

# Carrizozo News

Probate Clerk

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

VOLUME 21

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1921

NUMBER 43

## The Agriculture Fund Big Help to Farmers

By J. E. Howard, President Farm Bureau Federation

Plans for the distribution of billion dollar fund made available for the financing of American agriculture through the War Finance corporation are being rapidly perfected.

The war finance corporation has set up in the principal cities of the country agricultural and live stock loan agencies consisting of committees of five or more men, usually at least three who are banker residents of the central city, and the other members representatives of contingent territory.

The purpose of these agricultural loan agencies is to receive and pass upon loans from the local banks and co-operative associations within their territory. If the loan is approved by the agricultural loan agency, they pass it on to the War Finance corporation for final consideration following which, if favorable, the funds are immediately placed at the disposal of the local bank or co-operative association making application for the loan.

The farmer thus gets his direct benefit through the local bank.

At a recent meeting of the Farm Bureau at headquarters, Chicago, Chairman Eugene Meyer of the War Finance corporation board, reviewed very thoroughly his recent trip through the various agricultural and live stock centers.

He showed a very comprehensive draft of the needs of the situation and was particularly impressed with the emergency confronting livestock producers.

He indicated that every effort would be made to avail the farmers through their banks or co-operative organizations as rapidly as possible of every benefit of the funds at the disposal of his board and was very optimistic as to the benefits to be derived.

There is no limit either minimum or maximum, as to amount of loan. The interest rate to the War Finance corporation will be six per cent and the local bank is allowed a commission not to exceed 2 per cent. Loans up to 12 months are accepted with provisions for two subsequent renewals.

The officers of the American Farm Bureau federation are very hopeful for the alleviating possibilities of this act.

While they do not consider it as permanent and believe that the farmer must not slack in his effort for an adequate and permanent finance policy, they do consider the War Finance corporation funds of great benefit in the present emergency and are urging the farmers and local bankers of the agricultural communities to make the utmost use of it.

## Grand Jury Reports

The grand jury, which convened last week, concluded its work, made its report and was discharged by Judge Mechem Saturday night.

In substance, the grand jury made the following report of its deliberations:

Was in session three days and one night; examined 41 cases, 89 witnesses; paid out on account of witnesses, 103 days attendance, 6,174 miles of travel. Returned 21 true bills, one accusation and 14 no bills. Expense, \$353.20.

Special committees were appointed by the foreman to investigate the offices of clerk, treasurer, assessor, superintendent and sheriff, and to examine the jail. They made commendatory reports on all these offices.

The accusation was against the board of county commissioners, and relates to excessive and illegal expenditures, it is alleged.

The board is to have a hearing this term, probably next week.

## Armistice Day Program at High School

Following is the program for Armistice Day, Friday Nov. 11 at 3 p.m., at the Carrizozo High School:

Song, "America," ..... School

Two minutes silent prayer

Address ..... E. M. Brickley

Vocal solo, "The Flag without a Stain," ..... Claire Adams

"The Star Spangled Banner," ..... School

A special invitation is extended to the soldier boys of the county. Everybody invited.

## A Prolific Apple Orchard

Produces \$1,000 an Acre

T. H. Kirkland of Hondo was in Carrizozo the first of the week, and while here made this office a welcome visit. He stated that the News was a little shy in its estimate, a couple of weeks ago, when it stated he had gathered 74 boxes of apples from one tree, as he filled 76 boxes from the tree in question, and there still remain on the tree sufficient to fill two more boxes, and as many more on the ground, which would make the yield of that tree at least 80 boxes. This is considered an exceptional yield from a black twig, which is not noted for being a heavy bearer.

The pearmaine variety, of which he has a number of trees, will run 50 boxes to a tree. Other varieties will average about the same.

The fruit crop in this county is of the hit-and-miss kind on account of late frosts, being a failure or part failure one year in three, but Mr. Kirkland has had but three failures in fourteen years.

From his orchard of ten acres he expects to ship ten carloads, 504 boxes to a car, which, at a minimum price of two dollars a box, will net him \$1,000 a car or \$10,000 for ten carloads, and he will still have some left for home use and local trade. But as most of the fruit in the county was killed in the bud by late frosts, he may realize more, according to market quotations.

Mr. Kirkland and J. V. Tuohy, now of Glencoe, planted this ten acre orchard 25 years ago, and it is yet in its prime, although in some soils apple trees begin to decline after 12 to 15 years.

As a proof of the longevity of the apple tree, he stated that there is an apple tree in the Manzana mountains known to be 125 years old, and believed to be 300 years old, and still bearing.

Mr. Kirkland need not worry, as long as his orchard produces ten carloads of apples a year—or 11 crops in 14 years. Besides his orchard, he owns a good farm and some live stock, and is in comfortable circumstances. If some of the other farmers in the county who devote most of their time and talent raising kaffir corn and milo maize, for which there is no market, would plant a small orchard on a corner of their farm, in a very few years it would be a source of income, besides adding to the value and attractiveness of the farm and home.

## Crystal Theater

Friday, Nov. 4—"Little Grey Mouse." Yellow Dog comedies.

Saturday, Nov. 5—"World and its Women." Geraldine Farrar—a Goldwyn.

Sunday, 7—"Whisper Market" Coriann Griffith. Vitagraph.

Tuesday, 8—"Big Game," May Allison. Metro.

Wednesday, 9—"Action," Hoot Gibson. Universal.

Thursday, 10—"Country Cousin." Elaine Hammerstein. Selznick.

## Red Cross Spends Ten Million on Disabled War Veterans

Washington, Oct. 30.—Work done by the American Red Cross among disabled war veterans now involves an annual expenditure of ten million dollars, it is disclosed in the section of the society's annual report dealing with that branch of its service, made public yesterday.

While the national organization, according to the report, is assisting the disabled veteran and his family extensively, the larger proportion of the work, entailing an expenditure of seven million dollars, is being done by 2,329 chapters.

The report shows that at the close of the last fiscal year or on June 30, there were 26,300 disabled service men in the 1,692 public health service, contract and other government hospitals and soldiers' homes. This number, the report adds, is increasing at the rate of 1,000 a month, and the Red Cross has been told by government officials will not reach its peak before 1925.

## Going to Arkansas

P. G. James was here Tuesday from Capitan and informed us that he and Mrs. James would start the latter part of the week for Mena, Arkansas, to make their future home. The James' have lived in New Mexico for many years. Mr. James came to New Mexico in 1874 with his parents and settled in Colfax county, locating close to where the Dawson coal camp now stands. In 1896 he settled on the Bonito in this county, and has continuously resided here since then. It is with sincere regret that we bid adieu to Mr. and Mrs. James. For 35 years Lincoln county has known no better citizens and it can ill afford to lose them. That they may live long and prosper in their new home we earnestly hope, and should they again decide to cast their lot among us they will find a warm welcome.

More than 10,000 passenger automobiles were imported to South Africa last year.

## Salvation Army.

The Lincoln county advisory board of the Salvation Army is a branch of that great international organization for practical Christian work that has for the past thirty or forty years given assistance to so many unfortunate people the world over.

The local advisory board was organized for the purpose of carrying this work into every home in Lincoln county where the need exists. No community is too remote for us to reach and every case reported will be promptly investigated. If you know of a needy person or family in your neighborhood, please notify the board at once. Address:

SALVATION ARMY,  
CARRIZOZO, N. M.

## Every Day

that you put off starting that savings account represents an actual money loss to you. One dollar will start an account and it will be its own incentive to make it increase. A savings account promotes thrift and systematic saving.

Lincoln State Bank

## District Court.

The court machinery was completed Monday with the organization of the petit jury.

The following constitute the petit jury for this term:

Daniel Carabajal, Francisco Salazar, Felix Zamora, of Lincoln; Pablo Chavez, P. S. Hightower, of Hondo; Martin Sedillo, Rinaldo Fresquez, Jr., W. E. Kimbrell, of Arabella; Sam Buehner, Picacho; Matillos Sedillo, Rabenton; Adonio Montoya, Isidro McKinley, Eucinoso; Oliver Peaker, White Oaks; Melcor Chavez, Tom Wallace, of Capitan; P. F. Stuart, of Alto; A. W. Varney, Corona; Jose Garcia, D. A. Saunders, W. P. Loughrey, Florencio Vega, of Carrizozo; Juan Peppin, of Ancho; Lee Prude of Oscuró; and Louis Parcella of Spindle.

The following are the cases tried, beginning Tuesday, and set for trial up to 11th:

Rafael Marquez, assault on an unoccupied house. Hung jury.

Teodoro Padilla, assault with a deadly weapon. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

James P. Taylor, murder. A jury was secured yesterday, and case now on trial.

The State vs. Albert May, prostitution, lewdness, etc. Case set for the 4th.

Reggie M. Bolt, larceny. Set for the 5th.

Elijah C. Starkey, murder. Set for the 7th.

Epifanio Sanchez, larceny of seat cattle. Trial set for 8th.

Elisha Leslie, larceny of cattle. Trial set for the 9th.

Robert Leslie, Jr., confining calves. Trial set for the 9th.

Pearl and Bill Hammett, burglary. Set for 10th.

Ben Leslie and Tom Nickson, grand larceny. Trial set for 11th.

Davis Merchant, carelessly operating an auto. Set for 11th.

Other cases on criminal docket will be set as court advances. The court gives what time is available to hearing civil cases, hearings being had when the jury is out on other cases.

Court run through next week, and quite likely the following week.

## Road Signs

The posting of the Carrizozo-Socorro road has already produced results that are quite satisfactory. Immediately upon the completion of the road posting traffic began to turn this way, and now new cars and new faces appear daily. A little advertising, a little push and a unity of effort will establish communications that will turn a vast tide of auto traffic this way. A good start has been made—let it be kept up.

## Washington News Letter

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, October 29.—The threatened split in the republican party in congress, referred to in this correspondence last week, is still impending.

All the indications are at this writing that the progressive west is again in the saddle as it was in 1912. The differences within the republican party then are the differences within that party now. It is the old guard reactionary group, dominated by predatory corporate and financial interests seeking only special privileges against the liberal and progressive element representing the producing section of the west.

Of the 60 republicans in the senate 33 are from the west, and it is therefore apparent that if the progressive west will stand together, it can change the whole trend of legislation at this session from reactionary to progressive.

Whether the progressives will retain the advantage they have gained will be demonstrated later when the Railroad Loan bill of 500,000,000 comes up, together with the War Loan Funding bill, a most sinister reactionary and hitherto unheard of piece of legislation, in that it confers upon the secretary of the treasury sole power to do as he pleases with 11,000,000,000 of war loan debts, and the absurd Fordney Tariff bill in the interest of the manufacturing class and detrimental to agricultural interests generally; also when the conference shall take place on the pending Tax bill. This much now seems certain. Either the old guard must go on surrendering or the progressive republican element of the west must again submit to be cajoled and fooled if the party is to be held together.

The progressive republicans have taken a long time to assert themselves. They have permitted not only the interests of the west to suffer but the whole nation as well for the last three years as a result of their reconciliation with the old guard reactionary element.

If they shall again desert the great agricultural interests of the west for party or partisan advantage the local result will be that they will forfeit the confidence of their own section and whatever advantages they may win in the meantime.

Lost—A gold Sleeve Link, between depot and S. F. Miller's residence. Finder leave at this office and receive reward.

Don't blame anybody but yourself if your nights are made miserable by indigestion. You failed to take Tanlac.—Rolland Bros.

## Give the Youngster A Start!

PLANT A DOLLAR IN  
Our Bank in his name,  
give him the Savings Pass  
Book, and teach him to "make  
that dollar grow."

"TRY FIRST NATIONAL SERVICE"

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

ESTABLISHED NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO

## EXCHANGE BANK

CARRIZOZO

Oldest Bank in Lincoln County

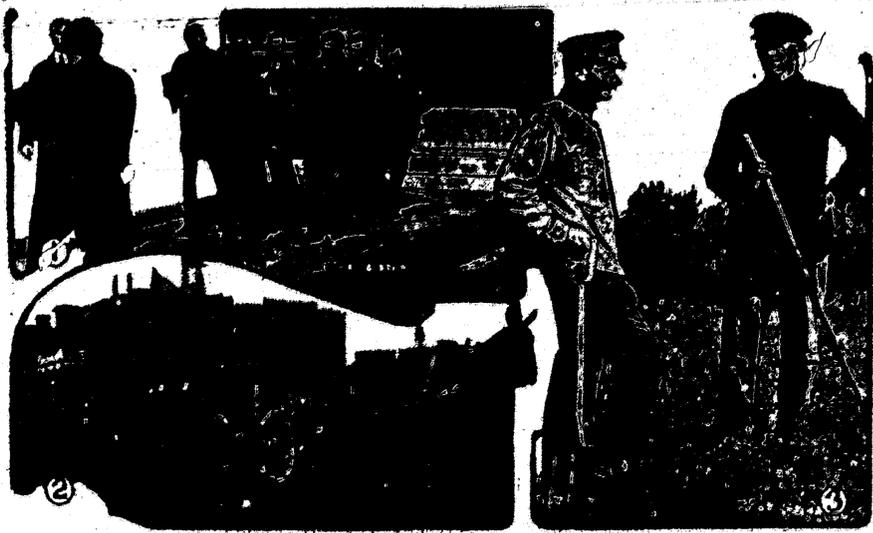
Interest at Four Per Cent  
Paid on Time and Savings Deposits

Your Accounts Solicited and  
Inquiries Answered Freely

EXCHANGE BANK

CARRIZOZO, N. M.





1—Casket of the late Senator Knox being carried from his residence in Washington. 2—Third infantry, U. S. A., passing through Chicago on their hike from Camp Sherman, Ohio, to Fort Snelling, Minnesota. 3—Wife of Nicholas Goltzen and Serge Oblevsky of Russia working as farm hands in England.

### NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

#### Strenuous Efforts Being Made to Prevent the Threatened Railway Strike.

#### DISSENSIONS AMONG UNIONS

Government Recommends Reduction of Rates and Delay of Wage Cut Request—Senate Ratifies Peace Treaty With Central Powers—Attempt on Ambassador Herrick's Life

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

If the railway brotherhoods carry out their threat to go on strike on October 30, the walk-out will not be general. Most, if not all, of the eleven unions affiliated with the "big five" brotherhoods will refuse to go out with the latter. The railway managers, with the aid of loyal employees, pensioners and volunteers, will be able to give the country at least a limited service. The sympathy of the American public will not be with the strikers. For all these reasons, the strike will be virtually a failure.

Such was the prediction of competent and unbiased observers of the critical situation of last week.

Spurred by the administration to quick and decisive action, the railway labor board went to Chicago and called the heads of the brotherhoods into conference with it there. The proceedings were secret, and the union chiefs were given the opportunity to talk frankly and freely. Before leaving Washington the "public group" of the board consulted at length with President Harding and with the members of the Interstate Commerce commission, and it was given out that the policy sanctioned by the administration included these main features:

- 1. Immediate suspension of the strike order pending further negotiations looking to a settlement.
- 2. Use of the brotherhoods' influence to forestall strike orders by any of the other labor organizations now considering a walk-out.
- 3. Proposal of a platform on which final settlement might be reached, to include these points, with the proviso that there will be no strike:
  - (a) Withdrawal for a definite period of the proposed request by the roads for the further 10 per cent wage decreases.
  - (b) Immediate reduction of freight rates by the roads.

A program based on these was placed before the union chiefs, but it was noted that it left out of consideration the two points which are actually at the bottom of the strike threat. These are the question of time, and the cancellation of the existing rates and working conditions. Ostensibly the strike, if it comes, will be on the matter of wage reductions, but the two points mentioned are the real bone of contention. On this fact is based the prediction that the allied unions will not support the brotherhoods in a walk-out, for the "big five" leaders have refused to give the other unions any pledge that they would not call off the strike of the brotherhood men if they obtained working concessions. The other unions realize that they might very likely be left to hold the bat.

The final attitude of these so-called "standard unions" was to be determined at a series of conferences which began in Chicago Wednesday and continued during the rest of the week. Railway spokesmen were not talking much beyond saying that they would do their "utmost to have no cessation of service, they have been prepared for some time to meet any emergency. It is said, however, agreed upon the different points of agreement, including the matter of milk trains, and the fact that the railway men are not to be called off the strike of the brotherhood men if they obtained working concessions. The other unions realize that they might very likely be left to hold the bat.

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the roads are offering jobs to men who will take the place of strikers. The managers believe the loyal employees and pensioners who will help them out in the crisis will be numerous.

Actually, the strike threat is directed, not against the railways, but against the railway labor board and its rulings, and this fact has aroused the administration to the determination that the orders of the board shall not be flouted by either the employees or the roads. The trouble is that the Cummins-Eckart act does not provide penalties or give the board powers to enforce its own findings. This defect came prominently to the fore last week when the board, in addition to its other work in Chicago, called the Pennsylvania railroad onto the carpet for failing to call a new election of shop crafts' representatives, as instructed.

Strike or no strike, it appears that one certain result of the affair will be the reduction of freight rates. This will be highly gratifying to the American people, who are convinced it is necessary to the revival of business prosperity, and are not at all sure that the unions are wrong when they assert that the railroads are making plenty of money, despite their walk.

If the American business man felt that he could not go ahead until the war with Germany, Austria and Hungary was formally declared at an end, he need hold back no longer. Last Tuesday the senate ratified the peace treaties with the central powers, and set the exchange of ratifications remained to be done—a mere formality. The vote in the senate was 69 to 20. Fourteen Democrats lined up with the Republican majority, and only two Republicans—Borah and La Follette—voted in opposition with the 18 other Democrats. Two reservations, recommended by the foreign relations committee, were attached. One reserves to congress the power to control American participation in the reparations commission under the treaty of Versailles; the other is designed to prevent Germany from escaping payment of claims for loss of life and property based on the destruction of the Lusitania. The Democrats offered a lot of amendments and reservations, but they were all voted down.

Senator Johnson of California voted for ratification, but first he told his colleagues how fearful he was that the views of Secretary of State Hughes will get the country into trouble later. The hope, he said, is with the President's restraining hand.

Surplus supplies and materials held by the shipping board have suffered an inventory loss of \$90,000,000, according to a report of a commission which has been making a survey of the board's physical assets. Also, the shippers' equipment, land, buildings and drydocks, which cost \$117,000,000, are now worth \$22,437,000; and uncompleted wooden hulls that cost \$35,475,000, are valued now at only \$199,000. Sir Ernest Raeburn, who has come across in setting Great Britain's debt of \$21,000,000 to the shipping board, has revealed the existence of secret contracts made by the old board or shipping-control committee which will largely reduce the sum due.

Earlier in the week, E. S. Gregg, chief of the transportation division of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, made public figures showing that the American merchant marine is falling to hold its own in competition with the shipping interests of other nations.

Quite characteristic of the idiotic methods adopted by the Reds, abroad as well as in America, was the attempt on the life of Myron T. Herrick, our ambassador to France. A bomb was thrown at him, and he being injured by the blast, it exploded, injuring the valet and wrecking the room. The foolish thing is that this was done by Communists who are protesting against the execution of two British soldiers convicted of murder in Malakka, Malaya. Mr. Herrick and his family were in the room when the bomb was thrown, and they were not injured.

The military movement against the government in Portugal culminated in a successful coup which forced the resignation of the ministry. Troops occupied strategic positions in Lisbon and the government fled to Coimbra. The military movement was led by General Spínola, who is a member of the Communist party. The government is now in a state of confusion, and the military movement is still in progress.

sentence of the convicted men in Massachusetts has been deferred pending a plea for a new trial.

On Monday General Pershing laid the congressional medal on the grave of the unknown warrior in Westminster abbey, America thus paying the highest possible honor to the gallant dead of Great Britain. The ceremony, attended by a host of notable personages, was most impressive. General Pershing was accompanied by a guard of 500 picked doughboys from the army of occupation. In a graceful message of thanks to President Harding and the people of the United States, King George announced that the Victoria cross would be bestowed on the American unknown soldier at Arlington on Armistice day.

At the opening of parliament Premier Lloyd George announced that he hoped to come to the armament conference in Washington as soon as the public business permitted, and that the other British delegates will be Arthur J. Balfour and Lord Lee of Fareham. Sir Auckland Geddes will act for Mr. Lloyd George or any other delegate in their absence. The other empire delegates will be Robert Borden for Canada, Senator George Foster Pearce for Australia, Sir James Salmon for New Zealand, Mr. Baxter for India, while General Smuts commands the South African interests to the British delegates. The British experts will be Earl Beatty for the navy, Earl Cavan for the army, and Air Marshal Higgins for the air force.

The two main problems which are likely to delay the arrival of Premier Lloyd George in America, are, of course, the Irish negotiations and the matter of unemployment. Of the former there is little new to be said. The conferences in London are proceeding intermittently and the public can only guess as to the progress that is made. The prime minister laid before parliament on Wednesday the government's plans for the relief of unemployment. The main feature is a scheme to restore trade with central Europe, now impossible because of exchange conditions, by insuring credits to the full value of 100 per cent, with recourse against the exporter for one-half the risk in case of loss. Immediate relief measures include a special fund to increase the unemployment dole, and financial assistance for former service men to emigrate to the British dominions.

The Greeks announced another considerable victory over the Turks in Asia Minor, but their successes there are not sufficient to satisfy the people, and the government is much worried. British support did not materialize, so the Greeks have turned to France for help. This week Premier Gounaris is in Paris, and Bekir Samy Bay, Turk leader, also is there. The expectation is that secret negotiations started by Premier Briand will result in peace in Anatolia before long. A British mission is about to leave Constantinople to confer with the Kemalists.

At the time of writing, the cabinet crisis in Germany had not arrived, because the decision on the partition of Upper Silesia had not been formally communicated. But Chancellor Wirth had announced his impending resignation, and President Ebert was struggling to keep him in office at the head of a reorganized ministry to be supported by the coalition parties. Rathenau, it was said, would remain in the cabinet, but Foreign Minister Rosen would be eliminated. Stinnes, the most powerful man in Germany, was said to have turned against Wirth. The steady recovery of power by the conservatives and monarchists was revealed in the Berlin elections, which resulted in a great victory for the bourgeois parties over the Socialists and Communists. The Independent Socialists, already split over communism, suffered further heavy losses.

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## Costume Dress in Fall Favor

The costume dress is really the evolution of the three-piece dress. Just recently, observes a fashion writer, we had the coat and skirt and the costume house as the all-around, satisfactory winter utility dress. Before that even it was the coat and the skirt and the shirtwaist. But now it is a dress and a coat to go with it that is chosen by the woman who knows how to be smartly as well as comfortably gowned.

The dress can be as ladylike as you please, or as tailored as you please, or even an absolutely clinging one. But the coat comes along to cover it all and to make a casual observer believe that the coat is the salient feature of the whole. The outer garment hides the inner one so gracefully that it succeeds in concentrating all attention upon itself and in putting over the idea that nothing that lurks beneath it could touch it for style or for beauty. Then, presto! when the coat is laid aside the dress is so lovely and so well designed that it immediately makes one think, "Why is all this glory hidden away? It should be allowed to show its face even when the coat is buttoned into place."

But no, that is the art of the thing. It is two separate and distinct sorts of beauty and style, each as perfect in its way as is the other one. One is built distinctly for the street, while the other is designed just as clearly and cleverly for the house and each fulfills its place with distinction, and when they are joined together they become just as perfect a whole as one could hope to find in any union. The skirt of the dress usually peeps out from a coat that is three-quarters in length, though this is not by any means the all-pervading rule.

#### Vying for Success.

The French designers are making these winter gowns de luxe and so are the American ones, each class vying with the other to make the most successful and acceptable things. They are not confined to the dressy type of dress any more than they are relegated in the class where only strictly tailored things are good. But when they do not just naturally slide into either of these well-defined types then they combine something of one with something of the other to a degree which is usually decidedly pleasing. Indeed, there is no doubt that whatever may be the needs of the individual woman, there still will be a costume dress to suit those needs. And, also, she can find this pleasant combination of coat and suit at almost any shop, from the highest priced to the lowest priced, since the idea has been so heartily accepted by all who are concerned in providing clothes that will really be satisfactory in every way and suited to the majority of the demands of a heavy social or business season.

Fur Trimming in High Favor. Fur, of course, is the most accepted trimming, for a winter street suit of any sort needs that to make it possible. It must be warm, and extra

not always coats, indeed, but often they are capes. But always they are suited most particularly to the demands of the particular wearer, and always they refuse to be anything ordinary or common, else at once they lose that which makes them what they are.

The skirts? Well, the skirts of these costumes just as in the case with skirts of all other sorts of dresses are in a state of very decided fluctuation. At the moment they can be almost any length that suits the individual taste, but one senses a time to come when they will be long or not in the running at all. Now one sees skirts that are very short beside skirts that are unusually long and each of them has style; undoubtedly because they



Wool Velours and Crepe Satin Are Used to Make This Costume Dress.

happen to suit the wearer admirably. But how long this state of affairs will persist is really a mystery, and those who are wise will have the hems of their gowns made as adjustable as possible so that if a sudden call comes the length can be added to without any hurt to the lines or proportions of the suit.

#### Flat One-Piece Effect.

One of these combinations was a frock made of tobacco-brown chiffon, that was draped and folded quite miraculously so that it looked in its entirety like a flat one-piece effect. There was no trimming of any sort upon the gown, even the edges being bound with narrow bindings and pleated as their character demanded. Then the coat wrap was made of silk duvetyn in exactly the same shade, with that added warmth and richness that naturally accompanies the pile fabric. There were standing collar and very wide cuffs of brown dyed squirrel and a little toque hat of the same fur made with a fluted ribbon trimming. It was a most attractive suit and, as the coat was well interlined beneath the last chiffon layer, it became a thing suited to withstand any sort of cold weather and so light that no one could regret having to wear it.

Some of the coats on these three-piece or costume suits are cut with extremely long waists and circular skirts. One of these, imported from Paris, is made of heavy black tailor's satin. It has trimmings of gray wolf put on in narrow bands and the front of the skirt is slightly draped so that it comes together on the right side front, clasped by a Dutch silver clasp. There is a black satin dress designed to wear with this, and it is artistically combined with black chiffon, so that the thinner material is used every time to form those floating, capey appendages which are so necessary a part of the modern gown.

#### Collars Are High.

All of the collars are high. Sometimes, as a concession, they slide away into collars that end at the waistline and fold gracefully about the throat when the weather demands that extra sort of protection. But almost always they are straight and high like a cuff posed on the neck. They reach the mouth or cover the mouth and they crush down around the neck until there is quite a bunch of fur massed there. But this is the fashion, and if one's neck rebels at all the covering, then real heroism is the only answer, for wrappy and thick the collar must be if it is to have the remotest relation to style. And it cannot stand away from the head about the shoulders as it was allowed to do last season. It must be tucked and hugged, in its measure. The style made one pray for a cold, for they only appear at the neck when they are buttoned closely about the throat.



Silk Duvetyn and Fur Are Features of This Costume Suit.

warm about the throat and the hands, at least. And, where once we bow about with us muffs and lovable scarfs, now we have the high, wrapping collars attached to our coats and the cuffs of our sleeves are wide and ample enough to be twisted about our hands and to constitute a vegetable most welcome to the windy blasts may come that particular kind of attack.

## JOY BROUGHT INTO HOME

By Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound, Restoring Mrs. Benz to Health

Altoona, Pa.—"I am writing to tell you what Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. We have had six children die almost at birth. From one hour to nineteen days is all they have lived. As I was going to have another, I took a dozen bottles of your Vegetable Compound and I can say that it is the greatest best 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 some healthy looking baby.' You have my consent to show this letter."—Mrs. C. W. Benz, 131 3rd Ave., Altoona, Pa.

No woman can realize the joy and happiness this healthy babe brought into the home of Mrs. Benz, unless they have had a like experience.

"Every woman who suffers from any ailment peculiar to her sex, as indicated by backaches, headaches, bearing-down pains, irregularities, nervousness and 'the blues' should not rest until they have given Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

A Confession. A little girl whose father is widely known as a writer of humorous stories, was recently approached by a visitor who said:

"It must be nice to have a papa who knows so many fine stories." "The little girl blushed and hung her head.

"Aren't you proud of your papa?" the visitor asked.

"Yes," the little girl answered, "but I think I ought to tell you something."

"What is it?"

"The stories of my papa's aren't stories at all."

"Not stories?"

"No."

And in a deep hoarse whisper, the child confessed.

"He makes them all up out of his own head."—Youngstown Telegram.

She Couldn't Be Sure.

The rather flashily-dressed woman took her fourteen-year-old daughter to the domestic science teacher. "I want her to learn to cook and sew," she said, "so that she can get a husband." For one minute the teacher stared at the woman. Then a twinkle came into her eyes. "Oh, I don't know about that being so sure a way," she laughed. "You see I teach both and I haven't yet obtained a husband."

Switching Facilities.

"Did I understand you to say Senator Snortsworthy has a single track mind?"

"You did not, judging from the number of times the senator has reversed himself on important questions his mind must resemble a railroad yard."

It's seldom selfishness that prompts a man to keep his troubles to himself.

## Yes

it's toasted, of course. To seal in the flavor—



MURRAY PAIN'S VARNISH





# RAILROADS PLAN TO GET RATES DOWN

Propose to Reduce Wages and Return All Savings by Reduction in Charges.

## FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

Statement by Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, on the Situation.

Following a meeting in Chicago, October 14, 1921, of the presidents of nearly all the leading railroads in the country, Mr. Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, made the following statement:

At a meeting of the Association of Railway Executives today, it was determined by the railroads of the United States to seek to bring about a reduction in wages, and as a means to that end to seek a reduction in present railroad wages which have compelled maintenance of the present rates.

An application will be made immediately to the United States Railroad Labor Board for a reduction in wages of train service employees sufficient to remove the remainder of the increase made by the Labor Board's decision of July 20, 1920 (which would involve a further reduction of approximately 10 per cent), and for a reduction in the wages of all other classes of railroad labor to the going rate for such labor in several territories where the carriers operate. To Reduce Rates as Wages Go Down.

The foregoing action is upon the understanding that concurrently with such reduction in wages the benefit of the reduction thus obtained shall, with the concurrence of the Interstate Commerce Commission, be passed on to the public in the reduction of existing railroad rates, except insofar as this reduction shall have been made in the meantime.

The managements have decided upon this course in view of their realization of the fact that the wheels of industrial activity have been closed down to a point which brings depression and distress to the entire public, and that something must be done to start them again in operation. The situation which confronts the railroads is extremely critical. The railroads in 1920 realized a net railway operating income of about \$62,000,000 upon a property investment of over \$19,000,000,000 and even this amount of sixty-two million included back pay for prior years received from the government of approximately \$4,000,000, thus showing, when the operations of that year alone are considered, an actual deficit before making any allowance for either interest or dividends.

The year ended in serious depression in all branches of industry, and in marked reduction of the market demand for and the prices of basic commodities, resulting in a very serious falling off in the volume of traffic.

Roads Forced to Defer Maintenance. In this situation, a policy of the most rigid economy and of postponing and cutting to the bone the upkeep of the properties was adopted by the railroads. This was at the price of neglecting and, for the time, deferring work which must hereafter and in the near future be done and paid for. This is illustrated by the fact that, as of Sept. 15, 1921, over 16 per cent, or 374,421 in number, of the freight cars of the carriers were in bad order and needing repairs, as against a normal of bad-order cars of not more than 160,000, as is further illustrated by the deferred and inadequate maintenance of other equipment and of roadway and structures.

Even under those conditions, and with this large bill charged up against the future—which must soon be provided for and paid if the carriers are to perform successfully their transportation duties—the result of operations for the first eight months of this year, the latest available figures, has been at a rate of net railway operating income, before providing for interest or dividends, amounting to only 2.6 per cent per annum on the valuation of the carrier properties made by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the recent rate case, an amount not sufficient to pay the interest on their outstanding bonds.

Roads Earnings Far Below Reasonable Returns. It is manifest from this showing that the rate of return of 5 1/2 or 6 per cent for the first two years after March 1, 1920, fixed in the transportation act as a minimum reasonable return upon railroad investment, has not been even approximated, much less reached, and that the present high rates accordingly are not due to any statutory guarantee of earnings, for there is no such guarantee. In analyzing the expenses which have largely brought about this situation, it becomes evident that by far the largest contributing cause is the labor cost.

Today the railroads pay out to labor approximately 60 cents on the dollar they receive for transportation services, whereas in 1916, 40 cents on the dollar went to labor.

On the first day of January, 1917, when the government took charge of wages through the Adamson act, the labor cost of the railroads had not exceeded the sum of about \$1,450,000,000 annually. In 1920, when governmental authority made the last year increase, the labor cost of the railroads was about \$3,500,000,000 annually, or, if continued through the year instead of for the eight months during which the wage in-

an increase since the government took charge of railroad wages in the Adamson act of approximately \$2,450,000,000 annually.

In the light of these figures, it is manifest that the recent reduction of wages authorized by the labor board, estimated at from 10 to 12 per cent, in no sense meets or solves the problem of labor costs and in no way makes it possible for the railroads to afford a reduction in their revenues.

Thousands of Rates Already Reduced. Indeed during the past year there have been between four and five thousand individual reductions in freight rates. On some railroads the reductions in rates have amounted to more than the reductions in wages so far made, and on many other railroads the reductions in wages allowed no net return on operations, but merely provided against the further accumulation of a deficit.

The point is often made that agriculture and other industries are also suffering the same immediate difficulties as the railroads, why, therefore, do not the railroads take their medicine like anybody else? The answer lies in several facts:

1. The railroads were not permitted, as were other industries, to make charges during the years of prosperity, making possible the accumulation of a surplus to tide them over the present extreme adversity. According to the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the rate of return on property investment of the railroads of the United States for the past several years has been as follows:

### RATE OF RETURN EARNED BY RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES ON THEIR PROPERTY INVESTMENT.

1912	4.84 per cent
1913	5.15 per cent
1914	4.17 per cent
1915	4.20 per cent
1916 (fiscal year)	5.90 per cent
1916 (calendar year)	4.16 per cent
1917	5.23 per cent
1918	3.51 per cent
1919	2.48 per cent
1920	0.32 per cent

It will thus be noted that during the years when other industries were making very large profits, when the prices of farm products and the wages of labor were soaring to unheard of heights, the earnings upon railroad investment in the United States were held within very narrow limits and that they have during the past four years progressively declined.

### Roads Handicapped More Than Other Business.

2. The railroads are responsible to the public for providing adequate transportation. Their charges are limited by public authority, and they are in very large respects (notably for labor) compelled to spend money on a basis fixed by public authority. The margin within which they are permitted to earn a return upon their investment or to offer inducements to attract new capital for extensions and betterments is extremely limited. However much the railroads might desire, therefore, to reduce their charges in times of depression, it will be perceived that the limitations surrounding their action do not permit them to give effect to broad and elastic policies which might very properly govern other lines of business not thus restricted.

It has been urged upon the railroads that a reduction in rates will stimulate traffic and that increased traffic will protect the carriers from the loss incident to a reduction in rates. The railroad managements cannot disguise from themselves that this suggestion is merely conjectural and that an adverse result of the experiment would be disastrous not only to the railroads, but to the public, whose supreme need is adequate transportation.

Consequently the railroad managements cannot feel justified in placing these instrumentalities, so essential to the public welfare, at the hazard of such an experiment based solely upon such a conjecture.

Farmers Especially Need Lower Rates. It is evident, however, that existing transportation charges bear in many cases a disproportionate relationship to the prices at which commodities can be sold in the market, and that existing labor and other costs of transportation thus imposed upon industry and agriculture generally a burden greater than they should bear. This is especially true of agriculture. The railroad managements are feeling sensitive to and sympathetic with the distressing situation and desire to do everything to assist in relieving it that is compatible with their duty to furnish the transportation which the public must have.

At this moment railroads in many cases are paying 40 cents an hour for unskilled labor, when similar labor is working alongside the railroads and can easily be obtained by them at 20 cents an hour. The railroads of the country paid in 1920 a total of considerably over \$1,300,000,000 to unskilled labor alone. However desirable it may be to pay this or that schedule of wages, it is obvious that it cannot be paid out of railroad earnings, unless the industries which use the railroads are capable of meeting such charges.

The railroads, and through them the people generally, are also hampered in their efforts to economize by a schedule of working rules and conditions now in force as a heritage from the period of federal control and upheld by the Railroad Labor Board. These conditions are expensive, uneconomic and unnecessary from the point of view of railroad operation and extremely burdensome upon the public which pays the bill. This schedule of wages and of working conditions prevents the railroads from dealing equitably with their labor costs in accordance with rapidly changing conditions and the great variety of local considerations which ought to control wages in different parts of the country. The railroads are seeking to have these rules and working conditions abrogated.

The railroads will seek a reduction in wages now proposed by first requesting the sanction of the Railroad Labor Board. The railroads will proceed with all possible dispatch, and as soon as the Railroad Labor Board shall have given its sanction, the reduction of wages will



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Carrizozo, N. Mexico

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO, Sitting in and for the County of Lincoln.

El Paso & Rock Island Railway Company Plaintiff  
vs.  
James E. Cree, et al. Defendants.

Notice of Pendency of Condemnation Suit

The defendants, James E. Cree, a resident of Scotland; Elizabeth Gumm, in her own proper person and also as the administratrix of the estate of A. C. Austin, deceased; Jesse Parker, a resident of Otero county, New Mexico; Mrs. Carrie Stevens, a resident of El Paso, Texas; Frank F. Austin and J. A. Morgan, residents of Chicago, Illinois; and Chas. F. Jones and David Parker, residents of Lincoln county, New Mexico, are hereby notified that the plaintiff, above named, has commenced condemnation proceedings against you by filing its petition and amended petition in the above styled court and cause, the objects of which proceedings are to secure an easement and right of way over the lands hereinafter described, for the purpose of constructing and

maintaining by the plaintiff, crosses the river at or near the place of Angus in Lincoln county, New Mexico, and running thence in a general easterly direction, and generally in the valley of such Bonito river, to the Ft. Stanton Marine Hospital at Ft. Stanton, New Mexico, situated upon the Ft. Stanton Marine Reservation, for the purpose of supplying water to said Ft. Stanton Marine Hospital for domestic and other beneficial uses, the description, location and route of said right of way and pipe line being particularly shown by the petition filed herein, and the lands over which said easement and right of way is sought to be condemned, being the following described real estate, lying and being situated in Lincoln county, New Mexico, to-wit:

N 1/2 of NW 1/4, and N 1/2 of NE 1/4, Section 8, Township 10 South, Range 14 East; also NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, Section 9, Township 10 South, Range 14 East, which is owned by the said defendant, James E. Cree, the said lands being occupied by David Parker as tenant.  
Also the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 (Lot No. 1), Section 4, Township 10 South, Range 14 E, which is owned by the said defendant, Jesse Parker.  
SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 and SE 1/4 of NE 1/4, Section 14, Township 10 South, Range 13 East, which is owned by said defendants, Elizabeth Gumm, Mrs. Carrie Stevens, Frank F. Austin and J. A. Morgan, the said land being occupied by Chas. F. Jones, as tenant.  
And that in and by said petition

herein may severally sustain, in consequence of the establishment, construction, maintenance and operation of such pipe line, and for the condemnation thereof, and that the easement sought to be condemned in and by said proceeding be vested by the judgment of the court in the plaintiff, its successors and assigns, and for such other, further and general relief in the premises which the plaintiff may be entitled to under the laws of this state.

And you are further notified that the plaintiff, above named, will present said petition to the court on the 17th day of December, 1921, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, in the chambers of the court at the county court house at Carrizozo, Lincoln county, New Mexico, and thereupon ask and move the court for such relief, orders and judgment as it may be entitled to under such petition, and such proceedings will be thereafter had in said cause as are prescribed by law in such cases.

W. A. Hawkins, whose postoffice and business address is 412 E. P. & S. W. Building, El Paso, Texas, is attorney for plaintiff.

R. M. TREAT, Clerk of said Court.  
W. A. Hawkins and H. H. McElroy, El Paso, Texas, attorneys for plaintiff.  
10-28-21

Carrizozo Lodge,

No. 41,

A. F. & A. M.

Regular Communications of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., for 1921: January 21, February 19, March 19, April 19, May 21, June 19, July 18, August 19, Sept. 17, Oct. 18, Nov. 19, Dec. 19 and 27.

R. E. LEMON, W. M.  
S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

Carrizozo Lodge

No. 40

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS Meets every Monday evening at K. of P. Hall Lane Building Visiting Brothers cordially invited E. L. WOODS, O. G.  
LOUIS ADAMS, K. of P. & S.

I. O. O. F.

Carrizozo Lodge

NO. 30

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Accept Only the Genuine.

# A Man for the Ages

A Story of the Builders of Democracy

By IRVING BACHELLER

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## CAPTAIN LINCOLN.

Synopsis.—Samson and Sarah Traylor, with their two children, Joseph and Esther, travel by wagon from their home in Vergennes, Vt., to the West, the land of plenty. Their destination is the Country of the Sangamon, in Illinois. As they travel they meet John McNeil, who also decides to go to the Sangamon country. Sarah's ministrations save the life of Harry Needles and he accompanies the Traylor's. They reach New Salem, Illinois, and are welcomed by young Abe Lincoln, Jack Kelso and his pretty daughter Bim and others. Samson raises his cabin. Lincoln thwarts Armstrong's plan to buy the McNeil place. Harry is attacked by McNeil and his gang, and Bim drives off his assailants with a shot gun. McNeil is markedly attentive to Ann Rutledge. Lincoln is in love with Ann, but has never had enough courage to tell her so. Harry loves Ann. Traylor helps two slaves, who had run away from St. Louis. Elphat Higgs, owner of the slaves, has his arm broken by Traylor. Higgs meets Bim and makes love to her.

## CHAPTER VIII.

Wherein Abe Announces His Purpose to Be a Candidate for the Legislature, at Kelsa's Dinner Party.

Harry Needles met Bim Kelso on the road next day, when he was going down to see if there was any mail. She was on her pony. He was in his new suit of clothes—a bitterest background striped into large checks. "You look like a walking check-board," said she.

"This is my new suit," Harry answered, looking down at it.

"It's a tiresome suit," said she impatiently. "I've been playing checkers on it since I caught sight of you, and I've got a man crowned in the king row."

"I thought you'd like it," he answered, quite seriously, and with a look of disappointment. "Say, I've got that razor and I've shaved three times already."

"Don't tell anybody," he warned her. "They'd laugh at me. They wouldn't know how I feel."

"I won't say anything," she answered. "I reckon I ought to tell you that I don't love you—not so much as I did, anyway—not near so much, I only love you just a wee bit now."

Harry's face fell.

"Do you love—some other man?" he asked.

"Yes—a regular man—mustache, six feet tall and everything. I just tell you he's purty!"

"Is it that rich feller from St. Louis?" he asked.

She nodded and then whispered: "Don't you tell."

The boy's lips trembled when he answered. "I won't tell. But I don't see how you can do it."

"Why?"

"He drinks. He isn't respectable."

"That's a lie," she answered quickly. "I don't care what you say."

Bim touched her pony with the whip and rode away.

Harry staggered for a moment as he went on. His eyes filled with tears. It

mole hill in six months. You and I have got things to do, partner. We mustn't let ourselves be fooled. I was once in a boat with old Cap'n Chase on the Illinois river. We had got into the rapids. It was a narrow channel in dangerous water. They had to keep her headed just so or we'd have gone on the rocks. Suddenly a boy dropped his apple overboard and began to holler. He wanted to have the boat stopped. For a minute that boy thought his apple was the biggest thing in the world. We're all a good deal like him. We keep dropping our apples and calling for the boat to stop. Soon we find out that there are many apples in the world as good as that one. You have all come to a stretch of bad water up at your house. The folks have been sick. They're a little lonesome and discouraged. Don't you make it any harder by crying over a lost apple. You know it's possible that the apple will float along down into the still water where you can pick it up by and by. The important thing is to keep going ahead."

This bit of fatherly counsel was a help to the boy.

"I've got a book here that I want you to read," Abe went on. "It is the 'Life of Henry Clay.' Take it home and read it carefully and then bring it back and tell me what you think of it. You may be a Henry Clay yourself by and by. The world has something big in it for every one if he can only find it. We're all searching—some for gold and some for fame. I pray God every day that He will help me to find my work—the thing I can do better than anything else—and when it is found help me to do it. I expect it will be a hard and dangerous search and that I shall make mistakes. I expect to drop some apples on my way. They'll look like gold to me, but I'm not going to lose sight of the main purpose."

When Harry got home he found Sarah sewing by the fireside, with Joe and Hester playing by the bed. Samson had gone to the woods to split rails.

"Any mail?" Sarah asked.

"No mail," he answered.

Sarah went to the window and stood for some minutes looking out at the plain. His ears graze, protruding out of the snow, biased and bent in the wind. In its cheerless winter colors it was a dreary thing to see.

"How I long for home!" she exclaimed, as she resumed her sewing by the fire.

Little Joe came and stood by her knee and gave his oft repeated blessing:

"God help us and make His face to shine upon us."

She kissed him and said: "Dear comforter! It shines upon me every time I hear you say those words."

"Would you mind if I called you mother?" Harry asked.

"I shall be glad to have you do it if it gives you any comfort, Harry," she answered.

She observed that there were tears in his eyes.

"We are all very fond of you," she said, as she bent to her task.

Then the boy told her the history of his morning—the talk with Bim, with the razor omitted from it.

"Well, Harry, if she's such a fool, you're lucky to have found it out so soon," said Sarah. "She does little but ride the pony and play around with a gun. I don't believe she ever spun a hank of yarn in her life. She'll get her teeth cut by and by."

Then fell a moment of silence. Soon she said:

"There's a bitter wind blowing and there's no hurry about the rails, I guess. You sit here by the fire and read your book this forenoon. Maybe it will help you to find your work."

No it happened that the events of Harry's morning found their place in the diary which Sarah and Samson kept. Long afterward Harry added the sentences about the razor.

One evening Sarah and Samson, with Harry, went to a debate in the tavern on the issues of the day, in which Abe won the praise of all for an able presentation of the claim of Internal Improvements. During that evening Alexander Ferguson declared that he would not cut his hair until Henry Clay became President. On the news of which resolution led to a like insanity in others and an age of unexampled hairiness on that part of the border.

For Samson and Sarah the next notable social event of the winter was a chicken dinner at which they and Mr. and Mrs. James Rutledge and Ann and Abe Lincoln and Doctor Allen were the guests of the Kelsoes. That night Harry stayed at home with the children.

Kelso was in his best mood.

"Come," he said, when dinner was ready. "Life is more than friendship. It is partly meat."

"Aye, meekly, Kelsa," said Doctor Allen.

"Abe, Doctor, I want to see how you do at your old shilling and shilling and a shilling. Kelsa is declared. And, speaking of his shilling, he said that the learned and the unlearned were all

"It is true," Abe interposed. "I say it, in spite of the fact that it slays me."

"You? No! You are alive to your finger tips," Kelsa answered.

"But I have mastered only eight books," said Abe.

"And one—the book of common sense, and that has wised you," Kelsa went on. "Since I came to this country I have learned to beware of the one-book man. There are more living men in America than in any land I have seen. The man who reads one good book thoughtfully is alive and often my master in wit or wisdom. Reading is the gate and thought is the pathway of real life."

"I think that most of the men I know have read the Bible," said Abe.

"A wonderful and a saving fact! It is a sure foundation to build your life upon."

Kelso paused to pour whiskey from a jug at his side for those who would take it.

"Let us drink to our friend Abe and his new ambition," he proposed.

"What is it?" Samson asked.

"I am going to try for a seat in the legislature," said Abe.

"The toast was drunk, and by some in water, after which Abe said:

"If you have the patience to listen to it, I'd like to read my declaration to the voters of Sangamon county."



"I'd Like to Read My Declaration to the Voters."

Samson's diary briefly describes this event as follows:

"He said that he wanted to win the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. This he hoped to accomplish by doing something which would make him worthy of it. He had been thinking of the country. A railroad would do more for it than anything else, but a railroad would be too costly. The improvement of the Sangamon river was the next best thing. He favored a usury law and said, in view of the talk he had just heard, he was going to favor the improvement and building of schools, so that every one could learn how to read, at least, and learn for himself what is in the Bible and other great books. It was a modest statement and we all liked it."

"Whatever happens to Sangamon, one statement in that platform couldn't be improved," said Kelsa.

"What is that?" Abe asked.

"It's the one that says you wish to win the regard of your fellows by serving them."

Early in April an Indian scare spread from the capital to the remotest corners of the state. Black Hawk, with many warriors, had crossed the Mississippi and was moving toward the Rock River country. Governor Reynolds called for volunteers to check the invasion.

Abe, whose address to the voters had been printed in the Sangamon Journal, joined a volunteer company and soon became its captain. On the tenth of April he and Harry Needles left for Richland to go into training. Samson was eager to go, but could not leave his family.

Bim Kelso rode out into the fields where Harry was at work the day before he went away.

"I'm going away," the boy said, in a rather mournful tone.

"I hate to have you go. I just love to know you're here, if I don't see you. Only I wish you was older and knew more."

There was half a moment of silence. She ended it by saying:

"Ann and I are going to the spelling school tonight."

"Can I go with you?"

"Would you stand it to be talked to and scolded by a couple of girls till you didn't care what happened to you?"

"Yes, I've got to be a great curiosity."

er. I'm going to have supper with Ann. She is just terribly happy. John McNeil has told her that he loves her. It's a secret. Don't you tell."

"I won't. Does she love him?"

"Devotedly; but she wouldn't let him know—not yet. I reckon he'll be plumb anxious before she owns up. But she truly loves him. She'd die for him."

"Girls are awful curious—nobody can tell what they mean," said Harry.

"Sometimes they don't know what they mean themselves. Often I say something or do something and wonder and wonder what it means. Did you ever ride a horse sitting backwards—when you're going one way and looking another and you don't know what's coming?" she asked.

"What's behind you is before you and the faster you go the more danger you're in?" Harry laughed.

"Isn't that the way we have to travel in this world, whether we're going to love or to mill?" the girl asked, with a sigh. "We cannot tell what is ahead. We see only what is behind us. It is very sad."

Harry looked at Bim. He saw the tragic truth of the words and suddenly her face was like them. Unconsciously in the midst of her playful talk this thing had fallen. He did not know what to make of it.

"I feel sad when I think of Abe," said Harry. "He don't know what is ahead of him, I guess. I heard Mrs. Traylor say that he was in love with Ann."

"I reckon he is, but he don't know how to show it. He's never told her. I reckon he's mighty good, but he don't know how to love a girl. Did you ever see an elephant talking with a cricket?"

"Not as I remember," said Harry.

"I never did myself, but if I did, I'm sure they'd both look very tired. It would be still harder for an elephant to be engaged to a cricket. I don't reckon the elephant's love would fit the cricket or that they'd ever be able to agree on what they'd talk about. It's some that way with Abe and Ann. She is small and spry; he is slow and high. She'd need a ladder to get up to his face, and I just tell you it ain't purty when ya get there. She ain't got a chance to love him."

"I love him," said Harry. "I think he's a wonderful man. I'd fight for him till I died. John McNeil is nothing but a grasshopper compared to him."

"That's about what my father says," Bim answered. "I love Abe, too, and so does Ann, but it ain't the hope to die, martyr's love. It's like a man's love for a man or a woman's love for a woman. John McNeil is handsome—he's just plumb handsome, and smart, too. He's bought a big farm and is going into the grocery business. Mr. Rutledge says he'll be a rich man."

"I shouldn't wonder. Is he going to the spelling school?"

"No, he went off to Richland today with my father to join the company. They're going to fight the Indians, too."

The shell sounded for dinner. Bim started for the road at a gallop, waving her hand. He unhitched his team and followed it slowly across the black furrows toward the barn.

He did not go to the spelling school. Abe came at seven and said that he and Harry would have to walk to Springfield that night and get their equipment and take the stage in the morning. Abe said if they started right away they could get to the Globe tavern by midnight. In the hurry and excitement Harry forgot the spelling school. To Bim it was a tragic thing. Before he went to bed that night he wrote a letter to her.

er. I'm going to have supper with Ann. She is just terribly happy. John McNeil has told her that he loves her. It's a secret. Don't you tell."

"I won't. Does she love him?"

"Devotedly; but she wouldn't let him know—not yet. I reckon he'll be plumb anxious before she owns up. But she truly loves him. She'd die for him."

"Girls are awful curious—nobody can tell what they mean," said Harry.

"Sometimes they don't know what they mean themselves. Often I say something or do something and wonder and wonder what it means. Did you ever ride a horse sitting backwards—when you're going one way and looking another and you don't know what's coming?" she asked.

"What's behind you is before you and the faster you go the more danger you're in?" Harry laughed.

"Isn't that the way we have to travel in this world, whether we're going to love or to mill?" the girl asked, with a sigh. "We cannot tell what is ahead. We see only what is behind us. It is very sad."

Harry looked at Bim. He saw the tragic truth of the words and suddenly her face was like them. Unconsciously in the midst of her playful talk this thing had fallen. He did not know what to make of it.

"I feel sad when I think of Abe," said Harry. "He don't know what is ahead of him, I guess. I heard Mrs. Traylor say that he was in love with Ann."

"I reckon he is, but he don't know how to show it. He's never told her. I reckon he's mighty good, but he don't know how to love a girl. Did you ever see an elephant talking with a cricket?"

"Not as I remember," said Harry.

"I never did myself, but if I did, I'm sure they'd both look very tired. It would be still harder for an elephant to be engaged to a cricket. I don't reckon the elephant's love would fit the cricket or that they'd ever be able to agree on what they'd talk about. It's some that way with Abe and Ann. She is small and spry; he is slow and high. She'd need a ladder to get up to his face, and I just tell you it ain't purty when ya get there. She ain't got a chance to love him."

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## Abe and Harry in the Black Hawk war.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## APRON WORN AS ORNAMENT

Women of Czecho-Slovakia Don Garment With a View of Attracting Masculine Eyes.

In the villages and country portions of Czecho-Slovakia the women do not wear aprons as a badge of work. On the contrary the Czecho-Slovakia maid does not put her apron on when she enters the house—she dons it only when she is going out to capture the eye of some swain who long has peeped her court. And these aprons usually are hallooms. Green is the favorite color. Next in popularity come gold or yellow, silver, pink, blue, cerise and flaming rose. Usually the embroideries which display these colors are upon dark foundations. Some, however, are white. In both types gay ribbons sometimes play a part. And often the white nauton sleeves of the waists are gayly embroidered to complete the radiant effect the wearer's apron lends as she strolls down the street or along the country lane.

Their skirts are usually black and always short. Their stockings are for protection in their walks as well as for display. Some have small, bright designs knitted into the dull black. The waist-length jackets they wear are usually quite plain, save for the hand-made lace around the bust and on the sleeves. The head shows toward the varying color note. But it is in the aprons that the lure of color is more clearly shown.

Evil of Decentent.

Decentent is like hot poured into water, which fills the whole substance full of blackness. It casts a glow over the mind, and renders it more occupied about the self which, according

## MOTHER! MOVE

### CHILD'S BOWELS WITH CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP

Harry, mother! Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of California Fig Syrup and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow. If constipated, bilious, feverish, fretful, has cold, colic, or if stomach is sour, tongue coated, breath bad, remember a good cleansing of the little bowels is often all that is necessary.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.—Advertisement.

Christian Name.

In a certain primary class the teacher had been at great pains to explain the distinction between surnames and Christian names. Then she called upon the children to give examples of each kind from their own names and those of other members of their families.

When Charles was asked to tell in one statement the surname and the Christian name of his father, he responded, after some hesitation: "My father's surname is Tompkins, and his Christian name is a Methodist."

To Have a Clear Sweet Skin.

Touch pimples, redness, roughness or itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment, then bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse, dry gently and dust on a little Cuticura Talcum to leave a fascinating fragrance on skin. Everywhere 25c each.—Advertisement.

## GOT UNCLE ON TENDER SPOT

Small Boy's Innocent Repetition of Mother's Remark Not Likely to Promote Cordiality.

Nine-year-old Joe had received a watch of that sort all boys have for a birthday present. With it was a little chain, the whole outfit taken together not costing more than \$3. But Joe did not value it accordingly. His uncle, amused at him, told him all the burglar stories he could think of.

But little Joe wasn't awed. Finally, near the end of the week, his uncle asked, "Aren't you afraid burglars will steal your watch, Joe?"

"No, sir," he said, and his eyes shone with pride. "You see me go out to the garage just before dark, Uncle Bob. Well, I hide my watch under the seat of your car. Mother said burglars wouldn't steal it if you gave them a prize for doing it, 'cause it's so rickety."

Sweet Dreams.

Like most three-year-olds, Dorothy Jane is always very insistent on having her own solutions. One evening she decided she must have something to eat before going to bed, and on a survey of the pantry, decided on raw Irish potatoes. However, big sister objected to this choice, saying: "Dorothy Jane, you must not eat raw potatoes before going to sleep; you will have bad dreams."

"Well, then give me sweet potatoes; they make me sweet dreams," argued Dorothy Jane.

The Wrang Batch.

"I never tasted such queer batter cakes."

"Hey, you've tried my home brew."

Being satisfied with yourself is not always a compliment to your taste.

## WOMEN NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it. Women's complaints of a pruric in peeing are but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

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

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

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

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

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

Tom.

An American and an Englishman were discussing the merits of their respective parents.

"Abe!" said the Yankee. "I guess my father was a clever man. He was a chimney-shaft builder, and made himself famous with the last shaft he erected."

"Oh, indeed!" remarked the Englishman.

"Sure thing," continued the American. "It was so high that when the weathercock got stuck, the man who went up to put it right had to take a week's ration for the journey!"

"Oh, ho!" laughed the Englishman. "That's nothing. My father was also a shaft builder, and the last one he built was so high that he had to go up every night and take the top off to let the moon go by."—London Answers.

Lonesome.

"You concede that our city is beautiful, has clean streets, beautiful surroundings and good government?"

"Of course," said the former New Yorker.

"You have established a good business here?"

"Oh, yes."

"Then why can't you be happy among us?"

"You have no rush hours."

Case of Demonstrative.

"I am thinking of buying a car."

"Why buy? Have you had demonstrations from them all?"

"Not quite, but the demonstrators aren't quite so demonstrative as they were at first. The last one that took me shopping was even more unenthusiastic than the one that had taken me calling the day before. I think he was the one who put the demon in demonstrative."—Retail Ledger, Philadelphia.

New Statute Needed.

"Judge, he stays away from home practically all the time."

"That's bad."

"Why, I even have to go out to the golf links when I want to ask him for money."

Drawn Together.

"Mrs. Jilway and Mrs. Gagger have declared a truce?"

"What brought that about?"

"Community of envy."

"Eh?"

"Mrs. Gagger of the same neighborhood has a new car."

Admitted.

Blinks—I read a curious article the other day advocating a tax on beauty. Jinks—Good idea. They won't have much trouble in collecting it.

He who lives only in future joys will know many present pains.

**You remember the story of the Pitcher—**

It made a good many trips to the well and it came back in good order.

"I can take care of myself," it said—"they don't need to talk about risks to me."

But it went once too often.

After that it was only part of a pitcher, and they didn't need to talk to it about risks—it knew.

A lot of people won't believe coffee can harm them until it does harm them.

"Nonsense!" they say, "it never disturbs me."

When it does disturb them, then they know.

Often the disturbance which they then recognize is the result of irritations to nerves and digestion which have been going on for a long time.

If you have to be awake at night and count the clock ticks, after an evening cup of coffee, then you know that it's better to be safe than sorry.

The risk of coffee's harm is gone when the meal-time drink is Postum.

Here's a delightful and satisfying table beverage, with charm for the taste and without harm for nerves or digestion. You know you're on the right road with Postum; there's never the possibility that you'll go once too often.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tin) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum cereal (in package) made by boiling for three minutes. Postum cereal (in package) made by boiling for 30 minutes.

**"There's a Reason" for Postum**

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.



"Do You Love—Some Other Man?" He Asked.

seemed to him that the world had been ruined. On his way to the village he tried and evaded it of being no fit place for a boy to live in. Down by the tavern he met Abe, who stopped him.

"Howdy, Harry!" said Abe. "You look kind o' sick. Come into the store and sit down. I want to talk to you."

Harry followed the big man into the store, flattered by his attention. There had been something very strange in the sound of Abe's voice and the look in his eyes. The store was empty.

"You and I mustn't let ourselves be fooled," said Abe, speaking of his shilling and shilling and a shilling. "And, speaking of his shilling, he said that the learned and the unlearned were all

### Headquarters Train of Greeks in Asia Minor



Camels and motor trucks afford an odd contrast in this photograph which shows the headquarters' train of the Greek forces in Asia Minor, preparing to leave the vicinity of Eski-Shehr in pursuit of the Turkish nationalists.

## Long Siege of Freak Weather

#### World is Slowly Recovering From Severe Attack of Meteorological Mumps.

#### EXPECT PATIENT TO SURVIVE

#### United States Suffers Chiefly From Excess of High Temperature and Deficiency of Moisture—Some Recent Disasters.

New York.—The old spheroid known as the earth is emerging from what some human diagnosticians might call a severe attack of meteorological mumps. It has been accompanied by a world-wide heat wave of unusual length and intensity. In spite of crises and releases, earthquakes, tidal waves, cloudbursts, typhoons, waterspouts, hailstorms, floods and hurricanes in many widely separated parts, from Kamchatka to Cape Horn and from Guam to Guadaloupe, the doctors are confident the patient will recover.

Meanwhile the United States for the last year has been suffering chiefly from an excess of high temperature and a deficiency of moisture, a condition unprecedented in the fifty years' history of the weather bureau.

#### Suffers Heat Waves.

The persistent higher temperatures, for which a number of speculative explanations have been given, began in August, 1920, and for the succeeding twelve months there was an average monthly excess above normal of 5.4 degrees. March, 1921, an unusually warm spring month, had an excess average of 10.8 degrees. The first slight break in the record occurred last August, which was slightly below normal. In the nine months' period beginning in October, 1918, and ending in July, 1919, the average monthly temperature was 2.71 degrees above normal, and this was a record until sun spots, sea bottom upheavals or other hypothetical causes sent the mercury still higher. The highest average temperature ever recorded in this country for the month of March, weather officials say, was 48.3, in March, 1921.

The average temperature for April, 1921—55 degrees—was the warmest for that month in half a century. May and June were not unusual, but July broke all records for the preceding eleven years.

Weather bureau officials here declined to discuss the possible connection between the present high temperatures and disasters of nature in many parts of the world.

A glance back for recent disasters and natural phenomena shows the following:

Two million Koreans starving in Manchuria owing to drought-ruined crops.

Three hundred buildings wrecked and many killed by hailstorm and waterspout at Baez, Cuba.

Three volcanoes, Villarica, Llalma and Lanin, spout flames more than a thousand feet from craters.

Drought kills fish in river Seine and

France suffers most severe drought in 47 years.

Rhine and Moselle rivers do great damage in highest flood in 136 years.

Cloudburst and hailstorm damage at Rome, Italy.

Mount Vesuvius shows activity and earthquake shock is felt from Leghorn to Lake Lugano.

Italian destroyers carry inhabitants to safety as volcano Stromboli resumes activity.

Damage of several million drachmas done in Greece by severe hailstorms.

Earth blocks Canal.

Earth blocks Corinth canal.

Cyclone devastates three towns in Haiti.

Volcano Kilauea in Hawaii spouts immense fountains of lava.

Activity of the volcano Popocatepetl in Mexico increasing.

Earthquake shakes Vera Cruz and four other cities.

Lightning strikes oil wells, causing millions of dollars damage in Tampico and other districts.

Mexicans pray to "water goddess" to end drought.

Volcano Colima in Jalisco is in eruption.

Many lives lost in waterspout which destroyed part of Tangier, Morocco.

Volcano Masaya in Nicaragua in eruption.

Typhoons and floods in Philippines.

and especially on island of Luzon, of great damage.

Six new craters opened at Mount Icalco, Salvador.

Waterspout in Mala-Dours, province of Spain, damages crops and villages.

Heat in the Alps causes glaciers to shrink and nine mountain climbers are killed.

Seventy-five dead in tornadoes which sweep southern United States.

Flood inundates Pueblo, causing \$10,000,000 property loss.

Forty-seven perish in San Antonio (Texas) flood.

One consolation of the freak weather, however, is the prospect of an "open winter."

### Farmer Crams Melons Into Boys for Robbery

#### Council Bluffs, Ia.—To be compelled to gorge themselves on a truckload of melons which they had stolen from a field was the novel form of punishment for nine young men caught by Walter J. Miller, melon grower.

Miller surprised the youths and advanced on them with a revolver, forcing them to drive the truck to his house.

He then locked them in a room, and holding them in terror forced them to eat melons that his wife passed through a window.

At the end of the melon-eating contest the robbers were all rolling on the floor in agony while three melons only remained in the truck.

## IMPROVED ROADS

### PATROL SYSTEM IS FAVORED

Pointed Out by Department of Agriculture as Illustration of Economical Maintenance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The road patrol system used in Grant county, Wash., is pointed out by the United States Department of Agriculture as an illustration of how highways can be maintained most successfully and economically. Other counties in the state use the "gang" system, assigning to each gang a long section, upon which they make repairs at intervals, seldom reaching all the necessary points. In Grant county the plan is to prevent a road from getting into bad condition rather than to make repairs.

There are 13 patrol sections, each from six to ten miles long, in the 87.83 miles of county highways. Each section is in charge of a patrolman, who works constantly on his piece of road.



Patrolman is Responsible for Condition of His Section of Highway.

feeling that he alone is responsible for its condition. While these men work under the direction of the county engineer, the details are left largely to their judgment.

A specially constructed light road machine, called locally a "road fixer," is used. It has a long wheel base and two cutting blades rigidly connected with the carrying frame of the machine. The rear wheels are on separate axles, controlled by separate levers. The patrolman carries the necessary small tools for clearing weeds, trimming shoulders, cleaning ditches, and for handling surfacing material. He makes his own repairs in the county repair shop under the direction of a skilled mechanic.

The annual cost of this system, states the bureau of public roads, averages \$23 a mile, which is less than other counties pay where roads receive attention "only when they need it." Grant county has graveled roads second to none in the state, and its people are enthusiastic supporters of the patrol system.

### TONNAGE ON COUNTRY ROADS

Report of Bureau of Markets Shows Extent to Which Highways Are Being Used.

The necessity of keeping country roads in good condition is shown by a report recently compiled by the bureau of markets and crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, showing the extent to which they are used in hauling farm products to market. According to the report, which shows the tonnage of 11 products hauled on country roads, giving the yearly average for the period from 1915 to 1919, there were 27 tons of these 11 crops hauled for every 100 acres of land. The average tonnage of the 11 crops hauled on country roads each year for the period mentioned amounted to 86,600,000 tons. The 11 crops referred to in the report are corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, rice, flaxseed, cotton (including seed), tobacco, potatoes, and cultivated hay.

### BUILD IN FALL AND WINTER

According to Engineers Money Spent in Constructing Roads in Spring, is Wasted.

The building of roads in the spring is opposed by good engineers, who insist that money spent at that season is largely wasted. They hold that work should be done in the fall and winter, when the ground is in better condition and when foundations can be laid with greater permanence. They also criticize the skimpy manner in which foundations are laid, pointing out that subsequent repair bills make the whole cost much greater than the cost of solidly-built roads.

Big Work in Ohio.

The great highway system of Ohio for this year includes the construction of 500 miles of heavy duty roads, representing an outlay of \$11,000,000.

Right of Way in France.

In France at crossroads the automobile coming from the right has the right of way.

Cash Value of Good Road.

The actual cash value of a good road is something that is hard to de-

## It's Easy to Stop Ford Rattle and Chatter

with ADVANCE Cork Insert Brake Lining for Fords

The Ford book tells why. Write for it. Tell your dealer to place your Ford with "Cork."

ADVANCE AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES CORP., 1723 Prairie Avenue, Chicago

## The Sport of Doers

One of this country's prominent physicians recently probed into the question why men smoke.

He turned a deaf ear to glib prejudices and accepted but half-thought-out notions. He based his conclusions upon a careful study of the use of tobacco by our men during the War.

He diagnosed smoking as being clearly a diversion, which helped rather than interfered with a man's performance of his duty.

Smoking is not a vicious practice but a happy sport. If it were not, this expert declares, men would long ago have begun taking "My Lady Nicotine" in the form of pills or tablets.

That's straight to the point. A man lights up his pipe for a little relaxation, not to interfere with but to improve his work.

He feels in need of a moment's let-up which will add to his power.

Back he throws himself in the most comfortable position in the old chair; he scratches his match slowly, carefully, not nervously; he lights up the fragrant weed in the old bowl not in haste but lingeringly; he watches the smoke curl away from his lips with the same peculiar happiness with which he watched Babe Ruth knock a home run, and then—

"What was that I had to do?" he asks himself. He plans how best to do it.

A good smoke—a good sport. A good sport—a good deed, when things have to be done.

Smoking is the sport of doers.

Of course, a good smoke depends greatly upon having just the right tobacco.

We recommend Edgeworth to you as a tobacco that has pleased many but not all smokers.

It may please you beyond words. It may not.

We would be very glad to have you pass judgment upon it.

Just send us your name and address on a postcard. If you feel like doing us a favor, send us also the name of the dealer to whom you will go for supplies, in case you like Edgeworth. We will send you without charge samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice comes in flat cakes, cut into thin, moist slices. One slice rubbed between the hands fills the average pipe.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is simply the same tobacco, rubbed up, ready to go into your pipe.

You're likely to notice how nicely Edgeworth packs. That means that it burns evenly and freely.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to meet the requirements of many different customers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are put up in pocket-size packages, in attractive tin humidor, and glass jars and in various quantities in between these sizes.

For the free sample, address Larus & Brother Company, 41 South 12th Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-ounce carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

## 16799 DIED

in New York City alone from kidney trouble last year. Don't allow yourself to become a victim by neglecting pains and aches. Guard against this trouble by taking

## GOLD MEDAL HAZELDEN'S

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Holland's National Remedy since 1888. All druggists, three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitations.

## Comfort Baby's Skin With Cuticura Soap And Fragrant Talcum

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c.

## PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Prevents itching, dandruff, and keeps the hair soft and glossy. Cleanses the scalp and removes all impurities. Makes the hair grow thick and fast. Sold everywhere.

## HINDERSON'S

Prevents itching, dandruff, and keeps the hair soft and glossy. Cleanses the scalp and removes all impurities. Makes the hair grow thick and fast. Sold everywhere.

## DENVER BUSINESS DIRECTORY

### HOME OF THE COLE

ALWAYS THE BEST IN USED CARS. Write Us for Complete Information. Buy or Sell. 3225 Broadway

KODAKS AND KODAK FINISHING. The Best Photo Material Company. EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, 535 Sixteenth Street, Denver, Colorado.

Free-War Prices on Coffee. Good \$1.00 for 3-pound sample, post-paid. THE SPICY COFFEE & SPICE CO., 214 and Market St., Denver, Colo.

MARCEL WAVING—We lead in this as all other lines. Charles Hair & Beauty Shop, 410 16th St., Denver, Colo.

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS. Park Floral Co., 1643 Broadway.

ROHM-ALLEN JEWELRY CO.—Diamonds, watches, silverware. Out town orders careful attention Est. 1913.

THE NEW YORK PLEATING CO. For best pleating, hemstitching, covered button and button holes. Write for catalog. 1523 Stout, Denver, Colo.

### Check Army for Trainmen.

San Antonio, Texas.—Orders for a canvass of all military commands in the Eighth army corps area, comprising five states, for soldiers experienced in the operation of railway trains and the maintenance of ways, have been issued at area headquarters, Fort Sam Houston. The report, it was said, would show the number of officers and enlisted men of each concern who have had railroad experience. The men are to be classified under five heads: Officials, train employes, yard and station employes, shopmen and maintenance of way and structures.

### Estate Goes to Cats.

New York.—Cats all over the world will benefit from the \$90,000 obtained by the sale of the Ewen homestead here. Miss Caroline Ewen, who occupied the property for years with her two sisters, had a passion for caring for cats. She devoted her life to establishing sanitariums and relief organizations for stray cats, and when she died, left all her estate, except \$500, for carrying on the work. She cut off her two sisters in her will because they were not sufficiently enthusiastic about cats.

### Ex-King Manuel Missing.

London.—Fullwell park, the English home of ex-King Manuel of Portugal, refused all information as to Manuel's whereabouts. It was admitted Manuel was not at Fullwell park, but it was explained everyone who was in authority to speak of the former king's plans had gone away. The foreign office received many advices indicating the Portuguese revolt might have been engineered by syndicalists rather than royalists.

### King George Won't Race.

London.—At a meeting of the Yacht Racing Association held recently, Maj. Hunkok made public a statement saying King George would not race his yacht Britannia next year. "His majesty regrets very much that owing to the general need for economy he cannot afford to fit out the Britannia next year," said the statement. The Britannia is the king's yacht in which he races in the Cowes regatta.

### Farmer Gets Coat of Tar.

Paris, Ill.—S. T. Turner was tarred and feathered at Trowbridge, twenty miles from here by 150 farmers who wore no masks. Turner was captured at his home after an all night sleep. He was accompanied by a woman who the farmers declared was not his wife. The woman was permitted to depart unmolested.

### Cookroach Saves Woman.

Mrs. Catherine Macko of Cleveland, Ohio, charged with violating the liquor law, was discharged because a roach was found in the liquor. "I cannot accept this as evidence; it is unfit for beverage purposes," said the judge.

### Meeting on Livestock Rates.

Chicago.—Hearing a complaint filed by the National Livestock Exchange through Everett C. Brown, president, and D. C. Mosler, chairman of the transportation committee, against all livestock carrying railroads, has been heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Stock producers, traders and shippers testified for the exchange. It has announced, and by this testimony the exchange will endeavor to prove that livestock rates are excessive in the face of depreciated values on livestock.

### Offer Drink to Corpse.

Paris.—Down in mid-France, they have the belief that when a man dies there is no use for his friends crying about it, and so they make gay. Not long ago, Andre Beaulieu died. His friends gathered, bringing much liquid refreshment. After many "rounds" they invited their dead companion to join them and helped him out of his coffin and put a glass in his hand and stood him in the corner. Joy was so unconfined that the police arrested the mourners on the charge of disturbing the peace.

### Shriners to Spend \$10,000,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ernest A. Cutts of Savannah, Ga., imperial potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, told Shriners of this city that the organization had pledged itself to the expenditure of \$10,000,000 for the care and cure of crippled children regardless of color, creed or sex. Mr. Cutts said there were 400,000 crippled children within the jurisdiction of the shrine and that it is the program of the organization to establish hospitals in various sections of the country to care for them.

## MAN'S WORK BEATEN BY ANTS

### Perform Engineering Stunts Surpassing Human Feats.

New York Subway, Insignificant in Comparison With Insects' Tunnels—Wonderful Works of Cutting Ants in Texas.

New York.—The subways and tunnels under the Hudson and East rivers have attracted attention throughout the world, and by some have been named as one of the greatest engineering feats in this era of wonderful feats. Man has all the machinery that science could invent to assist him, cement and stone to make the tunnels waterproof, instruments of precision to help him in driving the tunnels or subways in the right direction and at the proper level below the water line or street level.

It is interesting to compare this work of man with similar works of the cutting ants in Texas. Compare the work of man with all his machinery and instruments and that of the ants with only their jaws and perhaps one pair of legs which they use at a time, the size and length of the tunnel with that created by man, and, lastly, the relative size of the ants and man, and you must admit that taking all things into comparison the work of the ants is of far greater magnitude than that of man.

Dr. Henry McCook states that General Fountain, while stationed at Fort Clark, noticed that the troop garden was constantly being raided by these ants, which stripped the vegetables of

their leaves, compelling them to abandon the garden. Another location was selected, surrounded by an irrigator ditch, but before long the ants again appeared. The officers thought that they had tunneled under the water, and one of them, skeptical of their ability to accomplish such an engineering feat, investigated. He drained the irrigating stream (some four or five feet wide), dug up the bed and traced the insects' trail from their point of entering the garden to their old nest on the opposite side. There are also other accounts of their making galleries under the water.

A farmer near Austin, to get rid of depredations of an immense colony of these ants near his home, had set his men to dig it up. To reach the central nest he had traced the ants from a tree inside his home premises, which they had stripped of leaves, to a point 600 feet distant.

The nest occupied a space as large as a small cellar, the lowest and main cave being as large as a flour barrel. From this point radiated the avenues over which the ants marched on their raids.

Doctor McCook, with the assistance of a civil engineer, proceeded to survey the main course of the insects. In some places the tunnel was as deep as six feet beneath the surface, the average depth being about eighteen inches. At the "exit hole," 484 feet from the nest, the tunnel was two feet deep. Besides this main line there were two branch tunnels which branched from the trunk line to gain entrance to a peach orchard 125 feet distant.

ed communities of 2,500 inhabitants or more. How the funds are provided for constructing and maintaining roads also will be made known. The amount invested in road machinery—an item concerning which even approximate information is lacking today—will be sought. After the information is obtained it will be kept up to date.

In undertaking the survey the bureau requests the assistance of every unit of government doing road work in the nation; of road officials the country over, and of associations, organizations and individuals, down to the man with a spade, having information or data as to local highway activities. As future legislation may be based on percentage of road mileage, it is pointed out that it is essential for each unit to have its total, as well as its improved road mileage, carefully and correctly recorded in the survey.

Longer Skirts for Teachers Ordered.

Lynchburg, N. J.—Longer skirts and no silk or satins—this is the latest order to teachers issued by the Lynchburg school board. The order does not specify the length demanded.

## WILL MAKE SURVEY OF ROADS

### Federal Bureau Will Investigate Highways of Nation.

Seeks Information on Cost, Character of Construction and General Condition of Country's Roads—Asks Co-operation.

Washington.—The bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture will shortly undertake a survey of the mileage, cost, character of construction and general condition of the nation's highways. The survey, which is the most extensive ever undertaken and the first in seven years, is to be made with the aid of state and local officials and individuals in the country, and is comparable only to the great task of taking the national census.

In all probability, could be included, the larger embracing all streets and alleys in incorporated

**LOCAL AND PERSONAL**

Judge Crews came up yesterday from his home at Oscura.

Judge Medler, who spent the week here on matters before the court, returned to El Paso Tuesday.

Robt. A. Hurt, a former county assessor, was attending district court this week, being subpoenaed as a witness.

Charles Gilbert, a well known attorney of Roswell, is here this week looking after the interests of clients before the district court.

The Rev. W. E. Dawn will hold service at the Baptist church Sunday, morning and evening. Those not otherwise engaged Sunday are invited to hear the visiting minister.

Dr. E. L. Woods is here from El Paso this week looking after business interests. The doctor practiced medicine here and in Lincoln for a number of years before going to El Paso.

Floy Skinner was down Wednesday from the Mesa. He says most farmers have finished harvesting their crops, which have been bountiful, but in most instances will have to feed the produce to stock, as the price will not justify preparation and transportation to market.

We had a delightful visit to Denver, Colorado, Sunday night, through the courtesy of Trainmaster Nash. We highly enjoyed a concert rendered in that city that night, returned home and had retired by eleven o'clock. The concert was caught on the fly by radio.

The quail season opened Tuesday, Nov. 1, and extends throughout this month and next. A number of local numruds oiled up their fowling pieces the night of Oct. 31st, and made an early get-away the next morning for the quail country, around the foot of the mountains and along the valleys. As these birds are plentiful this year, we suppose all got their quota of 20—some we know did.

William M. Barnett is here this week from Roswell. Bill handles oil at Roswell while he maintains his grain, flour and feed business here, and between the two he is kept on the jump.

The Capitan basketballers played a double-header at Corona last Saturday, winning both games. The Capitan school girls' team was one too many for their Corona sisters, and Capitan town boys won with ease from their Corona rivals, and are now in line for a game with the best team in the state.

J. McSmith was in from the Eagle Creek Lodge from Friday to Sunday. Mac is deputy game warden, and looks after the Southwestern Game, Fish and Forest Protective Association's interests on Eagle Creek. Since his last visit from his eyrie, he has had a portion of his hirsute appendage amputated and now sports only a fierce mustache.

J. B. French of the Western Garage attended a meeting of the Ford dealers of New Mexico held at Albuquerque Tuesday. Most of the towns and cities of the state were represented at the meeting. A general feeling of optimism for the future prevailed and a belief that the country-wide depression of the past year had been passed, and business will be back to normal in less than six months.

The athletic association connected with the Capitan schools recently purchased the Howard hall, to be used by the manual training department. It is also used for indoor games, dances, etc. A motion picture show is given one night in each week to which an admission fee is charged. From the receipts for September and part of October the students paid \$200 on the purchase price. At this rate it will be but a short time until the hall pays for itself. The building was purchased from Monroe Howard for \$2,000.

Take Tanlac and you eat three square meals a day.—For sale at Rolland Bros.

**A Public Hall Needed**

As winter approaches, the need of a public hall or community building—the term is immaterial—becomes more evident. For one purpose alone, not to mention many others for which such a building might be equally beneficial, the outlay would be justified. The purpose we have in mind is to have a hall large enough and comfortable enough for basketball. Our girls and boys are entitled to the best we can give them, and it is a reflection on our spirit and progressiveness of our town to be without a suitable hall for this character of entertainment, especially when we look about us and see how far ahead of us some of our sister towns are in this line—many of them with less population and less means.

At one time, if we are correctly informed, the Woman's Club took up the proposition of such a building, but whether the proposition is merely sleeping or is dead we are not able to say. However, at the risk of incurring the charge of over-enthusiasm, we would like to suggest that we believe the business men of the town will lend every aid to a project of this kind, and that plans could be formulated whereby the means could be procured to accomplish the purpose outlined herein.

Our young people are entitled to this consideration; in fact, they are entitled to, and should receive, every consideration. You can never do too much for the girls and boys—everyone agrees as to that—and having agreed so far, let us put our expressed belief into practice. Come on—not next year, but now.

**B.-B. at Tularosa**

Several cars went to Tularosa Saturday to convey the girls' and boys' basketball teams for games at that place that day. Our girls won after a close contest. The Tularosa team was good, but ours was better. Our boys' team, however, was not so successful. They found the Tularosa team better than anything they had yet encountered, and although a fast, snappy game was played, the boys at the Tullies won the game by a wide margin. Some observers of the game say the Tularosa team is one of the fastest boys' teams in the state; and, that being true, there is no dishonor in defeat.

The demand for Tanlac has broken all world's records. Over 20,000,000 bottles have been sold since it was placed on the market six years ago.—Rolland Bros.

**Methodist Church**

We are anxious that every man, woman and child in Carrizozo attend Sunday School and church somewhere, not only to form a church-going habit, but that they may become Christians.

If you are not worshipping elsewhere, we extend you a cordial invitation to come and worship with us. Sunday school, 9:45. Morning worship, 11:00. League, 6:30. Evening worship, 7:30. L. E. CONKIN, Pastor.

The residence under construction across from the Exchange Bank is rapidly taking form. The walls will be of cobble stone, and marks a new class of architecture and construction in the town. Jay Vaughn is superintending the work.

A number of Roswell people as well as others from the eastern end of the county are here this week as witnesses in the Taylor murder trial. This case was first tried here four years ago, and Taylor was convicted and given a penitentiary sentence. Later the supreme court reversed the case and it is now again before the court for retrial.

Miss Mabel West returned Saturday from her trip to El Paso.

**\$10,000,000 AID FOR VETERANS**

Red Cross Provides Friendly Service of Many Kinds to Army of Disabled.

**BULK OF WORK BY CHAPTERS**

2,397 of These Are Helping Ex-SERVICE MEN Obtain Benefits U. S. Provides.

One field of Red Cross service alone, that of assisting disabled veterans of the World War, entails expenditures \$4,000,000 greater than the aggregate receipts of the Annual Roll Call of 1929, the American Red Cross announces in a statement urging a widespread increase in membership at the Annual Roll Call, November 11 to 24. At the present time National Headquarters and the nation-wide chain of Chapters of the Red Cross is spending approximately \$10,000,000 annually for the relief of disabled ex-service men and their families, while the aggregate receipts from last year's Roll Call were approximately \$6,000,000.

It is in the 2,289 of the 5,600 Red Cross Chapters which still are helping solve the veteran's problem of adjusting himself to a normal civilian status that the greater part of the cost of this service is borne. Of the total sum spent for veterans' relief last year, National Headquarters expended a total of more than \$2,000,000, while the remaining disbursement of approximately \$7,000,000 represents the contribution of Chapters in this country-wide effort to assist the Government in providing the aid sorely needed by these men and their families.

An Ever Expanding Problem That the problem of the disabled service man is ever-expanding and probably will not reach the peak before 1935, is the assertion of well-informed Government officials and that 2,397 Red Cross Chapters regard it as their most important work is evidence that the expansion is in no wise confined to a particular section but is, on the contrary, nation-wide. At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1921, there were 20,300 disabled service men in the 1,632 United States Public Health Service, Contract and Government Hospitals and Soldiers Homes, and that number is increasing at a rate of 1,000 a month.

Thousands of these men receiving medical treatment, compensation and vocational training from the Government today, started their efforts to obtain them through the Red Cross Chapter. The Chapter, acting as the disabled man's agent in claims against the Government, informs the man as to the procedure necessary to gain for him that which is provided him by Federal statute. His applications for compensation, medical treatment and training are properly filed with the aid of the Red Cross Chapter.

Many Forms of Assistance If there is delay before the man's claim is acted upon, the Red Cross Chapter lends the man money to meet the imperative needs of himself and his dependents.

Most vital to the man's gaining full benefit from the Government's care is keeping his mind free from worry about his home. Keeping the veteran's family from hardship of every kind and informing him of its welfare is another province of the Chapter. Free from fear on this score, the man's recovery and advancement usually is rapid.

Every month during the last year, the American Red Cross has given services of one kind or another to an average of 129,215 former service men and their families. An indication of the extent of the faith reposed in the Red Cross Chapter is to be found in the fact that there were 268,544 requests for friendly aid in the solution of personal problems.

448 Workers in Hospitals While the man prior to entering Government care deals largely with the Chapter, afterward he comes into contact with the service provided by National Headquarters. There are 448 Red Cross workers in the United States Public Health Service and contract hospitals and other institutions in which these men are being cared for, whose duty it is to provide for his recreation, help him with his compensation claims, keep him in touch with his family; in short, meeting his every need outside of that provided by the Government. While these are a few of the responsibilities of the National Organization, they are by no means all. Among other Red Cross accomplishments for the year are:

It delivered through its Chapter organization 65,658 allotment checks to veterans who had moved from the addresses furnished to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

It provided a special fund of \$10,000 for medical assistance to men under vocational training.

**Comforts and Blankets**  
You Need Them Now

You will find values in our stock that will please you, at pre-war level prices.

Pure Wool Blankets In Blue and White Pink and White Color Combinations at only \$10.

Comforters Full size, quilted and covered and covered with good quality sateen at only \$8.50

Other numbers at from \$2 to \$10.

**Carrizozo Trading Co.**  
—the house of Kuppenheimer good clothes  
Quality First Then Price

Special Facilities For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

**Carrizozo Eating House**  
E. H. SWEET, Manager

Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

**Phone 140 For Transfer and Truckage**

Flour, Meal, Corn, Chops, Bran, Hay and Stock Feed

**Carrizozo Transfer and Storage Company**

Put Our Bread on Your Table and everybody will be satisfied. White as snow, light as a feather, toothsome as cake, it is bread that adds to the enjoyment of every meal. And it is always the same. Day in and day out our bread is the same perfect article. Because we always use the same fine materials. Why not try it now as you will sooner or later?

**Pure Food Bakery** C. H. HAINES PROPRIETOR

**Pay in Advance**

Of all the sheets from east to west, the local paper is the best. Deep is our love and deep our debt to Resord, Journal and Gazette. When first I landed on this ball, a bit of flesh wrapped round a quail, it welcomed me with joy and pride my life has never justified. It follows me my whole life through, with words all kind and mostly true; and even after I am hoarsed 'twill tell the best and hide the worst. When in Oshkosh or Wickiup I wander homesick as a pup, or if in foreign lands I roam, it brings me pleasant news of home. Across the sands, across the sea, the old home paper comes to me. It is a friend both gone and tried, and to it, gentle, I point with pride, yes, I will hook my Sunday pants to pay up six years in advance.—E. B. Adams

**Alcohol in Diabetes**

Dr. Bowers in the Medical Summary, avers that when the diabetic is upon a drastically restricted diet there is nothing in the whole pharmacopia or in all the diet tables that can supply him the calories of energy he gets in concentrated form in alcohol. This is because of the fact that alcohol is the one product that will yield heat and force without the expense of any digestive energy. For alcohol is immediately absorbed and oxidized in the epithelial cells lining the intestinal tract. Each gram of alcohol thus consumed yields seven large calories of heat and energy, which materially aid in converting and oxidizing fats and proteins, thus preventing the development of acetone and diacetic acid. An ounce

**JUST ARRIVED SHIPMENT OF FALL CLOTHING**

See Them While the Choice Is Widest



**FALL SUITS ARE HERE.**  
The first falling leaves—how they remind us that Fall has come and Winter just around the corner. Are you ready? Ready with the proper kind of suit?

**Here Is News**  
The new shipments of Fall Suits, you know the kind, "Zeigler Bros." Special, every suit with our guarantee behind.

**These Suits Will Please You**

We have them in FANCY WORSTEDS, BLUE, GREY and BROWN SERGES and TWILLED MIXTURES, tailored in the smart, sturdy, sensible way, to give long wearing, and the best part of it is: **These Suits Are Reasonably Priced.**



**Zeigler Bros.**