.

March 22—Great battle in France continued, Germans failing to break British line [illegible]

[illegible]

British recaptured Morlancourt and Chipilly.

March 28—French retook three towns and Germans advanced toward Amiens but were stopped with heavy losses.

March 29—Gen. Foch put in command of allied armies in France, and Gen. Pershing offered to him all his troops and resources.

Shell from German long range gun killed 75 in a Paris church.

Caucasus, after proclaiming its independence, made separate peace with Turkey.

April 4—Germans resumed drive toward Amiens, gaining little at heavy cost.

Armenians recaptured Erzerum from Turks.

April 5—Allies held their lines against heavy attacks.

Berlin announced the capture of Ekaterinoslav, Russia.

Japan and Great Britain landed small force at Vladivostok to protect life and property.

April 6—Third Liberty loan campaign opened in United States.

Provost Marshal General Crowder called 150,000 draft men to colors.

April 9—Germans hit British front between La Basse and Armentieres, gaining 3 miles.

April 10—Germans drove British back north and south of Armentieres.

American troops on firing line in great battle.

April 11—British evacuated Armentieres but recaptured other positions.

April 12—Tremendous fighting continued in Flanders, Germans advancing to Merville.

Americans won all day fight on Toul front.

April 13—Turks took Batum.

Zeppelin and airplane factory at Manzel, Germany, burned with great loss.

April 14—Count Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, resigned.

American navy collier Cyclops, 293 on board, reported missing.

April 16—Berlin announced the occupation of Helsingfors by German troops.

British warships, sweeping the Kattegat, sank 10 German trawlers.

Allies took ten villages from Bulgarians on Macedonian front.

April 16—Germans took Bailleul, Wytschaete and most of Messines ridge.

C. M. Schwab made director general of U. S. shipbuilding.

April 17—Viscount Milner made British war secretary.

Baron Burian made Austrian foreign minister.

Bolo Pasha executed for treason against France.

April 20—Germans made strong attack on Americans in Toul sector and took Seicheprey village, but were driven back with heavy loss.

April 22—British and French naval forces raided German U-boat bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge and sank concrete-laden vessels at channel mouths.

April 23—British drove back Germans east of Amiens.

Germans took Mount Kemmel and advanced to northwest, threatening Ypres.

April 26—Germans captured Dranoutre and St. Eloi.

April 29—Germans attacked strongly on three sides of Ypres salient and on Belgian line, but were repulsed, losing heavily. French retook Locre.

Senate passed Overman co-ordination bill.

May 4—Campaign for Third Liberty loan closed with loan heavily over-subscribed.

May 6—President Wilson ordered investigation of alleged graft in aircraft work.

May 7—Nicaragua declared war on Germany and her allies.

Roumania signed peace treaty with central powers.

May 10—Ostend U-boat base bottled up by the sinking of old cruiser by British.

May 11—Italians took the Col del Orso and Monte Corno by storm.

May 14—House passed the Overman bill.

May 17—German plot in Ireland exposed and Sinn Fein leaders arrested.

May 18—Entente powers, Japan and China, agreed on plan for preservation of the peace in the far east.

May 19—Australian troops captured Ville sur Ancre.

German air raiders killed 44 persons in London and lost five planes.

May 22—U. S. took over carrier business of Pullman company.

British merchant troop transport Moldavia torpedoed; 55 Americans killed.

May 24—Republic of White Russia proclaimed.

Costa Rica declared war on the central powers.

May 27—Germans attacked on the Aisne front, taking the Chemin des Dames; and between Voormezeele and Locre in Flanders, where they were repulsed.

Italians broke through enemy lines at Capo Sile on lower Piave.

May 28—Center of crown prince's army crossed the Vesle at Fismes but allies checked advance on flanks.

Americans in Picardy captured Cantigny by dashing attack.

May 29—Allies evacuated Soissons and Germans pushed advance to Fere en Tardenois, six miles north of the Marne.

May 30—German aviators bombed Canadian hospital, killing many.

May 31—Germans reached the Marne at apex of their salient.

U. S. transport President Lincoln sunk by U-boat; 26 navy men lost.

House passed $12,000,000,000 army appropriation bill.

June 2—Allied reserves stopped German advance.

June 3—U. S. learned German U-boats, operating in American waters, had sunk 10 vessels since May 25.

June 5—Germans shifted main attack to Oise front, with no success.

Two more vessels sunk by German U-boat in American waters.

June 6—Americans defeated Germans in Chateau Thierry sector.

June 10—Germans advanced two miles east of Montdidier, losing heavily.

Americans cleared Germans from Belleau wood.

Italian torpedo boats raided Austrian naval base near Dalmatian islands, sinking one battleship and damaging another.

June 11—French defeated Germans southeast of Montdidier and Americans won again near Chateau Thierry; Germans reached the Oise at Machemont and Bethancourt.

Torpedoing of British transport Ausonia reported; 40 lost.

June 13—French repulsed heavy German attack between Courcelles and Mery, and made successful counter-attack southwest of Noyon.

June 14—Turks seized Tabriz, Persia, and looted American consulate and hospital.

June 15—Austrians began great offensive on front of 100 miles in Italy, crossing the Piave at various places.

June 16—Italians checked Austrian drive, retaking many positions.

Americans repulsed heavy attacks in Toul sector and in Alsace.

June 20—Allies drove back Austrians in Italy.

Americans stormed German trenches and positions near Cantigny.

June 23—Austrians began retreat in Italy.

June 24—Austrian retreat turned into a rout.

June 25—Italians cleared west bank of the Piave of Austrians, and attacked heavily in mountain region.

June 27—Second national draft drawing held in Washington.

Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle torpedoed; many lost.

June 28—Important gains made by British between Hazebrouck and Bethune, and by French southwest of Soissons.

First American troops landed in Italy.

June 30—Packers and others attacked as profiteers in report of federal trade commission.

Congress voted $[illegible] for war purposes.

July 1—Americans captured Vaux village and with French took other important positions.

American transport Covington, homeward bound, torpedoed; 6 lost.

July 4—Australians and Americans captured Hamel.

Ninety-two ships launched in American shipyards.

July 6—Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, assassinated in Moscow.

Population of Murman coast, Russia, joined the entente.

Italians and French opened an offensive in Albania.

July 9—Von Kuehlmann's resignation as German secretary accepted by the kaiser. Von Hintze succeeded him.

[illegible]

back across the river and French withstood all assaults further east.

Hayti declared war against Germany.

July 16—Americans smashed German attacks east of Chateau Thierry.

Ex-Czar of Russia executed.

July 18—French and Americans began big drive, pushing eastward on 28-mile front from Belleau to the Aisne and taking many towns and prisoners.

July 19—Franco-American troops made further advances on Soissons-Chateau Thierry front.

British took town of Meteren.

U. S. armored cruiser San Diego destroyed near New York by submarine.

July 20—Franco-American offensive continued, more towns and great numbers of guns and prisoners being taken.

Germans retreated from south bank of Marne.

Big transport Justicia torpedoed off Ireland; ten of crew lost.

July 21—Chateau Thierry captured by allies.

German U-boat sank three barges and damaged a tug close to Cape Cod.

July 26—Heavy fighting north of the Marne, French retaking Reuil.

July 27—Germans retreated along the whole front north of the Marne.

July 28—Franco-Americans crossed the Ourcq on wide front.

July 29—Allies took Fere-en-Tardenois, Grand Rozoy, Cugny and other towns, despite fierce resistance, and gained control of the Dormans-Reims road.

Americans in desperate fight took Seringes, Sergy and Roncheres.

July 31—Control of telegraph and telephone lines taken over by U. S. government.

Aug. 1—Americans cleared the Bois de Meuniere of Huns.

Aug. 2—Allies advanced their entire line, taking Soissons and Ville-en-Tardenois; Germans retreated precipitately toward the Vesle.

Germans in Albert region retreated east of the Ancre.

Allied forces occupied Archangel.

Two British destroyers sunk by mines; 97 lost.

Aug. 4—Allies pushed their line to the Vesle.

Government announced America and Japan would send troops to Vladivostok to occupy city and protect rear of Czecho-Slovak force.

British ambulance transport Warilda torpedoed; 123 lost.

Aug. 6—American and French units forced crossings of the Vesle on both sides of Fismes.

Aug. 8—British and French started offensive on the Amiens front, taking many towns and 10,000 prisoners.

Aug. 9—Further progress made by the allies in Picardy, 7,000 more prisoners taken.

Aug. 10—Allies took Montdidier and Chaulnes; Americans with British won severe fight north of the Somme.

Americans captured Fismette, across the Vesle from Fismes.

Aug. 11—German U-boat sank nine fishing boats off Massachusetts coast.

Organization of First American field army, under Pershing, completed.

Aug. 15—Germans withdrew from Hebuterne salient north of Albert.

British troops occupied Baku, center of Caspian sea oil region.

American regiment landed at Vladivostok.

Aug. 17—One hundred I. W. W. members convicted in Chicago of disloyalty.

Aug. 19—Germans were forced back in the Lys sector, between the Matz and the Oise and northwest of Soissons.

Aug. 21—French took Lassigny and advanced in other sectors.

British attacked in the Hebuterne sector between Albert and Arras, taking several towns.

Aug. 23—British took Albert.

Aug. 24—British took Bray, Thiepval and Grandcourt.

French cleared south banks of the Oise and the Ailette.

House passed draft age extension bill.

Bolsheviki defeated by allies on Ussuri front.

Aug. 26—British entered Bapaume.

Aug. 27—French took Roye and neighboring towns.

Allies broke through Hindenburg line in Scarpe river region.

Senate passed draft age extension bill.

Aug. 28—British advanced astride the Scarpe, taking Croisilles and Pelves.

French took Chaulnes and Nesle and many other towns and reached the Somme.

Aug. 29—French took Noyon.

Americans defeated Germans at Juvigny.

Senate passed bill making U. S. dry after June 30, 1919.

Aug. 30—Germans lost Combles and fell back toward Peronne. In the Lys sector they abandoned Bailleul.

Aug. 31—Franco-American forces won big battle north of Soissons.

British recaptured Mount Kemmel in Lys salient.

Sept. 1—British captured Peronne.

Sept. 2—French and Americans gained full possession of the Soissons plateau.

British smashed Drocourt-Queant line.

Sept. 4—British advanced far beyond the Canal du Nord toward Cambrai.

French drove Germans north of the Oise.

Germans in Vesle sector retreated toward the Aisne, pursued by Americans and French.

Sept. 6—Entire German line from Peronne almost to Reims retreated for several miles.

German Chancellor Von Hertling resigned.

U. S. transport Mount Vernon hit by torpedo; 35 killed.

Sept. 8—French captured Ham and Chauny.

Manufacture of malt liquors in U. S. after Dec. 1 ordered stopped.

Sept. 12—American First army, aided by French, attacked on both sides of St. Mihiel salient, making big advances and taking many towns.

British took Havrincourt and Moeuvres.

British steamer Galway Castle torpedoed; 150 lost, including 90 women and children.

Approximately 14,000,000 Americans registered under new draft law.

Sept. 13—Americans cleared out the St. Mihiel salient, taking nearly 20,000 prisoners.

Sept. 15—Germany asked Belgium to make peace.

Serbians and French took strong Bulgarian positions on Saloniki front.

Sept. 18—British successfully attacked northwest of St. Quentin and French advanced south of that city.

Allies pushed their advance on Saloniki front to a depth of ten miles.

Belgium refused German peace offer.

Sept. 20—Big food riots in Holland towns.

British and Arabs routed the Turks in Palestine.

Sept. 22—Gen. Allenby reported advance of 40 miles in Palestine and capture of Nazareth.

Sept. 23—French reached the Oise river south of St. Quentin.

Allies continued their big advance in Macedonia, occupying Prilep.

Sept. 24—Gen. Allenby reported capture of Acre and Haifa.

Sept. 25—Serbs captured Veles and British invaded Bulgaria.

Sept. 26—Americans and French opened big drive between the Suippe and the Meuse, taking many towns and prisoners.

British captured Strumnitza, Bulgaria.

U. S. warship Tampa torpedoed; 118 lost.

Sept. 27—Bulgaria asked allies for armistice.

Sept. 28—Belgians and British made big advance in Ypres region, and allies gained on every front.

Fourth Liberty loan campaign opened.

Sept. 29—British and Americans smashed through Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

Belgians captured Dixmude.

Sept. 30—Bulgaria signed armistice, submitting to allies' terms, including demobilization, evacuation of Greece and Serbia and surrender of all her lines of communication. French cavalry entered Uskub.

Sept. 30—More victories won by allies in Flanders and on the French fronts.

American cargo boat Ticonderoga torpedoed; 213 lost.

Chancellor Von Hertling, Vice Chancellor Von Payer and Foreign Secretary Von Hintze resigned.

Oct. 1—Damascus captured by Allenby's forces.

Germans evacuated Armentieres and Lens.

Oct. 2—French occupied St. Quentin.

Germans driven out of entire area between Aisne and Vesle rivers.

American, British and Italian warships raided Durazzo, destroying the Austrian naval base there and all vessels in the harbor.

[illegible]

Americans made big advance west of the Meuse.

Japanese liner Hirano torpedoed; 292 lost.

Oct. 4—Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated in favor of Prince Boris.

Germany and Austria asked armistice and peace negotiations based on Wilson's program.

Oct. 6—German line north of Reims smashed.

U. S. transport Otranto sunk in collision; 425 lost.

Oct. 7—Americans in furious battle for north end of Argonne forest.

Oct. 8—President Wilson answered German peace note by demanding the evacuation of all occupied territory and asking whether the chancellor meant Germany accepted the Wilson terms, and whether he spoke only for the present authorities of the empire.

Allies smashed Hindenburg defenses on 20-mile front between Cambrai and St. Quentin, and Franco-Americans started new drive east of the Meuse.

Oct. 9—British occupied Cambrai and pushed far beyond.

Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse elected king of Finland by landtag.

Oct. 10—Irish mail boat Leinster torpedoed; 480 lost.

Le Cateau, railway center, taken by allies.

Oct. 11—Argonne wood cleared of Germans by Americans.

Kaiser called rulers of all German federated states to conference.

Oct. 12—German chancellor sent reply to Wilson, saying Germany accepted all his terms and agreed to evacuate all invaded territory.

Entire German defense system in Champagne smashed.

Oct. 13—La Fere and Laon taken by the French.

Serbs captured Nish.

Oct. 14—President Wilson rejected Germany's peace and armistice proposals.

Allies began big drive in Flanders, taking Roulers and other towns.

Italians captured Durazzo.

Oct. 15—Allies took Menin, flanked Ostend and threatened Bruges; 12,000 prisoners taken.

Oct. 16—General retreat from northern Belgium by Germans.

Americans captured Grand Pre, north of the Argonne.

Allies pursued Austrians into Montenegro.

Oct. 17—Germans evacuated Ostend, Lille and Douai.

Oct. 18—Allies occupied Turcoing, Roubaix, Zeebrugge and Thielt.

Independence of Czecho-Slovak nation declared by its provisional government.

Emperor Charles decreed federalization of Austro-Hungarian empire.

Oct. 19—President Wilson rejected Austria-Hungary's peace proposals.

Allied armies in Belgium reached the Dutch frontier.

Fourth Liberty loan closed, heavily oversubscribed.

Oct. 20—15,000 retreating Germans interned in Holland.

Oct. 21—Germany made reply to President Wilson, full of evasions, denials and assurances.

Allies in Serbia reached the Danube and isolated Turkey.

Oct. 22—British entered suburbs of Valenciennes and crossed the Scheldt.

Oct. 23—President Wilson told German government he would take up with allies the subject of an armistice; but that the U. S., if it must deal with the kaiser and his crew, demanded not peace negotiations, but surrender.

British broke through German defenses south of Valenciennes.

Americans made advance in terrific fighting in Meuse valley.

Serbs, Slovenes and Croatians announced formation of sovereign state.

Oct. 24—Italians began big offensive on the Piave line.

Oct. 26—French in big advance in Serre-Oise region.

Ludendorff resigned.

Declaration of independence of the peoples of middle Europe promulgated in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

British occupied Aleppo.

Oct. 27—Germany replied to President Wilson, asking terms for armistice.

German reichstag put control of military in civil government.

Allies crossed the Piave in Italian drive.

Oct. 28—Austria-Hungary asked for separate armistice and peace on allies' terms.

Oct. 29—Austrian lines beyond the Piave smashed by allies.

Turkey presented separate peace proposals.

Oct. 30—Entire Turkish army on the Tigris captured.

Austrian commander in Italy asked Gen. Diaz for armistice.

Oct. 31—Armistice with Turkey went into effect.

Allies opened new drive on Ghent.

Kingdom of Greater Serbia proclaimed.

Croatian parliament decreed separation of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia from Hungary.

Nov. 1—American First army smashed German lines west of the Meuse.

Allies drove Germans out of 19 towns in Belgium.

Austrian army fleeing across the Tagliamento in Italy.

Count Tisza, former Hungarian premier, assassinated.

Ukrainians and Teutons captured Lemberg.

Nov. 2—King Boris of Bulgaria abdicated and a peasant republic was established.

Hungary's complete separation from Austria declared.

Americans made great advance on both sides of the Meuse.

Trente taken by Italians.

Valenciennes taken by British.

Nov. 3—Trieste occupied by Italians.

Armistice with Austria signed.

Nov. 4—Armistice terms for Germany fixed by allies.

British captured Le Quesnoy in great offensive between the Sambre and the Scheldt.

Nov. 5—Americans win fierce battle for crossing of the Meuse.

President Wilson told Germany to ask armistice terms from Foch.

French made big advance, taking Guise and Marle.

Nov. 6—Great French victory on 60-mile front.

American troops entered Sedan.

Revolution spreading through Schleswig and other parts of Germany.

Nov. 7—Practically all of German fleet reported in revolt.

German emissaries reached Marshal Foch to ask armistice terms.

Germans evacuated Ghent.

Socialist party demanded abdication of the kaiser.

Nov. 8—Bavarian diet deposed King Ludwig and the Wittelsbach dynasty.

Great advances made by allies on entire west front.

Nov. 9—Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated.

Social Democrats in control of government in Germany; Ebert made chancellor; republic proclaimed in Berlin.

Nov. 10—Kaiser fled to Holland.

Nov. 11—Germany signed armistice terms, amounting to unconditional surrender, and the war came to a close.

Bolsheviki defeated by Americans and British on the Dvina.

Nov. 12—Emperor Charles of Austria abdicated.

Nov. 13—Allied fleet arrived at Constantinople.

Nov. 14—American and French troops moved into Alsace.

Former crown prince of Germany interned in Holland.

Nov. 15—New German government appealed to President Wilson to save Germany from starvation and anarchy.

Czecho-Slovak republic under Masaryk as president ratified by national assembly at Prague.

Nov. 17—Belgian troops entered Antwerp.

American troops began march to Rhine.

Nov. 18—British troops started for the Rhine.

Nov. 19—President Wilson announced he would attend opening of peace conference.

[illegible]

Nov. 21—German fleet was surrendered.

Nov. 22—King Albert of Belgium entered Brussels.

Nov. 26—American troops crossed the [illegible] frontier.

[illegible]

Secretary Lansing, Henry White, General Bliss and Colonel House named U. S. peace delegates.

Dec. 1—First of U. S. returning army reached New York.

Dec. 2—Congress reconvened and heard President Wilson's message and farewell.

British fleet arrived at Libau.

Dec. 4—President Wilson and party sailed for France.

Dec. 5—Skoropadski, hetman of the Ukraine, killed and that country under control of the Unionists.

Dec. 6—Belgian troops occupied Dusseldorf on the Rhine.

Bloody fighting in Berlin between socialist factions.

Dec. 7—British occupied Cologne.

Dec. 8—American troops rushed to Coblenz as last German forces crossed Rhine.

Dec. 9—Former kaiser attempted suicide.

Dec. 10—French army occupied Mainz.

Dec. 12—British troops crossed the Rhine at Cologne.

Dec. 13—American troops crossed the Rhine at Coblenz.

President Wilson landed at Brest.

Dec. 14—President Wilson received in Paris.

Armistice extended to Jan. 17.

Kiev occupied by troops of the "directory."

Dec. 16—Gen. Mannerheim elected regent of Finland.

Dec. 16—Central congress of soldiers and workmen's delegates met in Berlin; Liebknecht and Spartacides defeated.

Dec. 17—Polish general staff ordered mobilization of 1,500,000 men.

Dec. 25—President Wilson ate Christmas dinner with troops of American army of occupation.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 5—Charles B. Henderson appointed senator from Nevada.

Jan. 8—Mississippi legislature ratified prohibition constitutional amendment.

Jan. 10—House adopted national woman suffrage amendment resolution.

Jan. 12—Chicago and middle west paralyzed by terrific blizzard.

Feb. 13—Montana legislature ratified federal prohibition amendment.

Feb. 27—Wisconsin senate passed resolution, 26 to 3, denouncing La Follette.

March 1—Brig. Gen. Thomas Cruse, quartermaster's department, U. S. A., named in charges of conspiracy in furnishing army supplies.

March 2—Miss Anne Martin of Reno, Nev., announced her candidacy for the U. S. senate.

March 5—Wisconsin assembly deadlocked all night on joint resolution denouncing La Follette as disloyal.

March 6—Wisconsin assembly passes joint resolution denouncing La Follette.

Secretary Daniels established five-mile "dry" zone around naval training stations.

House passed sabotage bill, 238 to 6.

March 7—Conferees agreed on administration railroad bill.

Automobile chamber of commerce announced cut of 30 per cent in production of pleasure automobiles for fiscal year.

Metropolitan magazine for March excluded from mails for publication of article "Is America Honest?" by William Hard.

March 8—Senate ordered inquiry into price of food.

March 9—Victor Berger, Milwaukee; Adolph Germer, J. Louis Engdahl, W. F. Kruse, Irwin St. John Tucker, Chicago, indicted under spy act.

March 11—Senate unanimously authorized sale of German-owned property in United States to American citizens.

March 13—Senate passed urgent deficiency bill, carrying $1,138,000,000.

Congressman Scott Ferris of Oklahoma elected chairman of Democratic congressional committee.

March 13—Senate passed conference report on railroad control bill.

Maryland house of delegates defeated woman's suffrage bill.

March 14—World's largest reinforced concrete ship, launched at a Pacific port, pronounced complete success by experts.

Esther Cleveland, daughter of Grover Cleveland, married to Capt. W. S. B. Bosanquet of Coldstream Guards, in London.

March 15—Congress passed daylight saving bill to take effect March 31.

March 18—Delaware legislature ratified prohibition amendment.

April 2—Irving L. Lenroot, Republican, elected U. S. senator from Wisconsin.

Massachusetts legislature ratified national prohibition amendment.

April 29—X. P. Wilfley appointed senator from Missouri.

May 15—Air mail route between Washington, Philadelphia and New York opened.

Aug. 27—Walter H. Page, American ambassador to Great Britain, resigned.

Two American soldiers and a number of Mexicans killed in battle at Nogales.

Sept. 4—Bomb explosion in Federal building, Chicago, killed 4 and injured 30.

Sept. 15—John W. Davis made American ambassador to Great Britain.

Oct. 1—Senate defeated woman suffrage amendment to constitution.

Nov. 5—Republicans gained control of the senate and the house of representatives in general election.

Nov. 20—Government assumed control of all cable lines.

Nov. 22—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo resigned.

Dec. 16—Carter Glass sworn in as secretary of the treasury.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—Dr. Frederick A. Noble, leading Congregational clergyman, at Evanston, Ill.

Jan. 3—Dr. John S. Foley, Catholic bishop of Detroit.

Jan. 13—U. S. Senator James H. Brady of Idaho.

Jan. 14—Maj. A. P. Gardner, former congressman from Massachusetts.

Jan. 30—United States Senator William Hughes of New Jersey.

Feb. 2—John L. Sullivan, former heavyweight champion, at West Abington, Mass.

Leander Richardson, dramatic editor and author.

Feb. 4—Col. Frederick H. Smith, Republican leader in Illinois, at Peoria.

Feb. 10—Abdul Hamid, former sultan of Turkey.

Feb. 14—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, former British ambassador to America.

Feb. 26—Terry McGovern, former world's featherweight champion, at New York.

Feb. 26—Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, commissioner of health of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

Archbishop Edmond Francis Prendergast at Philadelphia.

March 6—John Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader, at London.

March 7—Rear Admiral Thomas Perry, retired, at Southern Pines, N. C.

[illegible]

May 8—Marcus Mayer, famous theatrical manager, at Amityville, L. I.

May 11—Federal Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, at Chicago.

May 14—Pastor Charles Wagner, in Paris.

May 14—James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of New York Herald, in France.

May 22—Dr. Minot J. Savage, noted Unitarian minister.

May 27—Gen. John B. Castleman, famous Confederate soldier, at Louisville.

May 28—Maitland Armstrong, American artist, in New York.

June 3—Ramon M. Valdez, president of Panama.

June 4—Charles Warren Fairbanks, former vice president, at Indianapolis.

June 5—Brig. Gen. R. E. D. Michie, U. S. A., in France.

June 8—Dr. John Merritte Driver, noted preacher and lecturer, at Chicago.

June 10—George B. Harris, head of Burlington Railway.

Arrigo Boito, Italian composer.

June 21—Archbishop John J. Keane of Dubuque, Ia.

June 29—J. A. Mitchell, editor of Life.

July 2—Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, at Columbus, O.

July 3—Mohammed V, sultan of Turkey.

Viscount Rhondda, British food controller.

Benjamin R. Tillman, U. S. senator from South Carolina.

July 13—John D. O'Rear, American minister to Bolivia.

July 27—Gustav Kobbe, American author and critic.

Aug. 6—Congressman James H. Davidson of Oshkosh, Wis.

Aug. 8—Max Rosenthal, famous artist, at Philadelphia.

Aug. 9—John D. Shoop, superintendent of schools of Chicago.

Aug. 10—William P. Kellogg, former governor of Louisiana, in Washington.

Aug. 12—Anna Held, actress, at New York.

Aug. 17—Jacob H. Gallinger, U. S. senator from New Hampshire.

Aug. 22—Herman F. Schuettler, chief of police of Chicago.

Aug. 28—Ollie M. James, U. S. senator from Kentucky.

Aug. 30—Prof. S. H. Williston, noted paleontologist, at Chicago.

Sept. 7—Francis S. Chatard, Catholic bishop of Indianapolis.

Sept. 9—Brig. Gen. L. W. V. Kennon, in New York.

Sept. 12—Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, noted preacher and pacifist of Chicago.

Former U. S. Senator J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky.

Anthony W. Dimock of New York.

Sept. 17—Cardinal John M. Farley, archbishop of New York.

Maj. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A., retired, in Chicago.

Viscount Ichiro Motono, Japanese statesman.

Sept. 25—John Ireland, Catholic archbishop of St. Paul.

Oct. 7—Maj. Gen. C. G. Doyen, U. S. M. C.

Oct. 8—James B. McCreary, former United States senator and governor of Kentucky.

Oct. 13—John P. Hopkins, former mayor of Chicago.

Oct. 14—Solon Menos, minister from Haiti, at Washington.

Oct. 17—Congressman John A. Sterling of Illinois.

Oct. 22—Dr. F. K. Brooke, Episcopal bishop of Oklahoma.

Oct. 25—Charles Lecocq, French composer.

Oct. 26—Ella Flagg Young, former superintendent of schools of Chicago.

Oct. 27—Eugene Hale, former U. S. senator from Maine.

Oct. 30—Nelson N. Lampert, well known Chicago banker.

Nov. 4—Mrs. Russell Sage.

Morton F. Plant, financier and yachtsman.

Dr. Andrew White, educator and diplomat.

Nov. 9—Robert J. Collier, editor and publisher.

Nov. 12—Gen. H. C. King, soldier and author, in New York.

Nov. 19—Dr. C. R. Van Hise, president of University of Wisconsin.

Joseph F. Smith, president of Mormon church.

Nov. 22—Former Governor W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin.

Nov. 25—N. M. Kaufman, copper and iron magnate and hotel man of Chicago.

Dec. 2—Edmond Rostand, poet and dramatist, in Paris.

Dec. 9—L. W. Page, head of U. S. bureau of roads.

Dec. 12—Effie Ellsler, actress, aged 56.

DISASTERS

Jan. 1—Conflagration in Norfolk, Va.; loss $2,000,000.

Jan. 13—Million dollar fire in Indianapolis industrial district.

Feb. 19—Forty-two children killed in nunnery fire in Montreal.

Feb. 24—Liner Florizel, St. Johns, N. F., to New York, wrecked in blizzard near Cape Race; 92 lost.

March 9—Twelve killed in collapse of moving picture theater at Winchester, Ky.

Five killed and $1,000,000 damage by tornado in northwestern Ohio.

April 12—Seventy killed in burning of insane asylum at Norman, Okla.

April 21—Earthquake in southern California; towns of Hemet and San Jacinto wrecked.

May 1—Savannah liner City of Athens sunk in collision with French cruiser off Delaware coast; 66 lives lost.

May 18—Nearly a hundred persons killed by explosions in Aetna Chemical plant near Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 22—Circus train telescoped at Gary, Ind.; 68 killed.

June 29—Fifty persons killed by collapse of building in Sioux City, Ia.

July 1—Shell factory explosion in England killed 40.

July 2—Explosion in munitions plant near Syracuse, N. Y., killed 18.

July 6—Excursion boat sank in Illinois river; 85 lives lost.

Guam devastated by typhoon.

July 9—Hundred persons killed in train collision near Nashville, Tenn.

July 12—Japanese battleship blew up, killing 500 men.

Aug. 21—Tornado in Minnesota destroyed Tyler and Connors, killing about 40.

Oct. 5—Shell loading plant at Morgan, N. J., blew up; 94 killed.

Oct. 11—Severe earthquake in Porto Rico; 80 killed.

Oct. 12—Great forest fires in northeastern Minnesota; many towns destroyed and about 1,000 lives lost.

Oct. 25—Steamship Princess Sophia wrecked on Alaska coast; 398 lives lost.

Nov. 1—Ninety-eight persons killed in wreck on Brooklyn Rapid Transit train.

Nov. 21—About 1,500 killed by explosion of munition trains in Belgium.

SPORTS

Feb. 6—Kieckhefer won three-cushion billiard championship from De Oro.

Feb. 25—Jack Dempsey defeated Bill Brennan in six rounds at Milwaukee.

March 15—Kieckhefer successfully defended three-cushion billiard championship against Cannefax.

March 23—Michigan university won the eighth annual indoor conference meet.

April 19—Kieckhefer retained three-cushion championship, beating Maupome.

Sept. 11—Boston American league team defeated Chicago National league team for world's championship, and professional baseball quit for period of the war.

Nov. 2—Kieckhefer retained three-cushion title, defeating McCourt.

Nov. 22—Kieckhefer retained three-cushion title, defeating Cannefax.

FOREIGN

April 20—Five hundred killed in battle between Mexican federal forces and rebels.

April 28—Dr. Sidonio Paes elected president of Portugal.

Sept. 4—Hsu Shih Chang elected president of China.

[illegible]

POTATO FLOUR INDUSTRY

Chief of Dehydration Bureau Predicts It Will Revolutionize Food Situation in the United States.

Maj. S. C. Prescott, chief of the dehydration bureau, chemistry division, department of agriculture, sounded a note of national interest at the recent Wisconsin potato exposition in an address before the Potato Association of America when he discussed the possibilities of the manufacture of potato flour and the dehydration of the vegetable in the United States.

"The manufacture of potato flour is a brand new industry in this country," said Major Prescott. "There are only two mills in operation now. These are at Idaho Falls, Idaho, and Canton, Pa. But I am sure that the industry will grow to vast proportions in the next few years and will cause a vital change, if not a revolution, in the food supply situation in the United States.

"The potato crop of the United States is now 360,000,000 bushels. With the new market afforded the farmers by potato flour mills, I expect to see it reach a billion bushels.

"Germany had three dehydration plants in 1903. Today it has 1,000. Potato flour and dehydrated vegetables enabled Germany to hold out in the war as long as it did.

"General Pershing last September ordered 30,000 tons of dehydrated vegetables sent to the soldiers in France. This tonnage will occupy one-sixth the shipping space that would have been necessary for vegetables not dehydrated. Dehydration means a great saving in shipping expense as well as shipping space. Canned tomatoes shipped from California can be laid down in France for $7 a case. The same amount of food value in the same vegetable can be shipped the same distance for 70 cents.

"The importance of this saying can be better appreciated when it is known that the vast proportion of the population of the United States is fed on food shipped from 100 to 2,000 miles.

"All the proteins, mineral salts and vitamines in the potato are preserved in potato flour because the flour is made from the unpeeled potato. The flour has 2 per cent higher food value than wheat flour."

CHICKEN HOUSE NEEDS VENTILATION

Good ventilation in the chicken house is essential to success in the poultry business, according to Ross M. Sherwood, poultry husbandry specialist in the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The two methods most commonly used are the open-front house and the curtain-front house," said Mr. Sherwood. "The open front provides the most fresh air and is giving excellent results in some sections, but many persons find it desirable to have curtains that may be placed over most of the openings during bad weather. It has been found that a house closed on three sides and lightly curtained on the south does not provide enough fresh air. To remedy this, a narrow opening is often made just under the rafters. This causes a freer circulation of air than is possible with all the opening curtained, and yet does not allow the wind to blow on the fowls."

The large curtained openings should be from 30 to 36 inches from the floor in order that the wind may not sweep in directly upon the flock.

During the summer months openings on the other sides of the building are necessary to make it cool enough that the fowls will roost there. These openings should be so located that the birds will not be in a direct draft during the night. These extra openings should be closed tightly in winter.

"Old King Cole" of Nursery Fame an Ancient Sovereign

The first reference to "Old King Cole," the "merry old soul" of the famous nursery rhyme, was made in a book written by Dr. William King, who was born in 1633. It is probable that the song was composed in the seventeenth century, although some investigators think it much older. Halliwell identifies the merry monarch with Cole or Coel, a semi-mythical king of Britain, who is supposed to have reigned in the third century. The Scotch also have an "Old King Coel," said to have lived in the fifth century. Freeman and other historians say a King Cole ruled Britain in the sixth century. There are many who assert that the reference to the pipe indicates that Old King Cole lived at a period after Raleigh had introduced tobacco into Europe, but this does not necessarily follow, as a "pipe" might mean a musical instrument.

Why the Barber Pole Is Painted Red and White

The barber pole is a souvenir of the days when all kinds of business were represented by pictorial signs, largely because ability to read was not general. An explanation of the barber pole is that it comes from the time when barbering was done by surgeons or physicians and when the practice of bleeding for all kinds of illness prevailed. The barber stripes, according to this explanation, picture the blood stain on white cloth so frequently to be observed after taking the bleeding treatment. The barber pole has nothing to do with national colors.

New for Motor Sleighs.

The government's first motor sleigh, designed for mail delivery work in Alaska, has been shipped from Cleveland. It is 25 feet long, 3 feet wide and is expected to cover at least 100 miles of ice and snow track a day, with a burden of 800 pounds of mail. Present delivery is made by dog teams.

Cotton in Egypt.

Area planted to cotton in Egypt is about 1,300,000 acres, compared with [illegible]. Weather is favorable, but the amount of decreased acreage the production must be [illegible].

Tell Character of Child By Number of Days It Was Born After the New Moon

There is a very ancient superstition which says that it is possible to tell the approximate character of a child by the number of days it was born after the appearance of the new moon. The following are the most important indications:

If born within twenty-four hours after a new moon the child will live to a good old age, and practically everything he undertakes in life will be successful.

If born within two days after the new moon the child will be fortunate, particularly in accidental things.

If upon the third day, this person will achieve success, largely through the help and assistance of others.

If upon the fourth day, the child will not be so successful in life, and may have several serious illnesses.

Born upon the fifth day, such a person will prove successful if care be taken to start certain enterprises at certain times.

The sixth is not a good day, as a rule. Dreams are untrustworthy.

The seventh day's child will have many troubles but will conquer them all.

On the eighth, success; dreams will prove helpful and lost articles found.

Riches and honor await the child born upon the ninth day.

The tenth day is unfavorable on the whole, especially to boys.

A long, happy life to those born on the eleventh day.

All dreams of the twelfth-day child will prove true quickly.

Shoe Manufacture in China Is Conducted by the Women

All China stays home on wet days. Why? Because Chinese shoes are made wholly of cloth, through which the water readily runs; hence, to keep dry feet, the Chinese stay indoors when it rains. Chinese shoes are made by women. Early in childhood they learn the work, and husband and father and sons are all shod by the work of the women of the household. If the women can make more shoes than their own men require, then they still make shoes—to be sold in the shops. The tiny shoes of the housewife are made in the privacy of her own bedroom, not even the husband watching her work. The sides of the shoes are made of new cloth, anything from cheapest cotton to richest velvet. Soles are made of several thicknesses of cloth or paper put together with paste, with new cloth on the outside. The soles are from a half inch to two inches thick. The thickness of the sole is an evidence of the financial standing of the wearer.

Canada Appropriates Large Sum to Lend Municipalities

A fund of $25,000,000 has been created by the dominion government from which amounts in proportion to population may be borrowed by the governments of the various provinces for application toward bettering the housing conditions of wage earners. The provincial governments probably will advance the money to municipalities desiring to attempt a betterment of housing conditions of industrial workers, although the order in council setting aside the fund provides that it may be administered through municipalities or otherwise.

Wood and Coal.

Investigations by the agricultural department show that one standard cord of well seasoned hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, elm, locust or cherry wood is approximately equal to one ton (2,000 pounds) of anthracite. A cord and a half of soft maple or two cords of cedar, poplar or basswood are required to give the same amount of heat. One cord of well seasoned mixed wood equals at least one ton of average grade bituminous coal.

When British Took Gurna in 1914, Arabia Was Put on Map by the Operation

At the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers—100 miles from the Persian gulf—is the town of Gurna. The few tourists who, in ante-bellum days, says a writer in Asia Magazine, sailed past Gurna were told to look with reverence at the spot, for here was the original Garden of Eden. In December, 1914, the British took Gurna and Arabia was put on the map. The advance which British arms made in the land of the Arab was important in proportion as the Germans regarded Arabia as important. Arabia loomed large on the Teutonic horizon because it was the door to "Mittel Europa" and because it is the cradle of Islam. Since Islam is professed by the majority of the population in Turkey, and 63,000,000 of Indians, and 20,000,000 of Russians, and 24,000,000 in the East Indies, and 12,000,000 in Egypt, and 8,000,000 in Persia, and 5,000,000 in Afghanistan, and 8,000,000 in China—Islam was considered worthy of an attempt at wedlock, holy or unholy.

If you look at the map of the Mediterranean you will see that Cyprus seems to have a great finger which points just to where Asia Minor bends down sharply to form the Syrian coast. Napoleon noticed this more than 100 years ago and suggested that there lay the key to any situation which would involve that part of the world. Follow the finger and it is significant that the objective of the British campaigns in Palestine and Mesopotamia was Aleppo. Thence draw the line straight across, and you draw with almost uncanny accuracy the northern linguistic boundary of Arabia.

WORDS OF WISE MEN

Energy of will depends upon depth of emotion.—Martensen.

A narrow mind will not admire, neither will a conceited one.

A man living amid the advantages and activities of the nineteenth century is a condensed Methuselah.—Chapin.

The beginnings of self-deception are so slight that they are likely to be unnoticed until the habit is fixed upon us. We can scarcely be too strict and honest with ourselves in little matters and large ones.

Food Price Increase Shows Sixteen Per Cent Average

An average increase of 16 per cent in the cost of 22 basic food commodities throughout the United States during the year ended with September was shown in figures made public by the labor department's bureau of statistics. The figures are based on price quotations received monthly from more than 2,000 retail stores. Baltimore led the cities of the country with an increase of 23 per cent, while Salt Lake City showed the lowest, 10 per cent. Other points showing a high increase were Seattle, Wash., 23 per cent.; Scranton, Pa., 21.3 per cent.; San Francisco, 20.6 per cent.; Richmond, Va., 20.6 per cent.; Charleston, S. C., 20.3 per cent; Portland, Ore., 20 per cent.; Atlanta, Ga., 19.0 per cent; Los Angeles, 19.5 per cent; Washington, D. C., 19.4 per cent; and Memphis, 19.1 per cent.

SMILES FOR ALL

A Permanent Sufferer.

"I don't like the way this road is run," said the irritable passenger!"

"What right have you to kick?" said the conductor. "You only have to make this trip once in a while."

Stumped for Sure.

"The actor should forget that he has an audience," said the critic.

"That's easy," replied the actor. "The hard part is to forget that he hasn't one."

Correlation.

"I hear your daughter raised everything before her."

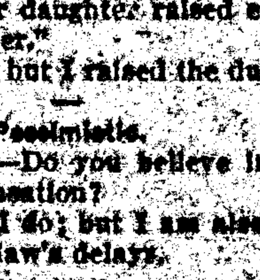
"So she did, but I raised the dust."

Pessimistic.

Emersonian—Do you believe in the law of compensation?

Poor Man—I do; but I am also convinced of the law's delays.

For Revenue Only.



"With all your debts you have the assurance to ask for the hand of my daughter? What are you thinking of?"

"My debts."

Spotted.

Buck—What's become of the man who used to lay up something for a rainy day?

Wing—I saw him this morning, and he was buying a spare tire!

Back to the Old Ways.

"It seems queer."

"What does?"

"To admit once more that I am a man of peace."

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

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

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

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

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

Lights Beautify Garden.

The terrace in front of a large laundry plant has been beautified with a peculiarly beautiful sign which is the combined product of an electrician's and a gardener's skill. Each letter is outlined in electric bulbs set in a sheet metal frame which is painted white on the inside to reflect the light.

In the area inclosed by each metal letter geraniums have been planted. The sign is very beautiful by day and doubly so at night when the lights illuminate the flowers, according to Popular Mechanics Magazine. The electric bulbs are covered with ordinary jelly glasses, to protect the flowers from the heat and the bulbs from the weather.

The use of soft coal will make laundry work heavier this winter. Red Cross Bag Blue will help to remove that grimy look. At all grocers, 5c.

You Bet She Did!

Mrs. Bannon—"Do you like movies with male leads?" Mrs. Henpeck—"No, I like them where the male is led."

How's This?

We offer $100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things that ghosts should walk in the dead of the night.

When a husband and wife are of the same mind it is a pretty safe bet that the mind belongs to the wife.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets put an end to sick and bilious headaches, constipation, dizziness and indigestion. "Clean house." Adv.

People would meet with fewer disappointments if they didn't expect more than they deserve.

The man who bows to the inevitable seldom does it as a matter of courtesy.

Faith will move mountains if backed up with sufficient work.

Stock Raising in Western Canada is as profitable as Grain Growing

In Western Canada Grain Growing is a profit maker. Raising Cattle, Sheep and Hogs brings certain success. It's easy to prosper where you can raise 20 to 45 bu. of wheat to the acre and buy on easy terms,

Land at $15 to $30 Per Acre —Good Grazing Land at Much Less.

Railway and Land Co's. are offering unusual inducements to homeseekers to settle in Western Canada and enjoy her prosperity. Loans made for the purchase of stock or other farming requirements can be had at low interest. The Governments of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta extend every encouragement to the farmer and ranchman.

You can obtain excellent land at low prices on easy terms, and get high prices for your grain, cattle, sheep and hogs—low taxes (none on improvements), good markets and shipping facilities, free schools, churches, splendid climate and sure crops.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of lands for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railroad rates, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Building, OMAHA, NEB.

Canadian Government Agent

More to Answer For.

Meeker (reprovingly)—You once promised to love, honor and obey me, Hortense.

Mrs. Meeker (now a militant suff)—Well, to paraphrase Mr. Roosevelt, show me a woman that doesn't make mistakes and I'll show you a woman that doesn't do things.—Buffalo Express.

Important to Mothers

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

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Lost.

"But what was his reason for wanting to marry?"

"None whatever. A man loses that before he does it."

Visitors.

Knicker—Why are your wife's folks coming to visit you?

Bocker—They think I want to have their personal counsel.

Particulars.

Lawyer—"Did the defendant go home in the interim?" Witness—"No, sir. He went home in a taxi."

Valuable Space.

"So you think people are too fat as a rule?"

"I do," replied the conductor. "If everybody was thinner there'd be room for more people to stand up in the car."

A Wise Suggestion.

Benham—I've got his goat.

Mrs. Benham—I'd keep it, with the present cost of cows' milk.

Don't think for a moment that any man is interested in your troubles—unless he is a lawyer.

Influenza and kindred diseases start with a cold.

Don't trifle with it. At the first shiver or sneeze, take

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY CLEANSES YOUR KIDNEYS

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and stomach trouble, and all diseases connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and stomach are not entirely thrown out by the kidneys and bladder, you are doomed.

Weariness, sleeplessness, nervousness, despondency, backache, stomach trouble, headache, pain in loins and lower abdomen, gall stones, gravel, difficulty when urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago, all warn you to look after your kidneys and bladder. All these indicate some weakness of the kidneys or other organs or that the enemy microbes which are always present in your system have attacked your weak spots. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are what you need.

They are not a "patent medicine," nor a "new discovery." For 200 years they have been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue the treatment. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day; they will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease.

Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are prepared in correct quantity and convenient form, are easy to take and are positively guaranteed to give prompt relief. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.—Adv.

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. Crumling, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. Elise Heim, R. No. 6, Box 83, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Itching Rashes — Soothed — With Cuticura

Accurate Knowledge.

"Say, Jim, what are them seismographs?"

"Why, they're the signal for earthquakes to start going, I guess."

Some men make opportunities for others to take advantage of.

Coughing

is annoying and harmful. Relieve throat irritation, tickling and get rid of coughs, colds and hoarseness by using

PISO'S

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

A wee baby girl put in an appearance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Claunch Saturday night. Mother and babe doing well.

Just received, Wyco Non-skid and Wyco ribbed tires, and tubes. Tires guaranteed 4,000 miles—most miles for the money. N. B. Taylor and Sons. 1-17 tf

John H. Phillips was here Friday from the Alto country. He reports abundant moisture in the mountains, and, consequently, bright prospects for farmer and stockman the current season.

Representative W. E. Blanchard was here Sunday between trains on his return to Santa Fe. He had been in El Paso the past week attending the bedside of a sister who is ill in a hospital there.

Lewis Jones, who joined the navy in 1917 and has been in San Diego the greater part of the time, is on his way to France, having received orders to that effect, the information coming in a letter to his sister, Miss Grace.

The epidemic of influenza that struck our community three weeks ago appears to be subsiding. This second epidemic claimed many more victims than the first and was the most serious epidemic that has ever visited the town.

J. F. Kimbell, formerly general foreman of the shops here but since last fall made master mechanic with headquarters at Douglas, Arizona, was here yesterday.

R. C. Skinner was down yesterday from his home on the Mesa.

Jake Cole is on this side, either at New York or on his way home. Jake was gassed during his service at the front and has not yet entirely recovered from the effects of the damnable stuff.

The boys are coming in from all points now and the majority of those sent from this county will soon be home. The exceptions are those retained in the army of occupation in Germany and possibly some in Siberia and Russia.

Brandy Doyeton is expected home soon. He is now at Camp Bowie, Texas, and is looking for an early discharge, which, when received, will see him wending his way home.

Roy Grumbles is at Camp Dix, New Jersey, having recently come across the pond. His mother and family are daily looking for his arrival here.

Lester Greer was in town yesterday, the first time we had seen him since his return from Camp Pike. He looks as natural as co'n bread.

James H. Howard was here a few days ago, having recently been discharged from the military service at Camp McArthur, Texas. He went on to Capitan to join his family.

Dr. Wood To Locate

Dr. E. L. Wood was here Monday from Lincoln. While here he looked up a location for offices and partially effected arrangements with Ira O. Wetmore to secure a suite of offices in the latter's building. A telephone message from Dr. Wood last night announced that he would be here Monday. Dr. Wood practiced his profession in Pueblo, Colorado, a number of years and went to Lincoln about five years ago, succeeding Dr. Watson there. Dr. Wood is recognized as quite a successful physician and we gladly welcome him to our town.

Alive—Coming Home

War produces strange conditions and develops peculiar situations. We are publishing a letter this week from France that clearly proves these conditions. Some time ago the name of Al Lindly, who enlisted here and has been in France for more than a year, appeared in the published casualty list as having died from disease. The department was reliably informed, notified a sister at Lincoln to the same effect, and that he had died the latter part of November.

The letter we publish this week was written by Al himself, and addressed to Henry Bilbrey dated [illegible]

Julius Riser returned Saturday night from El Paso. He spent several days there disposing of junk purchased in this section.

Rolla Parker, mention of whose early return was made last week, reached home yesterday.

Henry Hoffman returned Sunday from the California coast, where he has been in the naval service since last summer.

Thos. Stowell returned this week from traveling around the circle and while absent made a sheep sale for the Carrizozo Live Stock Commission company, of which he is treasurer.

James F. Morris came up from El Paso Monday and has spent the week here.

All repair work guaranteed at Western Garage.

Ford

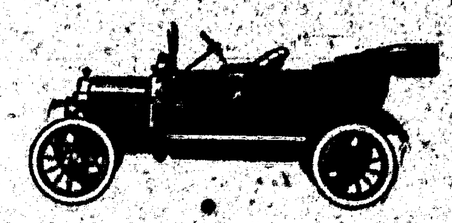
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

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

OUR MOTTO:
PROMPT and EFFICIENT SERVICE :: TERMS CASH

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Carrizozo-Roswell White Line Stage Line Co.

WESTERN GARAGE



13 Dollars—
13 Cents

When Swift & Company paid, say,—13 dollars per hundredweight for live beef cattle last year, the profit was only 13 cents! In other words, if we had paid $13.13, we would have made no profit.

Or, if we had received a quarter of a cent per pound less for dressed beef we would have made no profit.

It is doubtful whether any other business is run on so close a margin of profit.

This is bringing the producer and the consumer pretty close together—which should be the object of any industry turning raw material into a useful form.

This remarkable showing is due to enormous volume, perfected facilities (packing plants strategically located, branch houses, refrigerator cars, etc.), and an army of men and women chosen and trained to do their special work.

This, and many other points of interest, are found in the Swift & Company Year Book for 1919, just published which is brought out for the public as well as for the 25,000 Swift & Company shareholders.

The Year Book also represents the packer's side of the Federal Trade Commission investigation, upon which Congress is asked to base action affecting the industry.

Many who have never heard the packer's side are sending for the Year Book.

Would you like one? If so, send your name and address to Swift & Company, U. S. A. [illegible] Swift & Company

NEW SPRING SUITS AND DRESSES

Arriving Daily

Already our store is taking on the atmosphere of spring. We are showing a bright display of new dresses sent by express, so that we might have the pleasure of showing you first.

These dresses are All Wool French Serge, priced at $14.75

New Spring Dresses Of Gingham

Beautiful new patterns at prices in many instances lower than the material would cost you. Come in and see them. Prices range from $2.45 upward

The Carrizozo Trading Co.

QUALITY FIRST—THEN PRICE

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

Classified Advertisements

Corn $3.70, Shorts $3.10, Chops $3.80, Bran $3.00, Oats $3.30, Mixed Chicken Feed $4.30 per cwt. Terms cash. The above prices are subject to change without notice. Humphrey Bros.

For Sale—Five-room adobe bungalow, furnished or unfurnished, first block north of Baptist church. For particulars call at house or address Mrs. Ida D. McCarty. 2-7tf

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

Auction Sale Government Horses and Mules.—There will be sold on February 10, 1919, at 9 a. m. at public auction, to the highest bidder, Remount Depot, Fort Bliss, Texas, 2,500 government horses and mules. These animals were bought by the Government for overseas service and are now in excess of the present requirement. Twelve hundred and fifty horses will be offered for sale. This stock is in good condition. Both horses and mules will be offered single, in pairs, fours, tens, and car lots. Buyers will be permitted to select and classify stock and have them presented in auction right according to their selections. Arrangement has been made with railroad to have cars placed at Remount Depot loading pen so that there will be no delay to buyers in shipping stock. A leather halter will be furnished with every animal sold. Lunch will be obtainable on the grounds. Sale will be held regardless of weather. Terms of sale: Cash or certified check. Do not forget the date, February 10th; and the place, Fort Bliss, Remount Depot, El Paso, Texas. This is an unusual opportunity of securing horses and mules at your own price. For further information, wire Major D. M. Speed, Commanding Officer, Remount Depot, Fort Bliss, Texas.

Good Grama Hay For Sale—Raised on the Foreman place. See J. R. McIlhaney for price. F-10 tf

Furs! Furs! Furs!

We pay highest market price on FURS

50c on the dollar for Scrip.

Carrizozo Trading Co.

THE IDEAL MACHINE

Tops the Texas plant (Bear Grass) into excellent cattle feed.

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

Splendid Selection of Dainty Undermuslins

They look well and they wear well

Aside from their beauty, it is true economy to buy our DOVE UNDERMUSLINS because they are so carefully made and of such good materials that they wear exceptionally well. You'll find the prices surprisingly reasonable.

ZIEGLER BROTHERS

"DOVE" UNDERMUSLINS