

Carrizozo News

OLDEST AND LEADING NEWSPAPER IN CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO

VOLUME 20

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1919

NUMBER 33

THE TINNIE-PICACHO OIL FIELD

Our informant relative to the Tinnie oil well, in last week's issue, must have got his wires crossed. We are informed this week that the erection of a tower on a well site in that district has not yet been begun, for the reason that the material has not arrived. Our information this week comes from the most reliable source in that district, and is to the effect that a contract has been let for the drilling of from one to three test wells in the Hondo Valley, in the Tinnie-Picacho oil district, and that the machinery and material has been ordered and shipped, but has not arrived, and, it is said, active work is not expected to begin for a few weeks yet.

Besides the above there are two leasing companies in the Tinnie-Picacho field, one of which proposes to put down a well at the earliest possible date, but no contract has been made with a drilling company so far.

The first well to be put down, our informant states, will be close to Picacho, and the contract let to a Mr. Hails, a reliable driller, and the well without doubt will be started at the very earliest date possible, or just as soon as the material and machinery can be placed on the ground.

This goes to show that there will likely be something doing in the Tinnie-Picacho district in the near future, and we believe it is a good district to keep your eye on for oil, as the geological indications for striking oil, according to the opinions of experts, are unmistakable, and the formation and trend of the country dips towards the great Texas oil fields.

If oil is found in New Mexico it means an era of prosperity impossible to describe. It will bring tens of millions of dollars annually to the pockets of her citizens. It will give employment to hosts of workmen at highest wages. It will cause the values of real estate to increase a hundred fold. The production tax on oil would reduce taxes to a minimum and would add to the material comfort of every man, woman and child in the state. In a word, it would set the clock ahead fifty years.

New Mexico has seen her neighbor states prosper in a manner that few commonwealths have ever shown. Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, as well, have seen millions upon millions of dollars poured into the laps of her citizens. These tales are not fiction but cold hard facts and these instances have made the people of our state anxious to find in her borders the wealth deposits shown in other districts.

Civil Service Commission

Washington, D. C., July 24, 1919. Draughton's Business College, El Paso, Texas.

Sir:—The commission has communicated with you from time to time regarding the present urgent need of the government for stenographers and typists, and has requested you to assist it in meeting this need by bringing its weekly examinations to the attention of qualified persons.

There is constant need for stenographers and typists eligible for positions in the government service. Both men and women are needed. The government employs in Washington and throughout the country not less than 30,000 stenographers and typists. In a force so large the vacancies which normally occur amount to 200 or 300 a month.

The usual entrance salaries now offered by the government for positions in Washington are \$1,200 a year for stenographers and \$1,100 a year for typists, in addition to bonuses authorized by congress. At present, branches in Washington, except the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, are allowed a bonus of \$20 a month; that bureau is allowed \$10 a month. It will thus be seen that in most branches in Washington a stenographer is paid \$1,440 a year, and a typist \$1,340 a year at entrance.

By direction of the commission. Very Respectfully, MARTIN A. MORSE, President.

FIDDLING WHILE ROME BURNS

In another column we have an editorial from the New York World, relating to unsettled conditions, unrest and high prices—a combination calculated to result in untold injury to our commercial existence and misery to our people—a cloud that threatens every household and is visible to all, except that new congress assembled in Washington that promised so much and has done so little. We herewith present an additional article from the same paper, reinforced by a sentence from the Times, that, coming from two of the greatest independent journals in America, should produce some food for thought. These papers realize the gravity of the situation, even though such a grave and pressing situation has not percolated to the white cells in the domes of our national representatives, who quite hilariously "fiddle while Rome burns," and forgets the graver things in dawdling over and discussing immaterial things, as is illustrated by the following:

The Times complains that "ineffectual and intolerant Republican leadership in the house is leading the Republican party straight toward disaster," and that "in the senate the Republican disposition and behavior are even worse."

If this were a matter that concerned only the Republican party the American people could afford to view the situation with that good-natured cynicism that usually characterizes their attitude toward partisan folly; but unfortunately it is the country that is driven straight to disaster. The fact that a crowd of Republican politicians in congress may plunge over the precipice first can afford little consolation to the hundred million other prospective victims.

The United States is unquestionably headed toward a great economic and industrial crisis unless there is enough statesmanship in Washington to avert it, and there may be a political crisis as well. That is by no means impossible. Organized human society in this war has received the most staggering blow that was ever dealt to it, and we cannot expect to escape our share of the consequences, in spite of all the inflated prosperity that the country is boasting about.

The unrest of Europe has already traveled across the Atlantic and has begun to manifest itself in various ways. Back of it everywhere is a general lack of faith in government as now constituted to perform its duties and meet its responsibilities. That feeling the Republican leadership in congress is doing its utmost to fan into flames of living fire.

Even under the most favorable conditions it is difficult enough to liquidate a war that has cost \$200,000,000,000, that has wrecked vast empires and that has unsettled all the financial, industrial, economic and social foundations of the world. It can be done, however, but it cannot be done by men who are treating the stupendous questions that have grown out of this conflict as if they were the issues of a ward caucus, to be kicked around until one faction or the other has succeeded in gaining whatever political advantage can be acquired out of them.

That is exactly the spirit in which the Republicans in congress are meeting their responsibilities. In full control of both branches, they find nothing in the situation except an opportunity to play 1920 presidential politics, in the belief that something they will manage to get the Democrats into a hole, and that as between the two groups the country may prefer the Republicans as the immediate choice of evils. That is their attitude toward every question with which they have to deal. That is their method of demonstrating that they alone are "fit to govern."

The treaty of peace is held up by these insensate partisans. The covenant of the league of nations is held up. All the reconstruction measures are held up. Congress is silent and resentful even when the president asks it to remain in session and

do something about the cost of living, and he is asked to postpone his address. The country is kept in a state of war, industrial disturbances increase every day, popular discontent is steadily rising, organized labor is more and more arbitrary in its demands, the stage is set for the smashing industrial and financial panic that is almost inevitable after every great war; and yet the Republican leaders of congress see in all this dynamite nothing but chips to be used in gambling for the control of the government in 1921.

There has been no other such example of arrogant stupidity since the slave oligarchy in congress, drunk with power and blinded by sectional hatred, flogged the nation into civil war.

Where the Blame

Three months ago the Republican leaders in congress were calling upon heaven and earth to witness that nothing stood in the way of the immediate enactment of all necessary reconstruction legislation, except the obstinate refusal of President Wilson to convene congress in special session.

Thereupon the president convened congress. It met May 19 and has been in session ever since. The country has practically nothing to show in the way of reconstruction except the return of the telephone and telegraph systems, which was forced by the president himself.

Nothing has been done to meet the critical situation created by the steadily increased cost of living. Nothing has been done in the way of legislation to return the railroads. Nothing has been done with the reclamation bills. Nothing has been done in the way of army reorganization, and the aviation service has been wrecked. The Shipping Bill is still in committee.

Every problem that has come out of the war is still unsolved, and only the insistence of the president himself has kept the house in session to deal with the demand of the railroad brotherhoods that they must have new wage increases in the fall unless the cost of living is reduced. The one thing that congress has been eager to do, and the only thing, is to pass the legislation framed by the Anti-Saloon league lobby for the enforcement of prohibition.

Yet the blame does not rest primarily upon the Republican leaders of the house but upon the Republican leaders of the senate, who have blocked everything in the way of reconstruction while they tried to play 1920 politics with the treaty of peace.

The senate has had the treaty since June 10, and the committee on foreign relations is still dawdling along with "hearings." Nobody knows when the treaty will be reported out, nobody when the debate will end.

The first thing to be done in the way of liquidating the war and beginning the work of reconstruction is to ratify this treaty. That is elemental. The country cannot get away from war conditions while the senate persists in keeping it in a state of war. There can be neither stability nor certainty anywhere while senators are threatening to mutilate the treaty that new negotiations may be necessary or the United States compelled to make a separate treaty with Germany.

In the crisis that has developed over the cost of living, the country is paying the penalty for permitting a little band of partisan senators to play politics with the question of peace. These men have been allowed to make a football of the legitimate interests of 100,000,000 Americans while they were seeking a political issue that they hoped to capitalize in the presidential campaign next year.

That is the origin of the trouble and that is where the responsibility lies. The sooner the American people realize it and demand the ratification of the treaty the sooner they may hope for such adequate relief as congress is capable of giving.

Benjamin I. Berry Post, A. L.

Attention, Members

Automobiles will be provided to take the soldiers and sailors to and from Ancho to attend the services at the grave of William E. Knowles, they will park at or before 2:00 p. m. at Carrizozo on the west side of the street beginning at Ziegler's Store building and extending toward the residence of R. E. P. Warden; at Corona on the Main street beginning at the Corona Trading Co. store and extending toward the office of Dr. J. T. Stone. The cars will leave as fast as they are loaded at or before 2:00 p. m. All soldiers and sailors who can do so will come in uniform. The following men will provide themselves with rifles and three rounds of ammunition:

R. C. Killingsworth, Wade A. Porter, Barney W. Wilson, Ebb K. Jones, Tom Snell, Rolla A. Parker, John Henry Hoffman and Antonio Garcia.

Following is a general outline of the programme:

1. Line formation in front of the school house at Ancho.
2. Column of squads and march to the burying ground.
3. Decoration of grave and remarks.
4. Song, "Nearer My God to Thee."
5. Prayer by W. C. Merchant, Y. M. C. A.
6. Salute by the firing squad.
7. Taps.
8. Disperse.

All who read this notice will kindly advise any who may not have seen it. By order of

ERNEST M. BRUCKLBY, Post Commander. BEN H. HORTON, Adjutant.

More Boys Return

St. Morgan Reilly reached home Tuesday morning, having recently landed from France and discharged at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Morgan was home Christmas, 1917, although he had been mustered in at Camp Funston, Kansas, the previous September. He was assigned to duty with the military police organization, went to France in June, 1918, remained with the M. P. throughout the campaign from the Marne to victory. Following the armistice his organization was assigned to the army of occupation, and the past few months he has been on the Rhine.

Marshall St. John, second son of Mrs. P. C. Baca and the second son of the family to go to France, also reached home this week, having been discharged at Fort Bliss. Marshall was in California when the United States entered the war and was mustered in at Camp Kearney. He came through here in June, 1918, with his command on the way to the Atlantic seaboard and soon thereafter was in France. His command was rushed to the front a short time after landing and saw active service from the beginning of the American drive until the signing of the armistice. Since the cessation of hostilities he has been with the army of occupation along the Rhine, and just recently landed and returned home, where his family and friends give him a warm welcome.

Ralph Dow, of Lincoln, and Frank Thorp, of Carrizozo, are now in Fort Bliss awaiting discharge, and are expected home in a few days. Ralph was a member of the M. P. and Frank was with the motor trucks.

Saturday Night's Dance

The dance Saturday night at the K. P. Hall was largely attended and greatly enjoyed. The local Episcopal minister, Rev. Johnson, who is a chaplain in the navy, accompanied a navy recruiting force from El Paso and the organization gave a dance. Many couples from Roswell, Capitan, White Oaks and other points were in attendance and added greatly to the gaiety of the occasion.

Carrizozo is making fine progress in improving its streets and conditions generally.

Sentences Taken from General

Wood's Speech at Santa Fe

"You people of New Mexico have spoken to me today 'not from the teeth out but from the heart out,' to use a western expression.

"I can not say too much for the men you have sent us in the wars of the past two decades.

"The draft is the only fair and just system. Add the men who came into the war through the draft were just as good as any.

"Look after the men who have come from overseas; look after the men who also went to training camp. They, too, stood ready and keen to make the supreme sacrifice.

"The men of this last war are going to be a dominant force in the affairs of this country.

"It is easy to cheer a man on into battle and then forget him while he is dying.

"Learn the importance of give and take.

"We paid a heavy price in the last war in some instances for lack of training and equipment. We want national preparedness. People who talk glibly and flippantly of war have never seen it.

"We know that other wars will come and we must prepare for them. I saw into the eyes of 200,000 men training for this war and saw men training with wooden guns. You don't want that. It is not humanity; it is open brutality.

"You want a good, regular army, big enough for the peace needs of the nation. You want a first class navy. You want a system under which your men will be given a sporting chance.

"In training officers you want them trained for a longer period. We want arbitration, of course, and we want to apply it to every possible issue; we believe in knowing the facts and in talking over. But you will arbitrate better when you are not only right but also strong.

"We want to adhere as closely as possible to a government under the constitution.

"The time now is to keep the feet on the ground, ideals high and our eyes open. We must get ready for a big mission and get ready to carry it out; we must get national solidarity.

"There is only one loyalty and that is to the people of the United States.

"We must have sympathy, and that sympathy bordered by neither race nor creed.

"Our teachers should be better paid than chauffeurs; we should put into the teaching profession the best minds of the country for the laborer, the father and the teacher are the foundation figures.

"Now, as the Great War brought our people together as never before, we should all stand shoulder to shoulder in the ranks. Labor has learned to understand capital and has talked to him in the long watches of the night.

"We have had a 'brotherhood of man' of which we hear so much and see so little."

Chas. Downs Hit by

A Street Car

El Paso, Texas, August 13.—Chas. P. Downs, telegraph editor of Times, was struck by a street car on Alameda ave last night, and was dangerously injured. He received a severe fracture at the base of the skull rendering him unconscious. He was removed to the Roelston hospital. Dr. B. F. Stevens, who attended the injured man, stated that his condition was critical.

He was identified at the hospital by means of a key ring, which bore his name and address.

Charles Downs will be remembered by a great number of our readers, as clerk of the district court for Lincoln county for many years, both before and after Carrizozo became the county seat. He was a pleasant gentleman, well liked by all who knew him in and outside court, who will be sorry to learn of his unfortunate accident.

The last report was that he had not regained consciousness, and little hope was entertained.

SPECIAL ELECTION TO BE HELD

TUESDAY, SEPT. 16

Santa Fe, N. M.—In its September issue, the New Mexico Tax Review will discuss the three amendments proposed by the last legislature. These amendments will be voted upon at a special election to be held Tuesday, September 16, and are as follows:

1. To amend Article VII by adding Section 6 in order to permit soldiers and sailors to vote when absent from the state at the time of an election.

2. To amend Section 3, Article XIV and Section 13, Article XII, relating to state institutions so as to place all the state educational, charitable, penal and reformatory institutions under the control of a board of four members receiving an annual salary of \$3,000 each.

3. To amend Section 8 of Article IX of the State Constitution which relates to the limitation of the indebtedness of the state. The effect of the amendment is to place in the hands of the legislature the power to issue bonds for building roads without submitting the question to a vote of the people.

In all probability there will be no opposition to the first amendment. The second, it is expected, will encounter considerable objection on the part of the various institutions and their friends throughout the state.

The second and third amendments proposed affect public revenues and expenditures. In view of the rapidly increasing tax rate every person contributing to the support of the government should carefully study these proposals as to the necessity and wisdom of their adoption. Are they in accord with approved principles of popular government? Are such changes advisable or will they bring about improved conditions? Are they necessary from any point of view? These questions should not be answered "hands off." The intelligent citizen will want information and discussion before reaching a conclusion either affirmatively or negatively.

Commissioners Meet

The board of commissioners of Lincoln county met Monday at the court house, in special session, which lasted two days. The business which called the board together was to name boards of registration and clerks and judges for the special state-wide election to be held September 16, at which time these proposed constitutional amendments will be voted on by the people.

Mining Co. Incorporates

Santa Fe, Aug. 8.—Incorporation papers were filed today by the Jacks Peak Tramway Mining company of Texas, with New Mexico headquarters at Ancho, Lincoln county, and Max K. Smith as statutory agent. The incorporators are: A. G. McMillen, W. S. Phillips and H. W. Cutter.

Tri-County Institute

A joint meeting of the teachers of the counties of Otero, Dona Ana and Lincoln will be held in Alamogordo, August 25th to August 29th inclusive.

The lecture plan will be followed and some of the best talent of New Mexico as well as of other states has been secured for this meeting.

The school boards of the incorporated towns of the three counties have co-operated with the county superintendents and all the teachers of the said counties are required to attend. School boards, and others interested in education are cordially invited to attend.

Many interesting and pleasant programs have been arranged for teachers and friends.

Jesse Dawson came down from his home on the White Mountain Sunday to see a baseball game, and he saw one, the best that ever happened this side of "Chi," the game going 13 innings and the score 3 to 2.

Use Cooking Box as a Refrigerator

By U. S. Department of Agriculture

The fireless cooker can be used to keep things cold as well as hot, because heat cannot pass in from the outside to warm the contents any more than it can pass out to cool them. In this respect it works very much like a refrigerator. In fact, both the cooking box and the icebox are constructed on the same principle, namely that of supplying a constant-temperature chamber with nonconducting walls. Well-constructed ice boxes are made with some insulating material or dead-air space between the inner and outer walls, and the covers and doors close in such a way as to prevent heat escaping in or out through them. Of course the more often the doors are opened the more heat passes in and the more quickly the ice melts and the temperature rises throughout all parts of the box. Fortunately this is less serious than the loss of heat when a fireless cooker is opened.

When the cooker is used to keep things cool they must be chilled to the desired temperature before they are put in. The more nearly heat proof the walls the longer the material keeps its original temperature. Ice cream put in a well-made fireless cooker ought to remain firm as long as packed in salt and ice in an ordinary freezer. Many cooks prefer to pack such half-

HINTS FOR THE POULTRY GROWER

Cholera and blackhead, a common disease of which many kinds of domestic poultry die, but most commonly chickens and turkeys, has no real name in poultry annals, though on making a diagnosis of the dead birds often it is called cholera, blackhead and a few other names, when, after all, it is merely acute inflammation of the intestines caused by feeding constipating food, says one person.

It is true that fowls after eating drastic poisons, will show up with the same intestinal inflammation, but it is more commonly due to feeding a too-heavily concentrated ration. It is the mysterious disease that so often kills hogs, calves and sheep. In the first it is, as in poultry, too often attributed to cholera, and the owner goes on feeding in the old way instead of giving the flock, or the herd, plenty of pure water at all hours to quickly pass the concentrated food on to quick elimination, helped on by regular doses of Epsom salts.

This neglect is more apparent with poultry than other stock. Corn is one of the feeds most sure to bring on this condition, if fed in large quantities to any kind of stock. With poultry, as with other stock, and especially in spring when frost lies on the new grass the trouble at times will bring about great loss.

Dawn as It Is Welcomed by Animals, Birds of the Air and Posies of the Field

The dawn that dispels sleep, in nature is only welcome. Corn is one of the feeds most sure to bring on this condition, if fed in large quantities to any kind of stock. With poultry, as with other stock, and especially in spring when frost lies on the new grass the trouble at times will bring about great loss.

The birds stir in the high boughs and the bushes, call and twitter to each other, preen their ruffled feathers and shake slumber from their joyous throats in song.

The fragrances of herb and flower, the rose's charm and the balsam of the firs, exhale upon the dewy air. The east's perpetual miracle, courting the globe forever from its source in the mid-Pacific waters, is at the verge of revelation. The riddle of the night's dream opens its mystery as the lighter tints are absorbed into the splendid heraldry of morn. Earth with a rich expectancy awaits the new revelation—always at hand, ever withdrawn, going on with the dawn to new days.—Charles Goodrich Whiting.

Scientists Assert That Brown-Eyed Men Are Far in Lead as Bigamists

Eminent doctors, scientists and criminologists say that brown-eyed men are dangerous. They have estimated that more than 75 per cent of the world's bigamists have brown eyes, and in explanation say that it is due to the fact that brown-eyed men generally have a dash of Southern blood in their veins. They are more passionate, have stronger and deeper emotions and consequently are more fascinating to women.

Eyebrows that droop and eyes that are close together are found among the worst rogues on the calendars, says one detective. Those who have made a study of characteristics also tell us that the snub-nosed man and the man who yanks his mustache down and the man with steel-blue eyes are selfish and melancholy, and have no steadfastness in their make-up. Out of 24 murderers, specially selected for the brutality of their crimes, no fewer than 15 have steel-blue eyes.

WISE AND OTHERWISE

The trouble with spending all your energy now is that there's no way to borrow any after years is all gone.

Many a man is liberal with advice, but stingy with assistance. Silence may be golden, but notwithstanding that every now and then a creditor writes that he would like to hear from you. It's a wise father who lets his own child know him.

Windmill Drives Dynamo for Forest Fire Alarm

The windmill is a new addition to the forest ranger's station on the mountain peaks of the West, says the Popular Mechanics Magazine. Its purpose is to drive the dynamo that supplies current for a wireless telephone. The telephone has long been the chief aid of the lookout in fighting fires in our great national forests. Often, however, when most needed, the wires would be lying useless under a slide of rocks or snow or a fallen tree, so the rangers are to have wireless telephones, whose functioning cannot be disturbed in these ways.

Every Great Life. Every great life is an incentive to all other lives.—George William Otis.

CHINA TRYING TO STAMP OUT THE OPIUM EVIL



It is reported that the Chinese express fear that the League of Nations will not be strong enough to enforce the Hague opium convention of 1912. Our photograph shows one of China's methods of wiping out this evil. They are burning part of \$25,000,000 worth of opium purchased from the opium trust.

BOLSHEVIKI LEFT DEATH IN WAKE

Murdered Civic Leaders and Sacked Homes Before Quitting Riga.

15,000 ILL FROM STARVATION

Captain Forman Makes an Official Report on Conditions to the American Relief Administration—No Bread for Weeks.

New York.—Before the bolshevists abandoned Riga they murdered most of the civic leaders, played machine guns on the persons in one prison and sacked the homes of the wealthy, according to an official report received here by the American relief administration.

This report, made by Capt. Howell Forman, head of the administration's Baltic mission, and forwarded by Herbert Hoover, director general of the organization, asserted that inhabitants of Riga, heartened by the arrival of American supplies, had turned on their oppressors and now were hunting down bolshevists and executing many daily.

The report warned that "a large radical element is left in the population, and failure of the authorities to provide food until the city can get on its feet again might lead them, with the assistance of the bolshevists still in hiding, to attempt another uprising."

Even with the arrival of American supplies food conditions were pictured as distressing. "Roof rabbits"—bolshevik for house cats—are bringing almost prohibitive prices, as they are virtually the only form of meat available.

15,000 Persons Ill. Captain Forman reported that 187,000 persons—nearly 15,000 of whom are seriously ill from typhus, effects of starvation and other causes—are receiving a meal a day from 50 American kitchens, while American bread is being distributed from 60 depots. With an epidemic of dysentery feared in the approaching warm season, American medical experts are studying the situation to decide what foods are most urgently needed.

"Before the bolshevists abandoned the city they opened the doors of one prison and drove the prisoners into the yard, where machine guns played upon them," said Captain Forman's report. "The bodies of seven clergyman and a number of women were found when troops entered the city."

"Under the bolshevik reign occupants of handsome residences were moved into slums and herds of ruffians invaded richly furnished apartments. Houses of the wealthy were ransacked and furniture, clothing and jewelry shipped into the interior.

"To be well dressed in Riga today is dangerous. A grim local jest says

"If a man is well dressed he is a bolshevik; if in rags he is harmless."

"The bolshevists divided the population into three classes for distribution of food. To receive this daily ration applications had to be made for cards, but as applicants were often thrown into prison instead of receiving cards, many were frightened into staying away and starving.

No Bread for Weeks.

"Feeble men and women stood in line for hours to receive their rations, and often there was no bread for weeks. When there was any extra food, such as meat, fats or vegetables, bolshevik commissaries were the only

ones to benefit. No food was to be had in open markets.

"The bolshevik ration being insufficient the inhabitants either starved, or if they had property exchanged jewelry or clothing for bits of food smuggled into the city by peasants from the country. Exorbitant prices were demanded. Bright-hued bolshevik currency, printed in vast quantities, was thrown about in the streets, being practically valueless.

"Curious crowds still gather on the water front at Libau watching white flour unloaded from American ships of the American relief administration. Women and children in warehouses pluck flour from the floor and eat it raw from their finger tips. Stevedores scrape lumps of wet flour from ship decks and secrete it in bootlegs.

"A little meat is on sale at prohibitive prices. House cuts are sold under the more appetizing title of 'roof rabbit.' After five years of war and bolshevism the population is reduced from 12,000 to 4,000.

SCRAP BIG WARSHIPS

Great Britain to Dispose of Vessels by Auction.

Many of 200 That Have Outlived Usefulness Hold High Place in Naval History.

London.—Nearly 200 warships of the British navy, most of which have outlived their usefulness, are to be sold to the highest bidder as soon as they can be cleared of their guns, etc. Among the vessels to be disposed of are several which have a high place in naval history and around which hovers an intense sentimental interest.

A somewhat similar step was taken by the admiralty in 1904, when a large number of obsolete vessels were disposed of. At that time a great hue and cry was raised, as many persons feared that the strength of the navy would be seriously impaired. But, as a matter of fact, the sale of the ships resulted in making the navy stronger than ever and the coming sale is expected to have a similar effect.

The removal of obsolete vessels in 1904 had a two-fold purpose, and in both respects was justified by the war. It set free the personnel needed to start the nucleus crew system, and placed out of commission ships which did not give an adequate return in fighting efficiency for the cost of their upkeep.

Widespread interest will be aroused by the revelation of the names of ships to be removed from service. Sentimental interest in his majesty's ships of war is strong, amounting almost to reverence, evoked by such an ancient monument as Nelson's Victory.

Among the ships now to be disposed of are many which have been brought prominently before the public eye. Several have flown the flags of distinguished officers, and not a few have made records in connection with the war.

More than 100 destroyers, compris-

ing the "A" to "F" classes, are now classed as non-effective, and 97 of them, including 21 for immediate disposal, appeared in the list of April 9. There will soon, therefore, be no destroyers in the navy launched before 1909. All the torpedo boats, except the 83 turbine-driven boats of the coastal type built in 1900-09, are being cleared off, and 40 are in the list. Perhaps the most interesting unit of this group is torpedo boat No. 670, which in the naval maneuvers was commanded by King George, then a lieutenant in the navy.

CLAIMS KINSHIP TO KAISER

Girl Held for Theft in England Says She Is Princess of Germany.

London.—Tried on a charge of larceny, a girl known as Daisy Irving testified at Bromley, Kent, that she was innocent and had a "double" who was a thief. The girl said she was born at Potsdam on January 1, 1893, and was christened Diamando Wilhelmina Hohenzollern.

Her father was Prince Victor Wilhelm Hamburg Hohenzollern, the son of the brother of the ex-kaiser and cousin to the ex-crown prince.

Her mother was a Frenchwoman, and the only name she knew her by was Girle Irving. Accused further said that she had visited nearly every country during her life, but the first time she came to England was in October last.

She then came with her parents from Paris. A motor journey and a visit to a bungalow were incidents of her adventures of which the accused spoke. "I am a German princess in my own right," she declared.

It was alleged that under the name of Miss V. Raymond she rented a furnished cottage at Hayes and while there disposed of a piano, a sewing machine and other household articles. She was held.

ARE CLAIMING KARL'S JEWELS

Professor D'Ancona polited out to the Associated Press correspondent that the Austrians cannot claim that in surrendering this stone they would be injuring Vienna's art collection since they were willing to part with it to the former emperor who is now a private citizen and has left the country.

Marries Brother's Widow.

Topéka, Kan.—An unusual feature developed at the marriage license desk in the probate judge's office here when Ernest D. Day, thirty-two years of age of this city, secured a license to wed Katie Day, twenty-one years of age, also of Topéka. Mrs. Day was the widow of his brother. This is said to be the first time such a thing has occurred here. It is prohibited by law in some states and some countries.

\$125,000 Collar for Day. Hudson, N. Y.—"Monte Cristo" received a \$125,000 collar on his birthday. Monte Cristo, a bulldog, had a party in honor of the event.

Duets Are Common Between Pairs of Birds of Various Species Authorities Say

The singing of birds is taken for granted. Yet there must have been a beginning of bird-song and some real reason for it. Nothing merely happens. It was not beneath the consideration of Darwin, who held that the discovery of the voice first came from fear and pain, the agony compressing the muscles of the chest and forcing the air through the gottis so as to create a sound. What originated in fear afterwards developed into an art or accomplishment, so that gradually, during the ages, many birds developed "calls" to others of the opposite sex.

Ornithologists say that any bird-cry which induces one bird of a species to approach another of the same kind is a "call note," whether it be a combative or an alarm, which were the earliest, to be followed later by the love-call.

At the beginning of the breeding season birds of opposite sex call to each other, and this vocal exercise is especially performed by the males. Songs were actually mere repetitions of call notes, and only later came the development of pure song as understood by men. When nightingales are courting they utter a gentle, subdued warbling. Duets are common between pairs of birds of various species. Real song, however, does not seem to depend upon the breeding season at all.

Newlyweds' Fortunes Are Told With Oil in India

Among the Khertias of India, a curious marriage ceremony is reported. Taking a portion of the hair of the bride and bridegroom in turn from the center of the forehead, the priest draws it down into the bridge of the nose. Then pouring oil on the head, he watches it carefully as it trickles down the portion of hair. If the oil runs straight out the top of their noses their future will be fortunate, but if it spreads over the forehead or trickles off on either side of the nose, ill luck is sure to follow. Their fortunes told, generally to their own satisfaction, the final part of the ceremony takes place. Standing side by side, but with faces strictly averted, the bride and bridegroom mark each other's forehead with "shudra" (red gull).

Apes as Farm Hands

Prof. Richard Lynch Garner Plans Nation of Cocles in U. S.

Prof. Richard Lynch Garner has announced his intention of establishing a nation of chimpanzees and gorillas in the United States for the ultimate purpose of uplifting the entire ape race, says a New York correspondent. Professor Garner has just returned after two and one-half years in the French Congo gathering specimens for the Smithsonian institution.

The apes today, in their uncultured state, are second only to the human family in point of intellect, the professor said. He believes that apes, if given the advantage of modern education and environment, would develop into a race that would sow and reap and toil in the mill. In refined young lady apes the professor sees a possible solution of the servant problem.

"Sam, a boy ape that shared my home in Africa, learned to fetch things I called for," he said. "He became as particular as I about bed sheets being smoothed out, and he couldn't go to sleep without a pillow. If a man could train a dog to herd sheep, man can make a farm hand out of an ape."

Casein of Milk Makes the Best Enamel Covering for Wings of the Airplanes

Scientists recently have discovered that the casein of milk makes probably the best enamel covering for airplane wings. The paint from Casein dries quickly, is as smooth as enamel, and in a few hours becomes impervious to weather conditions.

Casein after being extracted from skim-milk and dried has four principal uses: 1. In the preparation of plastic masses and galalith as a substitute for horn, ivory, celluloid. 2. As a painting material. 3. As a mastic and adhesive. 4. As a dressing and color-fixing medium in textiles.

It is used in plastic masses for the making of combs, collar buttons, imitation Mother's and leather, and hose and electrical insulating material. Galalith, meaning "milk stone," is made from casein into imitation marble, colored furniture decorations, electrical insulators, and the like.

Carrizozo News

Oldest and Leading Newspaper in Circulation in Lincoln County, New Mexico
 Subscription, in advance, \$2.00 per Year
 Advertising Rates (subject to all) furnished upon request
 Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 2, 1905.

JNO. A. HALEY - Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1919

THE MODERN BANK

Progressive banking as carried on today is one of the greatest forces for industrial development in any community.

The old style banker who merely profited by the necessities of others is a thing of the past. He can't do business in competition with modern methods.

The present day successful bank manager is a builder. He studies the opportunities of a community and assists in bringing capital to develop latent resources.

Banking today is applying scientific business principles to the handling of money, not merely for the enrichment of an individual who has the money to loan but for the development of a banking business and industry in the territory it serves.

The modern bank prospers by the success and growth of its customers, not by failures and sheriff's sales.

Banking today is done out in the open and not behind closed doors.

DABBLING IN CHANGES OF GOVERNMENT

Complete control of the state government of Washington in 1920 is proposed in a plan outlined by the "triple alliance." A convention is to be held in Seattle in January, 1920, to bring together the radicals of all types into one compact political organization.

The I. W. W., the Non-Partisan league and the labor-Bolsheviks will be in control and the legislative program adopted will undoubtedly be in favor of destruction of property and individual property rights, for state socialism is the goal of the "triple alliance."

This movement is merely an extension of the North Dakota socialistic experiment with the latest radical program added.

The danger lies in the organization of the radicals more than in their numbers.

Sane laboring men and conservative farmers will not join the movement but they are unorganized, hence the danger.

North Dakota received a sad lesson by allowing radicalism to secure control of the state.



Bank Service While Traveling

WHERE you're known, your checkbook is the sign of your credit at the bank. Where you're unknown, AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES establish for you a similar credit.

Wherever you go—at home or abroad—they are as good as gold. You sign them at our bank when you buy them; you countersign them when you spend them. The signatures identify you.

EXCHANGE BANK

CARRIZOZO, N. M.

Saving and Checking Accounts Safety Deposit Boxes
 Loans, Exchange, Bonds

Build now—

THE DEMAND

for buildings of every kind was never greater than it is today. Over-crowded houses is the condition in all parts of the state.

Conditions are as normal now as they will be for a long time. Let's get busy with the construction that the war has halted.

BUILD NOW the houses the war stopped, and make CARRIZOZO a better place to live in.

Prosperity comes only from industry and prosperous thinking.

Yours for Business,

Foxworth-Galbraith

CARRIZOZO Lumber Co. NEW MEX.



18 cents a package

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply, or when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
 Winston-Salem, N. C.

CAMELS' expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos answers every cigarette desire you ever had! Camels give such universal delight, such unusual enjoyment and satisfaction you'll call them a cigarette revelation!

If you'd like a cigarette that does not leave any unpleasant cigarette aftertaste or unpleasant cigarette odor, smoke Camels! If you hunger for a rich, mellow-mild cigarette that has all that desirable cigarette "body"—well, you get some Camels as quickly as you can!

Camels' expert blend makes all this delightful quality possible. Your personal test will prove that Camel Cigarettes are the only cigarettes you ever smoked that just seem made to meet your taste! You will prefer them to either kind of tobacco smoked straight!

Compare Camels for quality and satisfaction with any cigarette in the world at any price!



The Titsworth Co., Inc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

We carry in stock—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Cane Granulated Sugar | Mowing Machines |
| Fruit Jars | Hay Rakes |
| Fruit Jar Caps | Studebaker wagons |
| Fruit Jar Rubbers | Pump Engines |
| Fly Paper | Blackleaf 40 |
| Screen Doors | Kansas Blackleg Serum |
| Turnip Seed | Barbed wire |
| | Iron Roofing |

Our prices are reasonable

The Titsworth Company, Inc.

CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

APRIL 1919

If it comes to a question whether to keep the house spotless or keep your temper sweet—let the house go.

Not that good house-keeping isn't essential to home-making, but that being happy is more essential yet.

Be happy. The world is full of things to help make you happy, if you just keep your eyes and ears open.

Here's one right now:—IMPERIAL FLOUR.

IMPERIAL FLOUR—Made in Wichita. Made from better wheat. Always the same and always good. It takes up more liquid and goes further.

When you buy Flour, remember IMPERIAL.

BARNETT FEED YARD

CARRIZOZO, N. M.

DISTRIBUTORS

The following merchants handle it:—

GROOMS' SANITARY STORES

PATTY & HOBBS

ZIEGLER BROTHERS

Classified Advertisements

If you use flour you need the best. You are taking no chances with that baking when you use Homestead. Price \$6.75 per cwt. Humphrey Bros. 2-15-19

For Rent—Furnished house. See J. S. Ross. 3-281f

Rooms For Rent—Clean, neatly furnished rooms in the Lucas Building. 4-4 1f

JUST RECEIVED
Car Galvanized and Painted Steel Roofing
 THE TITSWORTH CO., CAPITAN

Thrift is not necessarily a habit but a conviction. Get acquainted now and buy W. S. S.

Catholic Church

Rev. J. H. O'Connell, Rector.

From now on every Sunday. 1st. Mass at 8 a. m., sermon in English; 2nd. Mass at 9:30 a. m., sermon in Spanish. Sunday school in English at 10 a. m. at Humphrey Bros. building; in Spanish at 7:30 p. m., and devotions at the priest's residence.

Japan Does Not Want Philippine Islands

An authoritative statement from the chief official of the Japanese government has recently been obtained in Manila by a member of the Philippine Mission...

Back Home

S. E. Grieson was down Tuesday from the ranch near Walnut, the first time we had seen him since his return from France...

Labor and Price of "Eats"

Washington.—Organized labor may advocate a firing squad for some one who is responsible for the wave of profiteering over the country...

Be Thrifty

Let Uncle Sam take care of your pennies, 25 of them buy a Thrift Stamp and 16 Thrift Stamps converted into a War Savings Stamp...

Government Food Stocks To Be Sold to the Public

The War Department will sell canned meats and vegetables in straight or mixed car lots to municipalities, it is announced.

The Lincoln County Board of Education will meet in the office of the county superintendent of schools, Carrizozo, N. M., August 22nd...

Reports from the eastern end of the county are to the effect that the wheat has been all cut and stacked, and it is estimated that it will average 25 bushels to the acre...

Help the Children

Save their Pennies, Nickles & Dimes

WE have an All-Steel Nickel-Plated HOME SAVINGS BANK that cannot be opened unless brought to the Bank.

Come and get one and take it home and start the little fellows to saving.

We Pay 4 Per Cent Compounded Semi-Annually on Savings

Bank with Us—Grow with Us.

The Lincoln State Bank

Carrizozo, N. M.

Reduction in Price

FORDSON TRACTOR

...NOW...

\$750 f. o. b. Factory

Call or write for description of Tractor, Attachments, Etc.

Western Garage, Inc.

Phone 80 Carrizozo, N. M.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEO. W. PRICHARD W. C. MESSING

PRICHARD & MERCHANT

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Lutz Bldg. Carrizozo, N. M.

GEORGE SPENCE

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Rooms 5 and 6, Exchange Bank Bldg. Carrizozo, N. M.

T. E. KELLEY

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer Phone 96 Carrizozo, N. M.

C. A. PERKINS

Attorney-at-Law Carrizozo, N. M.

GEORGE B. BARBER

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW Carrizozo, N. M.

SETH F. CREWS

ATTORNEY AT LAW Will practice in Federal and State Courts Carrizozo, N. M.

FRANK J. SAGER

FIRE INSURANCE Notary Public Office in Exchange Bank, Carrizozo.

R. E. BLANEY

DENTIST Office in Exchange Bank Bldg. Carrizozo, N. M.

Carrizozo Lodge No. 40

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Meets every Monday evening at K. of P. Hall 41st Building Visiting Brothers cordially invited LOUIS ADAMS, K. of P. & S.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico August 9, 1919

Notice is hereby given that Edna C. Barnett, of Jicarilla, New Mexico, who, on April 21, 1919, made homestead entry, No. 01223, for SW 1/4 Sec. 8, SW 1/4 Sec. 9, Township 5 S., Range 9 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on the 16th day of September, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Nicholas Jase, of Jicarilla, N. M., Samuel B. Fambrough, of Ancho, N. M., Lindley M. Gibbs, of Jicarilla, N. M., Price Miller, of Ancho, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Registrar August 15—September 12.

Notice of Supplemental Application for Patent

Department of the Interior United States Land Office Roswell, New Mexico July 8, 1919

Notice is hereby given that the International Brick Company, a corporation, whose post office address is El Paso, Texas, having heretofore applied for a United States patent for the Texas Star Placer, Survey 1700, embracing those portions of Lots 6 and 7 of Sec. 5, T. 5 S., R. 11 E., N. M. M., in Lincoln County, New Mexico, not covered by the right of way of the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad, has filed a supplemental application for a United States patent, so as to include all of said Lots 6 and 7.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, premises of any portion thereof so described and applied for, are hereby notified to file their objections in the United States Land Office aforesaid, and establish their claim thereto.

EMMETT PATTON, Registrar First Publication, July 15, 1919. Last publication, Sept. 10, 1919.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico July 21, 1919

Notice is hereby given that David B. Holcomb, of Corona, N. M., who, on May 22nd, 1914, made homestead entry, 02567, for SW 1/4, Sec. 7 and who, on June 16th, 1915, made additional homestead entry, No. 02573, for SW 1/4, Sec. 12, Township 8 N., Range 10 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on the 25th day of August, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Alex. W. Adams, Charles E. Smith, Walter J. Foster, Otacl Z. Vinoy, all of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON, Registrar July 25—August 23.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico July 21, 1919

Notice is hereby given that David B. Holcomb, of Corona, N. M., who, on May 22nd, 1914, made homestead entry, 02567, for SW 1/4, Sec. 7 and who, on June 16th, 1915, made additional homestead entry, No. 02573, for SW 1/4, Sec. 12, Township 8 N., Range 10 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Mary P. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, at Corona, N. M., on the 25th day of August, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: John W. Owens, James A. Brown, Melvin Franks, G. Cleveland Brown, all of Corona, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Registrar July 25—August 23.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico July 25th, 1919

Notice is hereby given that Dennis L. Byron of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on August 23rd, 1918, made Additional Homestead, No. 025120, for SW 1/4, 1/2 SW 1/4, Section 15, Township 8 N., Range 9 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, N. M., on the 5th day of September, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: James H. Kneale, William J. Lessor, Wayne W. Bradman, Max W. Hooley, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Registrar August 5—September 3.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico July 24, 1919

Notice is hereby given that Rose L. McCarty, widow of Eli W. McCarty, deceased, of Carrizozo, New Mexico, who, on April 3rd, 1919, made homestead entry, No. 01220, for SW 1/4, Sec. 24, Township 4 S., Range 13 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on the 1st day of September, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Samuel B. Fambrough, of Ancho, N. M., John E. Wilson, of Ancho, N. M., Robert G. Pitta, of Jicarilla, N. M., George T. Fleming, of Ancho, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Registrar Aug. 1—Aug. 29

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico July 25, 1919

Notice is hereby given that Robert Lacey of White Oaks, New Mexico, who, on October 25, 1914, made homestead entry, No. 03101, for Lots 5, 6, 7, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 6, Township 7 S., Range 14 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on the 2nd day of September, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Robert Lacey, Samuel Ward, Erastus Lacey, Louis F. Flores, all of White Oaks, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Registrar Aug. 1—Aug. 29

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico July 25, 1919

Notice is hereby given that Claude Forth, of Nogal, New Mexico, who, on January 12, 1917, made homestead entry, No. 03478, for W 1/2 NW 1/4, E 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/4 W 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 10, T 4th 10 S., Range 13 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on the 5th day of September, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Robert C. Skinner, of Nogal, N. M., J. H. Do Armond, Ben Short, and John H. Skinner, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Registrar Aug 1—Aug 29

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico July 23, 1919

Notice is hereby given that Jane Gallacher, of Carrizozo, New Mexico, who, on July 7, 1919, made homestead entry, No. 01226, for SW 1/4 Section 23, Township 5 S., Range 9 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on the 4th day of September, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Clarence Spence, Pete H. Johnson, J. Halpl Vester, William M. Blair, all of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON, Registrar Aug 1—Aug 29

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico July 23, 1919

Notice is hereby given that Robert O. Pitta, of Carrizozo, New Mexico, who, on February 18, 1919, made homestead entry, No. 01223, for SW 1/4 Section 10, Township 5 S., Range 9 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on the 4th day of September, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Sam B. Fambrough, of Ancho, N. M., Venalida K. Fair, of Ancho, N. M., Lindley M. Gibbs, of Jicarilla, N. M., Edward U. Talbot, of Jicarilla, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Registrar Aug 1—Aug 29

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico July 17, 1919

Notice is hereby given that Earl Herr, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on May 4, 1916, made additional homestead entry, No. 03477, for SW 1/4, Section 12, Township 8 N., Range 10 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on the 25th day of August, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Alex. W. Adams, Charles E. Smith, Walter J. Foster, Otacl Z. Vinoy, all of Carrizozo, New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON, Registrar July 25—August 23.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico July 21, 1919

Notice is hereby given that David B. Holcomb, of Corona, N. M., who, on May 22nd, 1914, made homestead entry, 02567, for SW 1/4, Sec. 7 and who, on June 16th, 1915, made additional homestead entry, No. 02573, for SW 1/4, Sec. 12, Township 8 N., Range 10 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Mary P. Adams, U. S. Commissioner, at Corona, N. M., on the 25th day of August, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: John W. Owens, James A. Brown, Melvin Franks, G. Cleveland Brown, all of Corona, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Registrar July 25—August 23.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico July 25th, 1919

Notice is hereby given that Dennis L. Byron of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on August 23rd, 1918, made Additional Homestead, No. 025120, for SW 1/4, 1/2 SW 1/4, Section 15, Township 8 N., Range 9 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Lillie McClung Scott, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, N. M., on the 5th day of September, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: James H. Kneale, William J. Lessor, Wayne W. Bradman, Max W. Hooley, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON, Registrar August 5—September 3.

THE WORLD CALLS



For More STENOGRAPHERS AND BOOK-KEEPERS

The demand for competent office help is greater than ever and salaries are double what they were.

Read a recent weekly bulletin in letter form, received by Draughon's College, from Washington, D. C., which is printed in this issue on page 1, column 1.

This is one of the regular bulletins sent out by the Government advising the Draughon College of the general conditions throughout the U.S. that they may assist in supplying their needs.

Draughon's College of El Paso was designated by the Federal Board for Vocational Education of discharged Soldiers and Sailors, and should you know of any who are desirous of business training, you will do them a favor by advising them of this fact, as the Government bears their expenses.

Instructions by mail or in person Positions Guaranteed

H. F. DAVIS, Manager Box 1114 El Paso, Tex.

This coupon is good for 20 percent Credit on Scholarship, if mailed on or before August 15.

Name Address Course Desired By Mail or in Person

PRINCE ALBERT the national joy smoke



PUT it flush up to Prince Albert to produce more smoke happiness than you ever before collected! P. A.'s built to fit your smokeappetite like kids fit your hands! It has the jundandiest flavor and coolness and fragrance you ever ran against!

Just what a whale of joy Prince Albert really is you want to find out the double-quickest thing you do next. And, put it down how you could smoke P. A. for hours without tongue bite or parching. Our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch.

The Light in the Clearing

A TALE of the NORTH COUNTRY in the TIME of SILAS WRIGHT

By IRVING BACHELLER

Author of EBEN HOLDEN, DYI AND I, DARREL OF THE BLESSED ISLAND, KEEPING UP WITH LIZZIE, Etc., Etc.

Copyright by Irving Bacheller

BARTON LEARNS OF THE EXISTENCE OF A WONDERFUL POWER KNOWN AS "MONEY."

Synopsis.—Barton Baynes, an orphan, goes to live with his uncle, Peabody Baynes, and his Aunt Deel on a farm on Hatteroad, in a neighborhood called Lickitysplit, about the year 1820. He meets Sally Dunkelberg, about his own age, but socially of a class above the Bayneses, and is fascinated by her pretty face and fine clothes. Barton also meets Roving Kate, known in the neighborhood as the "Silent Woman." Amos Grimshaw, a young son of the richest man in the township, is a visitor at the Baynes home and Roving Kate tells the boys' fortunes, predicting a bright future for Barton and death on the gallows for Amos. Reproved for an act of boyish mischief, Barton runs away, intending to make his home with the Dunkelbergs. He reaches Canton and falls asleep on a porch. There he is found by Silas Wright, Jr., a man prominent in public affairs, who, knowing Peabody Baynes, takes Barton home after buying him new clothes. Silas Wright evinces much interest in Barton and sends a box of books and magazines to the Baynes home. A short time later the election of Mr. Wright to the United States senate is announced.

CHAPTER V.

The Great Stranger

Some strangers came along the road those days—hunters, peddlers and the like—and their coming filled me with a joy which mostly went away with them. I regret to say. None of these, however, appealed to my imagination as did old Kate. But there was one stranger greater than she—greater indeed, than any other who came into Hatteroad. He came rarely and would not be long detained. How curiously we looked at him, knowing his fame and power! This great stranger was Money.

I shall never forget the day that my uncle showed me a dollar bill and a little shiny, gold coin and three pieces of silver, nor can I forget how carefully he watched them while they lay in my hands and presently put them back into his wallet. That was long before the time of which I am writing. I remember hearing him say, one day of that year, when I asked him to take us to the Caravan of Wild Beasts which was coming to the village:

"I'm sorry, but it's been a hundred Rundayes since I had a dollar in my wallet for more than ten minutes."

I have his old account book for the years of 1837 and 1838. Here are some of the entries:

"Balanced accounts with J. Dorothy and gave him my note for \$2.15 to be paid in salts January 1, 1838. Sold ten bushels of wheat to E. Minor at 90 cents, to be paid in goods."

"Sold two sheep to Flatus Curtis and took his note for \$3, payable in boots on or before March the first."

Only one entry in more than a hundred mention money, and this was the sum of eleven cents received in balance from a neighbor.

So it will be seen that a spirit of mutual accommodation served to help us over the rough going. Mr. Grimshaw, however, demanded his pay in cash and that I find was mainly the habit of the money-lenders.

We were poor but our poverty was not like that of those days in which I am writing. It was proud and cleanly and well-fed. Our fathers had seen heroic service in the wars and we knew it.

I was twelve years old when I began to be the reader for my little family. Aunt Deel had long complained that she couldn't keep up with her knitting and read so much. We had not seen Mr. Wright for nearly two years, but he had sent us the novels of Sir Walter Scott and I had 'ed them heart deep into the creed battles of Old Mortality.

Then came the evil days of 1837, when the story of our lives began to quicken its pace and excite our interest in its coming chapters. It gave us enough to think of, God knows.

Wild speculations in land and the American paper-money system had brought us into rough going. The banks of the city of New York had suspended payment of their notes. They could no longer meet their engagements. As usual, the burden fell heaviest on the poor. It was hard to get money even for black salts.

Uncle Peabody had been silent and depressed for a month or more. He had signed a note for Rodney Barnes, a cousin, long before and was afraid that he would have to pay it. I didn't know what a note was and I remember that one night, when I lay thinking about it, I decided that it must be something in the nature of horse colic. My uncle told me that a note was a trouble which attacked the brain instead of the stomach.

One autumn day in Canton Uncle Peabody traded three sheep and twenty bushels of wheat for a cook stove and brought it home in the big wagon. Rodney Barnes came with him to help set up the stove. He was a big giant of a man with the longest nose in the township. I have often wondered how any one would have the notion of trading Mr. Barnes in the immediate region of his nose, the same being in the nature of a divorce.

That evening I was chiefly interested in the stove. What a joy it was to see with its deeper and grider

dies and high oven and the shiny edge on its hearth! It rivalled, in its novelty and charm, any tin peddler's cart that ever came to our door. John Axtell and his wife, who had seen it pass their house, hurried over for a look at it. Every hand was on the stove as we tenderly carried it into the house, piece by piece, and set it up. Then they cut a hole in the upper floor and the stone chimney and fitted the pipe. How keenly we watched the building of the fire. How quickly it roared and began to heat the room!

When the Axtells had gone away Aunt Deel said:

"It's grand! It is carlin—but I'm afraid we can't afford it—ayes I be!"

"We can't afford to freeze any longer. I made up my mind that we couldn't go through another winter as we have," was my uncle's answer.

"How much did it cost?" she asked.

"Not much differat from thirty-four dollars in sheep and grain," he answered.

Rodney Barnes stayed to supper and spent a part of the evening with us.

Like other settlers there, Mr. Barnes was a cheerful optimist. Everything looked good to him until it turned out badly.

He told how he had heard that it was a growing country near the great water highway of the St. Lawrence. Prosperous towns were building up in it. There were going to be great cities in Northern New York. There were rich stores of lead and iron in the rocks. Mr. Barnes had bought two hundred acres at ten dollars an acre. He had to pay a fee of five per cent to Grimshaw's lawyer for the survey and the papers. This left him owing fourteen hundred dollars on his farm—much more than it was worth.

Our cousin twisted the poker in his great hands until it squeaked as he stood before my uncle and said:

"My wife and I have chopped and burnt and pried and hauled rocks and shoveled dung and milked an' churned until we are worn out. For almost twenty years we've been workin' days an' nights an' Sunday. My mortgage was over-due, I owed six hundred dollars on it—I thought it all over one day an' went up to Grimshaw's an' took him by the back of the neck and shook him. He said he would drive me out o' the country. He gave me six months to pay up. I had to pay or lose the land. I got the money on the note that you signed over in Potsdam. Nobody in Canton would 'a' dared to lend it to me."

"Why?" my uncle asked.

"'Fraid o' Grimshaw. He didn't want me to be able to pay it. The place is worth more than six hundred dollars now—that's the reason. I intended to cut some timber an' haul it to the village this winter so I could pay a part o' the note an' git more time as I told ye, but the roads have been so bad I couldn't do any haulin'."

"My uncle went and took a drink at the water-pail. I saw by his face that he was unusually wrought up."

"My 'heaven an' earth!" he exclaimed as he set down again.

"It's the brain colic," I said to myself as I looked at him.

Mr. Barnes seemed to have it also.

"Too much note," I whispered.

"I'm awful sorry, but I've done everything I could," said Mr. Barnes.

"Ain't there somebody that'll take another mortgage?—it ought to be safe now," my uncle suggested.

"Money is so tight it can't be done. The bank has got all the mosey an' Grimshaw owns the bank. I've tried and failed, but I'll make you safe. I'll give you a mortgage until I can turn 'round."

"So I saw how Rodney Barnes, like other settlers in Lickitysplit, had gone into bondage to the landlord."

"How much do you owe on this place?" Barnes asked.

"Seven hundred and fifty dollars," said my uncle.

"Is it due?"

"It's been due a year or if I have to pay that note I'll be short my 'scent."

"God o' Israel! I'm scairt," said Uncle Peabody.

Down crashed the stick of wood into the box.

"What about?"

"It would be like him to put the screws on you now. You've got between him an' his pray. You've taken the mouse away from the cat."

I remember the little panic that fell on us then. I could see tears in the eyes of Aunt Deel as she sat with her head leaning wearily on her hand.

"If he does I'll do all I can," said Barnes, "whatever I've got will be yours."

Rodney Barnes left us, and I remember how Uncle Peabody stood in the middle of the floor and whistled the merriest tune he knew.

"Stand right up here," he called in his most cheerful tone. "Stand right up here before me, both o' ye."

I got Aunt Deel by the hand and led her toward my uncle. We stood facing him. "Stand straighter," he demanded. "Now, altogether. One, two, three, ready—sing."

He beat time with his hand in imitation of the stinging master at the schoolhouse and we joined him in singing an old tune which began: "Oh, keep my heart from sadness, God."

This irresistible spirit of the man bridged a bad hour and got us off to bed in fairly good condition.

A few days later the note came due and its owner insisted upon full payment. There was such a clamor for money those days! I remember that my aunt had sixty dollars which she had saved, little by little, by selling eggs and chickens. She had planned to use it to buy a tombstone for her mother and father—a long-cherished ambition. My uncle needed the most



"One, Two, Three, Ready—Sing."

of it to help pay the note. We drove to Potsdam on that sad errand and what a time we had getting there and back in deep mud and sand and jolting over corduroys!

"Bart," my uncle said the next evening, as I took down the book to read, "I guess we'd better talk things over a little tonight. These are hard times. If we can find anybody with money enough to buy 'em I dunno but we better sell the sheep."

"If you hadn't been a fool," my aunt exclaimed with a look of great distress—"ayes! if you hadn't been a fool."

"I'm just what I be, an' I ain't so big a fool that I need to be reminded o' it," said my uncle.

"I'll stay home an' work," I proposed bravely.

"You ain't old enough for that," sighed Aunt Deel.

"I want to keep you in school," said Uncle Peabody, who set making a splint broom.

While we were talking in walked Benjamin Grimshaw—the rich boss of the hills. He didn't stop to knock, but walked right in as if the house were his own. It was common gossip that he held a mortgage on every acre of the countryside. I had never liked him, for he was a stern-eyed man who was always scolding somebody, and I had not forgotten what his nose had said of him.

"Good night!" he exclaimed curtly, as he sat down and set his cane between his feet and rested his hands upon it. He spoke hoarsely and I remember the curious notion came to me that he looked like our old man. He wore a thin, gray beard under his chin. His mouth was shut tight in a long line curving downward a little at the ends. My uncle used to say that his mouth was made to keep his thoughts from leaking and going to waste. He had a big body, a big chin, a big mouth, a big nose and big ears and hands. His eyes my uncle said were the setting of lightning.

"What, Mr. Grimshaw, it's years since you've been in our house—open!" said Aunt Deel.

"I suppose it is," he answered rather sharply. "I don't have much time to get around. I have to work. There's some people seem to be able to get along without it. I see you've got one of these newfangled stoves," he added as he looked it over. "Kuh! Rich folks can have anything they want."

Uncle Peabody had set splintering the long stick of yellow birch. I observed that the jackknife trembled in his hand. His tone had a touch of unnaturalness, proceeding no doubt from his fear of the man before him, as he said:

"When I bought that stove I felt richer than I do now. I had almost enough to settle with you up to date, but I signed a note for a friend and had to pay it."

"Ayuh! I suppose so," Grimshaw answered in a tone of bitter irony which cut me like a knife-blade, young as I was. "What business have you signin' notes an' givin' away money which ain't yours to give—I'd like to know? What business have you actin' like a rich man when you can't pay yer honest debts? I'd like to know that, too!"

"If I've ever acted like a rich man it's been when I wa'n't lookin'," said Uncle Peabody.

"What business have you to go enlargin' yer family—takin' another mouth to feed and another body to spin for? That costs money. I want to tell you one thing, Baynes, you've got to pay up or git out o' here!"

He raised his cane and shook it in the air as he spoke.

"Oh, I ain't no doubt o' that," said Uncle Peabody. "You'll have to have yer money—that's sure; an' you will have it if I live, every cent of it. This boy is goin' to be a great help to me—you don't know what a good boy he is and what a comfort he's been to us!"

These words of my beloved uncle uncovered my emotions so that I put my elbow on the wood-box and leaned my head upon it and sobbed.

"I ain't goin' to be hard on ya, Baynes," said Mr. Grimshaw as he rose from his chair; "I'll give ye three months to see what you can do. I wouldn't wonder if the boy would wain out all right. He's big an' cordy of his age and a purty likely boy, they tell me."

Mr. Grimshaw opened the door and stood for a moment looking at us and added in a milder tone: "You've got one o' the best farms in this town an' if ye work hard an' use common sense ye ought to be out o' debt in five years—maybe less."

He closed the door and went away. Neither of us moved or spoke as we listened to his footsteps on the gravel path that went down to the road and to the sound of his buggy as he drove away. Then Uncle Peabody broke the silence by saying:

"He's the damndest—"

He stopped, set the half-splattered 'tuck aside, closed his jackknife and went to the water-pail to cool his emotions with a drink.

Aunt Deel took up the subject where he had dropped it, as if no-half-expressed sentiment would ever be, saying:

"—old skintint that ever lived in this world, ayes! I ain't goin' to hold my opinion o' that man no longer, ayes! I can't. It's too powerful—ayes!"

Having recovered my composure I repeated that I should like to give up school and stay at home and work.

Aunt Deel interrupted me by saying:

"I have an idea that Silas Wright will help us—ayes! He's comin' home an' you better go down an' see him—ayes! Hadn't ye?"

"Bart an' I'll go down to-morrow," said Uncle Peabody.

Some fourteen months before that day my uncle had taken me to Potsdam and traded grain and salts for what he called a "rip roarin' fine suit o' clothes" with boots and cap and shirt and collar and necktie to match. I having earned them by sawing and cording wood at three shillings a cord. How often we looked back to those better days! The clothes had been too big for me and I had had to wait until my growth had taken up the "slack" in my coat and trousers before I could venture out of the neighborhood. I had tried them on every week or so for a long time. Now my stature filled them handsomely and they fitted me with a pride and satisfaction which I had never known before.

"Now may the Lord help ye to be careful—awful, terrible careful o' these clothes every minute o' the day," Aunt Deel cautioned as she looked at me. "Don't git no horse sweat nor wagon grease on 'em."

Barton gets new inspiration from the words of the great Silas Wright, who plans for the education of the boy when he is old enough to leave home for school.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Our wonderful language.

A certain merchant died, leaving to his only son the conduct of his extensive business, and great doubt was expressed in some quarters whether the young man possessed the ability to carry out the father's policies. "Well, said one kindly disposed friend, 'for my part, I think Henry is very bright and capable. I'm sure he will succeed. 'Tisn't your right," said another stout, "Henry is undoubtedly a clever fellow, but, like it or not, old man, he hasn't got the head to fill his father's shoes."

DAY OF NARROW AND WIDE SKIRT

Those who study styles closely look upon the full overskirt gathered in at the bottom as a forerunner of wide skirts, writes a New York fashion correspondent. The silhouette has followed the straight and narrow way so long that unless there is a change fashions will become stagnant and there will not be sufficient stimulation to the art and industry of evolving new clothes to keep it at its best. Nor will we enjoy the exhilaration that comes from the wearing of something entirely new. The narrow silhouette, as well as the wide, appears in collections created by the same designers, and this is bound to all us with uncertainty in ordering our costumes.

At the house of Callot in Paris are shown dresses of the daring Camargo silhouette, their straight bell skirts fairly bristling with frills cut so that they stand out almost stiffly, and in juxtaposition to these there are Callot gowns so slender in their lines that Grecian draperies are wide compared to them. Many women order both types of frocks, but she who looks into the future and buys her clothes to predate a fashion will give consideration to the wider skirt.

Narrow and Wide at Same Time.

The new skirts puff out halfway between the knee and the ankle. There are several ways of creating this effect, which looks as though accomplished by means of a crinoline or a cage. One is by a clever manipulation of drapery; other times the bottom of the tunic is shirred to a heavy cord. There is always a tunic or overskirt cut to flare at the bottom, where it is brought in to a tight, straight foundation skirt, for fashion still insists that skirts must be narrow at the ankle, and no matter how voluminous they are above, they must decrease to a mere band at the hem.

Taffeta is a favorite material for these gowns, because the stiffness of the silk aids greatly in accomplishing the desired bouffancy. One black taffeta frock is corded in an unusual way. The cords take the form of half hoops, beginning at the bottom of the skirt and curving upward toward the waist. This silhouette aims to give an effect of extreme flatness both in the back and front and a puffiness at the sides.

In the skirt just described the front is flat solid cording, with the taffeta getting out stiffly at either side. The flat appearance in the back is emphasized through the skirt being drawn toward the front by means of the shirings. The skirt is considerably longer in the back than in the front.

On one of the most striking costumes showing the new silhouette the tight underskirt has two large wheels

pretty dark-eyed girl was wearing an evening gown of deep rose-colored chiffon, girdled with brown tulle that tied itself in a frivolous puffy bow at the back with the ends falling a little below the hem of the skirt. A large fan of brown ostrich feathers completed a striking and beautiful color combination. Often brown is combined with jade green. The latter color also became a fashion favorite through the spring millinery in Paris. It is much



Gown of Black Taffeta, Featuring the Fitted Bodice, Which is Taking the Place of the Chemise Lines. The Marie Antoinette Fichu is of French Mull.

used for evening clothes and vies with hyacinth blue for popularity in the evening.

The Marmalade Dress.

I want to tell you about one other dress that a Fifth Avenue designer has just made. It reminds one of a marmalade. The upper part is of lustrous spangled silver cloth that drapes loosely around the body and low on the hips. It gleams like a shiny body that has just come out of the ocean into the moonlight. The lower part is black satin, which is very tight around the ankles and creeps away into a little fishtail train that undulates along behind one.

Even the realm of parasols has been invaded by new materials. The same feeling for the use of wintry fabrics in this summer's clothes that we have seen noted in both hats and gowns is expressed in parasols. Black velvet frequently is used for them; these are lined with thin silks of contrasting tone, blue being the color most often used.

Ostrich Finds New Place for Plumage.

The French craze for the use of ostrich feathers appears in parasols as well as hats. Many of these imported by American firms are of taffeta bordered with ostrich. Others have the three little Prince of Wales ostrich tips placed at the end of each rib, and still others have the ferrule encircled with feathers.

Very lovely are sunshades of old-fashioned chintz, such as might have been used by the beauties of pre-revolutionary days. These make charming garden parasols.

The French always make their parasols tub shape, but we in America do not like these shapes as well as the larger English ones; because they interfere with our headgear. A tub-shaped parasol is made of old blue georgette crepe over bright red taffeta and is outlined with red roses. Both Cloisonne and jade are used for the handles of parasols. For the country there are some charming Japanese umbrellas that are very short—much shorter than the diminutive English rain or shade umbrellas that we have been using. They are almost like a miniature parasol that may be tucked under the arm when going out for a morning walk.

Demand for Gingham.

One of the features of the colored end of the cotton goods trade is the present "gingham" of the situation as it affects dress gingham. These clothes are already in strong demand over the retail counters, it appears. At wholesale the producers have the situation so strongly in hand that concentrated efforts are being made by many well-known jobbing firms in various parts of the country to induce the former to be more liberal in the way of selling terms. That the gingham vogue is by no means over is shown by the demand for full goods of this character on the part of the manufacturing trade.

Milinery

Black, cream, jade and tobacco browns especially are prominently used in milinery.



Gown of Black Taffeta with Wired Collar and Undersleeves of White Netting and Chinese Blue Ribbon.

formed by shirring narrow pieces of taffeta and setting them in circular fashion on a plain skirt. The same treatment is carried out on the sleeves.

Mellow Brown Comes Once More.

We have always thought of brown as a winter color. Now it is being used for our summer clothes, and used with wondrous effect. A new shade of brown, that very soft and mellow brown, has been in the roots of trees, suggests albino, although of color combination. A tendency toward a profuse use of this color appeared first in the French hats that came over this spring; many models from the best Paris modistes were in this shade.

New one note on Fifth Avenue in the morning shopping hours ever so many smart women wearing accented plaids of white or brown checked or plaid shades, with short coats of navy blue serge.

At Henry's and evening recently a

"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..."

Women who are suffering as she was should not give up from day to day without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

Suitable After All. This young Frenchman had learned his English in France and found that it was often quite different from that used in the United States.

When he entered the clubroom he tried as usual to make a speech which would be both complimentary and explanatory.

The word "substitute" would not come to his memory. He knew that "volunteer" was not the suitable one.

Japan has recently completed several large fishing craft, and has others under way, which are to work along the coast of Siberia.

Never trade autos with a gink who cheats himself playing solitaire.

Stop That Backache! Stop agonizing twinges across the small of the back, that dull, throbbing ache, may be your warning of serious kidney weakness.

A Colorado Case. W. A. J. Hill, 1115 1/2 E. 12th St., Pueblo, Colo., says: "Kidney and bladder trouble had been with me for years."

BAD BREATH Often Caused by Acid-Stomach

Now eat anyone with a sour, raw stomach, who is constantly belching, has heartburn and suffers from indigestion, has a bad breath and a bad taste in the mouth.

EATONIC THE TONIC FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Cuticura Promotes Hair Health

PATENTS

HEARD and SEEN at the CAPITAL

Many Americans Are Eager to Get Onto the Soil

WASHINGTON.—That a great many Americans, including returned soldiers and sailors, are eager to become farmers is shown by the work of the homesteaders' bureau of the United States railroad administration.



The men returned from war usually state they wish to continue an outdoor life. It is interesting to note that a majority of the returned soldiers mention either that they have just been married or that they are just about to be married.

Most of the women who write to the bureau express an interest in fruit-growing, dairying or poultry raising; but there are some women who want to tackle the heavy work of general farming, and some who want to raise cattle.

About one-half of the tillable land in the United States is uncultivated. To be exact, there are about 275,000,000 acres of good farm land lying idle.

Government officials predict that there will be a continued heavy demand all over the world for American food products for some years.

"Millions for Bonds, but No Tax on Ice Cream"

OFFICIAL Washington has been keeping an ear close to the ground to see how the public takes the tax on luxuries. "We need the money," is their motto, but just the same they want to know how the people feel about it.

The experience of the revenue office in collecting this tax shows conclusively that the American people are just as averse as ever to paying a tax which looks like a tax, and which has to be paid every day instead of once a year in a lump.

It also shows that the attitude of the average man toward being taxed is much the same as his attitude toward having a tooth pulled. He wants the thing done quickly and painlessly, and just as he trusts the dentist to pull the right tooth and not to remove an indispensable molar, so he trusts congress to levy an economically sound tax, and refuses to worry about that phase of the matter himself.

He will buy Liberty bonds with a whoop of joy, stimulated by a parade and a little oratory. He will pay a heavy tax in the way of tariff without a whimper because he doesn't see the money go. He will pay an income tax, after some swearing and perspiring, because the thing is done all at once, and his injured finances and feeling have time to recover before the dreadful day comes around again.

American Legion Appeals to the American Women

AMERICAN women are taking up the American Legion Kea enthusiastically. The name of the English nurse, Edith Cavell, who was shot by the Germans, has been chosen as the title for the first post.



After it was decided at the St. Louis American Legion caucus that women were eligible for membership in the legion Chief Electrician James F. Goerick called together the yeomanettes of the Brooklyn station and on May 12 the first application for a woman's post was filed by them.

The war and navy departments have paid official tributes to the work which American women did in the great war. Many American girls and women of more mature age underwent virtually all the dangers that the men underwent.

Motion Picture Is the Real Universal Language

THE real universal language, the one that is understood everywhere without study, is the motion picture. This has been demonstrated recently by a number of American exporters who are using the movie for sales display tasks.

The movie does not enter easily into domestic trade, or even into trade between equally civilized countries. But when it comes to trading with the hinterland people of the tropics, who are just becoming acquainted with modern conveniences, the movie is a boon.

A great difficulty which American trade has encountered in foreign countries is the cautious attitude of natives toward a new proposition. For example, it is no easy matter to convince the people of an Indian village that an American chair is a desirable piece of furniture.



The KITCHEN CABINET

A recipe for proud cooks—When you taste a blueberry pie that you have just made and feel a thrill of pride at its delicious flavor, always remember that you didn't make the blueberries.

MEALS FOR OCCASIONS.

We never lose our desire for something new, and when a combination a little unusual is heard about we wish to try it.

Squabs Mirabeau.—Prepare squabs as for roasting, broil five minutes in broth, and then remove them. Silt them down the back, without breaking the breast bone, season with salt and pepper, cover with egg and crumbs and cook in butter fifteen minutes.

Codfish Bonnet.—Butter a long baking dish and place half a codfish, skin-side down in the dish, surrounded with potato balls, season with salt and pepper and put butter on top of the fish. Put into the oven to bake, baste frequently, cooking about 15 minutes.

Raspberries à la Astor.—Take two cupsful of raspberries, add a little lemon juice and powdered sugar and a pinch of nutmeg. Mix thoroughly with whipped cream and flavor with maraschino. Sprinkle with pistachio nuts finely minced, place on ice to chill for two hours before serving.

Braised Tongue.—Cook a beef tongue slowly for two hours or until tender, skin it and put it in a casserole. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add three of flour and cook until smooth; add a pint of broth in which the tongue was cooked and a pint of stewed and strained tomatoes. Cook until thick, adding one chopped onion and half a carrot finely minced, half a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, a few dashes of red pepper, and the tongue. Cover and simmer for two hours. Serve from the casserole.

Cherry Olives.—Fill quart jars with the fruit well washed but not stemmed. Add a level teaspoonful of salt and fill the jar with good vinegar. Seal and put away for later use. The cherries may be eaten from the stems and are a delicious relish, keeping well if the vinegar is good, for two or three years.

Who has no inward beauty, none perceives, though all around is beautiful. Half the joy of life is in little things taken on the run.

MISS CELLANEOUS

Miss Cellaneous, though a small and dainty, dainty, is one of the most extravagant. She never buys anything much over five or ten cents, but what enormous bills they foot up, at the end of the month.

Five, ten, fifteen cents, or a quarter seems so little, so we go to the movie, buy a little candy, a magazine or a new ribbon, often things we do not need, and the sum mounts up to quite a showing at the end of a month. It is the smallness of the amount which is our undoing.

It is the experience of those who have observed, that the person who buys hothouse fruits and vegetables early in the season is the one who finds it necessary to call for help when it comes time to buy coal.

It is the little leak, the small bill that we need to watch, for most of us find it necessary to deliberate with caution when spending large amounts. One does not wish to be penurious or miserly, traits which are decidedly unpopular, but we must, if we live within our income, use discretion in our buying.

The family with small income can by careful management, lay by a small amount each week. The small sum grows and even the children in such a home form thrifty habits. When misfortune and sickness come there is a reserve of security in the tidy little bank account, which makes them independent.

It is fully as inconsiderate for a woman to use the earnings of her husband in riotous spending. Our girls need training in marketing and shopping as well as in cooking and house-making. No two families with the same income can follow the same rule of expenditure, for happily we all have individuality and like different things.

Each housewife has her own problem to solve; she may get great help and inspiration by reading or by conference with other housekeepers, but her problem is hers alone to work out, and the ancient, up-to-date woman is constantly looking to improve her methods. In these days of high prices and stationary salaries we are called to put forth the best effort to make every cent at its full worth.

Herrie Maxwell

WHY DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND SWAMP-ROOT

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription. Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

The man who is always waiting for prosperity to come usually gives opportunity a cold reception.

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of Those Ugly Spots

There is no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as they are now being removed by a new and beautiful cream.

It is a physician's prescription. Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

The man who is always waiting for prosperity to come usually gives opportunity a cold reception.

Save the Babies

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save many of these precious lives. Neither are we hesitant to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. There can be no danger in the use of Castoria if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, as it contains no opiates or narcotics of any kind.

Genual's Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Whale Fat is Eaten. The last annual report of the United States commissioner of fisheries states that in 1914 Denmark used 20,000 barrels of hardened whale fat in the margarine industry.

Preparations are under way in Norway for utilizing this material in the same way. The product in said to keep and taste well. Whale fat is even better suited for making lard.

In this connection it is stated that experiments are in progress in the United States with fish oils to determine the possibility of making them suitable for use in the human dietary.

Don't Forget Cuticura Talcum. When adding to your toilet requisites, an exquisitely scented face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume, rendering other perfumes superfluous. You may rely on it because one of the Cuticura Trio (Soap, Ointment, and Talcum). 25c each—everywhere.—Adv.

They Appreciate Us. Henry Ford said at a Dearborn dinner: "Since the war the good people across the herring pond appreciate us almost too generously. The great English soap king, Lord Leverhulme, who only works his hands, by the way, six hours a day, said recently of our marvelous American quantity production: 'They tell me that if a man in America is making a watch and drops it on the floor, he can make a new one quicker than he can stoop and pick the other up.'"

"I like hot weather, don't you?" "When it gets too-blamed hot to work."—Boston Transcript.

MISS CELLANEOUS. Miss Cellaneous, though a small and dainty, dainty, is one of the most extravagant. She never buys anything much over five or ten cents, but what enormous bills they foot up, at the end of the month.

Five, ten, fifteen cents, or a quarter seems so little, so we go to the movie, buy a little candy, a magazine or a new ribbon, often things we do not need, and the sum mounts up to quite a showing at the end of a month.

It is the smallness of the amount which is our undoing. The old saw which tells us to "look out for the pennies, for the pounds will take care of themselves," is one we should heed.

It is the experience of those who have observed, that the person who buys hothouse fruits and vegetables early in the season is the one who finds it necessary to call for help when it comes time to buy coal.

It is the little leak, the small bill that we need to watch, for most of us find it necessary to deliberate with caution when spending large amounts.

One does not wish to be penurious or miserly, traits which are decidedly unpopular, but we must, if we live within our income, use discretion in our buying.

The family with small income can by careful management, lay by a small amount each week. The small sum grows and even the children in such a home form thrifty habits.

When misfortune and sickness come there is a reserve of security in the tidy little bank account, which makes them independent.

It is fully as inconsiderate for a woman to use the earnings of her husband in riotous spending. Our girls need training in marketing and shopping as well as in cooking and house-making.

Each housewife has her own problem to solve; she may get great help and inspiration by reading or by conference with other housekeepers, but her problem is hers alone to work out, and the ancient, up-to-date woman is constantly looking to improve her methods.

Herrie Maxwell

THIN PEOPLE SHOULD TAKE PHOSPHATE

Nothing Like Plain Nitro-Phosphate to Put on Firm, Healthy Flesh and to Increase Strength, Vigor and Nerve Force.

Judging from the countless preparations and treatments which are continually being advertised for the purpose of making thin people fleshy, developing arms, neck and bust, and replacing ugly hollows and angles by rounded curves, it is evident that the lines of health and beauty, which are so desired by so many, are being sought in vain.

Thinness and weakness are conditions which are continually being advertised for the purpose of making thin people fleshy, developing arms, neck and bust, and replacing ugly hollows and angles by rounded curves, it is evident that the lines of health and beauty, which are so desired by so many, are being sought in vain.

Georgia Hamilton. "Physicians claim there is nothing that will supply the deficiency so well as the organic phosphate known among druggists as Nitro-phosphate, which is inexpensive and is sold by all druggists under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back."

At the rate that the good oil companies are selling their stock, the Burk-Texas Oil & Refining Company's treasury stock should all be sold quickly. If you want to make money in Texas oil write home and address plainly and enclose money order payable to the company for as many shares as you want.

A Natural Question. Weary—"Did you ever see a dog what would eat dirt?" Walker—"What? Has some dog been a-bittin' you?"

Taxing bachelors may not boost the matrimonial game, but it is apt to encourage emigration.

W. N. U. DENVER, NO. 28-1916

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

A. J. Rolland and daughters made a trip to Alamogordo and return yesterday.

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

A. B. Zumwalt and G. B. Greer were in town Wednesday from the Mesa and the Bonito.

Try a Spirella corset. Mrs. G. T. McQuillen, phone 1. 3-141f

W. Norrman, general merchant at Lincoln and Capitan, accompanied by his son William, were here yesterday.

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

Jake Z. Cole came in Saturday from Bisbee, Arizona, for a visit with his mother and sister and brothers.

All repair work guaranteed at Western Garage.

Major and Mrs. H. S. Campbell drove up from El Paso yesterday and will remain over the weekend. They say little about El Paso as a summer resort.

Cars washed at Western Garage.

Geo. A. Titsworth, of the big Titsworth company, and W. J. White, cashier of the First State Bank, were here Wednesday from Capitan.

Fresh fruits and vegetables arrive daily at Grooms' Sanitary Store. Phone 46-65. 8-8-9

Mr. and Mrs. Ira P. Wetmore are here from Roswell, visiting their son and daughter, Ira O. Wetmore and Mrs. H. E. Hamilton, and families.

Fruit Jars.—Half gals., \$1.80; Qts., \$1.40; Pts., \$1.20. Buy while you can get them at Groom Bros. Sanitary Store. 8-8-9

Mrs. Jose Armijo is here from Socorro, visiting W. S. Brady and family. Mrs. Armijo is a sister of Mrs. Brady, and during her visit is receiving medical treatment from Dr. M. G. Paden.

Drink Schillings Best Coffee and Teas. Buy a good supply at the old price.—Grooms' Sanitary Store. Phone 46-65. 8-8-9

Henry Lutz and son left Sunday evening for Santa Fe on a business mission. They drove to Mountainair as the shades of evening were falling and proceeded to Santa Fe the following day.

Homestead Flour \$6.75 per cwt. Humphrey Bros. 8-15-1f

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Perry came in this week from Lockney, Texas, and will spend several days in Lincoln county's mountains. The Perrys lived here a number of years, during which time Mr. Perry was manager of the Foxworth-Galbraith Lumber Co.

Choice beef, veal, pork and mutton at Groom's. Phone 46-65

L. R. Lamay was down Saturday from the Mesa, and reports crops fine, cattle fat and everything in a thriving condition.

U. S. Marshal Hudspeth came in Thursday afternoon from Ruidoso where he has been spending his vacation.

Is it Possible to Legislate Life and Brains?

Swift & Company is primarily an organization of men, not a collection of brick, mortar, and machinery.

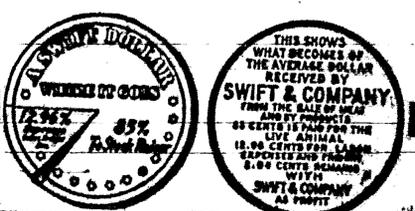
Packing Plants, their equipment and usefulness are only outward symbols of the intelligence, life-long experience, and right purpose of the men who compose the organization and of those who direct it.

Will not Government direction of the packing industry, now contemplated by Congress, take over the empty husk of physical property and equipment and sacrifice the initiative, experience and devotion of these men, which is the life itself of the industry?

What legislation, what political adroitness could replace such life and brains, once driven out?

Let us send you a Swift "Dollar." It will interest you. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



The Personal Attention RENDERED by the officers of this bank to the individual requirements of each customer is the foundation of the efficient service which we render to our depositors. Unquestioned safety and judicious conservatism characterize our methods.

Member Federal Reserve System

Stockmens State Bank
CORONA, NEW MEXICO

WE ARE THE EXCLUSIVE DISPENSERS OF

Nayal's Compounds

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

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

Rolland Bros.

The Oscura Business Club has been organized in Oscura for the purpose of boosting the business of that town and community. Ed Howser is the secretary.

Miss Maude McDermott came in from Clovis Wednesday to take charge of the Western Union during the absence of Miss Marie Brandiger who goes to Tucumcari for her vacation.

"Grandma" Harris is here from Roy, Arizona, visiting her son, Ed. W. and family and old friends. "Grandma" Harris lived here many years but went to Arizona one year ago to make her home and where she expects to return within the week.

Geo. Wishar, of Jicarilla, spent several days in town this week. He stated that the narrow gauge railway is almost completed, the delay being caused by the rails not arriving, but the mines are working and the ore is being hauled by truck to the railroad.

Pink Roberts returned this morning. He joined the marines, but whether he reached France in time to take part in the big doings, we are not informed. Pink is still in his teens, but that didn't keep him from becoming a member of one of the most active branches of the service.

Mrs. Edith R. Smith is visiting her mother at the old home at De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa. Her mother, who is eighty-four, is still very active, reads without glasses, attends to domestic affairs as though the weight of years are not burdensome. Mrs. Smith expects to return about September 1.

Our New Fall Goods
are arriving daily

Just received shipment of Latest Piece Goods consisting of
Gingham, Sateen, Poplin, Crepe, Imperial Cambray, Messaline, Silk and Dress Goods

We also have in stock for your inspection
New Silk and Serge Dresses at reasonable prices

New Fall Millinery that will interest you

Call and let us show you over our stock and see what remarkable values we are offering this season

The Carrizozo Trading Co.
Quality First Phone 21 Then Price

The identification mark of good hats... finely made... manly in fashion. Nowhere will you find more quality, better style.

Rothschild Star Hats

See the many new styles and colors: all first quality. You can't but like them. They're most desirable to buy—and wear.

Zeigler Bros.
Agents



Zeigler Bros.

THESE CAKES

look so good that they cannot be resisted. They are just as good as they look, for we are very careful about every operation and stage through which they pass. Our success lies in making them good—so good that you will like them.



Pure Food Bakery E. HANNOCK PROPRIETOR

Buick and Dodge Agency All Cars Demonstrated

Attractive Bargains in Used Cars
Complete Stock of Accessories
TIRES and TUBES GOODYEAR FEDERAL KOKONO
ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR WELDING AND MACHINE WORK

Give us a share of your work. No job too small to receive attention, none too large to complete.

Garrard & Corn Garage

Our Boys Used Some of These to



Whip the Huns

THESE WEAPONS OF WAR HAVE BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO WEAPONS OF PEACE.

ANY MAN OR WOMAN, BOY OR GIRL, MAY EARN AND OWN ONE OF THESE GRENADES BY SAVING & BUYING WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

For information call at

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CARRIZOZO, N. M.