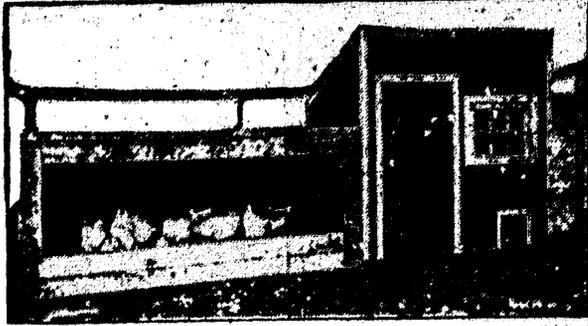




# A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)  
**PROOF THAT BACK-YARD POULTRY KEEPING PAYS**



The Covered Run to This Back-Yard Poultry House a Very Worth-While Feature.

## VALUE OF FLOCK OF LAYING HENS

Flock of Seven in Washington, D. C., Supplied Large Family With Eggs.

### PRODUCED AT LITTLE COST

Table Scraps and Kitchen Waste Which Would Otherwise Be Thrown Away Were Utilized—There Was No Cost of Equipment.

The value of a small flock of laying hens on a town or village lot or in a city back yard should not be underestimated. Even as few as six or eight hens should produce eggs enough, where used economically, for a family of four or five persons throughout the entire year, except during the molting period of the fall and early winter. The product of such a flock, both in the form of eggs and fowls for the table, may be produced at a relatively low cost, because of the possibility of utilizing table scraps and kitchen waste which would otherwise be thrown away.

So many records of back-yard flocks have shown profit that there can be no question but what back-yard poultry keeping is profitable under the proper conditions. The record of a small flock kept in Washington during the past year throws some light on what can be accomplished under conditions that prevailed during that time. The flock consisted of seven hens which were bought December 18, 1917, for \$3.50. This flock was carried through the ensuing year. Two were killed and eaten; the other five were carried the rest of the summer and continued to lay until September 15, the day on which the last egg was produced.

**Contributory Causes to Success.** Two things should be kept in mind in connection with this flock; first, that the number of hens was small; and second, that the family in the household concerned was much larger than the average, with the result that a considerably greater amount of table scraps was available for feeding the hens than would be the case in the average family or with a larger flock. The hens started laying in January, the egg production by months being as follows: January, 21; February, 74; March, 123; April, 120; May, 140; June, 112; July, 107; August, 108; September, 43. This gives a total egg production of 857, or 71 5/12 dozens. The feed which was purchased and fed to these hens during this period, and in fact which was sufficient to carry the hens until December 1, 1918, cost \$7.01.

There was no cost of equipment in caring for the hens. During the winter the flock was confined to a corner of the cellar, which was partitioned off by means of old screens and screen doors. A board was placed by a window which allowed the hens to get outdoors during the bright days. On the rest of the winter days they were confined to the cellar. During the spring and summer the hens were allowed to run in the small back yard, and roosted in an ordinary dry-goods box which was placed under the back porch. Small boxes were used for nests.

**Actual Results in Figures.** The original cost of the hens was \$3.50. Added to this is the cost of feed, \$7.01, making a total cost for acquiring and maintaining the flock of \$10.51. The returns from eggs secured on the basis of 49 cents a dozen, which is a very conservative assumption, to \$35.00. The two hens eaten were the largest of the flock and averaged at least 3 1/2 pounds in weight. At 30 cents a pound the value of these hens amounted therefore to \$2.25. Thus, the total income from the flock was \$37.25, while the total expenses were \$10.51, leaving a return over cost of \$26.74, or a net cost of \$1.25 per dozen. This shows, however, does not take into account the value of the free hens on hand. These would average at least 3 1/2 pounds in weight, or 30 cents a

cents a pound, each hen would be worth \$1.20. This would add to the credit balance \$6, and would therefore show a profit on the hens on September 18 of \$24.69. It will be noted that the egg production for the nine months involved was very good, 133 eggs a hen, and it should be stated in this connection that the man of the house is a butcher, and was frequently able to bring home scraps of meat which were fed to the hens, and which undoubtedly contributed greatly to the favorable egg production. It will be noted that this city flock was kept under adverse conditions in so far as shelter was concerned. Back-yard flocks should be properly housed, and where possible, should be provided with a covered run for use when the weather is rough. The small house with run attached, shown in the illustration above, is suggested as filling the needs for a few hens kept under town or city conditions.

### TABLE SCRAPS MAKE EGGS

There is a certain amount of table scraps and kitchen waste which has feeding value but which, if not fed, finds its way into the garbage pail, in every household, no matter how economical the housewife. Poultry is the only class of domestic animals which is suitable for converting this waste material, right where it is produced in the city, into wholesome and nutritious food in the form of eggs and poultry meat.

**Hints on Marketing Eggs.** Uniform products command the best prices. Pure-bred fowls produce uniform products. Begin marketing the cockerels as soon as they weigh one and one-half pounds or attain a marketable weight. Market white-shelled and brown-shelled eggs in separate packages. When selling eggs to the country merchant or cash buyer, insist that the transaction be on the quality basis. Ship or deliver eggs twice or three times weekly. Small or dirty eggs should be used at home. Infertile eggs will withstand marketing conditions much better than fertile eggs.

**Kind of Fowls to Keep.** Householders usually desire not only eggs for the table and for cooking, but also an occasional chicken to eat. For this reason one of the general-purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, or Orpington, is preferable to the smaller egg breeds, such as the Leghorns. Not only do the mature fowls of these breeds, because of their larger size, make better table fowls than the Leghorns, but the young chickens for the same reason make better friers and roasters, whereas chickens of the egg breeds are only suitable for the smaller broilers.

**Cheaper Than Beef.** In many parts of the country, especially on farms, chicken is probably much cheaper than beef, as only the cost of production needs to be considered. When chickens, and, for that matter, any poultry, can be raised with little labor and can feed most of their food, or use up otherwise useless table refuse, skim milk, etc., they ought to be a very economical and agreeable substitute for pork and beef and should be used liberally.

**Culling the Flock.** Cull out and prepare for market all fowls, old or young, which appear weak, slow or dull; fowls with drooping tails, rough plumage or irregularly shaped heads; all birds except those which have laying points; all hens which molt early; and all males except those strong, vigorous and of a pure type desired for breeding.

**Poultry More Popular.** The rapid increase in the amount of poultry raised for the table in this country is strong proof that it is becoming more and more popular, and although it may not secure the popularity on the grounds of meat economy, it certainly does earn it by its attractive form, easy disposition, and the pleasant quality of its meat.

## The Slow One

By E. B. HACKLEY

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

"I believe George Montfort'll be married to Angeline Riker before the college term ends, Chan."

Wilbur Winslow, the young county attorney, glanced keenly at Barrett's half-averted profile. By a mighty effort Barrett preserved a calm and indifferent countenance.

"I rather thought you were out of the running—as slow as you are, Chan," Winslow went on; "but then nobody else has been in it since Montfort hit the trail to the Riker house—not even yours truly. The best I can expect is to be asked to do an usher stint before very long." He screwed up his face comically. "Well, so long, Chan! I'm going down to see how the river looks. See you later."

Barrett looked after his blithe informant like one in a bad dream. He had loved gay little Angeline Riker ever since he had come to the town as court clerk, and though he was shy and diffident, Angeline had seemed to be drawn to him. Then Montfort, the football coach and athletic director at the college, big, blond, and spirited, stepped in and appropriated Angeline from the moment of introduction. So their sweet intimacy came to its end, and now it was public surmise that she was soon to marry Montfort!

The early March wind had held a hint of warmth when he came down the street, but in the courthouse, at work over his books, Barrett felt chilled and numb. When he came out the air was colder, and there was excitement in the town. There had been heavy rains and the ice gorge across the river just below the town (which the river chieftain holding back the flood waters menaced the town, if the gorge broke before the water reached the top of the banks, well and good, but if not, the town would be inundated. Hurried preparations were under way to break the gorge—a dangerous undertaking. But there were volunteers in plenty, so many that jobs had to be drawn to make selection of the four required.

Alexander Penman, the chief of police, and Hiram Spinner, a husky bus driver, were the first whose names were drawn, then James Newby and George Montfort.

For an hour the men worked with hooks and axes; then, suddenly and unexpectedly, the gorge gave way, and they were caught in the middle of the river on a high sand bar, now an island.

They were temporarily safe enough, perched on their narrow haven, but massive ice blocks filled the river—no boat could be towed to their rescue. There was nothing to be done but to wait until the river became more clear of ice. The slight came down raw and cold; the college students made fires on the river bank and camped beside them, shouting encouragement to the imprisoned men.

In the early dawn, when a great crowd again collected on the bank, Angeline Riker was among the women. Montfort was out there, and Angeline was afraid for him, but something else than his danger weighed heaviest on her heart—another man's defection! Angeline, looking out on the river with weary eyes, believed she would be quite happy if Chandler Barrett were out there too! When half the young men of the town were running about each other to get the chance to help break the gorge Chandler Barrett had not offered himself!

The ice was still running—no chance of launching a boat before noon. But noon came and the two boats that several times made the attempt narrowly escaped being capsized, and the men were compelled to turn back.

Dusk came with its promise of a bitter night. "We can't let those four brave fellows freeze out there tonight," the mayor said, that evening; "somehow we must get rid of them."

Out of the crowd stepped a big dark fellow, wearing no coat, but a flannel shirt, knickerbockers and tennis shoes. "I've a plan, sir," he said. "I've been thinking of it for several hours. A man might crawl along the telephone cable that's stretched across the river and drop down on the bar—I believe the line is low enough—and get a rope to the bar. Then a boat could be pulled over. The rowing would be easier—easier this way."

"But it would be a desperate undertaking," the mayor objected. "I know," Barrett answered. "I'm willing to risk it. The mercury's steadily going down. We can't, as you say, let the boys pass another twelve hours out there. I am a good climber, and," he smiled, "I made my will, sir, an hour ago. I am not afraid."

With his shirt pockets bulging with masses of speculates for the marooned men and a slender coil tied around his waist, Barrett was hoisted to the wire. As he crawled slowly head over hand along the swaying cable, the watching crowd held its breath. Angeline's heart sorely missed. And once when far out he stopped, she covered her eyes with her hands. But when she looked again the black head was directly over the sand bar. Then he dropped down on the bar and the crowd caught its breath and cheered wildly.

With the aid of the cord Barrett carried a big rope was drawn across the river, then a stout boat dragged up, and the men were saved. Don't you agree, Chan?"

line!" Angeline, with the tears running down her cheeks, found words and saying at her elbow. "George! For thirty minutes she had forgotten George was living. Newby was so weak from hunger and exposure he could not help with the oars, but Barrett, with the aid of the others, succeeded in getting to the shore, with every man safe, in a remarkably short time. Next day when he sat in his room at the courthouse, a little pale but hard at work, sprinkling from the applauding townsfolk, there came a tap at his door and Angeline came in. "They're going to give you a Carnegie medal, Chan!" she told him. "I wanted you to know it." His dark cheek flushed. "I—I—why, Angeline—how is Montfort feeling today?" "Oh, he's all right," she answered carelessly. "Chandler, why didn't you volunteer to help break the gorge?" "I'm too slow," he answered. "I never could jump or run quickly." "And yet you weren't afraid to hang by your hands over that awful water?" she cried. "I didn't have to hurry about that," he explained. "Oh," she breathed. "George says he wouldn't have dared attempt that to save forty men! Oh, Chan, I nearly died when you—when you didn't volunteer with the others—but when I saw you on that wire, my heart lived again! I must go now," she faltered. "I just came to tell you about the medal." She reached out toward the door, but he slipped in front of her and stood with his back against it. "Then you—then it isn't Montfort?" His arms were outstretched, his eyes shining. Angeline stumbled into the waiting arms and laid her head on his breast. "No, it isn't Montfort!" she whispered.

## FIRST PRINTING BY STEAM

Date in November, 1814, is One Worthy of Remembrance by All the Civilized World.

The 20th of November, 1814, forms an important date in the history of printing, and consequently in that of civilization. It was the day on which a newspaper was for the first time printed by steam, instead of manual power. The common printing press, though much improved during the second half of the last century, could seldom strike off more than 200 or 300 impressions per hour, with one man to ink the type and another to work the press. It was the enterprise of the London Times that enabled inventors to surmount the difficulties of applying steam to printing presses. In 1803, the edition of 3000, which was its daily issue, took many hours to strike off. Thomas Martyn, a compositor on the paper, produced a model for a self-acting machine for working the press, and John Walter, the proprietor, supplied him with money to continue his labors. The pressmen were hostile to such innovation, and Martyn was placed in fear of his life, and as Walter did not possess large capital, the scheme fell to the ground. As his pecuniary means increased, Walter encouraged invention. Finally, in 1814, the Koenig patent was tried secretly for fear of the pressmen, on the 29th of November, the night on which the machine was brought into use. It was about six in the morning when Walter went into the pressroom and astonished its occupants by telling them that the Times was already printed by steam; if they attempted violence there was a force to suppress it; but if they were peaceable their wages should be continued. Thus was the most hazardous enterprise carried through and printing by steam given to the world.

## FARMER NEEDS GOOD ROADS

Motor Has Extended His Sphere of Operation Until 100 Miles Doesn't Worry Him.

There is a reason for American tardiness in road building. We need not be utterly downcast when we hear our highways unfavorably compared with the fine, smooth roads of Europe. We must remember that European highways were hundreds of years in the making and in periods when roads were the sole means of transportation, both civil and military. There were no railroads, no electric lines, no wire communication. Road building was the essence of commercial life and communication.

America started almost with the railroad and the steamboat. Comparatively a few years later we had the telegraph. Our roads were neglected because they were only local in character. Our railroads and telegraph enabled us to leap the centuries. But now we are confronted by a new need. It is the need for better local transportation, says Chicago Tribune. Where formerly the farmer was content with a few miles of dirt roads for his local traffic, he now requires hundreds of miles, for his area has expanded with the advent of gasoline. A few years back there was merely the argument of the automobilist, a species restricted chiefly to metropolitan districts. A part of that argument still obtains—that good roads are the demand of the automobilist; but the automobilist is the farmer. The motor has extended his sphere of operation until 100 miles is of no more concern to him than was ten before.

## FOR GOOD SPRING HIGHWAYS

One Big Item in Preparedness Program is to Clean Outside Ditches During Autumn.

Winter weathering may be great for the farmers' fields, but it's hard on the road. The best way to prevent extreme weathering of the road is to clean out the side ditches before freezing weather sets in and to keep the road surface in condition so that it will freeze up in a well-drained condition. Cleaning the side ditches will allow the water to run off and avoid the possibility of the road freezing in a saturated condition. Dragging the road to a smooth surface will eliminate possible water pockets and allow the water to escape in the side ditches.

## USE TAR AND HAY COVERING

Found to Wear Quits Satisfactorily Over Almost Pure Sand Roads in Wisconsin.

In Wisconsin there are several long stretches of almost pure sand roads. Considerable difficulty is experienced in passing over them either in dry weather or in wet weather. Numerous schemes have been tried in an effort to make them passable, the most promising of which at present appears to be a covering of hay and tar. Last summer several sections of sand road were treated with this combination. After a few weeks of usage it was found to have withstood the wear of traffic and a stretch over a mile in length was given a similar application. So far, it is said, the hay-and-tar covering is wearing in a very satisfactory manner. —Pathfinder.

## CLEAN ROADSIDES ARE BEST

Motor Road Look Much Prettier and Take Very Little Time—Pay, Most Not in Cash.

Why not mow the weeds along the roadside? How much prettier the road will look. It only takes a few minutes. No, it doesn't matter that you may receive no cash payment for this service. The knowledge that you have benefited the world a bit is pay. And we are, do you see, in just the same way, mowing the weeds along the roadside.

## A Bad Cough

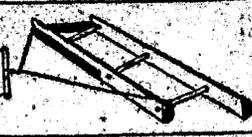
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# ROAD BUILDING

## BUILD SPLIT-LOG ROAD DRAG

Main Point to Remember is That Drive Vice Should Be Faced With a Strip of Old Iron.

Everybody knows about the split-log road drag and the cut here shown is so clear that it needs little explanation. The main points to be remembered are that a part of the front portion of the drag should be faced with a strip of iron (an old wagon tire will do) and the hitch so arranged that the drag will move along at an angle—always pushing the loose dirt toward



A Road Drag.

the center of the road. The occasional use of this drag on any road will certainly improve it and no farmer will make a mistake in constructing one and using it on the highways that pass through his farm.

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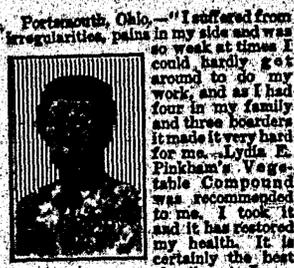
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## A Bad Cough

It is a bad cough that is the worst enemy a man has. It is a bad cough that is the worst enemy a man has. It is a bad cough that is the worst enemy a man has.

# "BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.



Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for woman's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SHAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did.

Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years experience is at your service.



Sho—"I have a perfectly killing automobile costume." He—"Then please do not wear it on this trip."

Children's handkerchiefs often look hopeless when they come to the laundry. Wash with good soap, rinse in water bleued with Red Cross Bag Blue.

In the Beauty Shop. "I want some wrinkles." "What about?" "How to get rid of them."

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 *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* in Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Every cloud has a silver lining, but the trouble of it is that the majority of them are on the wrong side.

Few are successful in living up to their photographs.



In 1848 Sir Arthur Garrod proved that in gout (also true in rheumatism) there is deficient elimination on the part of the kidneys and the poisons within are not thrown off.

Prof. H. Strauss attributes a gouty attack to the heaping up of poisons where there is an abundance of uric acid which is precipitated in the joints and sheath, setting up inflammation. Before the attack of gout or rheumatism there is sometimes headache, or what is thought to be neuralgia, or rheumatic conditions, such as lambo, pain in the back of the neck, or sciatica. As Prof. Strauss says, "The excretion of uric acid we are able to effect by exciting diuresis." Drink copiously of water, six or eight glasses per day; hot water before meals, and take Anuria Tablets, double strength, for 10 days as the nearest drug store, and take these three times a day. If you want a trial package send 10 cents to Dr. F. J. Ross's Laboratory, Detroit, Mich. U. S. A.



Cuticura Promotes Hair Health. It is a bad cough that is the worst enemy a man has. It is a bad cough that is the worst enemy a man has. It is a bad cough that is the worst enemy a man has.

PATENTS. A Bad Cough. It is a bad cough that is the worst enemy a man has. It is a bad cough that is the worst enemy a man has. It is a bad cough that is the worst enemy a man has.



# A Coincidence in a Red Cross Hospital

By GERTRUDE ORR

"Jack" and "Jerry" were their names, and the other men of the company had the habit of speaking of them simultaneously because they were such inseparable "buddies."

They sailed for France last spring with several other divisions. They sailed together at a pretty nurse who crossed with them and trained together "somewhere" until orders came that sent them toward the front. Their company went into action with the vigor and determination that made the name of the marines famous at Lucy-Le-Rocage and Belleau woods.

Jerry was back at an American Red Cross hospital not long afterward suffering from a bad case of "gas." He mourned for the "buddy" whom he had lost, believing that Jack had been killed during the attack that had laid him out. The other men in the ward of hospital No. 5 knew all about Jack.



The Two Convalescents in Rolling Chairs Are Marines Just Arriving at Hospital No. 5. They Were Put into a Ward With a Marine Nurse Who Came Over on the Boat With Them. Now They Exchange Experiences.

and one day when the Red Cross searcher was going through the ward they suggested that it would be a great service if she would get definite information as to what had become of him.

"Why, Jack is in the ward I just came from," said the searcher. "He has been begging me to find out what became of Jerry. He thought he had been killed."

The news of the happy reunion of the two boys traveled about the hospital until it came to the ears of a nurse in a distant ward.

"They must be the pair who were such pals that they were the talk of the gulf I crossed on," she declared, and hurried to see them.

"By Jove! It's the pretty nurse who was on the boat," shouted Jerry. And the Red Cross searcher at hospital No. 5 who had brought about the reunion found herself famous overnight.

## HINTS FOR POULTRY GROWERS

The first step to eradicate the pests which live in cracks and crevices in poultry houses is to thoroughly clean the house, writes P. F. Schowengerdt of the Colorado Agricultural college. All litter, nest material and droppings should be removed. Then spray or paint thoroughly the entire surface of the house and literally flood all cracks and inside of nests with a 5 per cent solution of cresol. Use plenty of spray and do the work thoroughly.

Finally it should be remembered that one application of either of these treatments is not sufficient. Where there are lice and mites there are also eggs or "nits" of these same pests. A second treatment should be given about one week after the first. By this time the "nits" will be hatched and the treatment will affect them while it did not kill the "nits" at the first application.

These suggestions followed out will relieve the hen of the greater number of parasites and will enable her to make the best possible use of her feed and time. It is not profitable to feed a hen when lice or mites are sapping all the nourishment and vitality from her body.

## Damascus, Oldest City, Known as "The Pearl of the East"

Called by orientals "the Pearl of the East," Damascus is the oldest city in the world which is inhabited. It is mentioned repeatedly in the Old Testament, and documentary evidence shows that the ancient city dates back to 1400 B. C. Travelers refer to it as "dear, dirty Damascus," for its odors are heavy and strong, and its street cleaners have long ceased to work. One of the city's main features is the street which is called "Strat," which runs from east to west. Damascus has been the scene of many conflicts since David sent an expedition against it and took it with a slaughter of 22,000 men. Egyptians, Crusaders and Turks fought so repeatedly for it that it has become the most captured as well as the oldest city in the world.

## Health of American Army.

The health of the American army, both at home and overseas, has been excellent and the mortality rate from disease probably lower than in any similar body of troops in the history of warfare. Surgeon General William C. Gorgas declared in his annual report.

## Play Fair.

Remember this: You cannot pull yourself up by pulling someone else down. You will be tempted occasionally to speak disparagingly of some fellow employee with the view of promoting your own interests. Resist the temptation.—Fortune Magazine.

## Farmers Borrow Large Sum From Government Farm Loan Banks Since Organization

Farmers have borrowed \$130,373,000 from the twelve federal farm loan banks since their organization in March, 1917. In reporting this the farm loan board announced that capital stock of the banks, originally subscribed mainly by the government, has increased from \$9,000,000 to \$15,975,000 through additional subscriptions by farm loan associations, and that bonds amounting to \$140,122,000 have been issued.

The farmers are making their payments promptly. The report shows only \$36,000 in loans was overdue, and delinquencies occurred almost entirely in sections where there had been crop failures.

Three banks, Wichita, Spokane and Houston, have an actual surplus, and the Spokane and St. Paul banks will begin shortly to repay the government for the stock originally subscribed.

## Belief That You Are Tired, Not Work, Makes You Tired

"The thing that makes the tired business man tired is his belief that he is tired. Believe the contrary. There have been times when you worked all day and all night on a stretch. It did not kill you. Work itself, says American Magazine, is the modern business world is organized, cannot possibly 'fire out' the man of average normal health. If it could, Edison would have been dead at the age of thirty-five. Bell would never have produced the telephone. Henry Ford would not be now a king of the automobile business. Herbert C. Hoover would not be controlling and directing the nation's food supply today. Woodrow Wilson would be in a sanitarium. General Pershing would be taking a 'rest cure' instead of commanding American soldiers in France."

## Why France Needs Beef.

Since the outbreak of the war France suffered a loss of 2,600,000 head of cattle. Moreover, the cattle greatly lost in weight. Before the war the average weight in meat of slaughtered cattle was from 770 to 890 pounds, whereas today it hardly exceeds 590 or 670 pounds. That is why France needs the American beef so much today.

## BRIEF AND BREEZY

The whirrer of the alarm clock is an eye opener. The secret of true wisdom is to know your ignorance. All is fair in love except the actions of the other fellow. Two heads may be better than one—but not in the same family. Said a man with the great. "This pain is something awful, but I can't kick."

## Topography of Our Country Responsible for Tornadoes, Explanation of Scientists.

Why do some portions of the United States suffer from tornadoes, or cyclones, as they are generally but erroneously called, while others do not? The question is answered, notes a writer in People's Home Journal, by scientists of the United States weather bureau, who point to the topography of our country in explanation.

Tornadoes occur in the Mississippi valley, anywhere from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian line. No portion of this area is more apt to suffer than another, the experts assert. This valley opens to the warm waters of the gulf on the south and is closed in on the west by the high wall of the Rocky mountains. Warm, moisture-laden winds from the gulf move northward in the spring and early summer, and encounter the cold north and northwest winds that sweep down the east wall of the Rockies. When the opposing currents meet there is sometimes formed one of those rapidly revolving, funnel-shaped clouds so destructive of life and property.

Tornadoes travel southwest to northeast, and in addition to their terrific whirling movement, which is too great to be measured, have a forward velocity of from 50 to 60 miles an hour. Their path may be from a few hundred yards to a mile in width.

The word "tornado," at first spelled "ternado," probably was derived from the Spanish tronada, which means thunderstorm. "Tornado" may have grown out of an attempt to combine this word with the Spanish word tornar, meaning to "turn," thus making it descriptive of a storm that turned or twisted.

## Restaurants in Other Lands Serve Meals at Low Prices; Show Good Weekly Profits

American fried-egg financiers and plutocrats should take warning from abroad, suggests Thrift Magazine. The national restaurant of London, which was established to expose the profiteers, shows a profit of \$350 a week, or about 70 per cent on the investment. Lunches and suppers are sold for 25 cents and tea and breakfast for 15 cents. There is a profit of about two cents on each meal. The co-operative restaurant idea also has taken root in Paris, where ten publicly controlled restaurants, each seating 1,000 persons, are selling good meals for about 30 cents each.

In the average American restaurant today a man has to play a mean trick on his appetite if he expects to have much left out of a dollar after main talking contact with a full meal.

Statistics show that there are 3,000,000 persons who subsist in American restaurants from day to day. Among this vast army of bacon-and-egg experts there are many, no doubt, who would be glad to see the daily menu card speak in more conciliatory accents on the subject of hash and other luxuries.

## SCRAPS OF HUMOR

An Embry's Humorist. Mother (coming from pantry)—Robert, did you pick all the white meat of this chicken? Bobby—Well, ma, to make a clean breast of it, I did.

The Proper Kind. "They say that pilot gunboats ought to have signal guns when they go out in a fog." "I should think they could better thread their way with a needle gun."

A Drawback. "A woman can make any man propose to her she pleases." "Certainly she can, but some women can't please any."

Enoughness. "Did that bird say 'Enough' when you attacked him?" asked Mr. Dallas. "Of course he did," answered Mr. Rattery. "Why wouldn't he say 'Enough'! He had as much swag as he could carry and was trying to hold on to every bit of it."

The Reason. "There is a great deal of atmosphere about dear Gwendolyn's letters." "Why, she sends them by the air route?"

Leaders of Opinion. "What is your opinion?" "Can't tell you now," replied Senator Borghum. "I may have to go back home and interview my constituents personally to find out what my opinion about anything is."

Plain News. "Live and learn." "How?" "Now I understand why the Kaiser didn't declare war on Holland."

Desperate Measures. Health (visiting)—I don't know you. Need chemical name, but I see you have a number of pieces. Mamma—I bet it; but sometimes you have to play it in order to get a man to go home.

# Quick Change in Style of Gowns

New York.—It is time to change a few things in women's apparel, asserts a prominent fashion authority. Women are leaping from uniforms into medieval gowns of gold and crystal, and tulle in brilliant colors, and into smashing furs and red street apparel. There are significant changes working up from the ground. There is the new decolletage which was prophesied in this department weeks ago and which is coming into view as smart women exploit it. Half a dozen new ways of cutting the neckline have leaped into existence and a dozen new collars claim the blue-ribbon of excellence. No matter whether we dress differently about the hips and feet, we are dressing decidedly differently about the neck and eye the wrists.

It is in these significant changes that the great mass of women are interested who do not feel that they can afford entirely new gowns for the mid-season.

The artist who said that all changes in fashions for women consisted in the placement of the bulge, or the absence of it, should have added that the open spaces in costumes were second in importance.

Cut to the bone, there is no doubt that he was right. The contour is the thing. It is where a garment goes in or out that determines its fashion. Few women there are who are brave enough to go against the contour of the hour, even though it may not suggest the best there is in their figures.

New Decolletage. The change in the neckline is perhaps the most important to the average woman. She has belief in herself when it comes to cutting a new kind of neckline. She feels that a good pair of scissors may be the medium of transforming an old gown into a new gown by the simple process of turning an oblong neck into a round one, a square one, or a U-shaped one.

summary of historical changes in the decolletage, it is easy to see that we have done nothing new; but here is what we are going to do at the immediate moment: Revive the delta of the Elizabethan times, the deep square of Queen Anne, with its light, high line at the side of the neck, and the U-shaped decolletage of the end of the eighteenth century, with its modesty piece of lace.

Return of Lace Collars. We have gone through a season of medieval severity in the neckline. Women have aided nature which made them ugly or cheated nature which made them beautiful by going about without any softening effect at the neck, by wearing coat collars of heavy homespun unrelieved by white, and by the use of V-shaped lines of heavy velvet and crepe which fashions kept unadorned.

True to history this was, out not true to art. There were few women who looked their best in such severity. Today collars return slowly. There are still those who tell you they are not smart, but at the exclusive house there is a tendency to put precious lace on the new neckline. It is not a V-shaped neckline; it is a deep U which calls for a softening outline and an extremely soft arrangement of lace or tulle across the bust.

The Queen Anne decolletage which hugs the side of the neck and runs down into a narrow L-shaped opening is extremely smart, and it is banded with fur and then filled in with fine folds of silk net.

It is felt by those who have their hands on the pulse of fashion that the oblong neckline of the Renaissance is no longer smart, although it is worn by some well-dressed women.

Double Neckline. There is a disposition on the part of some designers to make a double neckline, and this they do by a subtle



V-shaped decolletage in back of a black velvet evening gown which is cut high in front. This idea is worked out in many types of gowns, even those for street. Delta decolletage shown in new brocade evening gown in white and gold. This neckline originated in the Elizabethan days.

All history is filled with rapid changes in the neckline, and so far we have not had anything new. We have rung the bells of history all over again. That is all. When Edward II was king of England the women wore the georgette, which wrinkled about the neck and spread outward over the chin and the back of the head. This was introduced to fashion a few years ago through a dancer and her clever designer. It is still worn by women who go motoring, and they make it of dark blue crepe or velveteen, rather than of white satin.

When Richard II was king his French queen brought over the fashion of the low neck, and so, after centuries, women dropped the neckband of the gown from chin to collar bone. When Elizabeth was queen of England the delta decolletage was invented, and it ran along with another neckline that exposed all the chest and half the shoulders, and then, as if by a sudden spasm of prudence, hid the neck and ears by an immense ruff.

When James I came to the throne of England his queen introduced the very decollete, light bodice with its immense, flaring collar of wired lace at the back, and when Charles I allowed Henrietta of France to lead the fashions for his court, there was the low, round neckline that dipped well downward in the back and was finished with a deep van Dyke collar that extended over the shoulders.

In the picturesque days of Queen Anne women introduced the low, square cut decolletage, stiffness of collar, which our women have worn for two decades; and in the middle of the eighteenth century, in the Georgian era, women used a simple decolletage in a rounded V outlined with a wrinkled handkerchief as a part of their street attire.

White Collars. In spite of the fact that some of the newest frocks have no white at the throat, and that others have the rounded neck, with lace and a tulle, still others feature a white satin collar that is high at the neck and that spreads in the front over the bosom

# DANDRUFF MAKES HAIR FALL OUT

A small bottle of "Danderine" keeps hair thick, strong, beautiful.

Girls! Try this! Doubles beauty of your hair in a few moments.



Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp. A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine for a few cents at any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.—Adv.

Art of Oratory. "Didn't you ever catch yourself talking nonsense when you were making a speech?" "Yes," replied Senator Borghum. "You have to give some audience a few sentences they can't understand. It impresses them with a sense of ignorance and tends to make them sort of independent."

\$100 Reward, \$100. Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a cure. Testimonials free. Dr. J. C. Hall, Lowell, Mass.

Strong Combination. "Couldn't sell that graphophone." "Too bad." "Tried hard, too. Both the machine and myself were talking."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## WHY WOMEN DREAD OLD AGE

Don't worry about old age. Don't worry about being in other people's way when you are getting on in years. Keep your body in good condition and you can be as hale and hearty in your old days as you were when a kid, and every one will be glad to see you. The kidneys and bladder are the cause of senile afflictions. Keep them clean and in proper working condition. Drive the poisonous wastes from the system and avoid serious complications. Take GOLD MEDAL HAZEL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. It is what you will find that the system will always be in perfect working order. Your spirits will be revived, your muscles made strong and your face have once more the look of youth and health.

New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue the treatment. When your first vigor has been restored continue for awhile taking a capsule or two each day. They will keep you in condition and prevent a return of your troubles. There is only one guaranteed brand of HAZEL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. Be sure you get the Original GOLD MEDAL HAZEL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. They are the only reliable. For sale by all first-class druggists.—Adv.

Argentine women have won their right to all the professions, including engineering and law.

Some doctors who take life easy escape arrest.

Your Granulated Eyelids. Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by HAZEL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. See your Druggist or write for free literature. At Your Druggist or by mail one per bottle. For Sale by all first-class druggists.—Adv.



Resolved

That peace will find us back in Uncle Sam's struggle as we backed him in war. That between now and April we will lay every possible stone of the groundwork for the Fifth Liberty Loan and leave no act undone which will tend to keep alive and, if possible, quicken the consciousness of the nation that Saving and Thrift are Peace essentials as well as War essentials. That we will exert our every effort to stop trafficking in bonds of the first four loans and will keep our War Savings Stamps. That we will carry out our War Savings Pledge if that is unfulfilled, and make and keep new Savings Pledges this year. That we will work tooth and nail from now till the last day of the April drive to oversubscribe that Fifth Liberty Loan. That we will finish our job.

PAY YOUR PLEDGE, GET THE THRIFT HABIT

All pledges made to invest in United States Government War Savings Stamps during 1918 have been automatically extended to 1919 by the Government, which, has made official announcement that persons who, for any reason, did not complete their pledges by December 31, 1918, may and are expected to liquidate these pledges by investing in War Savings Stamps of the new 1919 issue.

The 1919 United States Government War Savings Stamps are blue in color and a trifle smaller than the War Savings Stamps issued by the Government last year. They bear a likeness of Benjamin Franklin, the American apostle of thrift and economy. The 1919 War Savings Stamps, which yield their owners four percent interest, compounded quarterly, may be obtained from any postoffice, bank, or other authorized agent. The price of each 1919 War Savings Stamp is \$4.12 during January. The cost price increases regularly one cent each month, so that in February the cost is \$4.18, in March \$4.24 and so on.

The same old Thrift Stamps and Thrift Cards used last year remain in use during 1919 and filled Thrift Cards, that is, Thrift Cards on which sixteen Thrift Stamps have been affixed, may be exchanged for 1919 War Savings Stamps upon the payment of the few additional cents which represent the difference between the price of a War Savings Stamp and \$4, the value of the sixteen Thrift Stamps. This difference is 12 cents in January, 13 cents in February, 14 cents in March, and so on.

Purchasers of 1919 War Savings Stamps should bear in mind that 1919 War Savings Stamps are to be affixed only to 1918 War Savings Certificates. Although one may have a 1918 War Savings Certificate (a War Savings Certificate is the parchment on which War Savings Stamps are affixed) which has some blank or unaffixed space on it, such 1918 Certificate should not have 1919 War Savings Stamps pasted on it, nor should 1918 War Savings Stamps be placed on the new 1919 War Savings Certificate. Keep the two separate.

Frank M. Smith, Federal District Director of War Loans and Savings, has issued earnest requests to the public to note carefully the few simple directions outlined. He also pointed out recently that should a person be in doubt about any of the details of War Savings methods a word to the local secretary of the War Savings Society or any postmaster will insure the matter being made clear.

Mrs. Haywood To Sing Mrs. Herbert Haywood, wife of former Pastor Haywood of the Baptist church, is visiting friends in Carrizozo and will sing at the Baptist church at both morning and evening services. Our people are well acquainted with Mrs. Haywood's vocal talents and will no doubt take advantage of this opportunity to again hear her sing.

Baptist Church This will be the regular Sunday service at 10:30 at the Baptist church, preaching by Pastor Haywood. All cordially

Federal Road Plans

Dr. S. M. Johnson, who is at Washington, has favored us with a table showing what is being spent by the national government on roads and including an additional appropriation for extending the work on roads; the latter provision, it was expected, the senate would pass this week.

The amount available for New Mexico for the years 1917-18-19, some of which has already been expended, is \$474,847.98. Should the legislation now before congress be enacted, the additional sum available would be \$798,785.78, or a total for the three year period of \$1,273,633.76.

On the same basis New Mexico is apportioned \$1,517,692.98 for 1920; for 1921, \$1,597,571.56.

The bill also provides that forest roads shall be constructed entirely at federal cost, and further provides that the war department shall transfer material, equipment and supplies to the agricultural department for use in constructing these roads, and that all road work shall begin at the earliest practicable date.

Buicks and Dodges

Garrard & Corn have the agency for the Dodge and Buick cars. They have a Buick on the floor of their garage now and will be pleased to demonstrate the car to anyone who has a view of purchasing. They expect some Dodges in at an early date and will be glad to show the car to prospective buyers. Mr. Garrard, business manager, has had the Dodge agency for two years and is quite familiar with it. Anyone desiring to purchase may select either car at the Garrard & Corn Garage and have it thoroughly tried out.

The Bowling Club

Entertains

The losing side in the bowling contest entertained the winners at a delightful party at the home of Mrs. Claude Pitts last Friday evening. Music and various games were indulged in until luncheon was announced. Every one had a delightful time. The losers declare that if they are not the best bowlers they must be the best cooks judging from the way the winners disposed of the food.

Among those present were: Mesdames Shulda, Hoffman, Bacote Jones, Barnhart, Whittingham, Decker, Leland, McLean, Day, Norman, Forrest, Loughrey, Pitts, Lotah Miller, and Misses Clara Bacot and Sallie Johnson.

Methodist Church

Rev. E. H. Lovell, Pastor. Telephone 111 Sunday school at 10. Preaching services at 11 and 7:30. Miss Bernice Murrell will sing at the morning service; and Mrs. Bessie Boone and Miss Hillary Cooper at the evening service. Epworth League at 6:45.

The Banks of Lincoln County prosper because the proper people of the county put their money in banks

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

Stockmens State Bank

The constant effort of SERVICE 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

SAVED DOLLARS \$\$\$

You won't miss the dollars you save and deposit in a savings account any more than those you spend. A habit is about all you get from spending money foolishly for trifles and passing pleasures. While from the dollars you place in a savings account you build an interest-earning capital—a permanent fund that brings lasting benefits. We pay 4 per cent interest, compounded semi-annually, on savings accounts.

BANK WITH US, GROW WITH US

The Lincoln State Bank Carrizozo, New Mexico

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

This is Your Personal Bank

WE specialize to meet the requirements of the people of this section. We recognize a loyalty to our depositors that grows stronger as the years of association roll by—a loyalty that expresses itself in an ever-active effort to conserve their interests in every possible way.

Undoubtedly this is your kind of a bank because its service embraces every element of constructive banking effort, and we shall enjoy explaining the use you can make of our equipment and advantages.

Exchange Bank of Carrizozo Carrizozo, New Mexico



Cattle Growers

BE AT

Albuquerque

MARCH

25-26-27

4th Annual Convention New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Ass'n.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

We pay highest market price on FURS 50c on the dollar for Scrip.

Carrizozo Trading Co.

I. O. O. F. Carrizozo Lodge NO. 30

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

AUSTIN PATTY, N. G. W. 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 19, June 16, July 13, August 10, September 7, October 4, November 1, December 6 and 13. MARVIN DUTTON, W. M. S. F. MILLER, Sec'y.

NEW MEXICO PASSENGER LINE "The White Line"

ROSWELL, CARRIZOZO STAGE CO. 106 S. Main, Roswell, N. M. Phone 351 Carrizozo Office: Western Garage Phone 50

Table with columns: MON DAILY AND SUNDAY, EAST BOUND, WEST BOUND. Rows: 3:15 Roswell 7:30, 12:30 Pecos 10:00, 11:45 Tinnie 10:25, 11:15 Honda 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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office Roswell, New Mexico, February 5, 1919. Notice is hereby given that the State of New Mexico under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 21, 1896 and June 30, 1900 and acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, located in this office selection lists for the following described lands: List No. 174, Serial No. 014371. SW 1/4 Sec. 4, R. 18E, S. 2, T. 28S, R. 9E, N. Mex. Mer. 180 acres. List No. 175, Serial No. 014372. Lot 1, S. 2, 1/4, SW 1/4 Sec. 1, T. 28S, R. 9E, N. Mex. Mer. 127.28 acres. List No. 176, Serial No. 014373. SW 1/4 Sec. 2, SW 1/4 Sec. 3, SW 1/4 Sec. 4, SW 1/4 Sec. 5, SW 1/4 Sec. 6, SW 1/4 Sec. 7, SW 1/4 Sec. 8, SW 1/4 Sec. 9, SW 1/4 Sec. 10, SW 1/4 Sec. 11, SW 1/4 Sec. 12, SW 1/4 Sec. 13, SW 1/4 Sec. 14, SW 1/4 Sec. 15, SW 1/4 Sec. 16, SW 1/4 Sec. 17, SW 1/4 Sec. 18, SW 1/4 Sec. 19, SW 1/4 Sec. 20, SW 1/4 Sec. 21, SW 1/4 Sec. 22, SW 1/4 Sec. 23, SW 1/4 Sec. 24, SW 1/4 Sec. 25, SW 1/4 Sec. 26, SW 1/4 Sec. 27, SW 1/4 Sec. 28, SW 1/4 Sec. 29, SW 1/4 Sec. 30, SW 1/4 Sec. 31, SW 1/4 Sec. 32, SW 1/4 Sec. 33, SW 1/4 Sec. 34, SW 1/4 Sec. 35, SW 1/4 Sec. 36, SW 1/4 Sec. 37, SW 1/4 Sec. 38, SW 1/4 Sec. 39, SW 1/4 Sec. 40, SW 1/4 Sec. 41, SW 1/4 Sec. 42, SW 1/4 Sec. 43, SW 1/4 Sec. 44, SW 1/4 Sec. 45, SW 1/4 Sec. 46, SW 1/4 Sec. 47, SW 1/4 Sec. 48, SW 1/4 Sec. 49, SW 1/4 Sec. 50, SW 1/4 Sec. 51, SW 1/4 Sec. 52, SW 1/4 Sec. 53, SW 1/4 Sec. 54, SW 1/4 Sec. 55, SW 1/4 Sec. 56, SW 1/4 Sec. 57, SW 1/4 Sec. 58, SW 1/4 Sec. 59, SW 1/4 Sec. 60, SW 1/4 Sec. 61, SW 1/4 Sec. 62, SW 1/4 Sec. 63, SW 1/4 Sec. 64, SW 1/4 Sec. 65, SW 1/4 Sec. 66, SW 1/4 Sec. 67, SW 1/4 Sec. 68, SW 1/4 Sec. 69, SW 1/4 Sec. 70, SW 1/4 Sec. 71, SW 1/4 Sec. 72, SW 1/4 Sec. 73, SW 1/4 Sec. 74, SW 1/4 Sec. 75, SW 1/4 Sec. 76, SW 1/4 Sec. 77, SW 1/4 Sec. 78, SW 1/4 Sec. 79, SW 1/4 Sec. 80, SW 1/4 Sec. 81, SW 1/4 Sec. 82, SW 1/4 Sec. 83, SW 1/4 Sec. 84, SW 1/4 Sec. 85, SW 1/4 Sec. 86, SW 1/4 Sec. 87, SW 1/4 Sec. 88, SW 1/4 Sec. 89, SW 1/4 Sec. 90, SW 1/4 Sec. 91, SW 1/4 Sec. 92, SW 1/4 Sec. 93, SW 1/4 Sec. 94, SW 1/4 Sec. 95, SW 1/4 Sec. 96, SW 1/4 Sec. 97, SW 1/4 Sec. 98, SW 1/4 Sec. 99, SW 1/4 Sec. 100. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico February 5, 1919. Notice is hereby given that Merritt U. Finley, of Carrizozo, New Mexico, who, on May 18, 1918, made homestead entry, No. 02300, for W 1/4 Sec. 2, SW 1/4 Sec. 3, SW 1/4 Sec. 4, SW 1/4 Sec. 5, SW 1/4 Sec. 6, SW 1/4 Sec. 7, SW 1/4 Sec. 8, SW 1/4 Sec. 9, SW 1/4 Sec. 10, SW 1/4 Sec. 11, SW 1/4 Sec. 12, SW 1/4 Sec. 13, SW 1/4 Sec. 14, SW 1/4 Sec. 15, SW 1/4 Sec. 16, SW 1/4 Sec. 17, SW 1/4 Sec. 18, SW 1/4 Sec. 19, SW 1/4 Sec. 20, SW 1/4 Sec. 21, SW 1/4 Sec. 22, SW 1/4 Sec. 23, SW 1/4 Sec. 24, SW 1/4 Sec. 25, SW 1/4 Sec. 26, SW 1/4 Sec. 27, SW 1/4 Sec. 28, SW 1/4 Sec. 29, SW 1/4 Sec. 30, SW 1/4 Sec. 31, SW 1/4 Sec. 32, SW 1/4 Sec. 33, SW 1/4 Sec. 34, SW 1/4 Sec. 35, SW 1/4 Sec. 36, SW 1/4 Sec. 37, SW 1/4 Sec. 38, SW 1/4 Sec. 39, SW 1/4 Sec. 40, SW 1/4 Sec. 41, SW 1/4 Sec. 42, SW 1/4 Sec. 43, SW 1/4 Sec. 44, SW 1/4 Sec. 45, SW 1/4 Sec. 46, SW 1/4 Sec. 47, SW 1/4 Sec. 48, SW 1/4 Sec. 49, SW 1/4 Sec. 50, SW 1/4 Sec. 51, SW 1/4 Sec. 52, SW 1/4 Sec. 53, SW 1/4 Sec. 54, SW 1/4 Sec. 55, SW 1/4 Sec. 56, SW 1/4 Sec. 57, SW 1/4 Sec. 58, SW 1/4 Sec. 59, SW 1/4 Sec. 60, SW 1/4 Sec. 61, SW 1/4 Sec. 62, SW 1/4 Sec. 63, SW 1/4 Sec. 64, SW 1/4 Sec. 65, SW 1/4 Sec. 66, SW 1/4 Sec. 67, SW 1/4 Sec. 68, SW 1/4 Sec. 69, SW 1/4 Sec. 70, SW 1/4 Sec. 71, SW 1/4 Sec. 72, SW 1/4 Sec. 73, SW 1/4 Sec. 74, SW 1/4 Sec. 75, SW 1/4 Sec. 76, SW 1/4 Sec. 77, SW 1/4 Sec. 78, SW 1/4 Sec. 79, SW 1/4 Sec. 80, SW 1/4 Sec. 81, SW 1/4 Sec. 82, SW 1/4 Sec. 83, SW 1/4 Sec. 84, SW 1/4 Sec. 85, SW 1/4 Sec. 86, SW 1/4 Sec. 87, SW 1/4 Sec. 88, SW 1/4 Sec. 89, SW 1/4 Sec. 90, SW 1/4 Sec. 91, SW 1/4 Sec. 92, SW 1/4 Sec. 93, SW 1/4 Sec. 94, SW 1/4 Sec. 95, SW 1/4 Sec. 96, SW 1/4 Sec. 97, SW 1/4 Sec. 98, SW 1/4 Sec. 99, SW 1/4 Sec. 100. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico January 26, 1919. Notice is hereby given that Paul Hughes, widow of Harvey Hughes, deceased, of Carrizozo, New Mexico, who, on June 11, 1918, made homestead entry, No. 02389, for W 1/2 Sec. 19 and NW 1/4 Sec. 20, Township 8 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 Lillis McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on the 19th day of March, 1919. Claimant names as witnesses: Douglas L. Byron, David H. Tamm, William Bailey, Orel Z. Finley, all of Carrizozo, New Mexico. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M. January 31, 1919. Notice is hereby given that Albert H. Harney, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on February 21, 1914, made entry, No. 02373, for NW 1/4 Sec. 2, NE 1/4 Sec. 3, Township 12 N., 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 Lillis McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, N. M., on the 21st day of February, 1919. Claimant names as witnesses: Mark St. Drake, Earl Wray, Willie W. Beck, all of Carrizozo, N. M. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M. January 23, 1919. Notice is hereby given that William W. Brandt, of Carrizozo, New Mexico, who, on March 2, 1918, made homestead entry, No. 02323, for E 1/2 Sec. 2, NE 1/4 Sec. 3, NE 1/4 Sec. 4, NE 1/4 Sec. 5, NE 1/4 Sec. 6, NE 1/4 Sec. 7, NE 1/4 Sec. 8, NE 1/4 Sec. 9, NE 1/4 Sec. 10, NE 1/4 Sec. 11, NE 1/4 Sec. 12, NE 1/4 Sec. 13, NE 1/4 Sec. 14, NE 1/4 Sec. 15, NE 1/4 Sec. 16, NE 1/4 Sec. 17, NE 1/4 Sec. 18, NE 1/4 Sec. 19, NE 1/4 Sec. 20, NE 1/4 Sec. 21, NE 1/4 Sec. 22, NE 1/4 Sec. 23, NE 1/4 Sec. 24, NE 1/4 Sec. 25, NE 1/4 Sec. 26, NE 1/4 Sec. 27, NE 1/4 Sec. 28, NE 1/4 Sec. 29, NE 1/4 Sec. 30, NE 1/4 Sec. 31, NE 1/4 Sec. 32, NE 1/4 Sec. 33, NE 1/4 Sec. 34, NE 1/4 Sec. 35, NE 1/4 Sec. 36, NE 1/4 Sec. 37, NE 1/4 Sec. 38, NE 1/4 Sec. 39, NE 1/4 Sec. 40, NE 1/4 Sec. 41, NE 1/4 Sec. 42, NE 1/4 Sec. 43, NE 1/4 Sec. 44, NE 1/4 Sec. 45, NE 1/4 Sec. 46, NE 1/4 Sec. 47, NE 1/4 Sec. 48, NE 1/4 Sec. 49, NE 1/4 Sec. 50, NE 1/4 Sec. 51, NE 1/4 Sec. 52, NE 1/4 Sec. 53, NE 1/4 Sec. 54, NE 1/4 Sec. 55, NE 1/4 Sec. 56, NE 1/4 Sec. 57, NE 1/4 Sec. 58, NE 1/4 Sec. 59, NE 1/4 Sec. 60, NE 1/4 Sec. 61, NE 1/4 Sec. 62, NE 1/4 Sec. 63, NE 1/4 Sec. 64, NE 1/4 Sec. 65, NE 1/4 Sec. 66, NE 1/4 Sec. 67, NE 1/4 Sec. 68, NE 1/4 Sec. 69, NE 1/4 Sec. 70, NE 1/4 Sec. 71, NE 1/4 Sec. 72, NE 1/4 Sec. 73, NE 1/4 Sec. 74, NE 1/4 Sec. 75, NE 1/4 Sec. 76, NE 1/4 Sec. 77, NE 1/4 Sec. 78, NE 1/4 Sec. 79, NE 1/4 Sec. 80, NE 1/4 Sec. 81, NE 1/4 Sec. 82, NE 1/4 Sec. 83, NE 1/4 Sec. 84, NE 1/4 Sec. 85, NE 1/4 Sec. 86, NE 1/4 Sec. 87, NE 1/4 Sec. 88, NE 1/4 Sec. 89, NE 1/4 Sec. 90, NE 1/4 Sec. 91, NE 1/4 Sec. 92, NE 1/4 Sec. 93, NE 1/4 Sec. 94, NE 1/4 Sec. 95, NE 1/4 Sec. 96, NE 1/4 Sec. 97, NE 1/4 Sec. 98, NE 1/4 Sec. 99, NE 1/4 Sec. 100. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

Notice for Publication DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M. January 23, 1919. Notice is hereby given that John Henry Scott, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on September 26, 1914, made homestead entry, No. 02368, for Lots 1 & 2, NE 1/4 Sec. 1, NE 1/4 Sec. 2, NE 1/4 Sec. 3, NE 1/4 Sec. 4, NE 1/4 Sec. 5, NE 1/4 Sec. 6, NE 1/4 Sec. 7, NE 1/4 Sec. 8, NE 1/4 Sec. 9, NE 1/4 Sec. 10, NE 1/4 Sec. 11, NE 1/4 Sec. 12, NE 1/4 Sec. 13, NE 1/4 Sec. 14, NE 1/4 Sec. 15, NE 1/4 Sec. 16, NE 1/4 Sec. 17, NE 1/4 Sec. 18, NE 1/4 Sec. 19, NE 1/4 Sec. 20, NE 1/4 Sec. 21, NE 1/4 Sec. 22, NE 1/4 Sec. 23, NE 1/4 Sec. 24, NE 1/4 Sec. 25, NE 1/4 Sec. 26, NE 1/4 Sec. 27, NE 1/4 Sec. 28, NE 1/4 Sec. 29, NE 1/4 Sec. 30, NE 1/4 Sec. 31, NE 1/4 Sec. 32, NE 1/4 Sec. 33, NE 1/4 Sec. 34, NE 1/4 Sec. 35, NE 1/4 Sec. 36, NE 1/4 Sec. 37, NE 1/4 Sec. 38, NE 1/4 Sec. 39, NE 1/4 Sec. 40, NE 1/4 Sec. 41, NE 1/4 Sec. 42, NE 1/4 Sec. 43, NE 1/4 Sec. 44, NE 1/4 Sec. 45, NE 1/4 Sec. 46, NE 1/4 Sec. 47, NE 1/4 Sec. 48, NE 1/4 Sec. 49, NE 1/4 Sec. 50, NE 1/4 Sec. 51, NE 1/4 Sec. 52, NE 1/4 Sec. 53, NE 1/4 Sec. 54, NE 1/4 Sec. 55, NE 1/4 Sec. 56, NE 1/4 Sec. 57, NE 1/4 Sec. 58, NE 1/4 Sec. 59, NE 1/4 Sec. 60, NE 1/4 Sec. 61, NE 1/4 Sec. 62, NE 1/4 Sec. 63, NE 1/4 Sec. 64, NE 1/4 Sec. 65, NE 1/4 Sec. 66, NE 1/4 Sec. 67, NE 1/4 Sec. 68, NE 1/4 Sec. 69, NE 1/4 Sec. 70, NE 1/4 Sec. 71, NE 1/4 Sec. 72, NE 1/4 Sec. 73, NE 1/4 Sec. 74, NE 1/4 Sec. 75, NE 1/4 Sec. 76, NE 1/4 Sec. 77, NE 1/4 Sec. 78, NE 1/4 Sec. 79, NE 1/4 Sec. 80, NE 1/4 Sec. 81, NE 1/4 Sec. 82, NE 1/4 Sec. 83, NE 1/4 Sec. 84, NE 1/4 Sec. 85, NE 1/4 Sec. 86, NE 1/4 Sec. 87, NE 1/4 Sec. 88, NE 1/4 Sec. 89, NE 1/4 Sec. 90, NE 1/4 Sec. 91, NE 1/4 Sec. 92, NE 1/4 Sec. 93, NE 1/4 Sec. 94, NE 1/4 Sec. 95, NE 1/4 Sec. 96, NE 1/4 Sec. 97, NE 1/4 Sec. 98, NE 1/4 Sec. 99, NE 1/4 Sec. 100. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

The Line-up For the 1919 Offensive

OFFICERS

H. B. JONES, President PAUL MAYER, Vice President E. M. BRICKLEY, Cashier ULA L. EDMISTON, Asst. Cashier Janitor, W. S. Brady

DIRECTORS

H. B. JONES PAUL MAYER DAVID T. BEALS O. Z. FINLEY 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

STOMACH TROUBLE

Mr. Marion Holcomb, of Nancy, Ky., says: "For quite a long while I suffered with stomach trouble. I would have pains and a heavy feeling after my meals, a most disagreeable taste in my mouth. If I ate anything with butter, oil or grease, I would spit it up. I began to have regular sick headache. I had used pills and tablets, but after a course of these, I would be constipated. It just seemed to tear my stomach all up. I found they were no good at all for my trouble. I heard

THEDFORD'S

BLACK-DRAUGHT

recommended very highly, so began to use it. It cured me. I keep it in the house all the time. It is the best liver medicine made. I do not have sick headache or stomach trouble any more. Black-Draught acts on the faded liver and helps it to do its important work of throwing out waste material and poisons from the system. This medicine should be in every household for use in time of need. Get it today. If you feel sluggish, take a dose today. You will feel fresh and active. Price 25c per bottle. THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

# FIVE FRIDAYS

By FRANK R. ADAMS

Indeed a  
Cheerful  
Tale

(Copyright, Frank R. Adams Co.)

## CHAPTER XVI—Continued.

"Why, lemme see. I must have dumped 'em in the wastebasket. But the fire was all out."  
Any further discussion was cut short by the violent ringing of the telephone bell inside the burning building.  
"Who can be calling up at this time of night?" wondered Vida, voicing the general curiosity.  
"We probably will never know," Bopp gazed dreamily into the fire. "Maybe some one saw the blaze from the mainland and is calling up about it."

"No," said Lucille, with conviction; "it's my mother. She has seen the fire from Huntington's and wants to know if I am safe. We must answer it and tell her that everything is all right."  
"No one could go in there," I protested. "The fire is raging in the living room, and the walls may fall any moment."  
"But mother will worry."  
"What if she does?" A man under stress of excitement is sometimes unintentionally brutal.

"If you men are not brave enough," Lucille declared, with eyes flashing, "if you're so afraid of getting singed, I'm going in to answer that telephone myself and tell my mother that I am safe."  
"You wouldn't be safe if you were talking over that telephone. I was exasperated, but it was impossible to allow a girl in a flimsy negligee to go into that furnace. "Since you put it that way, I'll go."

I groped my way to the instrument, jammed the receiver to my ear and shouted, "Hello!"  
"Sorry to wake you, old chap," said a male voice apologetically. "but I simply must speak to Miss Dunmore."

"You go to Halifax?" I requested loudly, and, dropping the receiver, made a wild dash for the door, from which I emerged with my clothing on fire in only one or two spots.

"Thank you!" Lucille was very sweet in bestowing her gratitude. "Was she very much worried?"  
"It wasn't your mother," I said shortly. "It was Mr. Blaney."

"Ned?" asked Vida; then, without waiting for an answer, "I must speak to him."

I gently restrained her.  
"Blaney?" queried Lucille blankly; then, turning to me, "Your brother?"  
"No relation," I returned.

"He's my fiancé," Vida explained. "Just the dearest old Blaney that ever lived. He's waiting for me at Fair View. We were to have been married today, or yesterday, rather."

"Oh!" Lucille retired to her inner consciousness to think.  
I told Vida that Blaney knew she was safe, as he had called up several times during the day.

"Where was it?"  
"You were always out somewhere with Mr. Clair," I explained.

"You didn't tell Ned that, did you?"  
"Why, yes, I guess I did. Why?"  
"He's so jealous," Vida explained. "It makes him furious when I talk to other men. Of course after we're married I'll train him differently, but now I have to be careful."

Our attention was distracted from the burning building by the arrival of Bill Johnson, who walked unannounced into the circle of light. The noise of the Merry Widow arriving had apparently been lost in the crackling of the flares.

"Well," I inquired, "were Mrs. Green and Mr. Clair all right?"  
"I shall not know it," Bill replied phlegmatically. "I can't, by Yimminy, God 'em."

"Can't find them? Nonsense! Did you go up to the house?"  
"Yes, sure. And I look in all the rooms. No one shall be in each."

"They can't have left. Mrs. Green said she wouldn't."

"What's up now?" Bopp inquired.  
"Mrs. Green has disappeared since more."

"Bopp!" cried Lucille. "Clair?"  
"Impossible! You haven't seen him since he left here."

"What else could have happened?"  
"I can't imagine. It's a small island, and there would be no sense in supposing that she was hiding anywhere outside of the house. Besides, they both knew that the boat was coming back soon to get them."

"Mrs. Green is so clever," Bopp asserted. "I should think that when once you located her you would have kept your eyes on her."

"Well, I had," I retorted. "You would probably all be hurt to check her now. There must be some plausible reason for Mrs. Green's disappearance. Suppose you don't tell her daughter right away until we try to find out what has happened. It would only cause her additional worry."

"That was agreed upon."  
"At any rate," Bopp said, "we can all go over to the mainland in the Merry Widow and get breakfast."

"No," declared Bill, shaking his head. "Merry Widow has been run. She won't be able to go out."

"Then let someone else get us to the mainland?"  
"I'll take up with some who say," Bill obstinately pronounced to be the

Lucille and Vida rejoined us presently.  
"I have some breakfast for you," I announced.

"Soup?" Bopp uttered the word sarcastically.  
"Oh, Tootles!" murmured Lucille. "I forgot," I said, "Tootles is found. I found Tootles last night."

"Where is my little sweetheart now?"  
"In the summer house," I replied.  
"Oh, my Tootles girl," she exclaimed, "locked up in that cold barn of a place all night!"

"I was there," I reminded her. "I stood it all right."  
Lucille started out as fast as she could for the summer house.

"Wait a minute," I protested, wishing to explain about the reporter.  
"Wait," she flashed at me, "when Tootles wants me? Never!"

Lucille broke into a run when she saw that I was following her and reached the door of the summer house first. When I arrived I heard a scream.

## CHAPTER XVII.

Explains.  
THE picture was a trifle startling. On the floor lay the reporter, his face twisted up into an agonized expression, while Tootles stood over him, feebly flicking his face, her little red tongue hardly able to wag.

"Oh," Lucille screamed jumping up and down in her excitement, "he's killing Tootles!"  
"I'm afraid I laughed. Anyway, she can't look of reproach at me and made a dive for the tired little pup. Tootles went through the door and dashed, barking, up the beach. Lucille followed after.

"They were too fast for me. The last I saw of them was a tiny bobbing speck—that was Tootles—and a larger graceful figure with hair blowing free and kimono flying back, which was Lucille."

"What's all the excitement?" the reporter demanded. "Who's the pippin?"  
"We had a fire," I retorted wearily. "Mr. Green's house burned down."

"Everybody asleep, I suppose." The reporter sketched in the story from imagination. "You, the faithful watchman, see the flames, dash into the burning building and rescue the owner's beautiful daughter. It's a peach of a story. It's too bad you can't marry her," he added, eyeing me ruefully. "You've got a wife and seven kids, I suppose."

"I have not," I retorted.  
"Then you can marry her," he said.

"I mean you're not so terribly old and you might look all right if you washed your face and had some decent clothes."

For the first time I realized that I must be a pretty bad looking object. My clothes were wet, worn, soiled and thoroughly matted from having been slept in and raised up.

I looked at him sharply. "What size collar do you wear?"  
"Fourteen and a half," he replied glibly.

I grunted. "I'll have a look, anyway."  
I rolled him over and removed the collar and necktie as carefully as possible. It was a relief and a half.

"Because you had I shall confess the necktie also."  
"No," he shouted, interpreting my glance. "You wouldn't wear another thing of mine."

"I'm afraid we coincide only in the neck," I sighed regretfully.  
"Look here," he began haltingly. "Don't you think the faces here gone for enough? I demand to be released. If you let me go now I'll promise not to have you put in jail, and if you'll get me a picture of Miss Green I'll give you \$500."

"No," I decided absently.  
"What will you do with me?"  
"I don't know. It has been promised me. You know more about crime than I do. What do you suggest? I measured the height of his collar with my eye. "I can't say that I care much for your selection of collar style."

"If you aren't going to let me go," continued the young man, whose head seemed to crawl constantly on his neck, "what is to be?"  
"Then, you have ruined an otherwise perfect day. No one knows when, where or what breakfast is."

"No breakfast?" he questioned.  
"None; sorry breakfast."  
He sighed. "There's a cigar in my pocket. He started to tell me which pocket when he recollected my propensity for confiscating his property."

"It's all right," I assured him. "I'm not smoking at present."  
"In my left hand upper vest pocket," he finished.

I found a fat leather case in the pocket he had indicated. I opened the case, and a handful of crumpled tobacco fell out.

"I'm afraid I sat on it," I said apologetically.  
He turned his face to the wall without a word. I left him alone with the dust of his last cigar.

When I had gone a short distance I heard him sneeze.  
When I was satisfied that I had done the best I could to rearrange my disordered clothes and linen I rejoined the disconsolate group at the site of the one time house. There were only four of them—Captain Perkins, Jim, Vida and Kent. Lucille had not returned.

"Where's Lucille?" Vida inquired.  
"Tootles got away," I explained, "and she chased her."  
"But Tootles is here," Vida indicated the dog playing around the shed. "She came back quite awhile ago with this in her mouth."

Vida held up the torn and dirty remnants of what had been Lucille's kimono.  
"That's Lucille's kimono!" I cried.  
An idea struck me. "What was she wearing under that?"

"I helped her put on my costume," Vida vouchsafed, "the one that was drying in the shed. It fits her beautifully."  
"Then, I presume, that you will find Lucille over there behind that clump of bushes," I hazarded in a loud tone.

There was a sound of branches breaking and leaves rustling as if some one were beating a hasty retreat.  
"Oh, I see!" Light dawned on Vida. "Just let her alone. She'll get used to them in an hour or so. You do feel kind of funny at first. Now about that breakfast."

"Yes," Bopp chimed in, "produce that feast you were speaking of. With the dog in sight we'll take a chance on anything you're prepared."  
"Ball no!" cried Jim.  
"Where be she?" demanded his superior.

"Coming around the point," Jim replied.  
Sure enough, a fat little tugboat was nosing her way comfortably through the waves into the cove. "It's the revenue tug!" exclaimed Captain Perkins, whose knowledge of lake craft was naturally superior to that of the rest of us.

"A revenue tug?" Bopp repeated.  
"What is she doing here?"  
"The tug came in as far as she dared, and then an officer came ashore in a dinghy."

"Parade me, ladies and gentlemen," he began suavely, taking no notice of our disheveled appearance. "I am the juvenile officer in charge of this district."

A cry from the tug startled us.  
"What's that?" we exclaimed.  
The yell was repeated, this time with a yodeling falsetto.

"It's just a couple of prisoners we captured this morning," explained the officer.  
"We are very glad to see you and your boat," Bopp stated, doing the honors. "We have had a terrible fire here, and if you will set us safely ashore at Fair View we shall be forever in your debt."

"I'm sorry," he replied, "but I cannot carry your party as passengers. Being on government service, my duties are very exacting. However, I shall be glad to notify the first vessel I meet and request them to call for you."

"But, man," Bopp exclaimed, "we have been without anything to eat for three days! Surely you can't refuse to take us to some place where food may be had."

"You forget that I have provided food," I interposed.  
"I'm trying to forget it," Bopp replied, with ungracious impatience. "I want regular food."

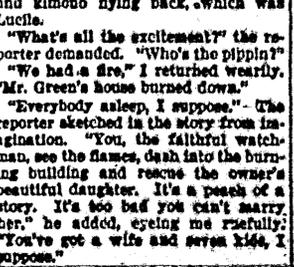
"The lake is calming down," the officer pointed out. "and you can surely get ashore. As it happens, we are not on the trail of a gang of smugglers, and if we delay now the chief operator may escape us. He is posing as a telephone repair man employed by the local company at Fair View, but merely uses that position to cloak his criminal operations. He was sent to Green's island before the storm and has not reported back to the office. We presume that he is here now."

By a common impulse we looked for Kent. He was not among us. Apparently he had wanted to hear no more after Captain Perkins had identified the boat as in the government revenue service.

"I can't believe that he is a smuggler," Vida argued. "She was the rest of us, had conducted a hiding for the young man whose career had been so varied and interesting. "He doesn't look like a smuggler."



A Cry From the Tug Startled Us.



They were too fast for me.

# ALL WEARING THE BROAD SMILE OF VICTORY



All of these heroes helped in the defeat of Prussianism. All are wearing the white of victory, the one that won't come off. In the front row, left to right, are Marshal Foch, General Pershing, Madame Dubell, wife of the military governor of Paris; Marshal Joffre, General Dubell, and his son. General Felleiter and General Galopin are in the rear, to either side of Marshal Joffre.

## YANK SOLDIERS ROBBED BY FOE

### Men Captured at Selcheprey Tell of Harsh Treatment by the Huns.

### REFUSED TO BE BROTHERS

#### Attempt Later Made to Effect Reconciliation Spurned by Americans—Corporal Who Refused to Work Hurled Down Mine Shaft.

London.—When they took us prisoners they held revolvers to our heads and made us give them our shoes, but when the armistice came and we were set free a socialist leader made a speech to us, saying: "We are now brothers."

This was what American soldiers who returned to London from Germany—the first to reach here after the signing of the armistice—had to say about the change in the attitude of their captors from the time they had fallen into German hands in April until they were released on November 12.

"When we were captured at Selcheprey," said Private James E. Pitchochell of Providence, "the German soldiers held pistols to the heads of some of us and demanded our shoes. I managed to hang on to mine, but others weren't so lucky. They had to walk barefooted through No Man's Land, cutting their feet badly on barbed wire or pieces of shell. All of us had to walk 30 miles to the rear, where wooden shoes were given us, and no one was permitted to keep his boots. They told us—one general did—that they had attacked to get prisoners, but the next time they attacked the One Hundred and Second they would take no prisoners, because they had fought too fiercely."

This was corroborated by Private Frank Butler of New Haven. Prisoners Exhibited.

The Americans were eventually taken to Friedrichsfeldt, and no opportunity was missed to show the American prisoners to the populace, for they were among the earliest to be taken.

These Americans were taken to a camp where there were prisoners from all the other allied countries, and though there afterward seemed to be an attempt to single out Americans for better treatment, according to the returned men now here, they shared much the same as the others during the earlier part of their imprisonment. Until their own food parcels began to arrive they got considerable food from the generous British and other allied compatriots.

More than 30 were detailed to work in coal and salt mines, and one mqn, Corporal Lucien, who, it was said, refused to work in a mine when ordered to do so, was marched off to the pit head and given another chance to decide what he would do by the two Prussian guards who had him in charge. When he again stoutly refused, saying he was not required, as an under officer, to do so, he was thrown down the shaft and killed. The burial was witnessed, his commander said, by a British sailor, who told about it on the following day.

Eventually the Americans were taken to the prison camp at Opladen. For their work they got six cents a day.

On November 9 they learned of the armistice. On that day riots were precipitated in the town in which the Americans were stationed, and the marines had been hurried up to quell the disorders. On November 11 word came that the armistice had been signed and that all the prisoners were now free.

It was arranged shortly afterward that they were to be sent to Holland for transportation to England with English prisoners. The men were permitted to go through the town at will, and the people, as well as their former guards, were anxious to fraternize, but got short shrift from the released men.

An uneventful trip to Holland ensued, and then the men were taken in charge by the British Red Cross and went to Hull along with British Tommies who had been in the camp with them.

## HONORED BY FRENCH

### Yankee Doctor Wins Commission as Captain.

#### Highest-Ranked American Citizen in French Army During War.

Paris.—The highest-ranked American citizen in the French army during the present war is Dr. Henry Michel of Augusta, Ga., who earned a captain's commission in the service of our ally before transferring over to the United States army.

Doctor Michel came to France at the beginning of the war and volunteered in the French army. Owing to the crying need for surgeons, he was at once commissioned as a second lieutenant and assigned as a base hospital. His hard work and ability won him promotion to a first lieutenant after the Verdun offensive in the first half of 1916 when he was stationed at Troyes, the great evacuation center for the French wounded.

Afterward Doctor Michel was transferred to Lyons and was placed in command of a military hospital there and promoted to captain. The Foreign Legion has its base depot at Lyons, and Doctor Michel knew almost all of the Americans collected in that unit.

A year ago Doctor Michel offered his services to the A. E. F. and was sent to American Red Cross hospital No. 1 at Neuilly, the former American ambulance. He is also surgeon in

chief of the American hospital for civilians in Neuilly.

Only a few other Americans have ever received commissions in the French army, and they were all second lieutenants with the exception of William Thaw of the Lafayette Escadrille, and Sweeney of the Foreign Legion and later of the tank corps who were first lieutenants. The aviator pilots of the Lafayette Escadrille were only sergeants, with the exception of Dudley Hill, an adjutant.

## GLAD COLONIES ARE FREED

### Native Chiefs in Former German Possessions Hope They Will Remain Under British Rule.

London.—German cruelty exercised toward the natives of her former colonies is outlined in the statements of native chiefs in the Samoan Islands, the Kameruns, Togoland, Southwest Africa, and East Africa, in a white book published by the colonial office. The statements show that the natives everywhere hope to remain under British rule.

The horrors of the German rule in Southwest Africa, the white book says, already are too well known to require repetition, but the same system of tyranny was found in other German colonies in a greater or less degree.

The burden running through all the statements of the natives of Togoland and the Kameruns is "Agnaz, Agnag, Agnag," especially in connection with forced labor on plantations.

## PANCAKES IN OSTEND

### Correspondents Not First Made There in Four Years.

#### Hotel Manager Tells of Sufferings at the Hands of the Germans.

American Press Headquarters, British Front.—The first pancakes made in Ostend in four years were served the other day at the Crown hotel. But the American correspondents got them under false pretenses.

They had had a very good lunch of vegetable soup, roast beef, browned potatoes and peas.

"What have you for dessert?" was asked the accordingly attentive waiter. Hot face hot. "There is nothing, monsieur," she said placidly.

In a moment she was back with the manager, who had been hovering near the door.

happy to make you pancakes," she announced delightedly. "We got some milk and flour from the British ships today, and are able to make pancakes for the first time in four years." Then she added solemnly: "The manager and the chef will do it because you are English."

Whoever cooked the pancakes had lost no mastery of the art.

The Crown hotel, Ostend's finest, had suffered at the hands of the Germans. The manager showed us through two floors, pointing out where wall ornaments, chandeliers, and everything of copper had been torn off.

All wood had been plucked from the mattresses. Nine thousand bottles of wine had been carried away. But the hotel had receipts for everything stolen.

Not with this all. The hotel was set apart for German officers, and it had been a great trial to endure the tyrannical mood of most of them.

## BLACKSMITH IN DANGER ACTING AS SHOE CLERK

East Weymouth, Mass.—When J. H. Moran, the village blacksmith, retired after 41 years of shoeing horses to work in a retail shoe store, the manager made the following comment: "He'll get in wrong if, bending over, he grabs some of the new 'tricks' in the old way and exclaims 'Lift up, Hess.'"

## Men Captured at Selcheprey Tell of Harsh Treatment by the Huns.

When they took us prisoners they held revolvers to our heads and made us give them our shoes, but when the armistice came and we were set free a socialist leader made a speech to us, saying: "We are now brothers."

This was what American soldiers who returned to London from Germany—the first to reach here after the signing of the armistice—had to say about the change in the attitude of their captors from the time they had fallen into German hands in April until they were released on November 12.

"When we were captured at Selcheprey," said Private James E. Pitchochell of Providence, "the German soldiers held pistols to the heads of some of us and demanded our shoes. I managed to hang on to mine, but others weren't so lucky. They had to walk barefooted through No Man's Land, cutting their feet badly on barbed wire or pieces of shell. All of us had to walk 30 miles to the rear, where wooden shoes were given us, and no one was permitted to keep his boots. They told us—one general did—that they had attacked to get prisoners, but the next time they attacked the One Hundred and Second they would take no prisoners, because they had fought too fiercely."

This was corroborated by Private Frank Butler of New Haven. Prisoners Exhibited.

The Americans were eventually taken to Friedrichsfeldt, and no opportunity was missed to show the American prisoners to the populace, for they were among the earliest to be taken.

These Americans were taken to a camp where there were prisoners from all the other allied countries, and though there afterward seemed to be an attempt to single out Americans for better treatment, according to the returned men now here, they shared much the same as the others during the earlier part of their imprisonment. Until their own food parcels began to arrive they got considerable food from the generous British and other allied compatriots.

More than 30 were detailed to work in coal and salt mines, and one mqn, Corporal Lucien, who, it was said, refused to work in a mine when ordered to do so, was marched off to the pit head and given another chance to decide what he would do by the two Prussian guards who had him in charge. When he again stoutly refused, saying he was not required, as an under officer, to do so, he was thrown down the shaft and killed. The burial was witnessed, his commander said, by a British sailor, who told about it on the following day.

Eventually the Americans were taken to the prison camp at Opladen. For their work they got six cents a day.

On November 9 they learned of the armistice. On that day riots were precipitated in the town in which the Americans were stationed, and the marines had been hurried up to quell the disorders. On November 11 word came that the armistice had been signed and that all the prisoners were now free.

It was arranged shortly afterward that they were to be sent to Holland for transportation to England with English prisoners. The men were permitted to go through the town at will, and the people, as well as their former guards, were anxious to fraternize, but got short shrift from the released men.

An uneventful trip to Holland ensued, and then the men were taken in charge by the British Red Cross and went to Hull along with British Tommies who had been in the camp with them.

## MUTE HERO OF WAR



Marshal Foch is one of the 14 captives that were given to the government for service in the war.

# Colds, Coughs, Catarrh

A trinity of evils, closely allied, that afflict most people, and which follow one on the other, in the order named, until the last one is spread through the system, leading to many evils. But their course can be checked.

## PERUNA CONQUERS

It is of great value when used promptly for a cold, usually checking it and overcoming it in a few days. Ample evidence has proved that it is even of more value in overcoming chronic catarrh, dispelling the inflammatory conditions, enabling the diseased membranes to perform their natural functions, and toning up the entire system.

The experience of thousands is a safe guide to what it may be expected to do for you. Liquid or tablets—both tested by the public and approved.

THE PERUNA COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

### WOMEN SUFFERERS MAY NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it. Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease. If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

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

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store. However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilsner & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Men know that men are not born equal, but nobody will admit it. Don't trifle with a cold—it's dangerous. You can't afford to risk Influenza. Keep always at hand a box of



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—dissolves back (if it falls). The genuine box has a Red Top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

# After the "Flu" —Fever or Cold

## Clean the Acidity and Toxic Poisons Out of the Digestive Tract

Millions are now suffering from the after effects of the deadly "flu," a fever or a cold. Their appetites are poor; they are weak, and they are waiting for their strength to come back. If these people could only realize that the return to health and strength would be greatly helped by giving attention to the stomach—that is, removing the acidity and toxic poisons from the entire digestive tract, making it act naturally, so that the body will receive the full strength of the food eaten—a great deal of suffering would be saved to humanity.

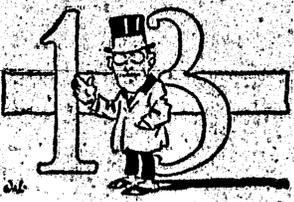
# EATONIC

FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH

# WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

## Thirteen Has No Terrors for Woodrow Wilson

WASHINGTON.—Thirteen has no terrors for Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America. On the contrary thirteen is his lucky number, he has been known to say.



Thirteen played a prominent part in the inaugural plans in 1913. Thirteen governors were in line, millions of thirteen states were represented, along with thirteen educational institutions.

When Miss Jessie W. Wilson and Frances B. Sayre were married at the White House it was the thirteenth wedding in the historic building, and the names the bride and bridegroom contain thirteen letters each.

The thirteenth superstition is perhaps as widespread as any of the popular notions of this kind. These are many and apparently they are just as much in favor as ever. The name of those who regard Friday as an unlucky day is legion. Many people think it is a sign of coming bad luck to see the new moon over the left shoulder. A horseshoe over the door brings good luck, as everybody knows. A child born with a caul is sure to be lucky, according to midwives. Certain crops must be planted at certain stages of the moon, farmers aver. That the actions and condition of animals in the fall foretell the winter weather, the Indians—and some white men—believe. There is potency in the divinations of Hallowe'en, the young people are sure. To see a full-grown man pick up a pin because its point is toward him is not unusual.

Of course the president is an unusual man.

## Official Statement of the American Red Cross

THE following statement is authorized by the war council of the American Red Cross: It costs the American Red Cross only two cents of each dollar of the millions appropriated to operate the administrative bureaus in the United States which took a vital part in the management of the greatest relief program the world has ever known. For each dollar contributed by the American people for war relief work more than \$1.01 is expended for that purpose, the extra cent being provided by interest on the funds. These are two of the striking statements in the annual financial report of the Red Cross covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.



All the expenses of operating the national and divisional headquarters of the organization whose sheltering arm has embraced a large part of the earth in the 18 months since from a fund provided by membership dues, the war fund not being drawn upon for any but relief expenditures. The total management expense of the organization for the fiscal year was \$2,164,863. During the year which ended June 30 the Red Cross appropriated \$107,716,848 to carry on its work abroad and at home. Of this amount, \$3,768,672 went for relief in foreign countries, \$7,658,530 for work in the United States, \$4,945,507 for relief work in various countries on work specified by contributors, \$20,256,000 was set aside for working capital, and the balance went for other activities of the organization.

## New Method of Drying Meats Promises Marvels

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of a new process by which meats and fish can be kept indefinitely without preservatives and then restored to full bulk and unimpaired flavor by the application of water. Flesh prepared by this method only fills about 8 per cent of the space it fills when fresh. This would multiply eightfold the facilities for shipping meat, without adding tonnage.

This discovery grows out of researches begun a year ago in the Harriman laboratories at Roosevelt hospital by Dr. K. G. Falk and Dr. M. Frankel when the laboratory was taken over by the division of nutrition and food of the medical department of the United States army, at the instance of Lieut. Col. J. R. Merrill. The final steps of the test were worked out at Columbia university in the department of chemical engineering under the direction of Prof. Frank H. McKee, who made the announcement.

Owing to certain legal reasons not all the steps of the process can be published at this time, but in the main it consists of drying the prepared meats in a vacuum even at a low temperature. It is possible to cut a sirloin or porterhouse steak according to the standard restaurant dimensions, dry it by this recent method, and then eat it before cooking and serve it hot, even passably rare, without anybody's knowing that it did not come directly from the butcher's block around the corner. It is estimated that the cost of the new process will be about the same as the expense of keeping meats in refrigeration. The effect, however, should be to bring down the prices of meats through savings in freight on land and sea.

## American Protective League and Its Patriotism

THE man who keeps up with the news notes the American Protective League is active in the Berger trial, in the inquiry into high prices and in other things of importance in various parts of the country. Some day the history of the A. P. L. will be written and it will be an interesting reading. Just now the average citizen knows little about it.

The immense number of pro-Germans working in this country called the A. P. L. into being. For every investigator in government employ in March, 1917, a hundred were needed to meet the crisis. It seemed impossible to get an appropriation for them. Yet their need was vital. How was the problem to be solved? The American Protective League rose as the answer. Under the direction of the attorney general and A. B. Blount, chief of the bureau of investigation, a Chicago business man set about working out a remarkable idea. "It was nothing more and nothing less than the enlistment of as many as possible the best brains of every industry, business and profession in the United States as an auxiliary to the department of justice."

Today there are approximately three hundred thousand members of the American Protective League. They cover the United States from coast to coast and from Canada to the Gulf. Not one of the members of the A. P. L. receives one cent of pay, and they pay their own expenses and the league's expenses. Furthermore, there is no glory, no uniform, not even private prints at home. For no man is permitted to divulge even to his best friend his membership in the league or disclose the identity of any of its members.

# Are You Open-Minded?

The average American is open-minded.

American business is conducted by true Americans of vision, open-minded men who believe in their country and strive to meet their country's needs. The men in the packing industry are no exception to the rule.

The business of Swift & Company has grown as the nation has progressed. Its affairs have been conducted honorably, efficiently, and economically, reducing the margin between the cost of live stock and the selling price of dressed meat, until today the profit is only a fraction of a cent a pound—too small to have any noticeable effect on prices.

The packing industry is a big, vital industry—one of the most important in the country. Do you understand it?

Swift & Company presents facts in the advertisements that appear in this paper. They are addressed to every open-minded person in the country.

The booklet of preceding chapters in this story of the packing industry, will be mailed on request to Swift & Company Union Stock Yards - Chicago, Illinois

# Swift & Company U. S. A.



## UPSET STOMACH

Undigested food! Lumps of pain; belching gas, acids and sourness. When your stomach is all upset, here is instant relief—No waiting!

## PAPA'S DIAPYPSIN AT ONCE ENDS SOURNESS, GASES, ACIDITY, INDIGESTION.

The moment you eat a tablet of Papa's Diapypsin all the indigestion, pain, dyspepsia misery, the sourness, gases and stomach acidity ends. Papa's Diapypsin tablets cost little at any drug store but there is no surfer of quicker stomach relief known. Adv.

## Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles almost any week end unless you take care. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

## A Colorado Case

W. A. J. Hill, retired lumberman, 124 South Avenue, Pueblo, Colo., bladder trouble had been with him for years. His trouble was from uric acid poisoning, which had gotten into my blood. My back was weak and lame and I had rheumatic pains. My kidneys were out of order and got me up at night. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they made me feel fine.

## Hooked to Death!

This may happen if your cattle have horns, or they may injure their heads and keep the horns from growing. BE HUMANE. Frequent horns growing while calves are young, means a constant and more profitable herd. Use

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DR. DAVID ROBERTS HORN KILLER At our Stalls at POSTFALD St. Charles, Mo. Consult Dr. DAVID ROBERTS for all animal diseases. Inquiries from Good for nothing and for nothing. Send for price of "The Cattle Hook" with full particulars. Write to Dr. Roberts, Postfald St., St. Charles, Mo.

**LOCAL AND PERSONAL**

W. C. Davidson, county highway superintendent, was here this week from Roswell, looking after road matters.

Sheriff Duran and Attorney Perkins want to hear Wednesday to dispose of some mining machinery at a sheriff's sale.

Heinz's Dill, sweet, mixed and sour pickles, in bulk. Best the market affords. Groom's, phones 46-65.

H. B. (Shorty) Roberts was here Saturday from his home at Arabela. He brought over Mrs. Langston, who took that day's train for Phoenix, Arizona.

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

H. S. Campbell, who has been connected with the Lincoln State Bank as cashier, for the past two years, has sold his insurance agency to E. D. Boone, who will continue to take care of the business in connection with his other duties in the same bank. Mr. Campbell's agency consisted of several of the most reliable companies now in business. Among them are the Hartford, Aetna, and North American.

Buy the best in groceries and meats; it's cheapest in the long run. Groom's, phones 46-65.

Louis Adams returned Tuesday night from Waco, Texas. Louis really was gone longer than we thought he would be when he quit Carrizozo for Waco. He was gone almost thirty days.

M. U. Finley, president of the Carrizozo Live Stock Commission company, left this week for Roswell and other Pecos Valley points. He expects to contract for a bunch of steers for spring delivery and may be absent a fortnight.

Liberty Bonds bought, market price, I. E. Schaeffer. 2-14-41.

Dr. E. L. Woods came over Monday from Lincoln and occupies offices in the Wetmore. The doctor is no stranger to our town and will receive a cordial welcome to Carrizozo.

James Morris was down Tuesday from Red Lake. Jim says the flu season this winter leads him to consider the planting of a crop. Bring us some roasting ears, Jim.

Mayor and Mrs. H. S. Campbell drove to El Paso this week. After a short stay in the Pan City they will return to Carrizozo and about the 1st of March Mayor Campbell will go to Chicago to attend an exhibition of railroad appliances. The mayor will exhibit the automatic stop, a patent of M. Buita, and in which a number of our people are interested.

Francis Blanchard was in the burg yesterday from Blanchard Brothers' ranches on the Macho.

A number of our young people started to Fort Stanton Wednesday night to attend a dance at that place. The only dancing done by this particular crowd, however, was in the middle of the big road, after the car had broken down, in search of a phone station to put in an S. O. S. for help.

Mrs. Langston, widow of J. P. C. Langston, passed through Saturday en route to her home in Phoenix, Arizona. Mrs. Langston had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Roberts at Arabela. A number of old friends who knew the Langstons at White Oaks some years ago met Mrs. Langston as she was passing through.

Mrs. F. H. McKeon and mother, Mrs. Lewis, were here Wednesday and Thursday, guests of Mrs. A. G. Grier. During their visit here they were entertained at lunch Wednesday at Mrs. W. B. Grier's and Thursday at Mrs. Grier's.

**Passed To His Reward**

Jose M. Vega, following a brief illness, passed to the great beyond Friday night. The funeral services were held at the Catholic church Sunday at 3 p. m. Father Girma, of Lincoln, conducting the ceremonies. A large concourse of people, many of whom had known the deceased for a long period of time, attended the obsequies and followed the remains to their final resting place in the local cemetery.

Jose M. Vega was born at Morelia, Mexico, not far from the capital, March 19, 1843, and was thus nearing his 76th birthday when called by death. He went to Texas in an early day and was married there to Miss Esequia Torres. Three children were born to that union, Antonio M., Florencio L. and Mrs. Fred Lalone. Mr. Vega moved with his family to Lincoln county forty years ago, settling near Nogal, where for the greater part of the time of his residence in New Mexico he had lived. Death claimed his wife a few years after the family moved to Lincoln county and Mr. Vega, again married, his second wife having been Miss Josefa Sandoval, this union occurring in 1891 and seven children were the fruits of that union.

Mr. Vega, until the past few years devoted his time to ranching and lived a quiet, retired life at his ranch home. He was a member of the first board of trustees following Carrizozo's incorporation and lent his aid to the establishment of a sound municipal government.

He was a most upright citizen, a man for whom the people of Lincoln county had the highest esteem and by whom he was respected for his innate worth, his loyal adherence to right and the faithful manner in which he fulfilled every obligation. The family have the deepest

**Band Organization**

All persons having band instruments belonging to the town are requested to turn over same to Mr. Wright at the Electric Light office.

I would also like to hear from all persons who wish to become members of the band.

Persons who have played before are especially requested to report.

We have a few men in town who have had considerable experience in band work, and if we can secure a few more we could have a good band in Carrizozo in a very short while.

As soon as I get the names of parties wishing to join, we will call a meeting and begin work.

S. H. NICKELS,  
Director.

**Young Wife Dies**

The death of Mrs. James H. Noonkester this week adds another to the rather lengthy list of influenza victims. Her mother, Mrs. Lella Howell, died a short time ago with the same malady. Mrs. Noonkester was married to James H. Noonkester only a few short months ago, and her death is a sad blow to her surviving husband and to the members of her family.

**From Camp Pike**

Captain and Mrs. R. T. Lucas arrived yesterday morning from Camp Pike, Arkansas. Capt. Lucas has been in the service a little short of a year, but was steadily advanced by promotion and special assignments and did not get a formal discharge as readily as many others in the medical corps. We are glad to welcome the captain and Mrs. Lucas again to Carrizozo.

The sympathy of all who knew the kind-hearted old citizen and his death is sincerely regretted by the people of this community and county.

WE ARE THE EXCLUSIVE DISPENSERS OF

**Naya's Compounds**

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

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

**Rolland Bros.**



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**



**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

Special cash prices on groceries in quantities. Get our prices before buying. Groom's, phones 46-65.

**Classified Advertisements**

For Sale—A fine lot of cows and young heifers. Inquire News office.

For Sale—480 acres black grama grass land, well fenced; abundant water supply; two good houses, barns, cisterns, etc.; 5 miles from a railroad town in need of a good dairy. Address Box #34, Carrizozo, 2-14-41

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—Parke Davis & Co.'s Blacklegoids. The Thirteenth Co. Captain.

Good Grama Hay For Sale—Raised on the Fortman place. See J. R. McElhenny for price. 1-10 if

**A HEAVY LOSS** from fire can be prevented. If you have something to insure, let me write your policy.

I have purchased Mr. Campbell's Agency and have some of the oldest and strongest companies in business. Your automobile or truck is worth insuring. The cost is small compared to a loss. Come see me.

**E. D. BOONE**  
At Lincoln State Bank

**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**