

Carrizozo News

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League of Nations Is Going Ahead With Its Disarmament Program

Paris, July 16.—The league of nations is going ahead with its disarmament work on the theory that it will in no wise interfere with the proposed conference on limitation of armaments in Washington, and that it may develop information that would be of use to such a conference. That was the decision announced at the opening session today of the temporary mixed commission for the reduction of armaments, appointed by the league, which was presided over by Rene Viviana, of France, chairman of the commission.

Washington, June 16.—Diplomatic preliminaries to the disarmament conference went into a period of quiescence today while Japan deliberated whether to consent to the broad discussion of far eastern problems considered essential by the United States if a serious disarmament is to be attempted.

So far as could be learned, no word has come to the state department in response to the informal explanation made to Japan relative to the probable scope of the conference. Officials, however, made no secret of their continued confidence that Japan would eventually join Great Britain, France, Italy and China in accepting full participation in the discussions.

It was emphasized that no hasty decision was sought and that there was no desire to have the Tokyo government accept unreservedly until it had satisfied itself as to the exact purposes and good faith of the United States in proposing the conference. The general belief was that a delay of several days would ensue before the next important development.

Tokio, July 16.—Yukio Ozaki, former minister of justice, whose resolution proposing curtailment of naval armaments was rejected by the Japanese house of representatives in February last, in commenting today on President Harding's proposal for a conference of the great powers on armament limitation and far eastern questions, said that when he introduced his resolution the people thought it Utopian, and it was indifferently treated.

"Now that President Harding has issued a world's summons other questions will be discussed, but their importance is dwarfed by that of disarmament," Mr. Ozaki declared. "Participation

by China may seem strange because of her slight navy, but it is only reasonable that she should be invited because she is vitally interested in Pacific problems."

Locking the Stable Door

Auto thieves are as numerous in cities as were horse thieves in the west before the advent of the flivver. But they have not got as far as Carrizozo yet. However, the habit is spreading and moving in this direction. There is at least one here who, while he has not stolen anybody's car that we know of, is likely to acquire the habit. His specialty seems to be auto supplies, and he is considerate enough to take only enough to supply his needs for the time being. He visited one gentleman's garage lately and helped himself to gas. Some time later he visited the same garage and took a supply of cylinder oil and gas and one or two small tools. On his latest visit he just took a little gas and a couple of inner tubes, without molesting other accessories there. As this thief seems to be getting bolder with success, the owner of the garage has invested in a patent lock, fearing that the thief may be tempted to appropriate the flivver on his next visit. The gentleman has stated that if this specialist is in need of supplies, and unable to purchase them, he will help him as far as his means will allow. But, naturally, he feels aggrieved at the person appropriating his supplies without leaving his card. If this had occurred in the days when the horse was king that person would be taking a very long chance of being the principal actor in a necktie party.

Santa Fe's 209th Fiesta

Santa Fe, N. M., July 20.—Four days and nights of pageantry during which life in this old capital will revert to the period of the Spanish conquest, will comprise this year's Santa Fe fiesta, the 209th annual event of its kind.

Picturesque entertainments and impressive historical spectacles have been planned and programmed throughout. The dates are September 5, 6, 7 and 8.

As compared with previous fiestas, this one will have many added attractions.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Orme Johnson were over Tuesday from the Lodge on Eagle Creek, where they were visiting the Dingwalls. They will return to their home in El Paso this week.

Mrs. E. W. Parker Dies

Mrs. E. W. Parker died at Cloudcroft Tuesday morning at the age of 73. Her home was in El Paso, but she was spending the summer at Cloudcroft with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frank W. Parker. She had been enjoying good health until suddenly stricken Monday night and succumbed the morning following. Funeral services were held in El Paso yesterday and interment made in the Evergreen cemetery in that city.

The Parker family is well known in Lincoln county, having settled in White Oaks in the early 80's, where they resided until 1900, when they moved to El Paso. The husband died in El Paso in the early part of 1920. Three sons survive, James H. and Frank W., of El Paso, and Morris B. of Hollywood, California.

Mrs. Parker was a most accomplished woman, an earnest church worker and highly esteemed for her bounteous charity and lovable character.

Forest Fires

There have been 110 forest fires in New Mexico since the first of the year, according to a report issued by the district office of the forest service. Of these, 31 have covered more than 10 acres, and 44 were put out before they burned one-fourth of an acre.

In the Lincoln forest there were 12 fires in the season. Of these, 5 were large and 5 of the middle class. There have been 16 fires in the Manzana forest since the first of the year, and half of them were put out before they burned one-fourth of an acre. Only 3 of them were large.

In the Santa Fe national forest there have been 21 fires altogether. Five of these were large and 8 were of less than a quarter of an acre in extent.

In Arizona, while the report from that state is not complete, there have been around 200 fires this year. Of this number, only 35 have covered more than 10 acres.

Parsons News Letter

Buck and Tom Jennings and their cousin, Ed. Corn, have been fishing up the creek and visiting the old familiar haunts. The people at the mill wish they would throw out their trap line again and catch the big bobcat that is diminishing their flocks at an alarming rate.

Mrs. A. J. Dalziel, who was the guest of Mrs. Fulmer, returned to her home in Tularosa after the 4th.

Aunt Julia Molinieux, who was sick for several days, has fully recovered.

Mr. and Mrs. White and their nimble-footed dogs may be seen most any of these fine days flying over the hills and far away.

Miss Charlotte Rice, who has been ill, went to Ft. Stanton, Dr. Gill performed an operation for mastoid, Miss Charlotte is improving rapidly.

Ball Team to Roswell

Our ball team goes to Roswell tomorrow for two games. Our team hopes to retrieve the defeat suffered on the home ground last week at the hands of the Roswell aggregation, at which time the visitors won by the width of a gnat's eyebrow. Our boys are conscious of what they have to face, however, and know they are contending with the best team in southern New Mexico. Hence the effort of the local management to assemble all the good material the organization contains.

A Good Apple Crop

Roswell News.—A trip of several miles through the orchards surrounding the city shows that there will be a finer crop of apples this season than the valley has had for several years. A number of varieties have escaped the later frosts and have a fine crop already started. Unless some of the trees are relieved of part of their burden they will break in a few days. It is too early yet to forecast the market but if hard luck does not strike the valley, New Mexico will have between 400 and 450 cars from the surrounding country.

Although the crop is not as heavy as in former years it is of a far better grade, the fruit being larger and freer from blemishes. The Hope crop will be damaged some from hail but according to reports from the mountains, Hondo and the surrounding country will bring in some first class apples.

Cattle Shipment Proves Expensive

Cone Webb, of Globe, Ariz., may establish a record for the cost of selling 220 head of cattle, according to news which reached the district forest service yesterday. Webb shipped 220 head of cattle to Denver on May 31, just in time for them to get caught in the embargo at Pueblo following the flood. The cattle were routed to Kansas City and from there around to Denver.

Arriving at Denver, they were in such poor condition, after the long trip, that the commission men would not expose them for sale and decided to ship them on to Montana for fattening. The cattle are not sold yet, but the selling expense is still accumulating. Webb has not received a bill of the shipping expenses, but is said to be of the opinion that after they are sold, he will have to make another shipment to cover the difference between the selling price and the selling expense.

The Henry Ford Way

The Ford Company in a statement filed with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporation reports total assets of \$345,140,557 on April 30, compared with \$306,695,109 a year ago. Profits and loss surplus increased from \$165,679,132 to \$182,877,696 and cash and debts receivable from \$62,499,027 to \$86,965,165.

This is a curiously prosperous showing for a corporation to

make in a year of business depression. How was it done? The Detroit manufacturer, as is well known, is a dreamer and a visionary, but there is nothing very visionary about a \$38,000,000 gain in assets in a bad year.

Perhaps Henry Ford has a secret method unknown to other corporation heads, but it would appear on its face to be only the secret of a commonsense application of business principles. He was one of the first automobile manufacturers to cut prices and he made the best of the depression and overcame it. No doubt a manufacturer who can make a profit out of adversity possesses genius.

But the example is there for any one to emulate. The way to readjust business to the new conditions is to readjust it and have the thing over. That is the only magic needed.—N. Y. World

N. M. M. I. Designated as an Honor School

Washington, July 19.—Thirty-four educational institutions in the United States were named by the war department today as the "distinguished colleges and honor military schools, respectively, for the year 1920."

"The distinguished institution" include the agricultural and mechanical college of Texas, and Colorado agricultural college.

The honor military schools include the New Mexico military institute.

Drinks The Evidence

Milwaukee, July 19.—Albert Multerer, Milwaukee saloon-keeper, drank the evidence seized by state prohibition agents while the raid on Multerer's place was in progress, according to a report to the district attorney today.

"While Agent Henning was writing a label to be placed on a bottle of whisky seized in Multerer's saloon, Multerer drained the contents of the bottle," the report said.

The Tax Evil

Bankers, more particularly than almost any other group of business men, see the menace of the growing tax evil. They realize that deposits and savings which must be drawn to pay exorbitantly high taxes mean just that much less money for investment in productive enterprises in the community.

A banker has of necessity been trained to business principles and ways of thrift, and he knows that increasing demands of taxation are dissipating the savings and discouraging investment in productive enterprises.—Ft. Sumner Review.

Will Regulate Stage Line Rates

The corporation commission's ruling that automobile stage lines are common carriers means that the commission has the power of fixing rates charged by them provided they are not reasonable, Hugh H. Williams, chairman, said today.

If one stage line charged only 4.6 cents per mile as passenger fare and another having fully as good road, and charged 5 cents, he said, the commission could force the second to reduce the fare unless the line was able to show it reasonable.

In determining the reasonableness of stage line rates, he said, the commission would take into account the cost of gasoline which, he said, varied in different parts of the state.

The White Man's Burden

Practically every western state is facing for this year the greatest tax bill on record. In many instances, the tax has been doubled and trebled in the past six years. Industry will be called upon to pay this burden and there is no way to get out of it, for the bill has been contracted. The people are largely to blame for the present state of affairs and they will get no relief until by their voice expressed at elections they have the courage to demand tax reductions and to hold public officials to campaign pledges for economy. Further, the citizen must get out and vote for men who guarantee economy. If this is not done our tax burdens will grow until it will take special deputies to hunt down individuals and confiscate their property, if they have any, to meet the tax bills. This is not an exaggerated picture. That the power to tax is the power to destroy has been already well illustrated and taxation today is the greatest single item which prevents and will prevent a return to pre-war conditions. Inasmuch as we have an enormous war tax bill to pay in addition to our other taxes, it is all the more necessary that a reduction in local taxrolls be demanded and secured.

Retarding Progress

When someone stops advertising, someone stops buying. When someone stops buying, someone stops selling. When someone stops selling, someone stops making. When someone stops making, someone stops earning. When someone stops earning, everyone stops buying—then the bread line. Don't block the traffic—keep going.—Gulf Coast Lumberman.

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COMRADES OF PERIL

By RANDALL PARRISH

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"YOU CARE FOR ME?"

Synopsis—Tom Shelby, a rancher, rides into the frontier town of Ponca, looking for a good time after a long spell of hard work and loneliness on the ranch. Instead, he runs into a funeral—that of Dad (Calkins), a retired army man of whom little is known. The girl, still in her teens, survives Calkins. McCarty, a saloon keeper and Ponca's leading citizen, decides that the girl, now alone in the world, should marry. She agrees to pick out a husband from the score of men lined up in her home. To his consternation, the selectee Shelby, who had gone along merely as a spectator. The wedding takes place and the couple set out for Shelby's ranch. With them is "Kid" Macklin, whom Shelby has hired as a helper. On the way, the girl tells her husband her name is Olga (Calkins), and also tells him something of the peculiar circumstances of her life. Upon their arrival at the ranch Shelby is struck down from behind and left for dead. He recovers consciousness and finds that Macklin and his wife have gone. He starts in pursuit. He learns his wife is an actress, that her abduction has been carefully planned and that she has been taken to Weaver's Hole, a stronghold of the bandits and bad Indians. Reaching Weaver's Hole, he discovers "Indian Joe" and forced to accompany him into the hole. Here he claims to be one of the coterritorial and is locked up pending developments. He confides in a beautiful girl, Ponca, in love with Macklin, who intends to marry Olga. Ponca, planning to get rid of her rival, releases Shelby and guides him to a hidden cave.

CHAPTER X—Continued.

Descending was far easier than the toilsome climb through the darkness of the night before. There was nothing in sight so far as the mouth of the ravine where it opened into the main valley. Beyond that he could perceive moving figures, and occasionally hear the sound of a distant voice. It was clearly evident to his mind, that something unusual must have occurred—some news of disaster or approaching danger—to arouse such excitement among the citizens of the Hole; and he also felt convinced that this more important thing had for the time being, at least, rendered his own escape a matter of small consideration. If any attempt had been made to trail him, this effort had certainly already been abandoned. As he leaned forth from his hiding place he saw, scarcely a hundred yards away, the big walls of that hut, concealed among the trees which he had dimly noted from the cave above. This was probably where Olga had been confined. His heart beat rapidly as he studied the outlines. Could she be there still? Was Macklin with her? or had she been left there under guard of some of his Indian allies?

If she was there, and not too securely guarded, it might be possible for him alone to effect her rescue. The inspiration to make the attempt appealed to him strongly. If he only could get her away unobserved as far as that cave, he believed it possible to follow the trail to the summit. The project appeared simple enough, as he turned it thus over in his mind; at least it surely could do no harm for him to determine definitely if the lady still remained imprisoned there. He would venture far enough to assure himself that this must be the fact. Shelby was sufficiently conscious of danger to use every precaution; the trailing of years came to his aid. The rocky banks of the stream were sufficiently high to conceal his advance, and the creek curved about so as to approach the hut within a few yards. Assured that the water would thus conceal his trail, he crept across the narrow open space, and lowered himself over the bank, crouching knee deep in the cold stream, safely under cover. Thus protected he waded slowly downward. He saw no evidence of any guard, and became convinced the cabin also was deserted; that if this was actually the place where Olga had been confined on arrival, she had since been removed elsewhere.

As he drew nearer the place appeared old, rather dilapidated, and long deserted, a shack scarcely fit for human habitation any longer. The one window was boarded up, and the patched roof of the beams sagged dangerously. This was certainly not the place; no one apparently had lived there for many a year. Still, now he had ventured so much, it might be well to take a look inside. Assuredly no harm could be done by his searching the rooms, and this would require only a moment or two. He drew himself up into the weeds, and wiggled his way forward until he obtained a full view of the door. It was tightly closed, but unguarded without. Indeed his search revealed no sign that the hut had been visited for months, until he came within a yard or two of the long steps before the entrance; then he suddenly encountered footsteps in the soft ground, and was able to distinguish where some one—more than one, he thought—had passed a passage through the surrounding tangle of weeds. He studied these signs intensely, and nothing resembling

a woman's shoe. The moccasins-shod feet, however, had passed over the ground again and again, and he even believed, one, and perhaps more, of the wearers had sat on the doorstep impatiently stamping their feet. To his judgment the place had indeed been under guard, and that recently—the marks were comparatively fresh and clean-cut, as though made within a few hours.

Then, in all probability, this had been the prison where his wife was held. He had stumbled upon it. Here, undoubtedly, was the very spot where she had been confined under guard during the past night, yet she certainly was not there now. The deserted appearance of the place was proof positive that she had been taken elsewhere. Voices sounded off toward the broader expanse of valley, but too far away to present danger; even as he stood cautiously up, and looked out over the tops of the weeds he could see nothing to create alarm. He was alone, unseen, unsuspected, and yielded to the desire to learn what was within the hut. She might have left some message, some sign of her presence, which would prove a clue.

The outer door was secured merely by a wooden latch, and opened easily to his touch. Afraid lest some unknown eye might mark his movements, Shelby gazed quickly in through the narrow opening, and instantly pressed the door shut behind him. He was in almost total darkness, the only light finding entrance between the ill-fitting boards at the single window. He felt his way blindly across the room, guided by this dim ray, and, discovering one of the boards somewhat loosened, managed to wrench it free, thus permitting the gray daylight to gain entrance. This gave him a dim view of the interior, a nearly square room, impossibly dirty, and without furniture, except a rough bench thrust back against one wall.

Straight across from where he stood some black object lay upon the floor, so indistinct in its outlines he could not, in that faint light, determine what it might be—a pile of rags, perhaps, or a shapeless heap of rubbish. He stepped forward, curious to learn its nature, yet stopped suddenly, staring down in speechless horror. He was beside the bodies of two men, both dead, gripped together, stiffened in the very attitude with which death had overtaken them. They had died fighting like wild dogs, and their strange posture told the whole story. Shelby, crushing back the dread he felt, tried to part them, but the stiffened limbs would not yield. One was a white man, the other an Indian, the latter shot through the chest, the former apparently choked to death, the rigid red fingers of his antagonist still clutching his throat. Beyond on the floor lay a revolver and a knife.

Shelby stared at the gruesome scene, unable to remove his gaze. In the dim light the features of the two men were almost unrecognizable. What had caused this tragedy? this fierce



Both Dead, Gripped Together.

death grapple? He could only conjecture from what little he knew of the circumstances. Beyond doubt one of these antagonists would be the guard whom Macklin had left to watch over his captive while he departed. But the other? Some one who sought entrance probably; some one endeavoring to reach the woman, either inspired by good or evil intent. Yet which was the guard? which the intruder? Those who had accompanied the Kid at the ranch were all Indians, and it was therefore most likely that a savage had been left to watch over the girl. Then it was the white man who thus sought to reach her. For what purpose?

dead white man. The features were discolored, distorted from the agony in which he had died, the lips drawn back, disclosing a grinning row of teeth. The face scarcely appeared human, and yet was vaguely familiar. He had seen it once before, revealed in the glare of a match, and the recollection came back haunting him—the fellow was Slagin, Hanley's partner. Then he had come there for no good? Had come there in the night like a slinking gor, knowing of Macklin's absence, to carry out some foul object of his own.

The ranchman drew in a long breath, and stood up. The silence and gloom oppressed him, as his eyes once more swept about the dismal apartment. It was surely a fit abode for murder, but the sight of those two dead bodies interlocked on the floor was more than he could bear. Obeying the first impulse he dragged them, still gripping each other, across the floor, and thrust them under the bench, flinging over them the folds of a tattered blanket.

But what of her—Olga? Surely no one could have been here since these two men fought? Otherwise their bodies would have been found, and cared for. It must be that Macklin had not yet returned, and that Hanley knew nothing of Slagin's desperate venture. Then the girl must still be confined in the house, helpless to escape and guarded by these dead men. The thought sent the blood surging into Shelby's throat, and his eager eyes sought the only door opening through the side wall. It was tightly closed and secured by a strong bar of wood. He picked up the revolver from the floor, and went swiftly forward, prepared to face whatever might be revealed beyond. The bar fitted snugly, yet he forced it free of the clamps, and pushed the door open with his knee, watchfully peering into the darkness behind. He saw nothing, no flutter of movement, no evidence that the place was occupied. In spite of daylight without, the room, with its shuttered windows, remained black. His heart almost ceased to beat, yet he advanced into the room, flinging the door wide open behind him. This admitted sufficient light to enable him to dimly make out his surroundings—a couch, covered with a bearskin, a rudely made chair, a bucket of water in one corner, and a faintly revealed figure against the further wall.

"Olga!" he exclaimed. "Olga!" She moved, leaning forward eagerly. "Who are you? Who calls me?" "It is you, then?" he sprang forward. "Don't be afraid; I am Shelby!" "Shelby—you! Tom Shelby! O God! this is not a dream!" "No, no! I am just as real as you are. See; touch me. You thought I was dead?" Her hands were in his own; her eyes, still incredulous, searching his face in the dim light.

"Dead—yes! They told me so; an Indian said he had crushed in your skull. He boasted of it; and when I asked that Macklin, he only laughed, when he said it was so."

"Laughed, how?" Her eyes fell.

"He—he didn't seem to think it could make much difference to me; that I would care."

"But do you know who he is? Did he tell you? Did the fellow explain his purpose in this outrage?" "I do not know; he had no time, no opportunity; we were never alone. What do you mean? Was this all done for some deliberate purpose?"

"Yes, it was, Olga. His name is not Macklin at all; it is probably Churchill—have you ever heard that name before?"

"No; I am sure not."

"It was your mother's name. She came from Virginia, and was heiress to considerable property. It was left to her in trust, and her uncle was the trustee."

"My mother?" "Yes; she never knew this while she lived, but your father learned some of the facts after her death, and endeavored to verify them. His search was what started trouble; for your uncle, the trustee—his name is Cornelius Churchill—had made no effort to locate the heir to the property left to his care. Instead he had used the money, believing himself perfectly safe. When he learned of your father's suspicions, he became frightened."

"Can this be true?" "It evidently is true, strange as it seems. Then your father was killed; perhaps through some row engineered by Churchill to put him out of the way, and they made every effort to find you. You alone stood between them and this ill-gotten wealth. Fortunately you could not immediately be located; you had been hidden away in a Catholic school, and, before Churchill succeeded in discovering what school you were at, Calkins took you away, and destroyed every trail."

"Calkins! Who and what was he?" "A scoundrel in your father's troop; a faithful fellow to whom your father had confided his story before he died. His one object was to keep you safely out of Churchill's hands, until he could see that you were safe. That was his

he dragged you from town to town and kept you in poverty."

"But why did he never tell me all this?" "I cannot answer that; no doubt he thought it best; believed the time had not come. I understand he acted under legal advice. Then, you know, his death was very sudden."

"Did he kill himself?" "I do not think so now. That was the story in Ponca, but it is my belief he was murdered. You had finally been traced; the man who had succeeded in finding your trail was in Ponca. Calkins had to be put out of the way."

"You—mean Macklin?" "Yes; only, as I say, that is probably not the fellow's name—he is Cornelius Churchill's son."

"Where—where did you learn all this?" "Macklin told the story, when he was drunk, to another rascal. I crept up to a camp-fire one night and heard the latter relate the tale."

"Where was this?" "On Dragono creek."

"Yes—but when?" "Night before last; while I was seeking to trail you."

She had never released her grasp of his hand; now it tightened.

"Night before last; you—you never knew it before?" "Certainly not."

"You didn't marry me—because I had all this money?" Shelby laughed lightly.

"Lord, no; I never suspected you had five cents."

"And—and," she went on earnestly, "you—you followed after me; hurt as you was, never knowing about all this—just—because it was me?"

"That's sure right; leastwise until I struck this outfit over on Dragono creek, and I can't say that I cared a damn about the money at all; only it gave me a notion of what was up. I'd come just the same; you can bet your life on that."

"Oh, I am glad you said so! And you—you actually don't care for the money?" "Care for it! Little girl, I ain't given it a thought. I'm here for—you!"

"Me? You care for me?" "Well, I reckon I must. Long as you're my wife, I'm your husband, ain't it?"

"Yes," she said, rather wearily, "I understand."

Her glance was toward the open door into the other room, and she seemed anxious to change the topic.

"What—what happened out there last night? Do you know? There was fighting, and a shot fired. I am sure I heard a cry, as though some one was hurt, and then after that everything was silent."

"There was a fight," he answered, "and it cost the lives of two men—one white, the other Indian. I found them gripped in each other's arms there on the floor, both dead!"

"Both dead! Two of them out there. How horrible! Who are they?" "One must have been your guard."

"Yes, the Indian; but the other?" "A ruffian named Slagin; he was one of the fellows I overheard talking about your case. He must have known that Macklin left you here alone last night, and came to see you for some purpose. He must have encountered the Indian unexpectedly, and the two went into the death grapple."

"And—both were killed?" "Yes; the red was shot, and the white choked to death. It was a game fight all right. I couldn't pry the fellows apart."

"And they are there now?" "Not in sight—no; I rolled the bodies back under a bench out of sight, and threw an old blanket over them. Now see here, Olga," he went on earnestly, "we've got to get out of here before anyone comes. I know a place where we can hide, and a trail that leads up from this Hole; but the first thing to do is to get safely away before Macklin gets back. You will go with me?"

"Of course; but do you dare make the attempt by daylight?" "I don't dare anything else. Every minute we waste here adds to our danger. You have nothing to take with you?"

She shook her head; then suddenly she lifted her eyes again, and looked him directly in the face.

"Tom Shelby," she asked impetuously, "is what you said actually true—that you are just doing this because you have got to, being my husband?"

He stared at her, surprised, and confused by so direct a question.

"Sure; that's what I ought to do, ain't it? But maybe you don't exactly sabe what I mean. I—I reckon I've got to thinkin' a lot about you lately; since that galoot took you away I mean; and—and, well, I'm d—d glad you are my wife," he broke forth desperately. "That's honest how I feel about it."

The clear eyes watching him stilled, and she stretched out her hand.

"You are sure then it is not just a duty. You really want me to go with you?" "I ain't much good telling these things, but that's what I want. I reckon there ain't no worse big enough to keep me from huntin' you up—God! did you hear that?"

man might shoot, and the report be overheard by others. Then, again, he might not be alone. It was better to make sure first, and then act. But how? A possibility occurred to him—it was dark within that second room; he could slip back into the corner, and remain concealed; perhaps the fellow would talk, would reveal his plans; at least, once at his ease, he could be made the victim of surprise. But would Olga play the part necessary?

"Can you act?" he whispered hastily. "We must fool that fellow."

"How do you mean? What am I to do?" "Make him talk. Let him think you are all right; above all keep him from suspecting that I am either here, or even alive."

"But, how can I?" breathlessly, "with the door unbarred, and those dead men? He will know something has gone wrong."

"Tell him they fought and killed each other, but that first they unbarred the door. You found them there, and dragged the bodies under the bench. You dared not go away; you were afraid—make up some story. Here he is now!"

He left her frightened and dismayed by this sudden emergency, and sprang back into the darkest corner, crouching against the log wall. If she would only induce Macklin to reveal his plans, gain his confidence. He could

see her there in the dim light bending forward and listening, a slender girlish figure. Then the outer door crashed open, letting in a flood of light from without, and a step sounded heavily on the floor. The young woman straightened up, the clear profile of her face revealed. Somehow Shelby knew she had braced herself for the contest. Macklin must have stopped just within the door, staring about him in uncertainty.

"What the h—l is up here?" he burst forth angrily, confused by the gloom. "Sam, where are you anyway?"

"Who is Sam?" she asked quietly, and taking a step forward. "Is that the name of the Indian you left on guard?"

He gazed at her open-mouthed, for the moment too astonished to even find speech.

"What!" he stammered finally, "why, what are you doing out here? Who opened that door? Where is the d—d red snake anyway?"

"I do not know very much more than you do," she replied quietly. "There was a fight out here some time during the night, and the bar across the door was knocked down."

"A fight! who were they?" "A white man, and the guard. They were both killed."

"Both—both killed?" he seemed unable to grasp the fact. "Who was the white man?"

"I do not know."

"And you didn't even run away? Did not try to escape?"

"Where could I go?" she asked. "What was there for me to do but wait for you to return?"

"Well, if this don't beat h—l!" he exclaimed. "Why I thought you was afraid of me. You ain't, hey?"

"No; I—I don't think I am. You were not rough with me, and—and you said you would have something interesting to tell me when you got back."

Macklin laughed, evidently relieved. She had spoken as a child might whose curiosity had been aroused.

"Oh, I see, my girl; you've been thinking this over, have you, and decided I might not be quite so bad after all. I thought maybe you'd get over that tantrum after awhile, for shucks! I knew that feller Shelby was nothin' to you. You just married him ter git away from Ponca—didn't you?"

"A single shot rang out sharply. He saw Macklin fling up his arms and reel backward."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Mr. Simpkins in Hard Luck.

Mr. Simpkins was complaining to his bosom friend, Jenkins, about the numerous lies his wife had brought upon him in the course of their association.

"When first I met her," he said, "I was struck dumb with admiration. When I married her I was blind with love, and now," he added, "I'm deaf from

CHAPTER XI.

A Shot in the Dark.

She stood clutching him tightly, both starting in startled fear out through the open door into the dim light of the front room. The whole situation flashed through Shelby's mind—it Macklin was alive; he could handle himself; yet these men showed that the

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Free-War Prices on Coffee See \$1.00 for 50c worth best. THE SPRAY COFFEE & SPICE CO., 21st and Market Sts., Denver, Colo.

WANTED—Compositors, combination machine and floor man, cylinder pressman, folding machine operator and stock cutter; open shop, American plan, 48 hours, Union Scale Works, 44 South, The Globe Printing Company, Denver, Colorado.

MARCELA WEAVING—We lead in this as to other lines. Charles Hair & Beauty Shop, 410 16th St., Denver, Colo.

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BUY YOUR GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Montgomery Wholesale Supply Co., 1527 Blackhawk St.

Governor Asks \$500,000 to Aid Pueblo Sufferers.

Denver.—Governor Shoup has issued a proclamation in reference to the Arkansas valley flood sufferers, calling upon the people of the state to complete a fund of not less than \$500,000 "for the purpose of partially rehabilitating these suffering fellow citizens and placing them on the way to self-support."

In his proclamation Governor Shoup cited the facts that in Pueblo 7,000 persons are in absolute want, that the flood utterly destroyed 650 homes, and wrecked as many more, and that the unusual nature of the tremendous damage to the business and farming interests in the Arkansas valley was such as to preclude the possibility of collecting any insurance.

Simultaneously with the issuance of Governor Shoup's proclamation, the directors of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association made public a statement in regard to the Pueblo flood catastrophe, calling for "further and substantial responses by the citizens of Denver and Colorado."

Many Hurt As Bus Tips Over.
New York.—Fifty-two persons were injured—two of them perhaps fatally—when a sightseeing bus skidded and overturned near Coney Island. Twenty-seven women, numbered among the passengers, suffered shock and hysteria. The accident occurred when the bus chauffeur, John Callahan, made a sharp turn to avoid collision with a touring car.

Crop Reduction Forecast.
Washington.—Forecasters of the country's principal farm crops, made by the Department of Agriculture from their July 1 condition, indicate there will be no record-breaking production in any crop, with the possible exception of corn. Conditions during June caused a reduction in the production forecasts of every crop as compared with last month's estimates.

Death Wins Race With Salmon Packer.
Seattle, Wash.—Capt. L. A. Pedersen, wealthy Alaska salmon packer, won a race with death recently from Unalak pass, Alaska, to Seattle, but death conquered finally when he died in a hospital after an operation for which he had hastened here. Captain Pedersen was taken ill in Unalak pass. He chartered a whaling vessel and sent a wireless message to the Seattle-bound steamer Victoria to pick him up in mid-ocean. In Seattle he was rushed to the hospital for the operation.

Convict, Kidnaper Is Killed by Pease.
Hood River, Ore.—Luther Fagan, who shot T. J. Miller here and kidnaped Miller's wife, daughter and a 10-year-old boy named Anderson, was shot and killed by a posseman, after he had been surrounded in a thicket. His prisoners were not injured. Fagan recently was given a pardon from the state penitentiary, where he was serving a sentence for attacking Miss Louise Watkins, Miller's stepdaughter.

Finds Cause For Hot Summer.
Vallejo, Calif.—The extraordinarily warm weather of the summer is caused by an unusual downpour of meteors on the sun, increasing its radiation, and effective surface temperature, in the belief of Prof. T. J. J. See, government astronomer at the Mare Island navy yard. Professor See traced this belief in a statement issued here. He said it was based on extensive research work of recent years.

THE SANDMAN STORY

THE SAUCY CLOUDS.

ONE night as Mr. Moon-man looked over the tops of the trees and mountains he saw a number of saucy little clouds scudding about.

"O dear!" sighed Mr. Moon-man, "I am afraid I shall have trouble tonight with those saucy little clouds. I was hoping as I came up that they would be in another part of the sky instead of right in the place where I want to shine."

Mr. Moon-man was right; he was to have trouble with the saucy, fleecy little clouds, and just as his bright face peeped over the treetops all the little saucy clouds scudded right into his face.

Mr. Moon-man ducked and dodged until at last he found a space between



the saucy little clouds to shine upon the earth below, but so saucy had he done so that the little clouds danced and frolicked in front of him until he was quite hidden again.

Mr. Moon-man is a very nice old fellow, so he said very pleasantly: "Go along with you and play in another part of the sky. There is plenty of room without getting right in front of me so the Earth folk can't see my light."

But the saucy little clouds were bent on having fun, and fun they intended to have, and all at poor Mr. Moon-man's discomfort.

He had just found a nice big place to shine through when all those saucy little clouds began to dance right in front of him again. First, they would hide his bright face completely, and

then they would scud away and let him shine a minute, only to scud in front of him again.

At last the old man lost his patience and sent a message by a star for the old Sky Witch. "Tell her to hurry," he told the little messenger, "for I have lost a great deal of time now."

Old Sky Witch came hurrying along on her broomstick, her long black cape floating behind her like a big cloud.

"Well, here I am," she said, "what can I do for you?" "Hurry as fast as ever you can to the four corners of the Earth and tell the winds to come here quickly; or I shall not be able to shine at all tonight," said Mr. Moon-man.

Old Sky Witch did not stop even to ask what was the matter, but off she flew and was soon out of sight, and all the time the saucy little clouds kept on bothering Mr. Moon-man.

He did not have to wait long, for as soon as the winds got the message from the Witch they blew quickly to help Mr. Moon-man out of his trouble.

"Away with you, you little tormentors!" called the winds, as they blew from north, south, east and west, and scudding away as fast as they could the saucy little clouds were soon in a faroff part of the sky and old Moon-man sent his bright beams on the earth without being disturbed.

"Thank you," said Mr. Moon-man; "sorry to call on you at this time in the night, but those saucy clouds were pestering me beyond endurance."

"Oh, that's all right," answered the winds; "we are always glad to help a friend," and away they blew and left the night all still, but the big Earth was bright with the happy smile of Mr. Moon-man.

(Copyright.)

Mary Miles Minter



This is charming Mary Miles Minter, the winsome and famous film favorite, photographed as she called for Europe. Miss Minter goes abroad to rest and see the sights.

How It Started

THE WORD "RUBBER."

THE material which we now know as "rubber" was formerly called elastic gum. One of the earliest uses of this gum had been to erase marks on paper, and the chemist, Priestly, in about 1770, suggested that the material which erased or "rubbed" so effectively should be called "India rubber." His suggestion was adopted, and the name soon became universal.

(Copyright.)

The Right Thing at the Right Time

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

IN A STRANGE TOWN.

"I am not a Virginian—but an American,"—Patrick Henry.

IT IS always a bad idea to knock the other man's home town. Especially poor policy is it when you are making your living there. Yet there are always young men—and women, too—who seem to take peculiar satisfaction in passing uncomplimentary comments on the city or town of their adoption. They don't seem to remember that the man or woman who is at home in that town is in a position of host and that to make scathing remarks about the town is almost as rude as to make scathing remarks about the house of the man whose guest you are. Especially is this so when the town is small. The stranger in a town like New York or Chicago really harms no one but himself when he continues to pour forth his disgruntlement over the city of his temporary sojourn. No one takes offense. At most they are bored or amused. But when a stranger in a small town assures the natives that it is away behind the times, that the buildings are atrocious, the streets the worst paved in the country, the restaurants and hotels the worst run, the women the plainest and the movies the oldest he is giving real offense, besides, of course, making himself very unpopular.

It really indicates nothing more than

a person's own narrowness to "knock" another town in this way. If the man from a large city goes to a small one he should take it for granted that things would be different. If a Northerner goes South he should bear in mind that Southern climates make people more indolent and he should remember that if he remains there long enough he, too, will possess something of that indolence. And if a Southerner goes North he should remember that the natives of the northern cities have really nothing to do with the raw climate and that the very progressiveness which has brought him North to do business robs daily intercourse of some of the charming courtesy that makes Southern life so different.

The real man of the world soon forgets any local prejudices he may have, or rather he is wise and well bred enough to forget them. He realizes that it is through no fault of the natives of the town where he sojourns that he has to remain among them and that theoretically at least he is free to leave the town if he does not like it. Just at present there are a good many shifts in business and industry. The end of the war and demobilization of the soldiers and the closing of certain war industries and the beginning of other peace industries have made it inevitable that a good many young men should find themselves in a new environment. City men find themselves in the country or village, and country and village men find themselves for the first time in the big cities; Easterners find themselves in the West, Westerners find themselves East, Northerners awake to the fact that great opportunities await in the land of cotton and Southerners on disembarking in the northern ports discover that there are opportunities for them there that they have not at home. If you are one of these young men in a new environment show your good sense and good breeding by not knocking the town of your sojourning.

(Copyright.)

HOW DO YOU SAY IT?

By C. N. LURIE
Common Errors in English and How to Avoid Them

"TO ENJOY POOR HEALTH."

THIS is one of the incorrect phrases which have somehow crept into common usage in the English language, although a moment's thought will show the speaker or writer that it is absurd to say that a person "enjoys" poor health. "To enjoy" means "to experience joy or pleasure in; receive pleasure from the possession or use of or participation in; delight in" (Standard Dictionary). Why, then, should a person say, "I have enjoyed poor health during the past year?" You can enjoy only that which brings you pleasure or profit; and surely ill health brings neither.

Of course, it is quite proper to say, "I have enjoyed good health," since good health, being the greatest of human blessings, is to be appreciated and enjoyed.

A similar error it to be "agreeably" disappointed. If you are disappointed, the experience cannot be agreeable.

(Copyright.)

"What's in a Name?"

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel.

By MILDRED MARSHALL

ALICIA.

THIS name is derived from the same root as Alice, and represents an attempt at greater euphony. The curious part of it is that the name, in its original form, is really not that of a woman at all, but of a man. It is derived from the Anglo-Saxon Adelgis of which the feminine form was Adelgisa, but was not frequently given to women. Instead it was sacred to the sons of the house, principally among the nobility. The name itself means noble, in both its masculine and feminine forms. The name is purely English, having, however, a slight Teutonic flavor. An argument is put forward by some experts that the name is derived from the Frankish Adalbert on Adelchen, meaning "daughter." Altx or Alisa in Lombardy was naturalized in England when Altx is Belle married Henry I. The name, originally masculine, according to the best authorities, however, represents Adelgis and not Adelgisa, making the proper feminine form Aliza. Some believe that Aliza, generally believed to be a derivative of Elizabeth is this missing form. For proof of Aliza as the representative of Adelgisa, the Liber Vitae of Durham records the changes in Adelgisa from the first noble lady of that name, who laid her gifts upon the altar. By con-

A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

TOLERANCE.
AS WORDS are part of nature's plan, so do I think is weedy man. The deadly nightshade and the rue Hold deep within some purpose true. That in a world of mortal love I know not of— And so for them that fall, and die The weeds of human character, I'll judge them not, for deep within Their outer semblance to sin May lie some bit of gold that we Too prone to judgments cannot see.

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100 DROPS
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Special Care of Baby.

That Baby should have a bed of its own all are agreed. Yet it is more reasonable for an infant to sleep with grown-ups than to use a man's medicine in an attempt to regulate the delicate organism of that same infant. Either practice is to be shunned. Neither would be tolerated by specialists in children's diseases.

Your Physician will tell you that Baby's medicine must be prepared with even greater care than Baby's food.

A Baby's stomach when in good health is too often disarranged by improper food. Could you for a moment, then, think of giving to your ailing child anything but a medicine especially prepared for Infants and Children? Don't be deceived.

Make a mental note of this:—It is important, Mothers, that you should remember that to function well, the digestive organs of your Baby must receive special care. No Baby is so abnormal that the desired results may be had from the use of medicines primarily prepared for grown-ups.

MOTHERS SHOULD READ THE BOOKLET THAT IS AROUND EVERY BOTTLE OF FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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The Spy.
Army Worm—"Why are you following that man?" Cut Worm—"He has a seed catalogue under his arm."—Life.

LUCKY STRIKE

"IT'S TOASTED"

Cigarette

Flavor is sealed in by toasting

HAD SOMETHING IN COMMON

Lawyer's Sharp Questioning Finally Drew Material Answer From Old Lady on Witness Stand.

Phyllander C. Knox used to tell the story of a Pennsylvania lawyer, known throughout the state for his sharpness, who once met his match in a very unexpected quarter.

An old woman was being cross-examined by him as to how the testator had looked when he made a remark to her about some relative.

"I don't remember. He's been dead three years," she answered, testily.

"Do you mean to tell me that your memory is so bad that you cannot go back three years?" demanded the attorney.

The witness was silent.

"Did he look anything like me?" the lawyer finally ventured.

"Seems to me he did have the same sort of vacant look," responded the old lady.

There Are Cases and "Cases."
Two lawyers had been talking in front of the courthouse for some time. Finally one said: "I must be going now, I have a case to finish."

But the other stopped him saying: "Oh, come on, take me with you. I'm awfully dry."—Chicago American.

It's a touching farewell when a man gives you the tips of his fingers instead of a vigorous handshake.

Cuticura Comforts Baby's Skin
When red, rough and itching with hot baths of Cuticura. Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. Also make use now and then of that exquisitely scented dusting powder, Cuticura Talcum, one of the indispensable Cuticura Toilet Trio.

FEW EYES REALLY NORMAL

Just as One is Right or Left-Handed, So It Is With the Organs of Vision.

Very few people realize that they are as much right-eyed or left-eyed as they are right or left-handed.

Sit down in a chair and fix your attention on some subject on the other side of the room. Quietly hold your finger up right in front of the object, and instantly shut your eyes. Then without moving your head or your finger, open your eyes one at a time. If, when you open your right eye, you find your finger directly in front of the object, you are right-eyed. In that case you will find your finger very much to the right of the object when you open your left eye.

If you are right-handed you will most probably find that you are right-eyed.

This is due to the fact that of the two halves of your brain one is slightly more developed than the other. And the organs and limbs on that side of your body which is controlled by the more developed half are able to carry out your wishes more easily and quickly than those of the other side.

One Last Request.

Sam was all dressed up, but down-right. A steel cross worker at a hosiery hospital over there, returning from a lecture delivered by Miss Margaret Wilson saw his lugubrious expression and asked him how come.

"I've got my hat all dolled up to ask Miss Margaret an important question and while I'm gettin' ready she's done gone."

"What was the question you wanted to ask her, Sam?"

"I was goin' to ask her: 'Miss Margaret, yo' gets where yo' papa is at; won't yo' please ask him kin I go home.'—American Legion Weekly.

Not Altogether Useless.

"Young man, you couldn't even buy my daughter's clothes."

"I could help."—Life.

Alumni of the school of experience have been known to take postgraduate courses.

A Pernicious Influence.
Frederick had discovered "Treasure Island" the other day, and devoured it in one blissful feast, lasting from breakfast till bedtime, when he was forebly pried loose from the book.

He was obviously in a trance as he undressed, but still his demure mamma was not exactly prepared for the variation which he sprang when he came to say his prayers:

"Give us this day our daily bread—yo, ho, ho, and a bottle of rum!"—San Francisco Chronicle.

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For first class table board, phone 107.

"Light's Best," a high-grade Kansas hard wheat flour, \$4.50 per cwt. We also have Seeds and Feeds at prices that are right. Humphrey Bros. 7-22-11

Have you secured your Fish and hunting license yet? If not, you may secure one from Austin Wooten, at Kelley & Son, 7-1-31.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A 4-r. m. dobe, furnished; cystem and w.; 300a patented land, plenty timber; near White Oaks. For particulars address this office. 6-17-31

FOR SALE—One Windmill, 14 feet; very reasonable. Also a gasoline engine, in good order. Address C. H. Thornton, Ocasco, three miles east. 6-19-31

For Sale:—Yearling and Two-Year old Hereford Bulls. The Titsworth Co.

FOR SALE—Some 1 1/4 inch Studebaker wagons at low prices. The Titsworth Co. 3-11-11 Capitan.

Drs. Swearingen & Von Almen eye, ear, nose, throat and fitting glasses. 414 Trust Building, El Paso, Texas. Dr. Von Almen will be at Dr. Johnson's offices Carrizozo, on the 15th of each month.

Just Received, A Car Barbed Wire and Log Fence. Prices Are Lower. The Titsworth Co.

Carrizozo News

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 2, 1908.

Oldest and Leading Newspaper in Circulation in Lincoln County, New Mexico

Subscription, in advance, \$2.00 per Year Advertising Rates follow in all furnished upon request

JNO. A. HALEY Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1921

That 7,000,000 majority must be getting what it voted for. It wanted a change.

The margin between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer is too great. It is practically impossible to eliminate profiteering, but it should be possible to relieve the consumer of some of his burdens.

There is said to be a machine perfected whereby the turning of a crank a self-inflicted kick may be inflicted. The voters who believed the promises made last fall might do well to acquire one of these machines and thereby save themselves the humiliation of calling on their neighbors.

The consumer is the sufferer at all times, and part of the time the producer shares in his suffering. All are consumers, while producers constitute only a fair per cent of our population. Yet the only relief we see proposed for the consumer is to tax what he eats and wears.

We are told that we need not expect relief from the "nuisance" taxes. And the pleasing information is gently passed around that others of the same nature will be added to those we already have. Who would have believed that such a condition could exist in these piping times of peace and prosperity? It is not strange that these promises have failed to be kept, but it is strange that they were believed.

The Federal Reserve System prevented a panic, but it can't give employment to 5,000,000 idle men, nor can it fill our ships with American products. The world has nothing with which to pay for what we have to sell and

This ghost was a 1921 model



LAST MONTH, on a bet. WITH THE boys up home. I SPENT a night. ALONE IN the old. HAUNTED HOUSE. AND WHEN I heard. MOANS AND groans. I SAID "The Wind" AND TRIED to sleep. I HEARD rappings. AND SAID "Haha." AND ROLLED over. THEN I heard steps. AND IN the light. OF A dying man. A WHITE specter rose. I WASN'T scared—much. BUT DIDN'T feel like. STARTING ANYTHING. BUT THEN I caught. JUST A faint whiff.

OF A familiar. AND DELICIOUS smell. WHICH TIPPED me off. SO I gave the ghost. THE HORSE laugh. AND SAID "Ed. YOU FAT guy. MAKE BUM ghosts. BUT BEFORE you fade. LEAVE WITH me one. OF YOUR cigarettes. THEY SATISFY."

THAT spicy, delicious aroma of fine tobaccos, both Turkish and Domestic, makes you almost hungry for the "satisfy-smoke." And there isn't a ghost of a chance you'll ever find its equal anywhere—for the Chesterfield brand is an exclusive blend. It can't be copied.

Have you seen the new AIR-TIGHT tin of 50?



LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

which it would gladly buy. Stagnation of business follows a cessation of world traffic, and in a dwindling trade balance no better evidence can be found. Something more than a tariff will be required to restore the equilibrium.

No Harm Done

It is possible that at some time in some place a great government has produced something more ridiculous than the congressional peace resolution, but there is nothing in the records to establish that fact. Yet it can be said of this resolution what can be said of little of the work of the present congress—namely, that no harm has been done. Everything, for all practical purposes, is just as it was before. Even the Germans have not been fooled, and they almost always guess wrong. —New York World.

Ford Factory Breaks Record

During the month of June the Ford Company, thru its Detroit factories and 22 assembly plants throuth the country reached the production of 108,962 Ford cars and trucks, setting up a new high record for one month.

Production of Ford cars and trucks has been steadily increasing since early spring and shows substantial gains over the same period last year. April, May and June show an output of 801,796 against 229,878 for the same months last year, or a net increase of 80,918.

Despite this fact the demand for Ford cars and trucks is not being met, and at the present time many thousands of unfilled orders have been piled up ahead, so that Ford sales are still limited by factory facilities and not by marketing possibilities. Particularly is this true of increased cars for which the demand has been heavy.

One reason for this unprecedented demand is the present tendency toward economy. Many of those whose names have been added to the long list of buyers might well have afforded larger and more costly cars, but it is the belief that most prospective car buyers are investigating all the best incident to motorizing much more carefully than in the past. The estimated output of the

Ford factories for July calls for 109,000 cars and trucks, or a production of 4360 a day for 25 days. Since the assembling of cars is being handled during a 8-hour day only, the hourly output will be 545 cars; in other words one car or truck leaves the assembly line every 6 2/3 seconds.

The oldest college sorority for women in this country is the Kappa Alpha Theta, having been founded in 1870.

Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M., June 23, 1921. Notice is hereby given that Albert C. James, of Ocasco, New Mexico, who, on February 9, 1921, made Additional Homestead Entry No. 11656, for SW 1/4 NW 1/4 W 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec 28; Lots 2 and 4, Sec 28; W 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec 28; E 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec 28, Township 28 S., Range 8 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Grace M. Jones, U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on the 15th day of August, 1921. Claimant names as witnesses: Charles Andrews, of Ocasco, New Mexico; Dr. Guido Banniger, of Ocasco, New Mexico; Dr. H. B. Blaney, of Ocasco, New Mexico, and A. C. Leitch, of Ocasco, New Mexico. JOHN L. BURNSIDE, Register July 9—Aug 5

Pains Were Terrific

Read how Mrs. Albert Gregory, of R. F. D. No. 1, Blufford, Ill., got rid of her ills. "During . . . I was awfully weak . . . My pains were terrific. I thought I would die. The bearing-down pains were actually so severe I could not stand the pressure of my hands on the lower part of my stomach . . . I simply felt as if life was for but a short time. My husband was worried . . . One evening, while reading the Birthday Almanac, he came across a case similar to mine, and went straight for some Cardui for me to try.

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I took it faithfully and the results were immediate," adds Mrs. Gregory. "I continued to get better. All my ills left me, and I went through . . . with no further trouble. My baby was fat and strong, and myself—thank God—am once more hale and hearty, can walk miles, do my work, though 44 years old, feel like a new person. All I owe to Cardui." For many years Cardui has been found helpful in building up the system when run down by disorders peculiar to women.

Take Cardui

THE WAR-PROVEN IDEA in modern business is co-operation. The Merchant, the Rancher, the Stockman, the Grower, the Wholesaler and the Bank, can all co-operate, with the result that this community will be more prosperous and its finances more stable. We are prepared to render you exactly the service your interests demand. Take us at our word—let talk over your business problems together.

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ROLLAND BROS. PHARMACY

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

Toilet Articles Patent Medicines

Magazines, Stationery, Smokers' Supplies

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ROLLAND BROS. PHARMACY

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Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

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All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities

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We carry in stock—

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- Dynamite and Fuse
- Blasting Caps
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- Eagle Brand Milk
- Nursing Bottles
- Toys, Etc., Etc.

Our prices are reasonable

The Titsworth Company, Inc.

CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

Washington News Letter

Washington, July 19. Following their established methods of procedure during this administration of putting the cart before the horse, the Republicans are now in the act of debating and passing a tariff bill when the entire business interests of the country are clamoring for a revision of the tax laws.

The bill is well-named the Fordney Bill, for "Uncle Joe" Fordney is the Grand Panjandrum of the tariff. To him the tariff is a panacea; it cures corns, warts, bunions and chilblain, prevents falling out of the hair, strengthens the kidneys, cleanses the liver, and is good for what ails you whether anything is the matter with you or not.

In the making of a tariff bill the Republicans of the House seem to ignore the fact that a world war has upset and transformed many conditions, especially economic conditions. Sometimes, it would seem that they forget there has been a world war. But Herbert Hoover, who perhaps ranks highest among Republican economists, has not forgotten, and his newspaper, the Washington Herald, has recently called attention to these changed conditions with particular reference to the tariff question. In its issue of Feb. 9, 1921, the Herald editorially pointed out the difficulties, if not impossibilities, of equitable tariff adjustment, which apparently has been unheeded by the junker tariff makers and their beneficiaries, the highly protected campaign contributors. It said under the above caption:

"... It is one thing to be the world's greatest debtor nation and quite another to be the world's greatest creditor nation. If is another disturbing factor to have a comparative equality among the money of all nations change so that this is the only one of all the great trading nations, whose money values have not greatly depreciated as compared to that of its commercial competitors. It is a vexing element to have these relative values as variable as is the number of competing nations.

"So a tariff that would adequately protect American industry as to Great Britain might be wholly inadequate as to France, Germany or Italy. Another variance of this problem is found as to Japan, as to the new Europe and all the neutrals. It would take not a fixed inflexible tariff law, but financial legardmain, to adjust these differences, equitably and readjust them with constant exchange fluctuations

"Yet this is but a start in the labyrinth of tariff adjustments, if there is to be a tariff revision. Not only does Europe owe this government \$10,000,000,000 on which it cannot even pay the interest, but European governments and traders owe American traders and our people in commercial debts and on securities, over \$3,000,000,000 more.

"It is recognized by everyone that the bulk of this combined credit, far greater than was ever carried by any other one nation, must be paid in goods and materials. It can be paid in no other way, and that means imports. A high tariff would tend to prevent, through our own act, the payment of those debts due us.

"There is a growing feeling which may become conviction, that not only any increase of exports from the United States will depend upon an increase of imports, but that even to maintain an equally of exports will demand this greater proportion of imports. On this event the present credit relations depend, while only through greatly expanded imports can credit capacity and credit stability be expanded.

domestic purchasing power is quite dependent upon Europe's ability to buy and pay. Even in foods, the products of the farm, Europe has an eager market for all American surplus, if it can make on this exchange. But it cannot pay.

"If this surplus can go where it is wanted and needed, the farmers will have the money to spend. If it has to stay as now on the farms and in elevators, the farmers will be in their present financial stress and will have to take reduced price on all their crops. What is true—if true—of the farmers is equally true of all products of the mills and factories.

"It is comprehending this wholly new American situation that is giving a lot of high protectionists pause. It has ranged the financial powers of the country back of a policy of 'leave it alone.' It is winning converts among just the folks."

No one will deny to President Harding any credit which may be due him for his proposal to call a conference of the principal allied and associated powers on the reduction of armaments. "If by the inclusion of China as one of the conferring powers a peaceable solution is found for the far eastern question there will be additional cause for congratulation.

This movement by President Harding follows the passage of the Borah resolution, put through the senate and house by pressure of public opinion, and until the last moment opposed by the republicans and the administration.

The credit for initiating the movement for reduction of world armaments, a movement which antedated the Versailles peace conference, belongs to the democrats.

The first disarmament resolution was introduced in the house in 1916 appended to the naval appropriation bill by Representative Hensley, democrat, of Missouri, and was in part as follows:

"Upon the conclusion of the war in Europe, or as soon thereafter as it may be done, the president of the United States is authorized to invite all great governments of the world to send representatives to a conference, which shall be charged with the duty of suggesting an organization, court of arbitration, or other body, to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendations to their respective governments for approval."

The practical plan for the reduction of armaments was incorporated in the covenant of the League of Nations, rejected by the republican senate. This was followed by the Borah resolution and the Borah resolution in turn by the Harding proposal, enlarging the scope of the conference. Whether or not the inclusion of other questions in the proposed disarmament conference will result in muddling the disarmament plan or whether it will make disarmament even more practical by clarifying the situation in the far east remains to be seen.

Any feasible movement by this administration looking to a reduction of world armament and the constant reduction in taxation which would logically, if not actually, follow will meet with no obstruction from the democratic party, which has consistently favored a reduction of armament since 1916.

Democrats with a proper sense of humor will not even object to the characterization by the republican press of President Harding's "leadership" in this matter.

ROUSE BROS. HOTEL

MRS. A. A. HIGHMILL, Lessee
Hot Springs, N. M.
COMFORTABLE ROOMS
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The patronage of the people of Lincoln county who visit the

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THAT'S OUR IDEA in making **CAMELS—the Quality Cigarette.**

Why, just buy Camels and look at the package! It's the best packing science has devised to keep cigarettes fresh and full flavored for your taste. Heavy paper outside—secure foil wrapping inside and the revenue stamp over the end to seal the package and keep it air-tight.

And note this! There's nothing flashy about the Camel package. No extra wrappings that do not improve the smoke. Not a cent of needless expense that must come out of the quality of the tobacco.

Camels wonderful and exclusive Quality wins on merit alone.

Because, men smoke Camels who want the taste and fragrance of the finest tobaccos, expertly blended. Men smoke Camels for Camels smooth, refreshing mildness and their freedom from cigarette aftertaste.

Camels are made for men who think for themselves.



Camel

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

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

State Corporation Commission of New Mexico.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPARISON
United States of America vs
State of New Mexico

It is hereby certified, that the annexed is a full, true and complete transcript of the Certificate of Incorporation of
OLD ABE COMPANY
Decreasing Capital Stock from \$1,200,000.00 to \$60,000.00 and value of shares from \$100.00 to \$5.00.
No. 10758

with the endorsements thereon, as same appears on file and of record in the office of the State Corporation Commission.
In Testimony Whereof, the State Corporation Commission of the State of New Mexico has caused this certificate to be signed by its Chairman and the seal of said Commission, to be affixed at the City of Santa Fe, on this Tenth day of August A. D. 1920.

(Seal) J. M. LUNA, Acting Chairman.
Attest: A. L. MORRISON, Clerk.

OFFICE OF OLD ABE COMPANY
White Oaks, N. M., July 15th, 1920.
The Board of Directors of OLD ABE COMPANY, a corporation under the Laws of New Mexico, on this 15th day of July, 1920, do hereby resolve and declare that it is advisable that the capital stock of said corporation be decreased to sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) and the value of the shares reduced to five dollars (\$5.00) each, and they do hereby call a meeting of the stockholders to be held at the company's office in White Oaks, New Mexico, on Thursday, the 15th day of July, 1920, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take action on the above resolution.
JOHN Y. HEWITT, President
Attest: PAUL MAYER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF OLD ABE COMPANY
White Oaks, N. M., July 15th, 1920.
OLD ABE COMPANY, a corporation under the Laws of State of New Mexico, does hereby certify that it has reduced its capital stock to sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) and has reduced the par value of its shares to five dollars (\$5.00) each, said change having been declared by resolution of the board of directors of said corporation, which resolution was adopted by the holders of the entire capital stock of such corporation at a meeting of the same duly called by the board of directors for that purpose.
In witness whereof, the said corporation has caused this certificate to be signed by its President and Secretary and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed this 15th day of July, 1920.
(SEAL) JOHN Y. HEWITT, President.
PAUL MAYER, Secretary.

State of New Mexico,
County of Lincoln.
On this 15th day of July, 1920, before me personally appeared John Y. Hewitt, President, and Paul Mayer, Secretary of Old Abe Company, each to me personally known, who being by me severally and duly sworn, each for himself, and not one for the other, did say that John Y. Hewitt is such President and that Paul Mayer is such Secretary, respectively, of said Old Abe Company, which executed the foregoing certificate, and the seal affixed to said instrument is the corporate seal of said corporation and that said instrument was signed and sealed on behalf of said corporation by authority of its board of directors and with the consent of the holders of the entire capital stock of said corporation, and their voluntary act and deed, and that said corporation is a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Mexico.

NOTICE OF RATE INCREASE

LINCOLN COUNTY

LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

Effective with Meter Readings from July 25, 1921, the following increases and changes will be made in rate schedules:

Schedule "A"—Residence and Business Lighting:
For the first 100 Kwh per month at 25c. per Kwh.
For the second 100 Kwh per month at 20c. per Kwh.
All in excess of 200 Kwh per month at 15c. per Kwh.

For payment within ten days from date of bill a discount of 4 per cent will be allowed. The minimum bill shall never be less than \$2.50 per month for each meter connected.

Schedule "B"—Power Rate Service charge.—\$1.50 per hp. of motor rating for 5 hp. or less.

Energy Charge.—(in addition to Service Charge):
For the first 300 Kwh per month at 15c. per Kwh.
For the second 300 Kwh per month at 12c. per Kwh.
All in excess of 600 Kwh per month at 10c. per Kwh.

The minimum charge for meter service shall never be less than \$2.50 per month for each meter connected.
For payment within ten days from date of bill a discount of 4 per cent will be allowed.

LINCOLN CO. LIGHT & POWER CO.
7-15-21.

JOHN Y. HEWITT, President.
PAUL MAYER, Secretary.

ENDORSED.

No. 1970.

Cor. Rev'd Vol 1, Page 57.

AMENDMENT TO
CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
OF
OLD ABE COMPANY

Decreasing Capital Stock from \$1,200,000.00 to \$60,000.00 and value of shares from \$100.00 to \$5.00.
Filed in Office of State Corporation Commission of New Mexico,
Aug. 10, 1920—10:00 A. M.
A. L. MORRISON, Clerk.

Compared ICK to JJO.

JOHN Y. HEWITT, President.
PAUL MAYER, Secretary.

GEORGE SPENCE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Rooms 5 and 6, Exchange Bank Bldg.
CARRIZOZO, N. M.

GEO. B. BARBER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Carrizozo, N. M.

T. E. KELLEY
Funeral Director and
Licensed Embalmer.
Phone 96
CARRIZOZO, N. M.

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

GEO. W. PRICHARD W. C. MERCHANT
PRICHARD & MERCHANT
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Lutz Bldg. Carrizozo, N. M.

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

Carrizozo Lodge,
No. 41.
A. F. & A. M.
Regular Communications at Carrizozo Lodge
No. 41, A. F. & A. M. for 1921:
January 21, February 18, March 15, April 19
May 21, June 18, July 16, August 19, Sept. 17
Oct. 15, Nov. 12, Dec. 13, 1921.
H. E. LAMON, W. M.
S. F. HILLMAN, Secretary

Carrizozo Lodge
No. 40
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
Meeting Monday evening at R. of P. Hall
Lutz Building
Visiting Brothers cordially invited
E. L. WOODS, G. C.
LOU. ADAMS, R. of P. A.

I. O. O. F.
Carrizozo Lodge
No. 30
Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting
1st and 3rd Tuesdays
in each month
J. H. FARRIS, N. G.
W. LANGSTON, Sec'y.

WEEKLY BULLETINS
Compiled by
Lincoln County Abstract Co.
A complete list of instruments
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Plasterer & Contractor
Estimates furnished on all kinds
of plastering and cement work
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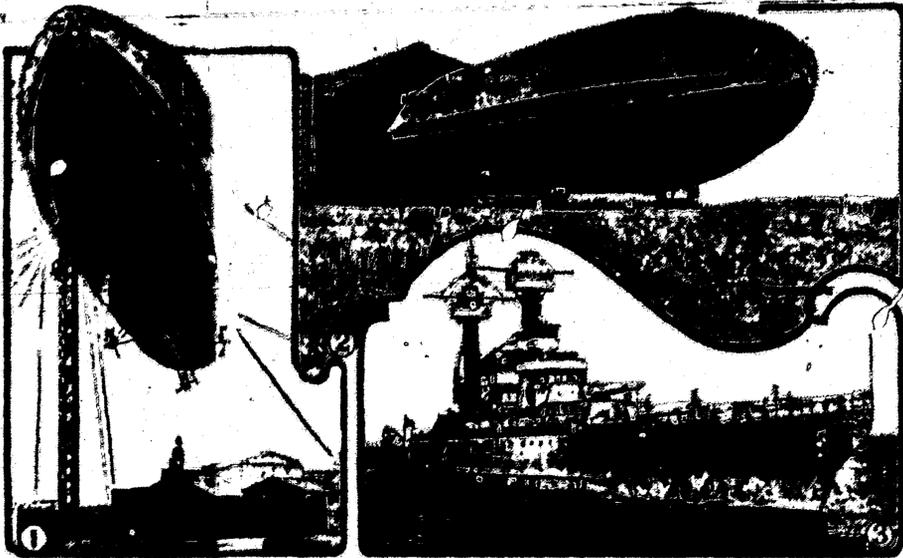
To Barnett's
Big Grocery Sale

Going out of business.
Goods must be sold regardless of cost.

- IN CASE LOTS—**
- Job lot of Advance Corn, 24 No. 2 cans, per case 2.50
 - Job lot of Bee Corn, 24 No. 2 cans, per case 2.50
 - 50 cases Libby Pork & Beans, 3-1 lb cans to case 3.50
 - 25 cases Bee Hominy, 24 No. 3 cans to case 2.00
 - 7 cases Advance White Cherries, 24 No. 2 1/2 cans 8.00

COMPARE THESE PRICES WITH THOSE YOU HAVE BEEN PAYING AND SAVE THE DIFFERENCE.

BARNETT'S FEED STORE
South of Depot Carrizozo.



First photographs in the open of the United States navy's new dirigible, just completed at Bedford, England. 1—Tied to the mooring mast. 2—Emerging from the hangar. 3—The new United States battleship Maryland on her way to sea for her official trials.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Smuts' Efforts Bring Renewed Hope of Settlement of the Irish Trouble.

MAY QUIT "REPUBLIC" IDEA

De Valera and Others Show Disposition to Yield—No Improvement in Near Eastern Mess—Germany Expects Coup d'Etat—Tariff Fight is On.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The entry of Jan Christian Smuts into the peace negotiations changed the Irish situation over night. The South African premier is regarded as one of the most astute statesmen in the world, and apparently Lloyd George has done well in enlisting his assistance. It now appears likely that a peaceful settlement of the Irish trouble will be reached before long. Optimistic persons were not dismayed by De Valera's tentative refusal to attend the meeting in London proposed by Lloyd George and Sir James Craig's refusal to confer with the Sinn Feiners and south Ireland unionists in Dublin. The latter conference was begun without representatives of Ulster, and an attempt was made to reconcile the positions of the Sinn Fein and the unionists. Then General Smuts slipped across to Dublin, gave the leaders there a heart-to-heart talk and hurried back to London to report to the English authorities. What he told them gave rise to the most cheerful of predictions.

Though no official statements have been issued, it appears that this is how matters now stand: The British government is willing to grant to Ireland the fullest autonomy, patterned after that enjoyed by South Africa; Ulster to be considered still a part of the dominion but having an autonomous government of its own, such as that of Natal. "President" De Valera, Arthur Griffith, founder of Sinn Fein; Michael Collins and other republican leaders are now willing that Ireland shall remain a part of the British empire though they prefer the term "British commonwealth of nations" provided their right of secession is recognized. Other prominent Sinn Feiners, comprising the intellectuals and doctrinaires, insist Prime Minister Lloyd George has not yet sufficiently recognized the essential unity of Ireland and its right to self-determination. All the Sinn Feiners assert that Ulster must accept her autonomy from the supreme Irish parliament in Dublin. The task that remains is to reconcile these views and bring the Ulsterites and southern unionists into agreement with the compromise plan. That this can be done is the expressed opinion of some of the chief figures in the negotiations.

Says General Smuts: "I think, I am hopeful, I trust, that the question will be solved and that thereby the British empire will be freed from the impatience that in this ancient part of the United Kingdom there still exists violation of the fundamental principles upon which the empire rests. I say that the problem is solvable because I have seen it solved in my own country under circumstances less embittered than in Ireland but certainly of a very difficult character, too."

De Valera, in his first authorized statement since Lloyd George's invitation, says: "We trust that the British prime minister's letter may prove to be the first step toward submitting a civilized basis of right and reason for that of barbaric violence in the arbitration of the question at issue between Ireland and Great Britain."

"Should the conference now initiated lead to an ultimate understanding and lasting peace between the peoples of these two islands, which have been in a state of war, or suspended war, for more than seven and a half centuries, it will set a worthy example precedent for the entire world."

having saved, by its courage and steadfastness, the ideals for which millions were led to offer their lives in the great war."

As significant, perhaps, as these statements was an incident in Liverpool. The city was decorated in honor of a visit of the prince of Wales, and in the Irish quarter were displayed many Sinn Fein flags intertwined with the union jacks. A prominent Sinn Feiner said: "The order to do that came from Dublin."

From this side of the world it looks as though the great powers do not know what to do with Turkey and the Turks. If they have any definite policy it isn't apparent from either their statements or their actions. The Treaty of Sevres already is shot to pieces, even if the men who formulated it are unwilling to admit it. Turkey was neatly partitioned, but refuses to stay in parts, and the nations to whom the helpings were assigned seem quite unable to take or retain them. Naturally the sultan's government, to which the treaty left but a flimsy part of the huge empire, is not doing anything to hinder the efforts of the nationalists, who refuse to permit that empire to be carved up. Greece is making all preparations for her promised offensive in Asia Minor, and ships loaded with troops, munitions and supplies arrive daily in Smyrna from Athens. Observers who have been with Kemal Pasha are somewhat doubtful of the ability of the nationalists again to stop the Greeks.

To complicate the situation in the Near East, it has become certain that Bulgaria is co-operating with Kemal in the hope of regaining eastern Thrace. So far she has taken no overt steps, and if she does, the "little entente" comprising Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Roumania, will act into action, for the real reason of that alliance is their determination to keep Bulgaria within the limits now fixed for her. Moreover it is asserted that the "little entente" now has the complete backing of Italy.

One thing the great powers are determined to prevent—the seizure of Constantinople by the Bolsheviks. To this end the entire British Mediterranean fleet is being concentrated in the vicinity of the Turkish capital. It may be that heavy re-enforcements of allied troops also will have to be sent to that region, for the Russian Bolsheviks evidently are planning some big coup. They are calling to the colors all men from eighteen to thirty-five years of age, and general mobilization is expected soon. The demobilization order issued some time ago has been canceled. More interesting than reliable is the story that Trotsky has been imprisoned on orders from Lenin. Similar reports of disagreement between the Bolshevik chiefs have been heard too often.

Germany, still apprehensive that she is to lose out in Upper Silesia, is crying "wolf" again. The country is warned of an impending coup d'etat—and the allies are permitted to overhear the warning. The story, as it comes from Berlin, is that all the reactionary elements are prepared to march on Berlin and upset the government, and that the decision against German possession of Upper Silesia is to be the signal for movement. The German irregular forces were withdrawn from the disputed territory, in accordance with the agreement with the inter-allied commission, but they have not disbanded or disarmed, nor have they moved far from the Silesian border. These troops are commanded by monarchists, and it is reported that General von der Goltz, who led the Baltic expedition and also was mixed up in the Kapp revolution, is now in Upper Silesia. A few days ago the German population of Beuthen, in Upper Silesia, was making a hostile demonstration against the Poles and when the French troops tried to disperse the marchers, the latter fired on them, killing a French major. The troops retired to their garrison and opened fire with machine guns and a number of wounded were killed. So far the "peaceful" arrangement made by the inter-allied commission has not been a conspicuous success.

The present German government really seems to be increasing in strength, and the confidence reposed in it by the allied governments is growing daily. That is, the confidence that it will carry out the terms of the treaty as far as possible. In a public address last week, Doctor Rathenau, minister of reconstruction, said:

"The United States is the world's chief creditor and Germany is the world's chief debtor, with all other nations sandwiched in between these two as creditor and debtor nations, each tied to or obligated to one another."

"Germany is not a land of gold or raw materials, but a nation which lives, and will continue to live, by the work of her hands. We are, therefore, only able to pay our debts through our products, our mental and manual labor. This we honestly propose to do."

Our State Department is now busying itself with the preliminaries for negotiating treaties that will make effective the peace with the central powers and restore diplomatic and other relations. Administration authorities give assurance that nothing will be done that will disturb the cordial relations existing between the United States and the allied powers, which presumably means that they are being taken into the confidence of this government in the formulation of the treaties on which Secretary Hughes is working.

Another thing demanding the attention of the State department is the situation in Tampico where it is feared labor disorders may endanger American property. One or two navy vessels have been sent there, but this was not to be considered a naval demonstration. The trouble in Tampico is a result of the recent decree of the Mexican government increasing the export tax on oil. The industry being checked, thousands of men were thrown out of employment, and their attitude was threatening. President Obregon says the government has no intention of rescinding the decree, and that the labor conditions are not as bad as reported.

The inevitable battle over the tariff was opened by a minority report from the Democratic members of the ways and means committee of the house. The bill as drafted is denounced as a "conspiracy to benefit a few favorites at the expense of all humanity." The report deals especially with the probable effect of the bill on American commerce and with the substitution of the system of American valuation as a basis for levying tariff duties. Calling attention to the fact that the foreign trade of the United States fell from \$1,188,255,440 last July to \$527,378,825 in May, 1921, the report says:

"Certainly the natural process is preferable to the infected knife of interested surgeons who, by selecting the industries to protect and those to destroy, can reap the harvest their campaign contributions seeded last fall. Verily, the oil men are entitled to their reward, and the lumber men and wool men and all the others who cast their bread on the waters of a Republican tide."

Senator Snoot's subcommittee made haste last week to get the Sweet veterans' bureau bill before the senate. This is the measure that is designed to provide proper care and adequate compensation for disabled soldiers and sailors through the co-ordination of relief agencies. Congress has been severely criticized for delay in passing the bill, which is the fruit of the efforts of the Dawes commission; and a senate investigating committee has been hearing testimony of the scandalous neglect and inhuman treatment of disabled veterans under the present complicated system—or rather lack of system.

The five train service brotherhoods are to take a referendum vote on the acceptance or rejection of the wage reduction order of the federal railway labor board. Rail union leaders believe there will be no strike unless the railway executives insist on the tripling out of the present working rates.

Southwest News From All Over New Mexico and Arizona

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Contracts have been let for the improving of the Alamogordo electric light plant, and the city will soon have one of the best plants of its kind in the State.

One of the worst hail storms ever known in that part of New Mexico visited Roy, the mesa west of Mills, and extended south to the Union county line, recently.

Jose Matricio, a Mexican customs officer, was shot and killed a few feet across the border from Naco, Arizona, by a man wearing a United States army uniform. The slayer fled to the United States side of the international boundary.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Lucas Borrego, 33 years old, died from "poison administered by some unknown person or persons." Lucas Borrego, her husband, was placed under \$2,000 bond on the charge of murder.

Leo Campbell, aged 28 years, and for the past eight years an employe of the Pearson ranch at the Cottonwoods, near Roswell, New Mexico, was instantly killed when the big trailer which was hitched behind his wagon passed over his body.

Seven Mexicans, four of them masked, ransacked the store at Hereford, twenty miles west of Bisbee, after having held prisoner for three hours Robert Hays, one of the proprietors. Three suspects, captured by a posse of cowboys, are held in the county jail at Tombstone.

Thirteen bonds, with a face value of \$1,000 each, which were presented to the State of Arizona by A. E. Welsh, a guest at the Pioneers' Home at Prescott, are worthless, according to word received by State Treasurer Raymond Earhart. The information came from the National Bank of Commerce of New York.

Governor Mechem of New Mexico has commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of Sylvester E. Bailey, 60, sentenced to be hanged July 15 for the murder of James M. Bedore at Vanadium, N. M., in 1916. The Governor acted on the recommendation of Raymond R. Ryan, the trial judge, and eleven of the twelve jurors who convicted Bailey. They said the evidence did not establish to the exclusion of reasonable doubt that he was guilty of first-degree murder.

The damage in the great Yuma flood, which started when the railroad levee gave way near Somerton, Arizona, has exceeded one million dollars, according to authoritative sources. Four thousand acres of cultivated farm lands are under water. Over 1,000 men, practically every male inhabitant of the district, made a desperate endeavor to check the flood from further advancement. Farmers in the threatened area moved their stock and equipment to higher ground.

Two shooting affairs occurred in Prescott on one day, in which an under sheriff and an automobile mechanic were killed. The first shooting occurred when Foster Roak, an automobile mechanic, was killed. Pearl Woodruff, proprietress of a rooming house, was arrested in connection with Roak's death. Under-sheriff Ed Bowers was killed by Frank George during a raid on a house in which George was staying. After Bowers was killed, Police Inspector E. G. Crowley of Phoenix, who was in Prescott, shot George, wounding him twice, and then arrested him.

The long reader controversy in New Mexico ended in victory for Scott Foreman & Co., publishers of the Elson reader, when the New Mexico education board designated the text as "usual" for all grades above the third and the Beason-Martin reader as "usual" for the first, second and third.

According to announcements just made, Curry county, New Mexico, will soon have two more consolidated school districts, three of the districts already having been decided on. The other five districts will be decided on soon, and it is likely that the consolidation will be completed by the time of the opening of the fall term of school.

Cavalry training is being given at the Presidio of Monterey, California, for six weeks this summer to 172 college men from the Oregon Agricultural College, University of Arizona, Texas State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts and the New Mexico Military Institute. During the college year the students are members at the reserve officers' training corps units at their schools. Only Western universities with cavalry companies are represented.

Yale Gordy, a Navajo Indian, who escaped from the custody of the Indian agent at Fort Defiance, killed himself rather than permit the posse of Indian police who were chasing him to recapture him, according to word brought to Phoenix by Ed A. Weage, United States deputy marshal.

Franklin, the 13-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brady, who live on a farm in the vicinity of Bisbee, near Gallup, New Mexico, was shot and instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun in the hands of his little brother recently.

DARLING BABY BRIGHTENS HOME

Children's Laughter a Pleasing Sound



Altoona, Pa.—"I am writing to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. We had six children die almost at birth. From one hour to nine-tenths days in all they have lived. Before my next one was born I took a dozen bottles of your Vegetable Compound, and I can say that it is the greatest medicine on earth, for this baby is now four months old, and a healthier baby you would not want. I am sending you a picture of her. Everybody says 'That is a very healthy looking baby.' You have my consent to show these few lines to anybody."—Mrs. C. W. Benz, 181 3rd Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Mrs. Jansson's experience of interest to childless wives.

Mililton, Wis.—"I want to give you a word of praise for your wonderful medicine. We are fond of children, and for a considerable time after we were married I feared I would not have any. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it strengthened me so I now have a nice, strong, healthy baby girl. I suffered very little at childbirth, and I give all the credit to your medicine, and shall always recommend it highly."—Mrs. H. H. Jansson, Mililton, Wis.

Mrs. Hold of Marinette, Wis., adds her testimonial for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She says:

Marinette, Wis.—"I was in a nervous condition and very irregular. My doctor advised an operation. My husband brought me one of your booklets and asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It overcame my weakness so that I now have a healthy baby girl after having been married nine years. I am glad to recommend your medicine, and you may use my letter as a testimonial."—Mrs. H. B. Hold, 330 Jefferson St., Marinette, Wis.

There are many, many such homes that were once childless, and are now blessed with healthy, happy children because Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored the mother to a strong and healthy condition, as it acts as a natural restorative for ailments as indicated by backache, irregularities, displacements, weakness and nervousness.

Women everywhere should remember that most of the commoner ailments of women are not the surgical ones—they are not caused by serious displacements or growths, although the symptoms may be the same, and that is why so many apparently serious ailments readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it acts as a natural restorative. It can be taken with perfect safety and often prevents serious troubles.

Therefore if you know of any woman who is suffering and has been unable to secure relief and is regretfully looking forward to a childless old age, ask her to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it has brought health and happiness into so many homes once darkened by illness and despair.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent to you free upon request. Write to The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Massachusetts. This book contains valuable information.

Blood Is the Sap of Life; Keep It Pure

You grow by good blood as a tree grows by sap. Rich blood, robust the blood healthy and wholesome; poor, impoverished blood cannot nourish the body or remove the waste as nature intended. When your blood is impure, itching, flaming skin eruptions often break out, and your body

gets run down and weak—easy prey for disease. To be safe, keep the circulation wholesome.

For this S.S.S., the famous vegetable blood remedy your druggist keeps, is excellent. Start enriching your blood with S.S.S. today, and write about your condition to Chief Medical Advisor, 838 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.



"Life as I See It." I suppose we are prone to claim that the world hasn't given us justice. In some directions I haven't had it. In some others I don't want it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Encouragement. "If I should attempt to kiss you what would you do?" "I never meet an emergency until it comes." "But if it should arise?" "I'd meet it face to face."—Boston Transcript.

ASPIRIN Name "Bayer" on Genuine



Beware! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago, and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell large packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Jud Tunkins. Jud Tunkins says the real test of a man's character is not so much in the amount of reading he can do as the kind of reading he loses interest in.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

An examining physician for one of the prominent Life Insurance Companies, in an interview on the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large. However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.

Heard at the Agency. "Do you know of any cook who will remain in the country?" "Several. They are buried there."

THE BEST FAULTLESS STARCH

FOR SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS AND HEMSTITCHING

Alumni of Columbia Have Fun in Costume Parade



Columbia university's graduating class of 1900, as it appeared in the annual costume parade, the feature event of the commencement exercises. Twenty-five classes of by-gone days were represented in the parade.

Leipsic Trials Really a Farce

Germans Who are Guilty of the Major Crimes in the War are Not Arraigned.

KAISER NOT ON THE LIST

Many Other Notables, However Were Among the Accused, But Probably All of Them Will Get Off as Easily as Has William.

London.—The real German war guilt probably will escape trial. They'll get off as easily as the kaiser, whom British politicians promised to hang.

This impression is given added foundation by the procedure at the trials of the small fry on the allied list before the German supreme court at Leipzig.

As presented to the German government last year, the list was the most formidable in the aftermath of warfare, either ancient or modern. The accused ranged from princes to privates, and the crimes from murder to theft.

The list was made up of lists presented by the various allied nations. America was conspicuous by its absence. The others were divided.

Kaiser's Name Omitted. Because William Hohenzollern and son, the former crown prince, had fled to Holland, their names were not pressed. But among the other personages were the following:

Ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria—Charged with being responsible for deportation of many inhabitants of northern France.

Duke of Wurttemberg—Charged with being responsible for the troop massacres of people at Namur and other towns.

Gen. von Kluck—Charged with being responsible for the shooting of hostages at Senlis and civilians at Aeschere.

Gen. von Buelow—Charged with being responsible for the burning of villages in the Ardennes and the shooting of civilians.

Field Marshal von Mackensen—Charged with having villages burned and Roumanian civilians executed.

Baron von der Lancken—Accused in connection with the executions of Edith Cavell and Capt. Fryatt.

Admirals von Tirpitz, von Capelle, von Hippel, Scheer and von Ingenohl—Charged with being variously responsible for submarine warfare, with ordering bombardment of unprotected English towns and with ordering sinking of unarmed merchant vessels.

Field Marshal von Sanders—In connection with the massacres of Armenians and Syrians.

Gen. von Manteuffel—In connection with the outrages at Louvain.

Gen. Kruska—Accused of spreading germs of typhus among the prisoners. In the list presented by France and Belgium, stress was laid particularly

upon those who oppressed the civilian population, destroyed towns and deported helpless people into Germany.

The British specialized in the list of those naval officers who violated the laws of the war. For instance, in their list the following names occur: Lieut. Capt. Klesewetter—for sinking the hospital-ship *Glenard Castle*, Feb. 23, 1918.

Lieut. Capt. Valentiner—for torpedoing two merchant vessels, without warning in 1915.

Lieut. Capt. Jess—for torpedoing boats without warning in 1918.

Commander Bouker—for bombarding Hull in March and Edinburgh in April, 1916, from an airship.

The German government avoided taking any action in the matter as long as possible. Finally, it presented a reply to the allies in which it set forth the view that to arrest the men named and attempt to hand them over to the allies would be to precipitate grave events in Germany.

It offered to put on trial any of its subjects before the German high courts, provided the allied governments prepared prima facie cases against them, showing that prosecution was justifiable. This view of the German government finally prevailed.

Prepared Seven Cases. The British prepared seven cases in full. These were the cases against Heynen, Stuller, Trinks and Neumann, charged with acts of cruelty to prisoners of war at various camps, and the following naval cases:

Lieutenant Commander Patzig—Charged with having sunk without warning the hospital-ship *Landever Castle* and with having afterward fired on and sunk boats containing survivors with consequent loss of 234 lives.

Lieutenant Commander Neumann—Charged with torpedoing without warning the British hospital-ship, *Dover Castle*, with the loss of six lives.

Lieutenant Commander Werner—Charged with having sunk the British steamship *Torrington* and then drowning the entire crew with the exception of the captain, by submerging while the unfortunate men were lined up as prisoners on the deck of the submarine.

In the house of commons recently, in reply to questions, the attorney general, Sir Gordon Hewart, said the seven cases which the government had prepared did not begin to exhaust its list. They were merely seven selected test cases.

Porpoises are the greatest enemies of sardines.

time, and the war department had almost decided to tow the explosive out to sea and dump it overboard in the interests of the public safety, when it was decided to institute a series of experiments in an effort to find some safe commercial use for it. The experiments were conducted by the bureau of mines and disclosed many ways in which picric acid could be used safely and profitably on farms, such as in blasting out stumps and rocks and breaking up land. It was accordingly decided to distribute the explosive, practically free of charge, to farmers.

Picric acid, a highly crystalline powder, having a lemon yellow color, is 18 per cent stronger than 40 per cent straight nitroglycerin dynamite, according to the bureau of mines. It should never be used in bulk, officials say, and its uses should be restricted to redipped paraffined paper cartridges.

The 12,000,000 pounds of surplus stock, located at Sparta, Wis., and Wingo, N. Y., will be distributed to farmers through the bureau of public roads of the Department of Agriculture. The only cost to the farmer, it is announced, will be freight charges and a charge of 5 cents a pound for placing the powder in the necessary cartridges.

Washington.—More than 12,000,000 pounds of picric acid, one of the highest power explosives, accumulated for war purposes and made useless to the war department by the armistice, will be distributed to farmers for agricultural purposes.

When the war ended the army had on hand this immense stock of picric acid, and in addition more than 20,000,000 pounds of TNT.

The latter was distributed to various governmental agencies for use in railroad construction in Alaska, public roads in the national parks and various projects on Indian reservations.

No TNT was distributed to individuals, and thus far not a single accident has marked the use or transportation of the millions of pounds of the high explosive, according to officials of the bureau of mines.

The question of what to do with the 12,000,000 pounds of picric acid puzzled government officers for some

Georgia's Smudge Fish to Rid Spain of Mosquitoes

Madrid.—Minnows imported into Spain from Augusta, Ga., may eradicate mosquitoes which carry malaria in many districts in Spain. Experiments have been conducted for the purpose of acclimating the fish, and it is found that the work of scientists in the direction has been successful.

The minnows which belong to the species *Gambusia affinis*, are known to feed upon the larvae of mosquitoes and hope is expressed that they will prove an efficient weapon against malaria.

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"Their communist lecturers work eyes of the prisoners, trying to convert the prisoners," he continued. "They even tried it on me. There were lectures or classes held frequently. In a mass hall he was converted and could convince the prison committee of that fact, he generally was released.

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of the soldiers in it were given new clothes and new shoes, and were well fed for several weeks, so that when they arrived in Poland they looked well fed, well dressed and, in short, were walking advertisements for the soviet government."

Generally, Captain Cooper said, conditions in the prisons were very bad from the standpoint of diet, but that he received no personal ill treatment.

Daring Bathing Suits Sewed Up. Chicago.—Seamstresses with pins, needles, thread and other paraphernalia of the ladies' tailor were stationed at Chicago beaches to censor the bathing suits worn by women and sew in those wearers who violated prohibitions against the display of legs and shoulders, which were made effective this year.

Last year the style of costumes worn at the beaches was left almost entirely to the conscience of the wearers, it was explained. Hundreds of women who appeared in last year's "conscious" suits kept the beach tailors' combers busy.

ALWAYS HER OWN

Pathetic Picture of Mother Love of the East.

Poverty and Sorrow Nothing Befers Thought of Claiming Her Little Son in Paradise.

I had not seen Fatma Om-Ahmed for six months. Fatma had been our washerwoman for a few years before her third wedding to Ali, who became Abu-Ahmed after the birth of his male child. She visited us occasionally and entertained us for many pleasant hours with her native tales and small talk. She was, like all her race, a woman with a merry heart, contented with her lot, and happy in the worship of her only son, who fulfilled all the expectations of a poor, working mother.

I met her the other day as I was mounting the flight of stairs leading to the house of a mutual acquaintance. I could hardly recognize the features, once so familiar to me, under the dense borka that covered her face, in the gloom of a covered staircase built some 50 years ago.

She jocularly barred my way with her portly person and, looking at me with a pair of merry, twinkling black eyes, she said, "Good morning. You evidently have forgotten me. I am Fatma Om-Ahmed."

"Good morning, Fatma," I replied, after a long, scrutinizing look. "Surely time and your black borka have altered you much these last few months?"

"And sorrow, too, alas!" she added, with a deep sigh, as she slowly raised her arms to her head and undid her veil.

"You remember my son, Ahmed? My little bright boy?"

"Yes, I do," said I. "How is he getting on? He must be a big boy now!"

She clasped her hands together, crushing her borka between them. "He is dead—dead! It is five months since a tramway car ran over him. My husband is dead, my loved son also. I have nothing to live for."

She paused and sighed, rubbing her palms nervously, while I stared at her in blank surprise.

"But surely," I said, "the company has paid you an ample indemnity—enough to maintain you. It cannot possibly be otherwise. If they have not, I advise you to appeal to the justice of the courts."

Fatma Om-Ahmed forgot her grief, and all of a sudden anger and terror blazed in her eyes. She drew her tall figure to its full height and moved a few paces away from me.

"An indemnity?"

"Why not?" I said, soothingly. "What is wrong in my suggestion? That is justice, and everybody, the highest and the lowest in the land, desires justice!"

"Do you really wish me to sell my son to the infidels? Never! Why, the Christians! Never! I will not commit such a sin against him, Mahesh! 'Tis the will of God which no man can alter and no power can evade. Good morning. May you keep in perfect health."—Alice Shamouy in the *Continental Edition of the London Mail*.

Sugar From Corn Stalks. Investigating the sugar production of corn stalks, P. Vleeland, a French chemist, has found that the stem of the maize plant normally contains no sucrose, or cane sugar, and very little dextrose, or grape sugar. If the ears are removed when the grain begins to mature in the stem, and in 7 to 31 days after removal of the ears the extractable amounts may reach 7 to 10 per cent of sucrose and 1 to 3 per cent of dextrose. While not more than one-third of the sucrose can be obtained in crystallizable form, this is immaterial in the production of alcohol. It is calculated that 150 gallons of alcohol per acre of maize crop can be produced. The growth of the plants is fairly rapid, and the period between planting and the gathering of the stems would be about 400 days.

Forestry in the Canal Zone. The co-operation of the boys of the Canal zone is requested in protecting trees and shrubbery from damage. A few days ago some children used a hatchet on a live tree on the prairie at Balboa, and nearly killed the tree. Some other children have broken limbs of the wild almond trees on Cruces avenue and yet others have damaged the mango trees near the cable office on the Balboa road.

Every boy in the Canal zone is requested to use his influence in stopping such practices. The trees belong to the boys as much as to any one; and the boys should help to protect their own property.—Panama Canal Record.

A Twin Grand Piano. A musical novelty for the concert stage has recently been built in Leipzig—a twin grand piano, said to be the first of its kind ever made. The instrument is like two grand pianos placed end to end and enclosed in one frame, but with a single keyboard. The keyboard is at one end and the players face each other.

GOOD ROADS

FEDERAL AID FOR HIGHWAYS

President Harding insists That States and Communities Keep Roads in Repair.

President Harding has touched upon a subject which it is to be hoped he will develop in his communications to congress, and that is the subject of federal participation in the building of good roads. The government is committed to the policy of co-operating with the states in road construction, and there is no disposition to depart from it, but the President is emphatic in his insistence that the states and communities shall assume the responsibility of keeping their roads in repair, which is only a just and fair proposition, says Washington Post.

If the government is to pay out millions of the taxpayers' money to help pay for the construction of roads, only to see within a few years these highways deteriorate into disuse and decay, that money is wasted.

The value of good roads is now generally recognized and the larger and more progressive states have proved that they are good investments. Improved highways mean not only good automobile roads, they mean cheaper and better food, greater values in the land, better opportunities for the rural population. And they also pay good dividends in the huge sums collected in license fees for motor vehicles, enough in most instances to pay the cost of repairs and improvements.

The policy of the government co-operating with the states in the cost of road building has been a great incentive in the construction of better highways and there is no doubt that many thousands of miles of roads have been built under this plan, which otherwise would not have been undertaken. It should and doubtless will be continued, but there should be an expressed guarantee that roads built under this co-operative plan are to be maintained and kept in good repair. This preeminently is the duty of the

state and not of the general government, and it should be understood that no state will receive an appropriation from the federal government for road building except under the stipulation that it will make provision for upkeep.

This is good policy and good business and President Harding is conserving the public interest in bringing it to the attention of the country.

States like Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Maryland, which have expended millions of their own money on a system of improved highways, willingly would give guarantees along this line, and if any state is not ready to make such an agreement it should not participate in the federal appropriation.

FACTORS IN PLANNING ROAD Location, Construction and Maintenance Must Be Taken into Serious Consideration.

The three principal divisions of actual road making are location, construction and maintenance. In planning a road it is necessary that we take into consideration all three of these steps, since proper location affects the cost of construction and may materially reduce cost of maintenance.

Some of the things to be considered in locating a road are easy grades, good drainage, exposure to sunshine, elimination of culverts and bridges by avoiding unnecessary creek crossings, directness and the number of farms to be served for a given length of road. Whenever possible to avoid it, a good location should not be rejected merely because a certain roadway has been in use for some time.

BIG TRUCKS ARE EXPENSIVE Damage to Highways and Bridges Is Costly Item—New York Plans Tax on Tonnage.

Because big trucks are tearing up the highways and making the repair of bridges a costly item, legislative leaders in New York state are planning to pass a bill that will tax motor trucks weighing five tons and over \$100 a ton every year. It is estimated that this will yield \$850,000

Experimental Concrete Road, Chevy Chase, Md., After Nearly Two Years Service.



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COULD BEAT HANDS SHUCKING HIS CORN

At Least J. A. White Would Bet So, After Being Relieved of Dyspepsia by Tanlac.

"My wife and myself have had stomach trouble," says Mr. J. A. White, residing on the Leestown Pike, Rt. F. D. No. 6, near Lexington, Ky., "and have both been nervous and run down."

"We could not see anything without suffering afterwards and could not sleep at night. We were regular nervous dyspeptics. We tried many remedies without permanent benefit until we heard of Tanlac. I got this medicine and began using it. We noticed immediate results. We are both greatly improved by Tanlac. We give all credit for the change of health to Tanlac. It is a remarkable medicine."

"I personally feel so good that I told my hands a day or two ago that I could beat any of them shucking corn. I meant it and believe I could have beat 'em all."

Of all the maladies that afflict humanity chronic dyspepsia, such as Mr. and Mrs. White suffered from, is probably the most prevalent, and hours might be consumed in describing the suffering, mental and bodily, of the victims of chronic dyspepsia.

A morbid, unreal, whimsical and melancholy condition of the mind, aside from the nervous physical suffering, is the usual state of the average dyspeptic, and life seems scarcely worth living.

Tanlac, the celebrated medicine, was designed especially for overcoming this distressing condition and millions of people have taken it with the most astonishing and gratifying results. It seems to go straight to the spot, toning up and invigorating every organ of the body.

Sold by leading druggists everywhere.—Advertisement.

The Barber Returns. Doctor: What will it cost me to have my portrait painted? Artist: Twenty two prescriptions.

FARMERS ARE WORKING HARDER And using their feet more than ever before. For all these workers the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. Allen's Foot-Ease takes the friction from the shoe, keeps the shoe from rubbing and the stockings from wearing, freshens the feet, and prevents aching and blistered feet. Women everywhere are constant users of Allen's Foot-Ease. Don't get foot sore, get Allen's Foot-Ease. More than One Million five hundred thousand pounds of powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war. Sold everywhere.

Smashing. "Yes, he's a baggage man now." "Doing well?" "Doing a smashing business."

BACK GIVEN OUT!

Is a dull, constant backache slowing you up? Are you tired and achy-tor-tured with sharp, stabbing pains? Do you find it impossible to be happy or to enjoy your work? Then, look to your kidneys! When they weaken, the system becomes overloaded with uric acid and backache, sharp pains, headaches, dizzy spells and urinary disorders naturally follow. Help your kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's have brought new health to thousands.

A Colorado Case. Mrs. D. A. Butler, 121 N. 4th St., Delta, Colo., says: "I felt down and my back ached so much that I could not get on my feet. When I stooped a sharp pain caught me across my side and hips. I felt nervous, too. I believe the trouble was caused by a kidney ailment. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me immediate relief and I soon felt well again. Whenever I need a good medicine now, I always take Doan's for I know they are reliable."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stomach on Strike 20 Years Eatonio Settled It!

"Eatonio is wonderful," says C. W. Burton. "I had been a sufferer from stomach trouble for 20 years and now I am well."

Eatonio gets right after the cause of stomach troubles by taking up and carrying out the acidity and gases and, of course, when the cause is removed, the sufferer gets well. If you have sourness, belching, indigestion, food repeating or any other stomach trouble, take Eatonio tablets after each meal and find relief. Big box costs only a trifle with your druggist's guarantee.

Skin Tortured Babies Sleep Mothers Rest After Cuticura

Scalp 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Tablets 25c.

LITTLE ONES TRAINED AS REDS

Communism Is Taught in the Schools in Russia.

"Revolutionary Conscience" First Thing to Be Developed in Child, Says Farmer Prisoner of War.

Riga, Latvia.—Most of the younger generation of Russians are Bolsheviks, says Capt. Marion C. Cooper of Jacksonville, Fla., the American Agent who was captured by the Polish army and recently escaped from a Moscow prison. He attributes this to the Bolshevik educational system, under which communism is taught in the schools.

"The little ones, all red," he stated, "had the educational program prepared in the mind of the child in the revolutionary conscience."

He pointed out that these children learn to think and act in a certain way.

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Rich Hult went to El Paso Wednesday morning to consult a tooth specialist.

Born, Monday, to Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Greer, a fine boy. Mother and infant thriving.

Mrs. J. S. Ross has been confined to her home the past week, and is but slightly improved at this time, though her condition is not alarming.

T. A. Spencer and Mayor Roland drove to the Block ranch Wednesday, returning yesterday. They report fine grass and cattle in good condition.

Floy Skinner was down from the Mesa Tuesday, and was initiated in the secrets of the first degree in the I. O. O. F. the same evening.

George L. Ulrich, president of the Exchange bank of this town, went to Santa Fe the first of the week to attend a meeting of the State Tax Commission, of which he is a member.

Irvin Gray came in Monday from his home at Quemado, in the new county of Catron. Irvin was in business here for a number of years, but is now ranching in the western part of the state.

The rains of the past week have been not only general but bountiful. Grass is humping itself, stock is putting on flesh, and the farmer has the promise of the best crop in the history of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Mudge leave tomorrow morning on No. 3 for National City, California, for a month or more. Bert Prothro will have charge of the Club House during Mr. Mudge's absence.

Mrs. Ira O. Wetmore entertained a number of lady friends Wednesday afternoon. Four bridge tables were in operation, and the afternoon passed pleasantly. Ices and cake were served at the conclusion of the games.

A grand dance will be given in the Lutz Hall this (Friday) evening, for the benefit of the Episcopal Guild. A large crowd of young people is anticipated, a number from outside points having promised to attend.

R. B. Thomas, who is interested in a group of iron mines about 25 miles north of Carrizozo, is here from Albuquerque. The group contains a large quantity of high grade iron and only railroad facilities are lacking to make a successful industrial concern at this point.

W. B. Webster, live stock representative of eastern banking concerns, is in town, following an extensive trip from northeastern New Mexico, to Pecos, Texas. He has lived in this country for 39 years, and says he never saw range conditions better in the large territory visited than at this time.

Captain Bradley and Adjutant Carl of the Salvation Army, with headquarters in El Paso, were here Wednesday en route to Roswell. They were investigating localities under their supervision, and while here looked over the transaction of the Lincoln County Advisory Board. They not only approved the board's actions, but expressed particular satisfaction over results that have been accomplished.

N. E. Taylor and William Humphrey returned Tuesday evening, via El Paso, from a two week's visit at the Palomas Hot Springs feeling fine. They stated that people are coming and going to the Springs, by the score, daily. Some stay but a short time, while others stay the month. They claim the waters must have some curative properties, as most of those who go there are benefited. They would have remained at the Springs had it not been for the fact that the waters are not so hot as they were at the Springs.

Mrs. Ben West and baby are here from Bisbee, Arizona, visiting parents, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Barber.

E. O. Prehm, of the Ziegler store, and family returned yesterday from a two weeks' outing in the Sacramento mountains.

The first wagon load of fruit from the Tularda valley came in yesterday—mostly apples and pears. Peaches and apricots will be scarce, owing to the buds being nipped by late frosts.

T. J. Grafton, of Parsons, N. M., was a Carrizozo visitor the first of the week, and while here made this office a welcome call. He stated that tourists and campers are coming and going all the time, and that the Bonito country is looking its best at present. Crop prospects are good.

The steadiest rain of the season commenced falling Monday night, and continued until Tuesday morning. Consequently the range and pastures have put on a beautiful green complexion. The rain is of benefit to the farmers and stockmen. It was the first good downpour in this vicinity this season, the others being light showers.

Ed. C. Pfingsten, a progressive farmer and stockman from the Mesa, was in town this week. Ed. says a trip over the Mesa and through the nearby valleys would do us Carrizozoans good. The pastures are green, and the varying colors of the corn and grain fields are a cure for weak eyes. The orchards, with a few exceptions, are without fruit. But the farmers expect to garner other large crops this fall.

First Methodist Church

The subject for next Sunday morning's sermon is to be "A Reliable Gospel". Text: "If it were not so, I would have told you."—John 14:2. The subject for the evening: "A Possession Lost and Found Again"—based on Luke 15:8-10. This evening discourse is the second of our studies of the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke.

FOR SALE.—Pure-bred Jersey Bull, 3 year old, not registered.—Ed. C. Pfingsten, Nogal N. M.

The Weed Nuisance

The recent rains have started a beautiful and luxuriant crop of weeds on ranch, range and pasture. The weeds are liked by cattle, and are considered by stockmen a good substitute for grass. The farmers, however, are kept busy with the hoe cutting them in their grain fields, where they thrive at the expense of the grain crops. On the vacant lots in town, along the curbing, in yards, back and front, and in other places, they have sprung up the past week or two like mushrooms. They serve no useful purpose in town or country, except to provide hatching places for flies. A few swipes of a hoe, or shovel, occasionally will go a long way towards eradicating them, and now is the time to commence, before they develop and go to seed. The town and streets will look much better without weeds, and the residence will be improved if given a little attention before it is surrounded by a jungle of Russian thistle and other weeds.

No Place for the Boys

What can a boy do, and where can a boy stay if he is always getting out of the way? He cannot stay here, and he cannot stand there. The conditions that cover that are seeking change were not there, of course, to be seen and noticed. A boy has no business to ever be tired. The beautiful roses and flowers that bloom in the flower of the darkened and delicate room are made to walk on—at least, not by boys. The house is no place, anyway, for their noise. Yet boys must walk somewhere, and what if their feet? Bout out of our homes, and into the street. Should step round the corner and pass at the door. Where other boys' feet have passed often before. Should pass through the gateway of glittering light. Where other boys that are merry and songs that are bright. Ring out a warm welcome with flattering voice, and tamely say, "Here's a place for the boys." Ah, what if they should? What if your boy or girls should cross over the threshold that marks the line? "Twist virtue and vice, twist virtue and vice, And leave all his innocent boyhood within?" O, what if they should, because you and I. While the days and months and the years hurry by. Are too busy with cares and life's bustling joys To make "round our hearthstone a place for the boys?" There's a place for the boys. They'll find it somewhere. And if our own homes are too dimly lit for the touch of their fingers, the tread of their feet. They'll find it, and find it, alas, in the street. Mid the glidings of sin and the glitter of vice; And with heartaches and longings we pay a dear price. For the getting of gain that our lifetime employs. If we fail to provide a good place for the boys. —Anonymous.

Uncle Walt's Story

MATCHMAKING

"NOW that Miss Favorite is coming to spend a few days with us, I think I'll invite Charles Augustus Terwilliger to dinner," said Mrs. Jamesworthy. "I have always thought they were intended for each other, and they should be better acquainted."



Every time you see an old maid you turn green with envy, and you have told me a million times that a woman sacrifices her liberty and independence the minute she invests a man to the altar, and vows to love, cherish and protect him. You have said in my presence that the spinster is the only woman who is her own boss.

"It doesn't take the ingenuity of a Sherlock Holmes to deduce from your remarks that you consider matrimony a total loss. Why, then, Mrs. Jamesworthy, are you forever trying to beguile your friends into that condition of misery? Of course, you can't explain, neither can any woman explain. Matchmaking just comes natural to all of you."

"When I am looking for all kinds of plain and fancy trouble, I'll begin matching up the young men and women of my acquaintance. But not until I am suffering for an invoice of grief. I might persuade my friends to invest in a western silver mine, or buy patent rights in a revolving churn, but you'll never see Elijah Jamesworthy boosting matrimony in your indiscriminate way. If two young people got married through your ring generalship, and they found that each had drawn a gold brick, they would hate you as long as they lived, and would always speak of you as an old busybody with a nose too long for legitimate purposes, and they'd make faces at you whenever you met them on the street."

"Do you ever think of your responsibility when you try to boom the orange blossom market? Does it ever occur to you, at such times, that you are rushing in where angels fear to tread?"

"Now, just consider Sarah Jane Favorite and Charles Augustus Terwilliger, who will be railroaded to the altar if you have your way. I admit that they make a handsome pair. Sarah is a blonde with a pug nose, and Charles Augustus is a brunette with a nose like a Roman senator. They afford a pleasing contrast. But appearances count for little, Mrs. Jamesworthy, when the real business of married life begins."

"Sarah has basked in the lap of luxury all her days, and she has the idea that money grows on vines like cucumbers. I don't suppose she ever knew what it means to need fifty cents or a dollar. When she wants anything she goes to the store and gets it, and has it charged to her father. If there is one word in the dictionary she isn't familiar with, that word is retrenchment."

"Charles Augustus on the other hand, had hard bedding all through his boyhood. As a result of his experience he has an exaggerated idea of the value of a kopeck. He is the sort of man who will walk eight miles through a thunderstorm rather than cough up carfare. Whenever he parts with a nickel he has to take a bromo-seltzer to steady his nerves. His reverence for money increases every day, and it will keep on increasing as long as he lives."

"Yet you, Mrs. Jamesworthy, in your feeble-minded matchmaking enthusiasm, would use your vote and influence to join these two people in the holy bonds. Just take the advice of your swaybacked husband, and let such people work out their own destinies, and everybody concerned will be happier."

Takes Ball Behind Hallbut. Uncle George Butler of Ellsworth, Me., now in his eightieth year, hooked a halibut while fishing off Sisters Lodge, and casting off his anchor rope, which he had fastened with a toggle, he enjoyed a ball about the bay, with the halibut for power. After a while the halibut got tired and Uncle George hauled it in. It weighed 200 pounds.

Ancient Perfume. It seems strange to us today to read of perfumers as a perfume; one of the romances about it lies in the story by Baklanoff of a pilgrim struggling, at the risk of his life, from the Levant a head of perfume in a hollow made in his skull.

Both in a County. When I dropped into a millinery store today, I saw a sign on the wall, "Both in a County."



Men Who Have Foot Troubles

Time was when a comfort shoe, strictly so, had little style. But here is a combination wide-toe shoe with a narrow heel—yet it has real style and character. It has a snug, thin instep and it fits around the bottom and top of the heel. Men who have been compelled to wear high shoes can now have perfect comfort and fit in shoes.

Shown in a variety of leathers in both oxfords and shoes. Strong, long-lasting sole, beautifully stitched. . . . \$8.50

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JULY CLEARANCE SALE ONLY SIX MORE DAYS Savings in This Event Will More Than Repay You for Coming Hundreds of shrewd women have begun to reap the benefits of this sale. No doubt hundreds of others will do likewise during the remaining six days of the sale. Our policy is to carry nothing forward (no goods from one season to another) and we must get the decks cleared for incoming goods. For these reasons and others, prices have been cut so deeply that they are a mere apology for the regular figures earlier in the season. The pronounced profits for early shoppers will surprise even the most diligent bargain hunters. Satisfy yourself—come as early as possible and you will surely find many items to attract you. Ziegler Bros. "The Home Store."