

Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 28

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1922

NUMBER 28

Jones Finds Reason For Tax On Sand

(From Commerce and Finance, N. Y. June 22.)

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey has proposed an import tax on sand. Senator Jones of New Mexico good honest soul, has been endeavoring to discover the reason for such a tax and believes he has found it. The Congressional Record reports what he told the Senate of the course of reasoning he took to discover it:

Mr. President I have been trying to discover the reason for the proposed duty on sand. We never heard of sand coming into the United States prior to the war. There is no assurance that there has been built up any general traffic in the importation of sand. So I have been racking my brain to try to discover what the real reason for the imposition of the duty is. I am inclined to think that I have finally discovered it.

I am regretful that the genial and active Senator from New Jersey is not now present. He has a constituent in New Jersey who has been digging sand. That constituent has doubtless been pondering as to just what this great tariff bill means to him. He has looked over his business project. If he hauls his sand in a wagon, he realizes, first, that the wagon itself is highly taxed. Not only the wagon, as a finished vehicle, is taxed, but practically every separate part of it is taxed. The tires on the wheels, the bolts in the wagon, the nails in the wagon, the hoop steel that covers the side boards, are taxed. The rivets are taxed; the grease, that makes it easy for the wheels to turn, is taxed. Every piece of metal, iron or wood in that wagon is taxed. He looks at the harness on his team, and he discovers that this bill imposes a tax on the leather in harness. Every rivet that is used in the manufacture of the harness is taxed; the twine is taxed; the wax that is used upon the thread which sews it together is taxed. The machine which does the sewing is taxed. Even the oil which lubricates that sewing

machine is taxed. All the metal, the nickel, the iron or steel in the sewing machine is taxed. The shoes upon his horses' feet are taxed. The spade with which he digs the sand is taxed. The gloves which he wears upon his hands in shovelling the sand are taxed. The clothing which he wears in the humble occupation of digging that sand is taxed. It is proposed by this bill to tax the shoes and sox upon his feet and the suspenders which hold up his overalls. The buttons upon his overalls, the knife which he has in his pocket, the pencil with which he makes out his bill, the paper upon which the bills are written are taxed. If he uses a pen, the pen point is taxed; the little penholder is separately taxed, whether it is metal or rubber. The ink which he uses is taxed. If he transports his sand with an automotive transfer vehicle, every thing about that is taxed. If he has his horses in the barn, the barn is taxed. If it is made of brick, it is proposed to tax the brick which goes into it. The lime and the mortar are taxed. The shingles upon the roof are taxed. If the barn is of tile or concrete, those materials are taxed. If, perchance, it is built on concrete, the cement which goes into the building is taxed.

This poor fellow digging the sand, looks into his home and finds that practically everything there is taxed.

The bottle which his infant uses to obtain nourishment is taxed; the cradle is taxed; every garment which goes to keep the infant warm is taxed. He looks at his wife and children and finds that everything they wear is taxed; nearly everything they eat is taxed. He looks at the little toys that he brings home to his children; they are all taxed. No wonder that this humble constituent of the Senator from New Jersey, digging sand, is wondering where he is going to come out.

It is true that nature has provided him with his material; it is a simple process to eliminate the impurities. He has never had any competition before; but because a foreign ship can not find

Caution at R. R. Crossings

To the Public:

Railway tracks in themselves constitute a warning of danger and persons approaching or crossing over them can never assume that there is no danger. The demand of the public for speed in transportation of passengers and property has increased the hazard.

Nearly half of all the accidents at grade crossings throughout the country resulted from a disregard by the traveling public of warning devices installed as directed by government authorities. There is an increasing disregard of gates, which are continuously being run into and broken.

An earnest appeal is being made for sympathetic interest and co-operation on the part of the general public in making effective the campaign undertaken by the Safety Section of the American Railway Association, with whom the automobile clubs and all safety organizations are co-operating, and drivers of automobiles and other vehicles are urged to realize the importance of adopting as their own slogan: "Cross Crossings Cautiously." Safety Bureau, El Paso & Southwestern System.

"111" cigarettes



They are GOOD! 10¢

Buy this Cigarette and Save Money

some sort of merchantable commodity to bring over to the United States as ballast that ship has brought over some sand; and this constituent of the distinguished Senator from New Jersey has thought that perhaps here he might have an opportunity to recoup in some manner this great number of taxes which he is paying through this bill.

So now I can understand why the distinguished Senator from New Jersey proposes to impose a duty upon sand. He probably says, "It has never been done before; but there is that constituent back there who is taxed whichever way he turns and has nothing for himself, so, whether he will ever benefit from it in the future or not, I will give him some encouragement and I will give a tax upon sand."

Capitan Notes

The dry farmers and the stockmen need rain badly. The several light showers of the past ten days were some help, but not enough. Crops in many districts are almost at a standstill, and vegetation on range is just beginning to start. Live stock is thin and in a very weak condition. Corn and beans are growing very slowly; the later will hardly mature before the frost strikes them. In fact, all growing stuff is struggling, but if the rains come quickly there may yet be a medium harvest. The creeks are all low.

Fred Pflingsten, who has generally been spoken of as a nominee for commissioner from the first district, was here last week and stated he was not out for commissioner or for any other office, and could not run, even if nominated. Fred is in the employ of the rail road company, which is opposed to their employees serving two masters, and that probably accounts for his withdrawal.

Dr. Price, of the Sunshine Pharmacy, will leave the first of next week for Dayton, Ohio, where he will serve in the American Legion hospital, and expects to later be transferred to Milwaukee, where a new hospital is being erected. Dr. Price has practiced medicine in Capitan for about eight years, less the time he was overseas with the boys. He has about completed arrangements to transfer his practice and drug store to an El Paso M. D.

Several car loads of wooden mains for the pipe line were unloaded here this week, and are being hauled on motor trucks to the Bonito to replace the old piping. Bowen Zumwalt, who is in charge of the water service, stated that the water in the reservoir is getting low, owing to lack of rains in the mountains. The South Fork of the Bonito, from which most of the water is taken, is lower than in several years.

Tom Grafton, of Parsons, was trading here Monday, and stated that they needed rain in the Bonito valley almost as badly as they did on the Carrizozo flats. The South Fork is very low; consequently trout fishing is very poor, yet outing and fishing parties are coming all the time. The scenery along that beautiful stream is worthwhile if you never landed a trout.

Fruit and vegetables are hard to get. Our only chance is to make a rush for the stores on train days before the imported stuff is all gobbled up—no native fruit.

Mrs. H. A. Meers, accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss Helen Werner, of Cutter, is here on a visit with her daughter and

family (Mrs. R. A. Hurt.) Mrs. Meers was the owner of the Capitan Hotel in the early days of the town. It was then located on Fourth Street. She later moved it to its present location adjoining the post office, and it is now owned by Mrs. Clara Larsen. Mrs. Meers, although owing to four score years has wonderful physical and mental vitality. She can converse fluently and intelligently on any subject you might wish to spring, whether it be cattle, farming, the condition of the range, or in fact any other subject, and her observative faculties are sharper than many. On her trip here she noticed the good and bad farms, where cattle were thin; where they were poor. She is one of the most interesting old ladies I have ever spoken to, and reminded me of the late Mrs. Agnes Cree, of the VV ranch. She will visit another daughter, Mrs. Pat Stuart, of Alto, before returning to her home near the Elephant Butte dam. The Meers family, including Will, will be remembered by all the old-timers in Capitan and vicinity.

Roy Copeland, who had his foot injured in a threshing machine about a year ago, is now driving the mail stage between here and Alto, and does a fair passenger business.

The people are still laughing about an affair that occurred here Saturday evening. A young fellow from Fort Stanton was in a restaurant, having a lunch before returning. He was feeling merry, having, evidently, taken a shot or two of "mountain dew." A local officer noticed him, called him out, searched him and found a bottle on his hip containing a liquid that smelled like "something good." He told him he was under arrest, and ordered him into an auto and started for Carrizozo. The bottle was laid between them on the seat. When nearing Nogal hill, the young fellow, feeling in need of "another," took up the bottle, quietly drew the cork and took a long swig, finishing the contents and throwing the bottle against the rocks that lined the highway, smashing it to smithereens. "No use of us going any further, officer," he said; "you have nothing against me—the evidence is destroyed." Well, the officer re-

turned to the restaurant with his man, and at parting said: "Well, kid, you put one over me all right." The officer was in a bad plight; part of the case was at Fort Stanton and the other part was on Nogal hill—in a thousand pieces. Some of these Stanton boys are hard to beat, anyhow.

U.B. Thrifty says



Good sense and a few cents have started many a man on the road to success

Good sense and a few cents have started many a man on the road to success

It requires only a dollar and a bit of determination to open an account at this bank.

Savings draw 4 per cent with safety.

Swing into the road of success with a bank book today

The Exchange Bank

CARRIZOZO, N. M.

"The Bank for You in 1922."



HIGH QUALITY ICE CREAM

The quality of our ice cream is the highest because we use only rich, pure cream and flavoring in making it. Our sodas and Sundaes are SUPERB.

Try our soda fountain drinks and foods just once.

That is all we ask. You will come often every time you are thirsty and you will tell your friends about us.

When you need anything in the drug line—
COME TO US FOR IT.

Rolland Bros' Pharmacy

NOBODY EVER REGRETTED STARTING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

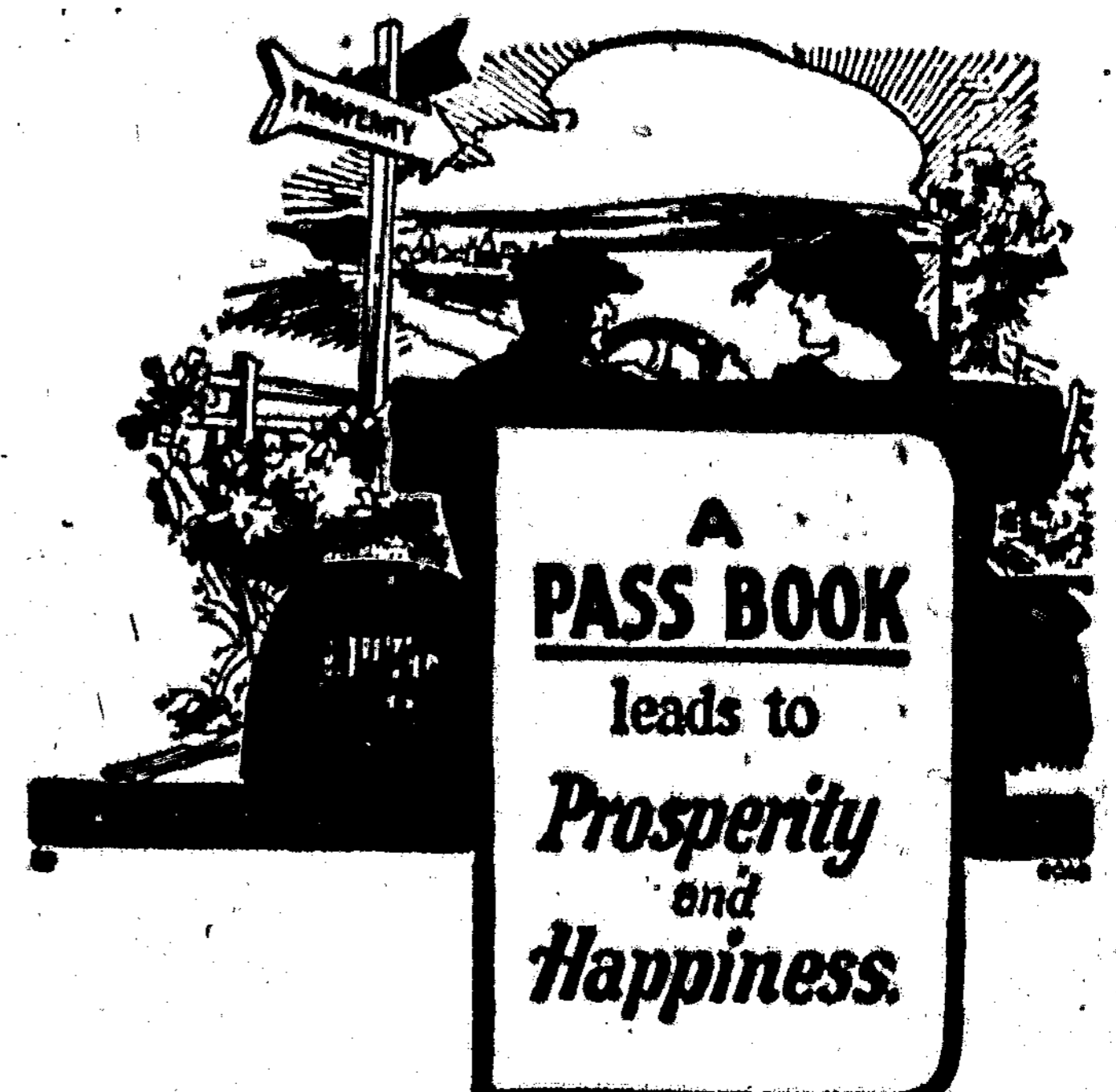
THE PECULIAR THING ABOUT SAVING IS THAT WHILE EVERYBODY IS ALWAYS "GOING TO," SO FEW ACTUALLY START.

WE WISH TO EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF ACTUALLY GETTING STARTED. COME IN AND OPEN AN ACCOUNT TODAY EVEN IF ONLY FOR A DOLLAR.

YOU WILL BE CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

"TRY FIRST NATIONAL SERVICE"

FIRST NATIONAL BANK



A PASS BOOK leads to Prosperity and Happiness.

If a man starts in life without money he must work and earn before he can have any money.

But his earning power will never help him to get ahead unless he SAVES A PART of what he makes.

Save money before your Earning Power is GONE.

WE WILL WELCOME YOUR ACCOUNT.

Lincoln State Bank

THE INDIAN DRUM

By William Macflarg and Edwin Balmer

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SLUGGED!

SYNOPSIS.—Wealthy and highly placed in the Chicago business world, Benjamin Corvet is something of a recluse and a mystery to his associates. After a stormy interview with his partner, Henry Spearman, Corvet seeks Constance Sherrill, daughter of his other business partner, Lawrence Sherrill, and secures from her a promise not to marry Spearman until he returns. He then disappears. Sherrill learns Corvet has written to a certain Alan Conrad, in Blue Rapids, Kansas, and exhibited strange agitation over the matter. Corvet's letter summons Conrad, a youth of unknown parentage, to Chicago. Alan arrives in Chicago. From a statement of Sherrill it seems probable Conrad is Corvet's illegitimate son. Corvet has died, his house and his contents to Alan, who takes possession. That night Alan discovers a man ransacking the desks and bureau drawers in Corvet's apartments. The appearance of Alan transpires over the matter. The intruder, who appears to think him a thief and takes of "the Miska." After a struggle the man escapes. Next day Alan learns from Sherrill that Corvet has died his entire property to him. Introduced to Spearman, Alan is astonished at the discovery that he is the man whom he had fought in his house the night before. Alan tells no one of his strange encounter, but in a private interview takes Spearman with the fact. Spearman laughs at and defies him. Spearman poisons Constance's mind against Alan.

CHAPTER VIII—Continued.

"You're a Chippewa, aren't you, Judah?" Alan asked.

"Yes."

"Your people live at the other end of the lake, don't they?"

"Yes, Alan."

"Have you ever heard of the Indian Drum they talk about up there, that they say sounds when a ship goes down on the lake?"

The Indian's eyes sparkled excitedly. "Yes," he said.

"Do you believe in it?"

"Not just believe; I know. Everybody knows that it sounds for those who die on the lake. I have heard it. It sounded for my father."

"How was that?"

"Like this. My father sold some bullocks to a man on Beaver Island. The man kept store on Beaver Island, Alan. No Indian liked him. He would not hand anything to an Indian or wrap anything in paper for an Indian. Say it was like this: An Indian comes in to buy salt pork. First the man would get the money. Then, Alan, he would take his hook and pull the pork out of the barrel and throw it on the dirty floor for the Indian to pick up. He said Indians must take their food off of the floor—like dogs.

"My father had to take the bullocks to the man, across to Beaver Island. At first the Indians did not know who the bullocks were for, so they helped him. When they found out the bullocks were for the man on Beaver Island, the Indians would not help him any longer. He had to take them across alone. Besides, it was bad weather, the beginning of a storm.

"He went away, and my mother went to pick berries—I was small then. Pretty soon I saw my mother coming back. She had no berries, and her hair was hanging down, and she was wailing. She took me in her arms and



"You're a Chippewa, aren't you, Judah?" Alan asked.

"Yes."

"Your father was dead. Other Indians came around and asked her how she heard, and she said she heard the Drum. The Indians found my father's house."

"Did you ever hear of a ship called the Miska?"

"That was the ship," the Indian answered.

"What was the ship doing?"

"The ship was down."

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"What was it doing?"

"The ship was down."

"No; he asked me once if I had ever heard the Drum. I told him."

Wassaquam removed the dinner and brought Alan a dessert. He returned to stand in the place across the table that Alan had assigned to him, and stood looking down at Alan, steadily and thoughtfully.

"Do I look like any one you ever saw before, Judah?" Alan inquired of him.

"No."

"Is that what you are thinking?"

"That is what I was thinking. Will coffee be served in the library, Alan?"

Alan crossed to the library and seated himself in the chair where his father had been accustomed to sit. Wassaquam brought him the single small cup of coffee, lit the spirit lamp on the smoking stand and moved that over; then he went away. When he had finished his coffee, Alan went into the smaller connecting room and recommenced his examination of the drawers under the bookshelves. At ten o'clock, Alan stopped his search and went back to the chair in the library. He dozed; for he awoke with a start and a feeling that some one had been bending over him, and gazed up into Wassaquam's face. The Indian had been scrutinizing him with intent, anxious inquiry. He moved away, but Alan called him back.

"When Mr. Corvet disappeared, Judah, you went to look for him up at Manitique, where he was born—at least Mr. Sherrill said that was where you went. Why did you think you might find him there?" Alan asked.

"In the end, I think, a man maybe goes back to the place where he began. That's all, Alan."

"In the end! What do you mean by that? What do you think has become of Mr. Corvet?"

"I think now—Ben's dead."

"What makes you think that?"

"Nothing makes me think; I think it myself."

"I see. You mean you have no reason more than others for thinking it; but that is what you believe."

"Yes." Wassaquam went away, and Alan heard him on the back stairs, ascending to his room.

When Alan went up to his own room, after making the rounds to see that the house was locked, a droning chant came to him from the third floor. He paused in the hall and listened, then went up to the floor above. A flickering light came to him through the half-open door of a room at the front of the house; he went a little way toward it and looked in. Two thick candles were burning before a crucifix, below which the Indian knelt, prayer book in hand and rocking to and fro as he droued his supplications.

A word or two came to Alan, but without them Wassaquam's occupation was plain; he was praying for the repose of the dead—the Catholic chant taught to him, as it had been taught undoubtedly to his fathers, by the French Jesuits of the lakes. The intoned chant for Corvet's soul, by the man who had heard the Drum, followed and still came to Alan, as he returned to the second floor.

He had not been able to determine, during the evening, Wassaquam's attitude toward him. Having no one else to trust, Alan had been obliged to put a certain amount of trust in the Indian; so as he had explained to Wassaquam that morning that the desk and the drawers in the little room off Corvet's had been forced, and had warned him to see that no one, who had not proper business there, entered the house. Wassaquam had appeared to accept this order; but now Wassaquam had implied that it was not because of Alan's order that he had refused reporters admission to the house.

Alan started and went quickly to the open door of his room, as he heard voices now somewhere within the house. One of the voices he recognized as Wassaquam's; the other indistinct, thick, accented—was unknown to him; it certainly was not Spearman's. He descended swiftly to the first floor, and found Wassaquam standing in the front hall, alone.

"Who was here, Judah?" Alan demanded.

"A man," the Indian answered stolidly. "He was drunk; I put him out."

"What did he come for?"

"He came to see Ben. I put him out; he is gone, Alan."

Alan flung open the front door and looked out, but he saw no one.

"What did he want of Mr. Corvet, Judah?"

"I do not know. I told him Ben was not here; he was angry, but he went away."

"Has he ever come here before?"

"Yes; he comes twice."

"How has he come here twice?"

"More than that; every year he comes twice, Alan. Once he comes in winter."

"How long has he been doing that?"

"Since I can remember."

"Is he a friend of Mr. Corvet?"

"No friend—no."

"But Mr. Corvet saw him when he came here?"

"Always, Alan."

"And you don't know at all what he came about?"

"How should I know? No; I do not."

Alan

sudden disappearance of the man might mean only that he had hurried away, but it might mean, too, that he was still lurking near the house. Alan had decided to make the circuit of the house and determine that. But as he came out on to the porch, a figure more than a block away to the south strode with uncertain step out into the light of a street lamp, halted and faced about, and shook his fist back at the house. Alan dragged the Indian out on to the porch.

"Is that the man, Judah?" he demanded.

"Yes, Alan."

Alan ran down the steps and at full speed after the man. But when he reached the corner, he was nowhere in sight. Alan retraced his steps for several blocks, still looking; then he gave it up and returned east toward the Drive.

The side street leading to the Drive was not well lighted; dark entry ways and alleys opened on it; but the night was clear. Alan could see at the end of the street, beyond the yellow glow of the distant boulevard lights, the

smooth, chill surface of the lake. A white light rode above it; now, below the white light, he saw a red speck—the masthead and port lanterns of a steamer northward bound. Farther out, a second white glow appeared from behind the obscuration of the buildings and below it a green speck—a starboard light. Information he had gained enabled him to recognize in these lights two steamers passing one another at the harbor mouth.

His thoughts turned to Constance Sherrill. Events since he had talked with her that morning had put them far apart once more; but, in another way, they were being drawn closer together. For he knew now that she was caught as well as he in the mesh of consequences of acts not their own.

He staggered, slipped, fell suddenly forward upon his knees, under a stunning, crushing blow upon his head from behind. Thought, consciousness almost lost, he struggled, twisting himself about to grasp at his assailant. He caught the man's clothing, trying to drag himself up; fighting blindly, dazedly, unable to see or think, he shouted aloud and then again, aloud. He seemed in the distance to hear answering cries; but the weight and strength of the other was beating him down again to his knees; he tried to slip aside from it, to rise. Then another blow, crushing and sickening, descended on his head; even hearing left him and, unconscious, he fell forward on to the snow and lay still.

CHAPTER IX.

A Walk Beside the Lake.

"The name seems like Sherrill," the intruder agreed. "He said it before when we had him on the table upstairs; and he has said it now twice distinctly—Sherrill."

"His name, do you think?"

"I shouldn't say so; he seems trying to speak to some one named Sherrill. There are only four Sherrills in the telephone book, two of them in Evanston and one way out in Micoota."

"The other?"

"They're only about six blocks from where he was picked up; but they're on the Drive—the Lawrence Sherrills."

The intruder whistled softly and looked more intently at his partner's features. "He'll be conscious some time during the day, there's only a slight fracture, and—perhaps you'd better call the Sherrill house, anyway. If he's not known there, he hasn't been; and if he's one of their friends he'll be all right."

The nurse nodded and moved off. Then it was that at a quarter to five Constance Sherrill was awakened by the knocking of one of the servants at her father's door. Her father went down stairs to be questioned

out disturbing Mrs. Sherrill. Constance, kimona over her shoulders, stood at the top of the stairs and waited. It became plain to her at once that what ever had happened had been to Alan Conrad.

"Yes. . . . Yes. . . . You are giving him every possible care? . . . At once."

She ran part way down the stairs and met her father as he came up. He told her of the situation briefly.

"He was attacked on the street late last night; he was unconscious when they found him and took him to the hospital, and has been unconscious ever since. No one can say yet how seriously he is injured."

She waited in the hall while her father dressed, after calling the garage on the house telephone for him and ordering the motor. When he had gone, she returned anxiously to her room; he had promised to call her after reaching the hospital and as soon as he had learned the particulars of Alan's condition. It was ridiculous, of course, to attach any responsibility to her father or herself for what had happened to Alan—a street attack such as might have happened to any one—yet she felt that they were in part responsible. They had let him go to live alone in the house in Astor street with no better adviser than Wassaquam. Now, and perhaps because they had not warned him, he had met injury and, it might be, more than mere injury; it might be dying.

Something which had disturbed and excited Alan had happened to him on the first night he had passed in that house; and now, it appeared, he had been prevented from passing a second night there. What had prevented him had been an attempted robbery upon the street, her father had said. But suppose it had been something else than robbery.

She could not formulate more definitely this thought, but it persisted; she could not deny it entirely and shake it off.

To Alan Conrad, in the late afternoon of that day, this same thought was coming far more definitely and far more persistently. He had been awake and sane since shortly after noonday. The pain of a head which ached throbbingly and of a body bruised and sore was beginning to give place to a feeling merely of lassitude—a languor which revisited incoherence upon him when he tried to think. The man who had assailed him had meant to kill; he had not been any ordinary robber. That purpose, blindly recognized and fought against by Alan in their struggle, had been unmistakable. Only the chance presence of passersby, who had heard Alan's shouts and responded to them, had prevented the execution of his purpose, and had driven the man to swift flight for his own safety.

A little before six Constance Sherrill and Spearman called to inquire after him and were admitted for a few moments to his room. She came to him, bent over him, while she spoke the few words of sympathy the nurse allowed to her; she stood back then while Spearman spoke to him. In the succeeding days he saw her nearly every day, accompanied always by her father or Spearman; it was the full two weeks the doctors had insisted on his remaining in the hospital before he saw her alone.

They had brought him home, the day before—she and her father, in the motor—to the house on Astor street. He had insisted on returning there, refusing the room in their house which they had offered; but the doctor had enjoined outdoors and moderate exercise for him, and she had made him promise to come and walk with her. He went to the Sherrill house about ten o'clock, and they walked northward toward the park.

"There is something I have been wanting to ask you," she said.

"Yes."

"That night when you were hurt—it was for robbery, they said. What do you think about it?" She watched him as he looked at her and then away; but his face was completely expressionless.

"The proceedings were a little too rapid for me to judge, Miss Sherrill."

"But there was no demand upon you to give over your money before you were attacked?"

"No."

She breathed a little more quickly. "It must be a strange sensation," she observed, "to know that some one has tried to kill you."

"It must, indeed."

"You mean you didn't think that he tried to kill you?"

"I was hardly in a condition, Miss Sherrill, to appreciate anything about the man at all. Why do you ask?"

"Because—" She hesitated an instant. "If you were attacked to be killed, it meant that you must have been attacked as the son of—Mr. Corvet. Then that meant—at least it implied—that Mr. Corvet was killed, that he did not go away. You see that of course."

"Were you the only one who thought that? Or did some one speak to you about it?"

"No one did; I spoke to father. He thought—"

"Yes."

"Well, if Mr. Corvet was murdered—I'm following what father thought, you understand—it involved something a good deal worse perhaps than anything that could have been involved if he had only gone away. The facts we had made it certain that—if what had happened to him was death at the hands of another—he must have been aware that death and, seeking no protection for himself. . . . It implied, that he preferred to die rather than to seek protection—that there was something whose commission he thought merited even more to him than life. . . . It might have meant that he

became very low, now ceased. She was speaking to Alan of his father—a father whom he had never known, and whom he could not have recognized by sight until she showed him the picture a few weeks before; but she was speaking of his father.

"Mr. Sherrill didn't feel that it was necessary for him to do anything, even though he thought that?"

"If Mr. Corvet was dead, we could do him no good, surely, by telling this to the police; if the police succeeded in finding out all the facts, we would be doing only what Uncle Benny did not wish—what he preferred death to. We could not tell the police about it without telling them all about Mr. Corvet, too. So father would not let himself believe that you had been attacked to be killed. He had to believe the police theory was sufficient."

"Alan made no comment at once. Wassaquam believes Mr. Corvet is dead," he said finally. "He told me so. Does your father believe that?"

"I think he is beginning to believe it."

"I've not told any one," he said, now watching her, "how I happened to be out of the house that night. I followed a man who came there to the house. Wassaquam did not know his name. He did not know Mr. Corvet was gone; for he came there to see Mr. Corvet. He was not an ordinary friend of Mr. Corvet's; but he had come there often. Wassaquam did not know why. Wassaquam had sent the man away, and I ran out after him; but I could not find him."

He stopped an instant, studying her. "That was not the first man who came to the house," he went on quickly, as she was about to speak. "I found a man in Mr. Corvet's house the first night that I spent there. Wassaquam was away, you remember, and I was alone in the house."

"A man there in the house?" she repeated.

"He was going through Mr. Corvet's things—not the silver and all that, but through his desks and files and cases. He was looking for something—something which he seemed to want very much; when I interfered, it greatly excited him. I frightened him. He thought I was a ghost."

"A ghost. Whose ghost?"

He shrugged. "I don't know; some one whom he seemed to have known pretty well—and whom Mr. Corvet knew, he thought."

"Why didn't you tell us this before?"

"At least—I am telling you now, Miss Sherrill. I frightened him, and he got away. But I had seen him plainly. I can describe him. . . . You've talked with your father of the possibility that something might 'happen' to me such as, perhaps, happened to Mr. Corvet. If anything does happen to me, a description of the man may . . . prove useful."

Then clearly and definitely as he could, he described Spearman to her. She did not recognize the description; he had known she would not. Had not Spearman been in Duluth? Beyond that, was not connection of Spearman with the prowler in Corvet's house the one connection of all most difficult for her to make?

They were silent as they went on toward her home. He had said all he could, or dared to say; to tell her that the man had been Spearman would not merely have awakened her incredulity; it would have destroyed credence utterly. A definite change in their relation to one another had taken place during their walk. The fullness, the frankness of the sympathy there had been between them almost from their first meeting, had gone; she was quite aware, he saw, that he had not frankly answered her questions; she was aware that in some way he had drawn back from her and shut her

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He staggered, slipped, fell suddenly forward upon his knees under a stunning, crushing blow upon his head from behind.

BOWRON SOUGHT RELIEF 40 YEARS

Tanlac Restored Los Angeles Man to Splendid Health After Every-thing Else Had Failed.

"Tanlac has done me more good than all other medicines and treatments combined, and that's saying a great deal, for I was a sufferer from indigestion forty years and have tried every kind of medicine that came my way," said R. H. Bowron, 1635 W. 17th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

"I could hardly stand the bad spells I frequently had with my stomach. I was weak and nervous, had no appetite, and I felt miserable generally. Nothing I took gave me more than temporary relief and I gradually grew worse.

"About two years ago Tanlac put me in splendid condition and it has been my standby ever since. Whenever I get to feeling a little off, a bottle or two puts me in fine shape. I eat heartily now, sleep fine, have no distress after meals, and, in fact, am enjoying splendid health. Tanlac is just the thing for those who suffer as I did."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

GOT RID OF HIS AUDIENCE

Indiana Youth Cannot Be Denied the Faculty of Arriving at a Quick Decision.

In Sullivan county there are still many rural phones, the sort that when the bell rings on one it rings for all the others, too, reports the Indianapolis News. But each patron is supposed to be honorable and answer the phone only when his or her own call is given. Many, being rather lonely, answer all calls and do the listening stunt to perfection.

A recent graduate at one of the schools received a present from his "girl" and also one from several of the neighbors at the exercises. But when the girl's came he decided to thank her right away. And he went to the telephone and called her number.

He heard central ring her phone, and then counted six clicks before she answered him. He knew he had an audience. So quite politely he said, "Now that you are all together I want to thank you individually and jointly for the nice presents you sent me for my graduation."

A silence, and then gently six receivers clicked back on their hooks. The boy, sure he had privacy with his girl, immediately told her what he wished to say about her present.

Cascara Bark. The supply of cascara bark is limited. Although barberry trees are found in California, Oregon and other states, they are not as numerous as in Washington. The supply there is being rapidly depleted, each year the gatherers going further into the swampy depths of the forests. The bark renews itself in time, but the second growth is not as desirable as the old and contains less pungent medicinal sap.

Many kinds of medicines, flavors and drugs are made from the barberry bark and it is used around the world.

Named. Prof.—Who were the three wise men? Soph.—Stop, Look and Listen.—Syracuse Orange Peel.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION



25c and 75c Packages, Everywhere

Comfort Your Skin With Cuticura Soap and Fragrant Talcum

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

FARRIS' HAIR BALM

Restores Color and Promotes Growth of Hair. Keeps Scalp Healthy and Itching Head Cool. Cleanses and Softens Hair. Sold Everywhere.

HINDERCOOL

Prevents the formation of skin eruptions. Keeps the skin cool and comfortable. Sold Everywhere.

DIOLOLO FOR BURNS OUTS ITCH SORES

75c at stores; 85c by mail. Address: New York Drug Company, New York

West Texas Military Academy

2000. San Antonio, Texas. The West Texas Military Academy is a boarding school for boys, offering a complete military education. Address: West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio, Texas.

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Named.

Sardine Fleet Gathers in Eastport Harbor



Fleet of Yankée and Canadian fishing boats assembled in Eastport harbor, Maine, for sardine fishing. The harbor is half way between the equator and the North pole and is called the "jumping off place" of the United States. Canada may be seen in the distance.

Would Increase Gasoline Output

Bureau of Mines Plans to Further Condense Still Vapors at Refineries.

WILL SAVE VAST QUANTITY

Magnitude of Loss Through Previous Neglect Not Generally Known—Survey of Plants Reveals Interesting Facts.

Washington.—Possibility of increasing gasoline by 120,000,000 gallons through more complete condensation of still vapors at the petroleum refineries was suggested by the bureau of mines after an investigation by D. E. Dow, the bureau's petroleum engineer. Mr. Dow estimated that 50,000,000 gallons were recovered from uncondensed still vapors at refineries in 1921.

"Application of the system to all refineries would give a possible gasoline recovery by this method of 170,000,000 gallons yearly," the bureau said in a statement.

"The calculations of the bureau of mines are based on results obtained in refineries whose general methods are more efficient than those employed in the hundreds of smaller skimming plants that have no recovery systems. It is assumed that in the less efficient skimming plants, located in sections where the supply of cold water is essential for condenser use is scarce, greater recoveries could be made than in the large refineries studied.

True of Southwest. This should be especially true of Oklahoma, north Texas and Louisiana skimming plants, where summer temperatures are high and cold water is scarce. A survey of these plants, it is believed, would show that their losses in uncondensed still vapors would be much higher than in the plants where the studies of the bureau of mines were conducted.

"The magnitude of the loss from non-condensation of these vapors has been realized only by few refiners, judging by the number of plants that have recovery systems. The thirteen refineries studied by the bureau of mines are obtaining 128,651 gallons of gasoline daily from uncondensed still vapors. These plants are situated in the refining centers, other than the Pacific coast, and are running crude representative of all the producing fields east of the Rocky mountains.

In addition several are running Mexican crude. Information from California refineries indicates that on account of the smaller gasoline content of the California crude there are no recovery plants of importance in that state. The average recovery of gasoline at the refineries investigated by the bureau of mines amounted to four-tenths gallon per barrel of crude oil charged.

"Unless preventive measures are

adopted losses of gasoline from failure to condense still vapors will increase in the future, because crudes are being handled in the field with more and more care to avoid evaporation, and will therefore contain much lighter and more volatile fractions than at present.

"Condensation of the vapors formed by heating crude oil is effected in the refinery by leading vapors through coils of pipe submerged in water. On cooling, most of the vapor becomes liquefied, but a certain amount of vapor, due to insufficient time for proper cooling or the fact that its condensing point is lower than the temperature of the water, will remain uncondensed. Also certain other frac-

tions will not be condensed, for the reason that their liquefaction points are affected by the presence of other hydrocarbons. A small part of this uncondensed vapor is dissolved in the liquid that has condensed.

"Condensation of the vapors coming from the still into liquids is accomplished either by passing them through pipes or shells having large surfaces exposed to the air or through coils submerged in water.

"Atmospheric temperature is an important factor in the production of gasoline from uncondensed refinery vapors. It is found that during winter months, due to more complete condensation of the vapors, the production of the 'gas' plant will fall off to some extent. An unusual example of this is a certain skimming plant which produces about 6,000 gallons of compression gasoline daily through the summer months, but drops to as low as 500 gallons per day in winter. Ordinarily the difference is far less, but there is always a tendency for production to drop in cooler weather."

MAKE STUDY OF WELFARE WORK

Application of Business Principles Brings Increased Returns.

United States Department of Labor Gives Results of Wide Investigation—Nurses Have More Time for Field Work.

Washington.—The application of modern business principles to welfare agencies, and the increased returns on the funds contributed effected thereby, are described in a report just made public by the United States Department of Labor through the children's bureau. This report, entitled "Office Administration for Organizations Supervising the Health of Mothers, Infants and Children of Pre-School Age," is the outgrowth of requests for advice which came to the children's bureau from organizations in various cities. It embodies the experience of members of the staff whose services were loaned for studies and consultations, and the results of a study of methods used by 200 nursing agencies in both large and small communities. Although the report is directed especially toward the needs of agencies supervising the health of mothers and young children, certain fundamental principles set forth are applicable to the conduct of any office in the social field.

The immediate results of the reorganization of the first agency studied, which affected both the nursing staff and the office force, were: (1) a marked increase in the nurses' time available for field work, due to elimination of duplicate clerical work on their part, and to increased office clerical assistance; (2) an increase of office output, due to redistribution of duties and orderly routing of clerical work; (3) increased accuracy in handling records and office details; (4) Elimination of lost motion, with its waste of time, energy and space, accomplished by standardizing routing duties and rearranging the office equipment. In addition to these immediate results the new system laid the foundation for orderly development and

future economical administration of the association's affairs.

"It is indisputable," the report states, "that in the long run modern office management enables a society to do more work and better work than was possible at the same cost in old ways." If high standards of nursing service are to be maintained, strict requirements regarding the education, training, experience and character of the nurse must be compensated by adequate professional salaries. The skilled nursing staff, moreover, must be supported by a skilled office force, intelligently and adequately equipped and directed.

The report is not intended for the larger organizations alone. It is not unreasonable to suppose, it states, that the waste occurring in the small public health nursing organizations throughout the nation bulks greater than the total waste of the large organizations. The office may be the desk of the one nurse who is executive and staff at one and the same time, but the application of the fundamental principles of management are nevertheless necessary to efficient service.

The report is written with full knowledge of the financial limitations which hamper many struggling societies. "The nonpaying business concern goes out of existence while the public health nursing organization usually struggles on through many lean years, doing countless things plainly undesirable from the mere inability to meet expenses." It is of course on account of the limited revenues that scientific management is the more necessary to accomplish the best results with the means at hand.

Among the subjects with which the report deals are: The principles and methods of staff organization, selection and training of employees, office location and arrangement, selection of office furniture, equipment and supplies, planning case record systems, filing, financial administration, and publicity methods. It includes a bibliography and an appendix giving details of four record systems in use by different types of nursing organizations.

WILL PUSH COTTON GROWING

Chinese Helped and Encouraged in Work by University.

With View to Furnishing Improved Seed Nanking University Undertakes Greatest Acclimatization Work in History of Industry.

Nanking.—In line with the growth of textile industries in China and the increasing number of busy spindles in mills of the country the University of Nanking plans this year to continue and to broaden the scope of its work to improve the quality of cotton produced by Chinese growers. The effect is receiving the liberal support of cotton mill interests of the larger centers, particularly Shanghai.

The university plans to carry out two general purposes, first to obtain for Chinese growers and acclimatized

Authorities have stated that in other countries the production of acclimatized cotton seed has required from three to five years. With a view to hastening this stage what is perhaps the most elaborate and detailed piece of acclimatization work ever attempted in the history of cotton growing is being carried out at Nanking.

The work was begun last year when the seed fields not only were severely rogued to discard all plants not true to type, but thousands of individual plants of the Trice and Acta varieties were selected and picked separately. The selected specimens of seed cotton from these plants were studied with exhaustive detail in the laboratory where all but a total of about 800 were discarded. These have been grown in separate rows and picked separately for further study in field and laboratory with a further discerning of the poorest and retaining of

Eight-Hour Workday Set for College Students

Springfield, O.—"A definite eight-hour day every day for every student" was the somewhat unusual program outlined for future students at Wittenberg college in an announcement made at the seventy-sixth annual commencement exercises by President Rees Edgar Tallos. No time clocks or monitors would be used, President Tallos said, standards being prescribed that will require students to work at least eight hours.

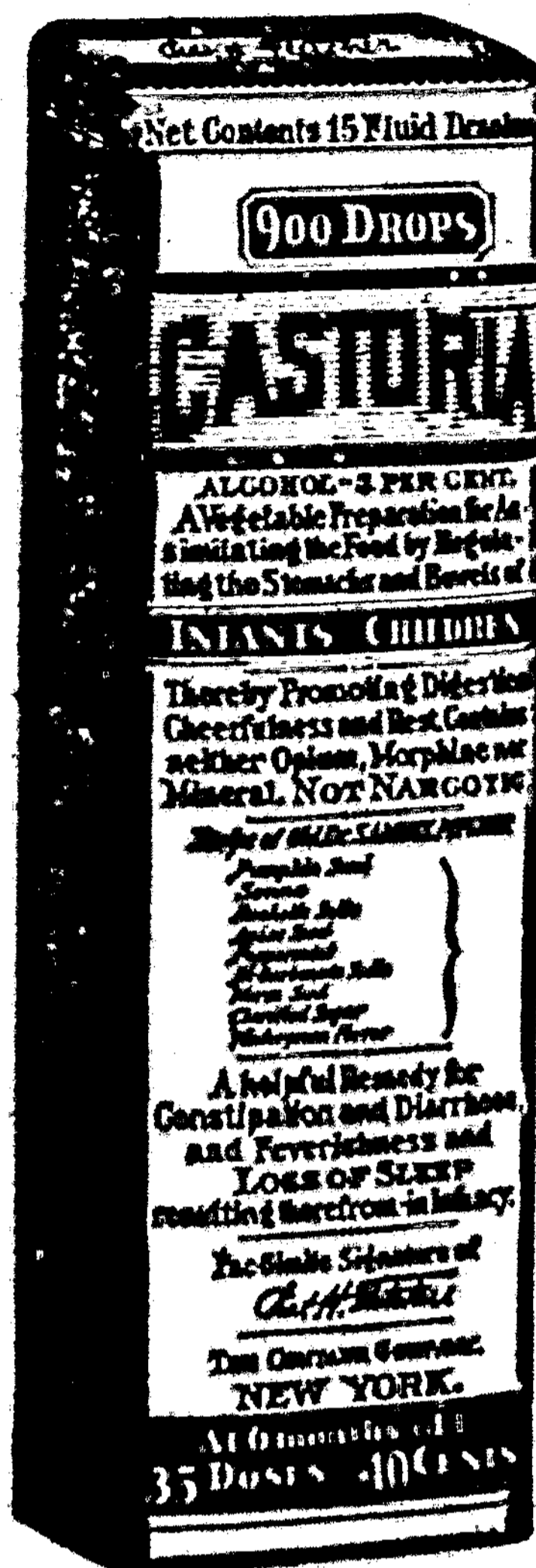
It was possible to announce this spring that this acclimatization method can be successfully applied to China. About a third of the selected specimens are above the standard of average American cotton. It is said, and a

The Young Mother.

THE ILLS OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN should be so well known to the youngest of mothers that a reminder or a repetition of the symptoms of illness seems unnecessary, yet there are some mothers who overlook a feverish condition, a little colic, or a disposition to be irritable. If not corrected they may lead to serious sickness. And to correct them, to bring Baby back to its happy self, is so easy by the use of Castoria—a medicine prepared just for infants and children. It will regulate the bowels (not force them), aid digestion and so bring quiet and rest.

Fletcher's Castoria has been doing this for over 30 years; regulating the stomach and bowels of infants and children. It has replaced the nauseating Castor Oil, so-called Soothing Syrups, poisonous Paregoric and other vicious concoctions in the homes of true and honest mothers—mothers who love their children.

Those mothers will give their babies foods and medicines especially prepared for infants and children.



Children Cry For



A Word About Truth.

"Great is Truth, and mighty above all things." So says the Old Testament, yet it is equally true to-day. Truth shows no favors, fears no enemies.

From the inception of Fletcher's Castoria, Truth has been the watchword, and to the conscientious adherence to this motto is due the preparation of Fletcher's Castoria as well as in its advertising is due the secret of its popular demand.

All imitations, all substitutes, all just-as-good preparations lack the element of Truth, lack the righteousness of being, lack all semblance even in the words of those who would deceive.

And you! Mothers, mothers with the fate of the World in your hands, can you be deceived? Certainly not.

Fletcher's Castoria is prepared for Infants and Children. It is distinctly a remedy for the little-ones. The BABY'S need for a medicine to take the place of Castor Oil, Paregoric and Soothing Syrup was the sole thought that led to its discovery. Never try to correct BABY'S troubles with a medicine that you would use for yourself.

Mothers should read the booklet that is around every bottle of Fletcher's Castoria.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

THE CENTAUR COMPANY NEW YORK CITY.

"Her Heart Upon Her Sleeve. From a Novel—It is in her arms that a beautiful woman carries her soul." Not a big armful in most cases.—Exchange.

You can't sell the lessons of experience; you can't even give them away.

Vary Particular. Hotel Clerk—"Will you want a private bath?" Waybrook—"Yes, I don't fancy those swimming pools."—Judge.

Hard luck sticks to some men like a grease spot on a pair of new trousers.

Naturally. Naturally the atmosphere of the home changes after the wife begins to put on airs.—Judge.

The person who is always "on pins and needles" usually is a pig-head.—Forbes Magazine (N. Y.).

2 or 3 Cans of Baking Powder Are Not Worth the Price of One

If they are the "big can and cheap" kind because they may mean baking failures

THAT'S WHY

CALUMET The Economy BAKING POWDER

Is the biggest selling brand in the world.



Don't let a BIG CAN or a very low price mislead you.

Experimenting with an uncertain brand is expensive—because it WASTES time and money.



BEST BY TEST

The World's Greatest Baking Powder

10 Cents Gives Cheerful, New Color Tone to Old Recipes

Carrizozo News

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

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

Subscription, in advance, \$2.00 per Year

Advertising Rates (also in all) furnished upon request

JNO. A. HALEY - Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1922

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Sheriff

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of EDWARD W. HARRIS for nomination for the office of Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party.

For Superintendent of Schools

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Mrs. LUCIA P. COX for Superintendent of Schools of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Washington News Letter

By Wallace Bassford
Special Correspondent

Washington, D. C., July 10—President Harding has gone to the country to sound sentiment on the pending Ship Subsidy Bill. Unfortunately, he will not tell certain facts about the effect of this bill—he is so intensely for the measure that he will sing its praises, with none present to state to the audience the following truths which the people are entitled to know:

The bill proposes to turn over to the shipping trust \$3,000,000,000 worth of fine steel ships built by the Government, the most modern fleet in the world, most of them oil-burners. The people of the United States own these ships. The bill proposes to sell them to this group of capitalists for \$200,000,000, or one-fifteenth of their cost.

The bill also proposes to lend these men \$125,000,000 to recondition the ships. If they had been properly cared for during the Harding administration this would not be needed.

The bill provides for the payment of a subsidy of \$750,000,000 to the capitalists in the next ten years for using this great grab of ships for their own private gain. During three recent years the Atlantic Gulf and West Indies Steamship Company made a clear profit of 100 per cent on its shipping business without a subsidy; the published reports of the company show this, and it is merely used here as an example because it is one of the largest of American companies. During the war some ships earned their entire cost in one trip. There is no reason why any of them should fail to be self-supporting at any time.

This subsidy will be paid even to the ships of the Standard Oil Company and the Steel Corporation for transporting their own products in their own ships for their own profit. Is it any wonder they are all for Harding? And the passage of this bill greatly increases the list of calling places for the campaign fund collectors of the Republican party when Mr. Harding comes up for re-election. Is it any wonder, therefore, that Warren is for the bill?

Under this bill the army and navy transports will be abolished—sold for junk at a great loss—and the business turned over to the trust, when we already have the ships, built and paid for—not only the transports, but the merchant fleet—in our own possession. Is there a business man in the country who would make such a deal?

The bill does not require any reports to be made to Congress and no accounting as to earnings of these ships. Thus the people will never know how badly the Republican party sold them out.

The bill exempts the shipping trust from the payment of all taxes and provides for the building of new ships for the sub-



WHOLESALE BREAD

delicious biscuit, cake and pastries that melt in your mouth—that is the reputation we enjoy. All we want is to have you try us once. We know what the result will be. And you will like it.

Pure Food Bakery C. H. HAINES PROPRIETOR

Special Facilities For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

Carrizozo Eating House

E. H. SWEET, Manager

Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

CLEANING

PRESSING

C. E. PRATT'S Oklahoma Tailor Shop

(Op. Lincoln State Bank)

LADIES' GARMENTS A SPECIALTY

50¢ Shirts Made to Measure

Orders by Parcel Post Respectfully Solicited and promptly returned

REPAIRING

HATS BLOCKED

REGULAR DINNERS & SHORT ORDERS HOME COOKING

The City Lunch Room

South Main Street

MRS. ESTELLE WERNON, Prop.

Fruits and Vegetables in Season

Your patronage solicited.

Open 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.

too many ships are already built for the business being done—under a Republican administration. The bill makes no provision for regulation of freight rates on the water and creates a gigantic combination which one make rates as high as it chooses and leave the shippers helpless. Whether they will make the rates high can be determined by harking back to the open robbery of the war rates.

In the Committee hearings practical steamship men admitted that the wages of our seamen do not hurt the American steamship in competition with European vessels. Their testimony showed that the difference in these wages does not exceed two per cent. John C. Seager, Jr., vice-president of the Seager Steamship Company, admitted in the hearings that there is no reason why American ships cannot compete with the world under present conditions; his and other companies are doing it. The only difficulty he saw was that some of the American companies paid very large salaries to unnecessary executives, some of them as high as \$100,000 per year, greater than that of President Harding.

The bill provides for the Shipping Board to make subsidy contracts with the shipping trust covering periods of ten years—this to prevent an effective repeal of the law, for its repeal by a new Congress would not stop the robbery of the people's treasury. The bill even fixes it so that this fund is not dependent on each Congress appropriating the money annually, as is done for all other expenses of the Government.

The bill confers on the Shipping Board the most enormous and unaccountable powers in regard to selling ships, making loans and other operations and in handling the money which

the country making speeches in favor of the bill at Government expense.

The bill provides more money in the form of subsidies, by fifty per cent., than the total amount paid in subsidies, bounties and ocean mail pay by all of the other countries of the world put together.

President Harding goes to the country on this measure and says he is ready to stand or fall with it. It seems certain that any citizen who considers these facts, taken from the minority report on this bill, will agree that the President who would support such a steal deserves to fall with the bill he advocates.

For Sheriff

Edward W. Harris makes announcement of his candidacy for renomination, at the hands of the Democratic party, for sheriff of Lincoln county. Mr. Harris was made the nominee of the Democratic party two years ago, and at the general election that year was elected to that office. Upon assuming the duties of the office Mr. Harris proceeded to the fulfillment of the obligation of his trust and actively, but quietly, pursued an even, strong and, so far as we have any knowledge, an impartial course in the enforcement of the laws. He bears the reputation of having conducted the affairs of the office in a just and vigorous manner and that conduct has won him many friends who are heartily in favor of his reelection and who will do all they can to accomplish that end. Mr. Harris' long residence in the county, his wide acquaintance and his experience in the office of sheriff naturally qualify him for the office. He now holds and desires to continue to hold the office of sheriff of Lincoln county.

Town Trustees Meet

Proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Carrizozo, N. M. at regular meeting held on July 10th at 7:30 p. m. at the office of the village clerk.

Members present: Chas. H. Lutz, G. T. McQuillen, F. E. Richard, Fred Lalone, Trustees; W. W. Stadtman, Clerk; A. M. Vega, Marshal.

The Mayor J. M. Taylor, being absent, Trustee F. E. Richard was unanimously chosen to act as mayor for this meeting.

The following bills were presented, considered by the Board and ordered paid:

Carrizozo Transfer & Storage Co., Marshal horse feed	\$41.07
Humphrey Bros. Marshal horse feed	1.96
W. W. Stadtman, Office use \$1.00, stamps \$0.00	1.00
W. W. Stadtman, Janes Salary	25.00
W. A. Yates, labor on street	4.00
G. H. Barber, legal services	25.00
A. M. Vega, salary for June 1922	75.00
Salish Den. Police duty during June 1922	12.00
Western Lumber Company, Material for crossing	42.15
Fuel Bentley, Cleaning dishes	1.50
Total	\$207.78

After reports of committees and general discussion, there being no further business before the Board the meeting is declared adjourned.

Married

A well known and popular couple were married last week in El Paso, but we failed to procure the information in time for last week's issue. They were Louis R. Adams and Miss Ivy Lindsay, and they are now located in apartments in the Miller building. The groom has lived here since early boyhood and is a big, jolly young man whose conduct here has made him a host of friends. The bride has taught school here for several years and is a charming woman and one of the most popular teachers in our schools. Though late, the Nkws, nevertheless, takes pleasure in extending best wishes to the newly-weds.

Last night, at the Baptist parsonage, Rev. T. M. Blacklock officiating, George L. Coe and Miss Elma Cunningham, both of Glenrose, were united in marriage. The groom was born and reared on the Ruidoso and is the son of George W. Coe, one of the oldest settlers in the county. The bride, though a later arrival in that section, is highly regarded by the people of that community. To the newly wedded pair the Nkws extends best wishes.



THE UNIVERSAL CAR.

Cheaper and Better than ever before.

All Car Models in Stock

WESTERN GARAGE, Inc.

SALES & SERVICE

CARRIZOZO NEW MEXICO



FEED YARD

HAY AND GRAIN IN CAR LOTS

All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities

Roomy Yard - Stalls - Water

Coal and Wood

Wm. Barnett EL PASO AVENUE

Phone 86

Skinner's Shoe Hospital

Best Leather **Boots Made to Order** Reasonable Prices

(See Samples)

Old Shoes Made as Good as New

Return Charges Will be Paid on Parcel Post Orders

The Titsworth Co., Inc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

We carry in stock—

Onion Set	Dry Batteries	Doors
Garden Sees	Paints and Oils	Steel Roofing
Plows	Lubricating Oils and Greases	Building Paper
Plow Shares	Black Leaf "40"	Composition Roofing
Sweeps	Park Davis' Black Leg Aggression	Grain Bags
Chicken Netting	Window Glass	Wagon Skejns
Hog Fence	Window Sashes	Wagon Timber
Cement		Etc., Etc.
Lime		

Our prices are reasonable

The Titsworth Company, Inc.

CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO.

He Had To Go But

A Corn, who made his escape from jail the latter part of May and departed for parts unknown, it now develops, considerably left a note detailing his reasons for leaving. The note is in metrical language, and though not a reasonable rhyme, contains matter which clearly indicates the trend of the embryo poet. Sheriff Herris found the production just this week, in a cranny where it had been concealed by the writer whose soul was yearning for freedom. The prisoner was not only a poet; he was also an artist, as is evidenced by a drawing on one of the sheets of a girl, underneath which was written, "Bring Back My Bonnie to Me," bearing also the dear one's address. We publish the poem, but refrain from reproducing the artist's conception of beauty. "I Guess I'll Have to Go" I hate to leave this town, And the one I love so dear, But there's one little heart boys, That I love dear as gold, And I know she is waiting, So I guess I will have to go. Just to think boys, I hav'nt got a dollar, That's what hurts the worst. 'Course if I was one of those rich guys, My Bail wouldn't be a song, But it's just that way boys, So I guess I will have to go. Don't look for me under rocks, Don't look for me in the hills, But look for me, dear old Ed Harris, Out in the Western Hills. You know there's where you got me, And brought me to this jail, So there's where you can get me, Out in the Western Hills. I know you would like to get me, And make me stay for Bail, But there's where you will find me Out in the Western Hills. My heart is sad and weary, My patience I have none, My muscles have turned to fat, My reputation is on the bum. My cloths are all rags, My skin is white and pale, My girl says she has quit me, My friends refuse me Bail. My hat I'll put on my head, My friends can have the rest, My song, I'll sing the out-laws, My chorus, I'll sing the dead.

Cafeteria Education

As some fifty per cent of the tax money collected is used for purposes of our schools and public education, our school system is receiving the thoughtful attention of business men to a greater extent than ever before.

All are in favor of the best possible free public school system. The day has arrived, however, when there is a division of opinion as to how far our public universities should go in enlarging the variety of subjects which may be added to their courses.

Further there is a growing sentiment against the practice of adding innumerable free courses in our state universities covering everything from bare-legged dancing to vaudeville.

The cost to the taxpayers is running into the millions and the question is becoming more persistent, "Are the legitimate functions of state institutions being exceeded?" Should the state teach free of charge all the various courses of the arts and the professions? Should not a public university concern itself more with the essentials of a sound education?

One distinguished scholar or brilliant statesman should be worth more to a university than thousands of half-baked graduates, some of whom own their degrees principally to athletics or expertise in dancing.

Fewer subjects and sounder would give us fewer students and better.

Jicarilla Notes

Fourth of July, 1922 will long be remembered by the people who were fortunate enough to be among those present at Jicarilla. The main feature of the day, of course, was the basket dinner which was so abundant that after having "dinner all day on the ground" there was still an abundance of food left over. Another important item was the home-made ice cream which was pronounced "delicious" by all. Amusements of different kinds filled the entire day and most of the night. Broncho riding and base ball furnished fun enough to last until another 4th of July comes again.

Mr. Norton decorated the ground with the stars and stripes and the sight of Old Glory waving in the breezes kept us reminded of the real reason of the celebration.

The Luna ball team and the Jicarilla Wild Cats crossed bats in a real game on the 4th which resulted in 23 to 11 scores in favor of the Wild Cats. This victory showed the result of real team work which has been accomplished under the management of A. H. Norton manager of the Wild Cats. We take off our hats to Luna team for being good sports and bearing defeat in good spirit. The Wild Cats are ready to play Luna (not Kansas City or Dallas) a return game at any time.

While the sun was sinking in the western horizon the Foraythe-Montoya orchestra began playing and those who danced enjoyed themselves until the wee sma' hours of the morning and in this way we came "to the end of a perfect day."

Mrs. Mercer, who has been residing in Jicarilla for several months and who holds a large interest in the mining company which has been operating in Jicarilla for some time, left Thursday, July 6 for San Francisco, California. Her many friends are sorry to see her go and hope she will soon return to enliven the "Jicks" with her smiles and genial companionship.

Liff Burnett, William Fambrough and Arthur Flemings are still in Kansas working with the thrasher. They went through in a Ford and made the trip in two days.

Baptist Assembly

Montezuma Baptist Assembly at East Las Vegas is in session this week. It is held at Montezuma College, the new Baptist School is to open Sept. 14. In addition to a number of strong speakers from this state, there are some well known speakers from other states, including Dr. S. J. Porter, of Oklahoma City, Dr. F. S. Groner of Dallas, Dr. Victor I. Masters, Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. J. M. Dawson of Waco, Texas. The mornings and evenings are devoted to addresses and study, while the afternoons are used for recreation. The waters of Hot Springs furnish excellent opportunity for swimming. There are separate hours for men and women, and mixed bathing is prohibited.

Teachers' Examination

The last State Teachers Examination for certification and for the Reading Circle work will be held in the office of the County Superintendent of Schools July 21-22, 1922, Carrizozo, N. M. Examinations will begin at 7:30 in the morning. Teachers taking only the Reading Circle examination will do so Saturday. If your certificate expires September first it will be necessary for a renewal to present credits in the Reading Circle work for the last three years or a certificate from one of the Summer Normal Schools of eight weeks.

Taxes Are too High; Republicans to Blame

Raton, July, 9.—Placing the responsibility for New Mexico's high taxes upon the shoulders of Republican administration, State Chairman George H. Hunker, state chairman of the Democratic party, has called upon Colfax county Democrats to help make this a year in which economy is voted into the capital.

In a letter to County Chairman Carter, read at a meeting of Democrats here, Mr. Hunker urged that every precinct be thoroughly organized. Referring to the address of O. L. Phillips, Republican chairman, at an Albuquerque meeting, Mr. Hunker said:

"And, speaking of matters here in New Mexico, I cannot help referring to the speech of Senator Phillips, in regard to what the Republican party had accomplished here in the State. The issue this fall is going to be "high Taxes and economy and efficiency in the management of our state affairs." Even the Republican papers in the State are now becoming imbued with the idea that our taxes are entirely too high; that New Mexico as a state is bound for the rocks unless something is done, but as usual these Republicans argue that the only way this can be accomplished is through the management and control of our state affairs by the Republican party. I have been in New Mexico for the last twenty-two and a half years and the Republican party has been in control of this state with the exception of the executive office, for a few years, ever since I have been here. Haven't they had ample time in which to accomplish something, and to lay the plans to reduce these taxes, instead of laying plans to increase them as they have done?"

"Every tax article that you can read bearing on affairs here in New Mexico, shows that our taxes have increased at an alarming rate, and it has thus increased under Republican administration. Will the voters of New Mexico again return to power in this state the party which has produced these results? If they do, then I am mistaken in my judgment in regard to the situation."

Tire Sales Increasing

There can be no doubt as to the general business conditions improving, and especially in Akron, O., as word comes from The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company announcing a record-breaking sales volume for the month of June.

More tires in numbers were sold in the month of June than in any previous month in the history of the company. The demand seems very general for Firestone products, and comes from all sections of the country, the increase being mostly from dealers who have been carrying low stocks and are now in their full selling season.

Manufacturers business and export shipments are also increasing.

With tire prices so low a basis, the consuming public is purchasing freely, knowing that tire values are in accord with the times.

Production at the Firestone Akron plants is now running in excess of 25,000 tires daily.

"Affairs of Anatol"

The above caption is the title of another of the big weekly features that the Crystal Theatre is putting on. It is an all-star cast, with Wallace Reid and Gloria Swanson playing the leading roles. Into matrimony, divorce and domestic affairs, a note of comedy is injected that adds zest to this wonderful production.

Christian Education Day Baptist Church Program

There will be B. Y. P. U. at 7 p. m. and preaching by the pastor at 8 p. m. next Sunday. After the Sunday School, the following program on Christian Education will be rendered:

THE WORLD'S GREAT NEED

- 1. Announcement by Superintendent.
2. Christian Education Speaks.
3. Exercise by Intermediates.
4. Christian Education Speaks.
5. Recitation—"The Torch-Bearers."
6. Christian Education Speaks.
7. Exercise by Primaries.
8. Song by Primaries—"All Things Bright and Beautiful."
9. Christian Education Speaks.
10. Exercise by Juniors.
11. Song by Juniors—"Look for the Beautiful."
12. Christian Education Speaks.
13. Recitation—"Responsibility."
14. Christian Education Speaks.
15. Recitation—"The Need of the World."
16. Special Song—"The World's Great Need."
17. Christian Education Speaks.
18. Recitation—"The Hindered Christ."
19. Christian Education Speaks.
20. Recitation—"The Ambassador of Christ."
21. Christian Education Speaks.
22. Remarks by Superintendent (Reads Honor Roll).
23. Offering is Taken.
24. Remarks by the Pastor.
25. Song—"Where He Leads Me."
26. Prayer by the Pastor.

The public is cordially invited to all our services. Come and hear about "The World's Great Need."

For low price, comfort and long wear, try a pair of those new work shoes at Skinner's Shoe Shop.

Pains Were Terrific

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

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I took it faithfully and the results were immediate," adds Mrs. Gregory. "I continued to get better, all my ills left me, and I went through... with no further trouble. My baby was fat and strong, and myself—thank God—am once more hale and hearty, can walk miles, do my work, though 41 years old, feel like a new person. All I owe to Cardui." For many years Cardui has been found helpful in building up the system when run down by disorders peculiar to women.

Take Cardui

Card of Thanks

To my friends and neighbors who so kindly lent assistance during the illness of our husband and father, and who comforted us with their sympathy at his death, we wish to extend our heartfelt thanks. For the beautiful floral offerings we wish, also, to express our sincere appreciation.

Mrs. Martha J. Taylor and family.

Births and Deaths

The report of County Health Physician, Dr. F. H. Johnson, for the month ending June 30, shows there were three deaths in the county and seventeen births during that period. No contagious diseases prevail and the health of the county, generally, is good.



PROVOCATION

"I THINK Kersmith is the worst grouch I ever saw," observed the retired merchant. "I met him this morning and remarked that it was a fine day, and he told me to go to thunder and mind my own business."



"The other day I met Gooseworthy and asked him how he was feeling, and he scowled at me and said it was none of my business, and intimated that I'd have more friends if I wouldn't always be butting in. Had I been given to jumping to conclusions, like you, I'd have insisted that Gooseworthy was a crank whose head should be bathed in harness oil. But I said to myself that the old man must have some trouble on his mind, which led him to forget the ordinary by-laws and regulations of the game of etiquette, and before I had gone a block I met Farthingale, who asked me if I had heard about Gooseworthy. "The old man bought a new automobile yesterday," said Farthingale, "and before he had owned it an hour he ran it into a tree and crumpled it all up, so it wouldn't have fetched \$5 at the junk yard."

"Then I was glad that I hadn't set Gooseworthy down as a confirmed sore-head. You may not know it, but Kersmith was moving from one house to another yesterday, and that job will ruin the disposition of the most enthusiastic optimist in the world. Unless you have moved, you don't know what a nerve racking experience is."

"When I was younger I used to be moving pretty often, having discovered, after much observation and research, that it was cheaper than paying rent. The moving itself is bad enough, but your experiences after the job is done fairly drive you frantic. You can't find anything you want for a month afterwards. About a thousand things seem to be lost for keeps, but they come bobbing up in the most unexpected places. You find your tooth brush in the toe of a slipper, and your watch in a jar of sauerkraut, and your Sunday necktie in a stuffed dog. When you put on your Sunday hat, you find it half full of carpet rug. There never was such a doggone business, and I hold that the man who can move, and still smile a saintly smile, is yet to be born."

"Featherly is one of the sunniest men I ever knew. His face just fairly radiates with happiness, so it would warm up an average room quicker than a furnace could do it. I always considered it a pleasure to meet him, for his joyous demeanor braced me up for the day, and made me feel that life was worth living."

"Two days ago I overtook him on the street and slapped him on the back and asked him how he stacked up. I had done the same a dozen times before, and he had always nearly wrung my hand off in that enthusiastic way of his. And he had slapped me on the back, and told me I was a bully boy with a vitrified eye, on many occasions."

"So you can imagine how I felt when he turned around looking as mad as a group of wet hens. He shook his fist under my nose and danced around and said, 'You blamed spiny-footed, away-backed, knock-kneed imbecile, if you ever again take such a liberty with me, I'll wind your face around your neck and tie your ears together on top of your head!'"

Crystal Theatre

Sat. July 15—"Hurricane Hutch Episode"—Playlet—Convict 993. "Featuring Irene Castle—Comedy—Over the Fence" Featuring "Harold Lloyd" No show Monday July 17th. No show Tuesday July 18th. Wed. July 19—"The Affairs of Anatol" All Star Cast (Paramount) Admission, 25c and 50c. Thur. July 20—"Affairs of Anatol" Repeated. No show Friday July 21st. Sat. July 22—"Hurricane Hutch Episode B"

These Wonderful California Herbs

Cured Her and the Neighbors of Rheumatism Minburn, Iowa, May 6, 1920 Rheumatism Herb Co., Ocean Park, Cal.

Gentlemen:—My mother is suffering dreadfully with rheumatism. We have tried doctors, all sorts of patent medicines and liniments, but no relief, and my sister-in-law (Mrs. W. F. Antle, of Norwalk, Iowa) wrote me and told me to get a pound of your Herbs, for she knew it would do wonders for my mother. She said it cured her and several of her neighbors. Please send it as quickly as possible.—Very respectfully, Mrs. E. M. Jones.

Send for free booklet of letters from people all over the U. S. testifying to the wonderful results of these Herbs. Men and women agents are building up a good business selling them. Agents wanted everywhere. Price \$1 a pound postpaid. RHEUMATISM HERB COMPANY 331st Ocean Park, Calif.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

W. T. BROTHERS ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Practice in State and Federal Courts Law Office—Next Door to Exchange Bank Carrizozo, New Mex.

A. H. HUDSPETH ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Office: Exchange Bank Building Carrizozo New Mexico

GEO. B. BARBER ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Carrizozo New Mexico

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

R. E. BLANEY DENTIST Office in Exchange Bank Bldg. Upstairs

T. E. KELLEY Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer Phone 90 Carrizozo New Mexico

Carrizozo Lodge, No. 41, A. F. & A. M. Regular Communications of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., for 1922: January 7, February 11, March 11, April 1, May 6, June 8, July 8, August 8, Sept. 1 & 30, Nov. 4, Dec. 2 and 27. S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

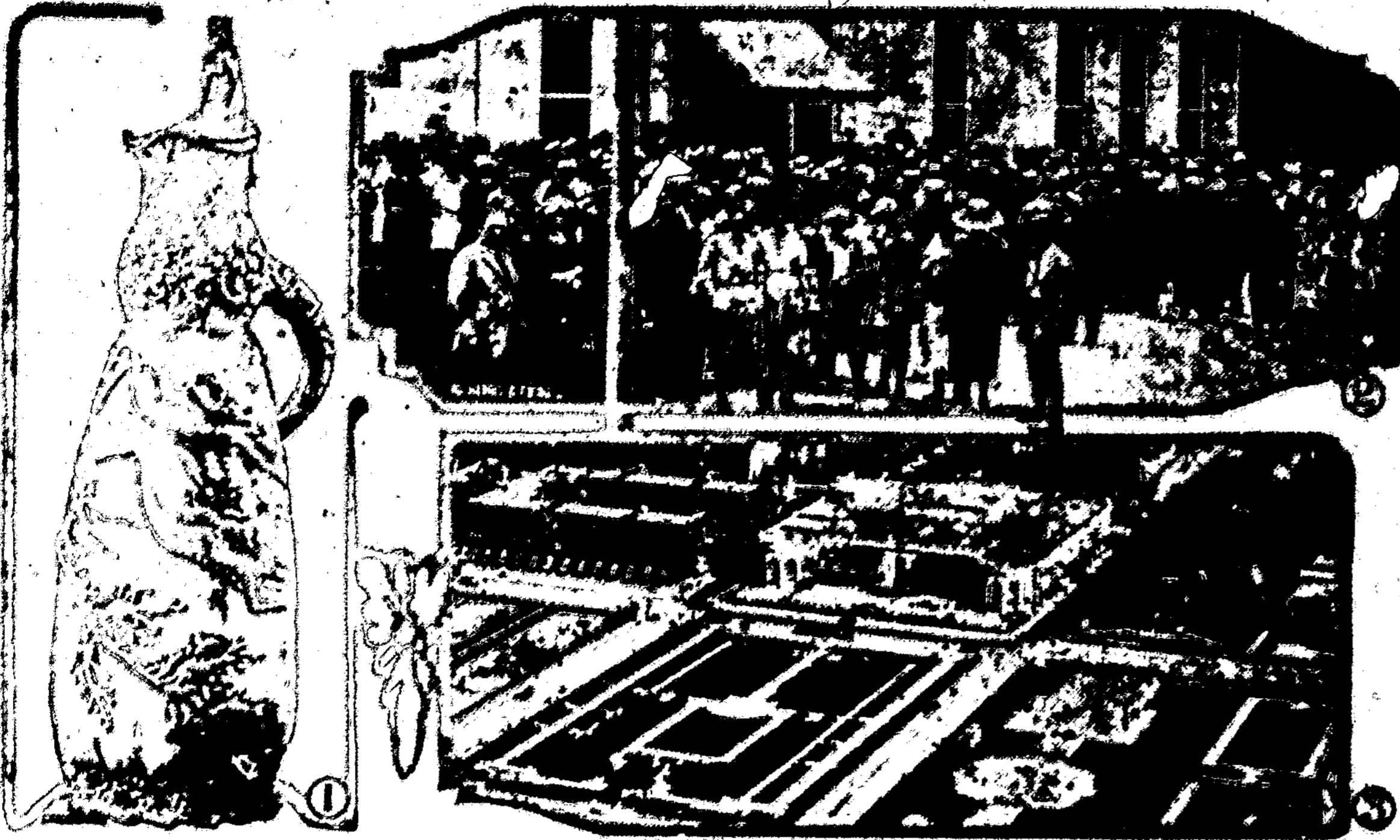
Cement & Concrete Work Plastering, Pebble Dashing, Etc. A. L. V. NILSSON Phone 114 Carrizozo, N. M.

L. W. ADAMS GLENCOE, N. M. Agent for Stark's Nursery Products Finest Fruit Trees

LINCOLN ABSTRACT & INVESTMENT TRUST Phone 114 CARRIZOZO, N. M. ABSTRACTS—ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE.

A WARM PAPER 75c Gets K. Lantry's

L.O.O.F. NO. 30



1—The Puritan cup, highly prized trophy for which schooners will race off Marblehead this summer. 2—Thousand school children from five states visiting the White House. 3—Aerial view of Deauville, watering place of Normandy, which many Americans are visiting this year.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Strike of 400,000 Railway Shopmen Sanctioned, and Pullman Workers Included.

LABOR BOARD TAKES ACTION

Coal Miners' Representatives and Operators Called into Conference by President Harding—Germany Upset by Murder of Rathenau—Fierce Battle in Fought in Dublin.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND railway shop workers were called out on strike, effective Saturday morning, and the order included also all Pullman shopmen in the country. An equal number of maintenance of way employees was expected to join in the walkout, though as their strike vote had not been completely canvassed, it was said their action might be delayed a few days.

The strike was set on the day when the rail workers were to undergo a cut of \$134,000,000 in wages, and when the \$400,000,000 freight rate reduction went into effect. B. M. Jewell, head of the shop crafts, had told the railway executives the strike would be sanctioned unless they agreed to ignore the federal labor board's wage reduction order, to restore certain working rules which the board had eliminated and to abolish the "farming out" system adopted by some of the railroads. The railway management would not yield, and the strike decision was promptly sanctioned by the following six international union presidents, constituting the mechanical section of the railway employees' department: William H. Johnston, International Association of Machinists; J. W. Kline, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers of America; J. A. Franklin, International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America; J. J. Hynes, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance; James P. Noonan, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Martin F. Ryan, Brotherhood of Railway Car Men of America.

Railway managers were confident that the strike would not greatly handicap transportation operations, at least for some time. They had anticipated it by making such provisions as were possible, and besides, as has been noted before, the train service men and dispatchers are not involved in the present controversy, and will continue at work.

There was some hope that Ben Hooper, chairman of the labor board, could stave off the strike by persuading certain roads to cancel their contracts for shop work, but it was considered rather unlikely that this would satisfy the unions. Furthermore, bitter internal strife in the labor board developed. The majority members, comprising the group representing the public and the railroads, issued a statement that labor members, in their dissenting opinions, were "sowing some of the seeds that have germinated and blossomed into industrial anarchy in Russia," that they had "advised the employees to strike against the decision of the board" and had advanced "incendiary arguments to the railroad employees in favor of striking against a decision of the board."

The board called the shop crafts international officers and the railway executives to appear before it for an inquiry.

PRESIDENT HARDING finally has taken personal action in the matter of the coal strike. The administration, through a high government official, stated its position thus: "Coal is going to be mined in sufficient quantity to prevent any fuel famine next winter," and it was added that if peaceful measures to end the strike failed, more drastic action would be taken. Mr. Harding invited the representatives of the miners and op-

erators Saturday for the purpose of devising "methods upon which negotiations for the settlement of the coal strike can be initiated." It was understood that attendance at the meeting did not bind either the operators or the miners to accept any conditions that might be laid down. The belief in Washington was that if the President failed to persuade the employers and workers to get together voluntarily, he might determine on the appointment of an arbitration commission and call on both sides to abide by its decision.

Officials of the miners' union have realized that public sympathy is lost to them by such occurrences as the shocking massacre of non-union men in Williamson county, Illinois, and not only disown all responsibility for acts of violence, but call on the strikers to maintain the peace for their own sakes. Many of the residents and some of the public officials of the southern Illinois region where the outrages took place seem to be in sympathy with the murderous miners, and there is little prospect that the men who slaughtered the strike-breakers will be arrested and prosecuted. Wounded survivors of the massacre in the hospital at Herris were carefully guarded, for threats had been made that they would not be permitted to leave the town alive, lest they testify against the murderers. The mayor, however, guaranteed their safety.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S statement to congress last December suggesting regulating of labor unions was severely criticized by the special policy committee of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the Cincinnati convention. "It would seem," the report says, "that the propaganda for industrial feudalism supported by political bureaucracy has found its way into the White House. It is most regrettable to note the utterances of the President of the United States wherein he disapproves of labor's reluctant but necessary resort to the right to strike against industrial oppression."

AQUITTAL of Governor Small of Illinois on the charge of conspiring to defraud the state was no surprise to those who had watched the progress of the trial and observed the attitude of the jury. The latter held that the prosecution failed to trace to the governor any of the misappropriated funds. A sad sequel was the sudden death of the governor's wife, who suffered a stroke of apoplexy during the impromptu celebration at their home in Kankakee. Sympathy for Mr. Small in his bereavement was general and genuine, but unfortunately a lot of ghouls tried to make political capital out of his great loss.

MEXICO got on the front page again because a bunch of bandits in that benighted country captured A. Bruce Bialaski, former chief of the bureau of investigation for the Department of Justice, and held him for \$5,000 ransom. Finally he made his escape, ill, badly beaten up and half starved. This came the story that forty Americans connected with oil companies in the Tampico region were held captive by bandits. This report was denied by President Obregon himself after investigation. Our State department, however, was informed that the bandits had released the forty and then had seized 85 employees of a Dutch-British oil company, including six Americans.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S representatives, headed by the wily Litvinoff, entered the conference at The Hague last week and at first assumed a defiant and uncompromising attitude. They insisted that the first thing to be discussed and established must be the credits to be accorded Russia by the other nations, and to every other proposition Litvinoff merely replied: "We want credits or goods; have you got any?" Outside the conference hall, he said cash was not necessary but Russia was anxious to buy abroad and must have credits from either foreign governments or foreign companies. After this was settled, said he, the conference could take up the question of private property and debts and the status of Russian bonds. The experts of Britain, France and Italy were equally firm in opposition and finally

subcommission on debts the details of Russia's budget covering extraordinary receipts and expenditures so that the other powers may make a careful study of Russia's financial prospects. The subcommission then practically agreed upon cancellation of the Russian war debts and a moratorium on pre-war debts and interest. The financial information thus dragged from the Russians has hitherto been kept scrupulously secret by them.

Litvinoff told American correspondents that the soviet government had issued a decree recognizing post-revolution rights to private property of all kinds except land. The allied and neutral delegates said that if this decree were genuine, it was the most important move the Russians had made since the adoption of their new economic policy.

GERMAN nationalists who had been planning great demonstrations for last week in favor of restoration of the monarchy, decidedly overthrew their mark by the assassination of Dr. Walter Rathenau, the minister of foreign affairs and one of the country's wealthiest industrial magnates. The socialists and other groups were so aroused by the murder that drastic steps were taken which effectually stopped the proposed uprising. Chancellor Wirth and the cabinet imposed restrictions that approached martial law, a "state of emergency" being declared. The monarchists, however, did not remain silent and their societies joyfully celebrated the death of Rathenau. In Bavaria, where they are especially strong, the restrictive measures were ignored by popular and officials alike. Stormy scenes took place in the reichstag in Berlin, the nationalists being denounced as murderers. In the German section of Upper Silesia alone was there any actual monarchist uprising. Government troops and nationalists fought in several towns, and the affair then developed into a pogrom, many Jews being robbed and killed.

Rathenau was considered one of the ablest ministers in Europe and was doing his best to restore relations between Germany and the allied nations. In France his murder was regarded as probably ending any policy of conciliation in settling the reparations problem.

IRISH FREE STATE forces, with the aid of English guns and advice, fought fiercely with the republican irregulars in the very heart of Dublin last week, and at this writing the issue of the battle is undecided. The republicans held possession of the Four Courts building and also of several hotels in the vicinity. The Free Staters surrounded the Four Courts and attacked with rifle and artillery fire and bomb-throwers, and by Friday the casualties were somewhere near one hundred. The attackers were hampered by their desire not to injure the handsome building and to spare the invaluable records it contains. Eamon de Valera in an interview characterized the irregulars as "the bravest of the brave in our nation." In other parts of Ireland the insurgents were active and the provisional government issued three manifestoes explaining why it was compelled to act against them.

LATEST advices from China are not encouraging. Gen. Chen Chung-Ming, who drove Sun Yat Sen from Canton, was said to have been assassinated while at a meeting of his military leaders. Doctor Sun himself, who apparently is again free, is planning to retake Canton as soon as his troops arrive from the north and to re-establish his regime there. The leaders in the Peking government are in favor of establishing the "United States of China."

DISAFFECTED Republicans of North Dakota, in combination with the Nonpartisan league, defeated Senator Porter J. McCumber for re-nomination, naming in his stead Lynn J. Franke, former governor who was recalled. McCumber has been in the senate 26 years, chairman of the finance committee, and second in rank on the foreign relations committee. His defeat is another blow to the "old guard." Wisconsin Democrats followed the lead of those in Minnesota by rejecting a woman for the senate. She

Southwest News From All Over New Mexico and Arizona

Valuable violins are being manufactured from wood taken from the ruins of the cliff-dwellers near Aztec, New Mex.

Development at the Volcano group of mines north of Lordsburg, New Mex., is being rushed with increased forces of men.

He was taken immediately to a hospital for identification by Enge, who was beaten over the head with a heavy instrument and stabbed twice in the body.

According to reports reaching Deming, New Mex., all the fires in the Gila National Forest are now under control and there is little danger of further outbreaks.

Approximately 3,500 acres of timber land were burned over by the recent forest fire in the Gila National Forest, according to Aldo Leopold, assistant district forester, who had charge of the fire-fighting operations on his return to Albuquerque. The fire swept through one of the finest stands of yellow pine in the Southwest.

That manganese mining will soon be one of the greatest industries in New Mexico is the belief of the officials in charge of the Boston Hill mines near Silver City. Work at the mines was resumed the first of April and has been on the increase ever since, with the amount of ore mined more than doubled up to the present time.

George R. Quesenberry, who for the past three years has been in charge of the agronomy department of the State Agricultural College at State College, New Mex., will transfer the first of the month to the extension department of the college. The change is being made because of Mr. Quesenberry's knowledge of New Mexico and his ability to give advice to the farmers.

Van Stillman, Secretary of the State Prison Board, arrived in Douglas recently with Emmett L. Wood, who escaped from the state penitentiary at Florence several weeks ago. Wood, who was sent up for five years from Phoenix for stealing an automobile, had served half of his term and was made a trustee. He stole an automobile in Florence and made his escape to El Paso.

Charles F. Dalton, who was president of the Exchange Bank of Peoria at the time the institution closed its doors last February, was freed on a bond of \$5,000 when he was arraigned before Superior Judge Stanford on a charge of embezzlement. An indictment returned at Phoenix by the special county grand jury alleges that Dalton appropriated \$2,121 of the bank's funds two days before it closed.

Samples of gold ore from the mines in the San Mateo hills, west of the Elephant Butte dam, recently brought to Los Cruces, have assayed nearly \$300 to the ton, according to reports. The samples were taken from the Durham lode and are said to be the best seen in that part of New Mexico for many years and the vein is exposed for eight feet on a hanging wall. Plans are now under way for the development of the property on a big scale.

The wells which furnish Tucuman, New Mex., with water are said to be drying up and the situation is said to be serious at the present time. Water has been purchased from the railroad for the city and most of the irrigation has been stopped. The shortage is due to the fact that one of the city wells is caving in and it is believed that new wells will have to be sunk at once or the city will be practically without water before the summer is over.

Of 135 men of the Ku Klux Klan who testified before a special county grand jury in Phoenix, conducting a three weeks' investigation of Klan night-riding activities, "the majority seemed to be victims of amnesia," the jury declared in its report submitted to Superior Judge Stanford. All that most of the klansmen could remember, said the report, "was that they joined, paid \$10 and then resigned."

Indictments charging bigamy have been returned at Phoenix by the Maricopa county grand jury against J. J. Ruber, a rancher, and J. E. Robinson, an assistant state dairy inspector. Robinson is understood to have a wife and eight children in Mesa, Ariz., and another wife and four children in Gilbert, Ariz. Huber is alleged to have a wife and six children in Mesa and another wife and three children in Lehi, Ariz. All four women were called before the grand jury. The bond of each of the men was fixed at \$1,500.

William E. Acker, former Phoenix taxicab driver, charged with assault and intent to murder Iver Enge on a mountain road near Prescott, June 11, has been brought to Prescott following his arrest in Los Angeles.

Folsom, New Mex., went over the top for a new school building when the vote for bonds to the amount of \$50,000 was carried by a vote of 187 to 82. The new structure will replace the one burned last spring and when completed will be the last word in buildings of this kind.

While excavating recently Carl Merriam, research investigator for the Smithsonian institution, found a number of perfectly preserved timbers which are believed to have been used in constructing the houses of the cliff-dwell-

GOOD HIGHWAYS ROAD WAGES ARE DECREASED

Bureau of Public Roads Prepares Chart Giving Interesting Study of Conditions.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A chart prepared by the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture showing the trend of common labor wages on highway construction in various geographic divisions since 1915 presents an interesting study of conditions during the period. The price per hour which in 1915 ranged from 12 cents to 26 cents, gradually rose to from 31 to 62 cents in 1920 and has now declined to from 15 to 47 cents. At the present time the prices are as follows: 16 cents in the South Atlantic states, 19 cents in the states east of and bordering the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and including Alabama, 24 cents in the Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana group, 26 cents in the states included between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, 29 cents in the states from Kansas and Missouri to the Canadian border, 36 cents in the mountain states and 47 cents in the Pacific states. Figures for the New England and Middle Atlantic states have not yet been completed.

On the chart referred to the lines showing the trend in the various divisions have the same general rise and fall and cross each other in only a few cases, a particular exception being in the states from Kansas and Missouri north to the border, where the highest rate of all the groups prevailed up to 1920 and which has since shown the most marked decrease, dropping from 62 cents in 1920 to 29 cents in March.

SURVEYS LESSEN ROAD COST

Contractors Given More Definite Basis for Bidding on Construction of Highways.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Head material surveys now being made in several states will give contractors a more definite basis for bidding on road work and result in cheaper costs of construction, says the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In making these surveys, samples of stone, gravel, sand, slag, and other materials are located, samples tested and information secured as to accessibility, freight rates, and other factors. This information is of permanent value as supplies are rarely exhausted. By furnishing a contractor information as to the location of satisfactory



A Completed 20-Foot Concrete Road.

materials one element of risk is removed, and some of the states report that they have definite proof that such service has resulted in decreased bids. The bureau of public roads in the course of its operations has tested some 9,000 samples of rock, sand, gravel, and slag, and reports are available giving the location from which the sample was taken together with results of tests. There are now 66 laboratories engaged in testing road materials and data are being rapidly accumulated even in states that are not at this time making an intensive survey.

LOWER CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Decreased Prices Are Indicated in Bids Submitted on Federal-Aid Highways.

Confirmation of the predicted lower level prices for road construction this year is found in the reports on bid prices of 298 miles of federal-aid roads received by the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The average cost per mile of some of the types of roadway, including the cost of grading and drainage, were: 78 miles of gravel at \$6,150 a mile, 46 miles of concrete at \$26,000 a mile, 47 miles of bituminous macadam at \$26,300 a mile, and 28 miles of bituminous concrete at \$26,000 a mile.

Pay it Out of Taxes. Georgia in planning expenditures of \$75,000,000 for the construction of a network of highways throughout the state. The costs are to be paid entirely by tax on gasoline and motor license revenues.

Highway Cost Per Person. After deducting the amount paid by automobile license fees, and the cost of the American highway in the

WOMAN COULD NOT WORK

Made Strong and Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

St. Paul, Minn.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a



Week, worn-out feeling and painful getting up. I used to get up with a pain in my head and pain in my lower parts and back. Often I was not able to do my work. I read in your little book about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have taken it. I feel so well and strong and can do every bit of my work and not a pain in my back now. I recommend your medicine and you can use this letter as a testimonial."—Mrs. PHIL. MANN, 801 Winslow St., St. Paul, Minn.

Just another case where a woman found relief by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Many times these tired, worn-out feelings and pains about the body are from troubles only women have. The Vegetable Compound is especially adapted for just this condition. The good results are noted by the disappearance of the symptoms passing away one after another.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a Woman's Medicine for Women's Ailments. Always reliable.

Excellent Advice. "Never refuse to see what you do not want to see or which might go against your own cherished hypothesis or against the views of authorities. These are just the clues to follow up, as is also and emphatically so the thing you have never seen or heard of before. The thing you cannot get a pigeonhole for is the finger point showing the way to discovery."

This advice to scientists and others was given in a lecture by Sir Patrick Manson, the celebrated British physician who discovered that malaria is caused by mosquitoes. Sir Patrick died a few weeks ago.—Exchange.

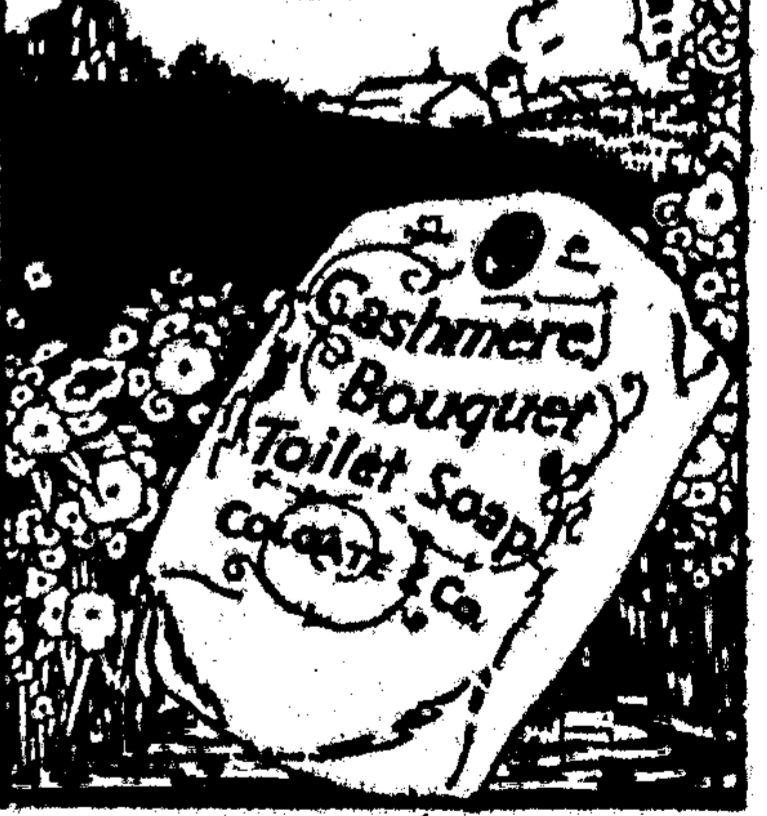
Don't Forget Cuticura Talcum When adding to your toilet requisites. An exquisite face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume, rendering other perfumes superfluous. You may rely on it because one of the Cuticura Trio (Soap, Ointment and Talcum). 25c each everywhere.—Advertisement.

"Triangle Stuff." "Here's a pathetic story." "Well?" "A chorus girl in reduced circumstances was forced to take employment as a nurse maid with a millionaire's family." "Umph! That's not so pathetic. Homes have been broken up that way."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Tyranny has to get pretty bad before men begin to think of the liberty they ought to have.

Your Skin is so Fragrant and Smooth. Out-of-door girls today as in Grandmother's time know a valuable recipe: "Care for your complexion with rain water and a pure soap."

COLGATE'S Cashmere Bouquet Soap. The favorite perfumed soap of three generations. Large size, 25c. Medium size, 10c. Luncheon—Lunch Room.



SQUEEZED TO DEATH

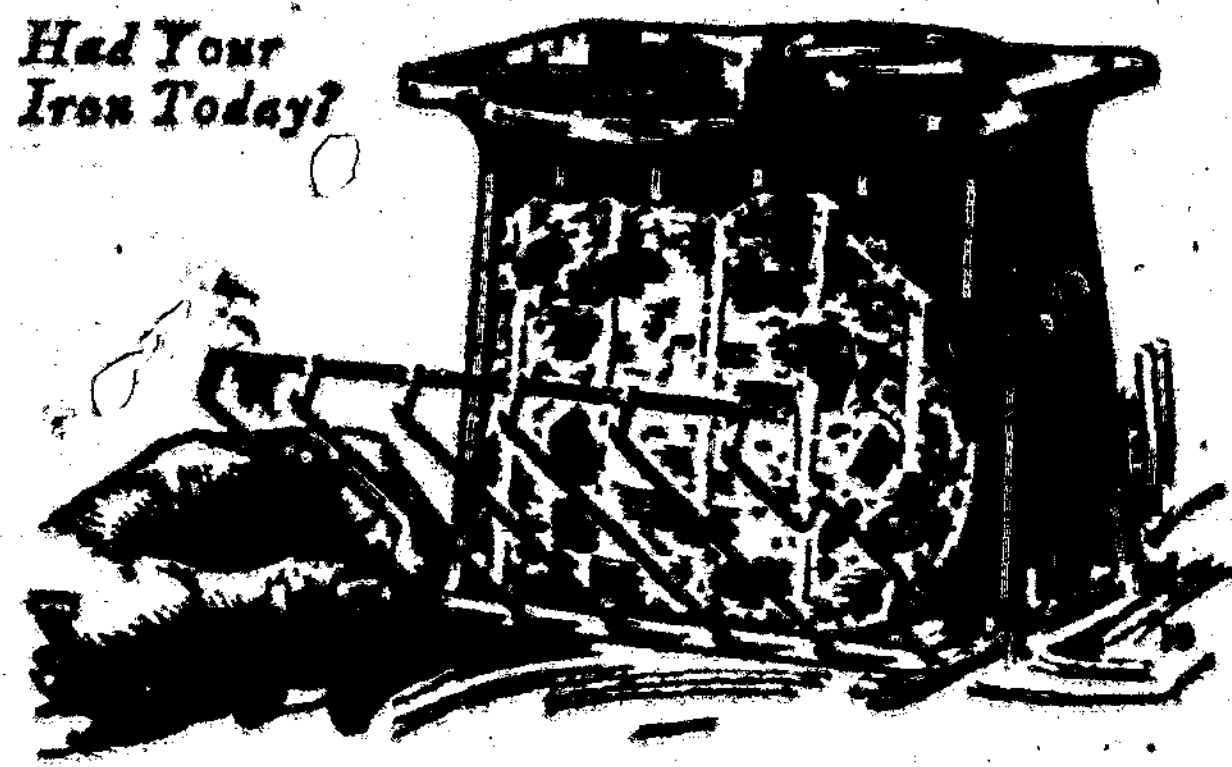
When the body begins to stiffen and movement becomes painful it is usually an indication that the kidneys are out of order. Keep these organs healthy by taking

GOLD MEDAL DANLON

The world's greatest remedy for kidney, bladder and soft and weak. It is usually an indication that the kidneys are out of order. Keep these organs healthy by taking

YOU CAN

Had Your Iron Today?



Toast It— Delicious Raisin Bread

DO this some morning and surprise the family: Serve hot *raisin toast* at breakfast, made from full-fruited, luscious raisin bread. Let your husband try it with his coffee. Hear what he says.

Your grocer or bake shop can supply the proper bread. No need to bake at home.

Made with big, plump, tender, seeded Sun-Maid Raisins, and if you get the right kind there's a generous supply of these delicious fruit-treats in it.

Insist on this full-fruited bread and you'll have luscious toast.

Rich in energizing nutriment and iron—great food for business men.

Make most attractive bread pudding with left-over slices. There's real economy in bread like this.

Try tomorrow morning. A real surprise. Telephone your dealer to send a loaf today.



Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins

Make delicious bread, pies, puddings, cakes, etc. Ask your grocer for them. Send for free book of tested recipes.

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers, Membership 11639, Dept. 21-20-12, Fresno, Calif.

It Works That Way.

Billicus—"Does the Bible explain just why Methusalem happened to live so long?" Cynicus—"I think not, but my own private opinion is that some woman must have married him for his money."—New York Sun.

You'll Like

EXCELLO
SUSPENSORS
Yours will support your back, relieve your aching muscles, and give you the most comfortable support ever known. Excello is made of the finest materials and is guaranteed to last for years.

USEFUL for all the little ailments—bumps, bruises, sores, sunburn and chafing. Keep a bottle in the house. It's safe and pure. It costs very little.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. (Incorporated) State Street New York



ENGLISH FAKER HAD GENIUS

More Than a Century and a Half Ago He Made Big Money With His "Celestial Bed."

One of the most brazen fakers in history was Doctor Graham, who, in 1770, opened a "Temple of Health" in London. He had recently come from America and had somewhere picked up an elementary knowledge of electricity, or at least its terminology. He had at his temple a "celestial bed" which, if a sick person slept in it, was advertised to be a sure cure.

This wonder-working piece of furniture was made by one Denton, on Doctor Graham's order. It was beautifully carved, covered with silk damask, supported by 23 glass pillars, and surmounted by a richly carved and gilt canopy from which crimson curtains with fringe and tassels were suspended.

In his advertisement he claimed: "This bed is magnetic-electric. In a neighboring closet is placed a cylinder by which I communicate celestial fire to the bedchamber, that fluid which animates and vivifies all." He charged admission to see the bed. To sleep in it cost \$50 (\$250). Later the rate was reduced to \$25 (\$125). Graham was a skillful stage-manager and made a lot of money with his "celestial bed."

Atmosphere of the Earth. Our earth, as it makes its diurnal revolution, carries with it a thin skin of air, which starts becoming rarefied when we go up a few thousand feet; at about seven miles above the ground the air stops growing colder, at 20 miles above the earth is the upper limit of twilight, and 50 miles begins a region where the atmosphere consists chiefly of hydrogen.

A man "has to believe something, you know." The confidence man is looking for that kind.

No Trimming to Beautify Gowns

Where has all the trimming gone? No matter where, there is little or none upon the modern gown. The prophecy that this would happen was made some time ago, but no one really took it seriously. Even the suggestion of trimming to the well-dressed woman is met with a frown, observes a fashion writer in the New York Times. After a while, when we want to be original and different, we will adopt trimming motifs to prove our point. Only a short while ago we were expressing the same thing in a wholly different way.

When there is any trimming at all, it is likely to show humility by, match-



Tucks Form the Distinctive Quality of This Summer Frock.

ing the color of the frock and by slipping in, as it were, without being noticed. There are beads, but they are what the trade calls "self-color." There are ribbon edges, there are plaited chiffon inserts, there are contrasting sleeves, but all of these retain the color or shade of the original material. They keep in the scheme of things miraculously, and, in the strictest sense of the word, cannot really be called trimming.

At a dance in the country the effect of all the untrimmed dresses was startling. One would hardly expect to find so many of them gathered together in a single spot in a somewhat isolated corner of the community. Yet there were many new and lovely gowns, each cut and draped distinctively and each without so much as a sign of trimming to call its own. These women got the idea of doing the simple thing and accomplishing it exquisitely.

Every new gown has something of originality, for what would be the use of a series of untrimmed gowns all looking alike? That would be a worse state of affairs than an army of trimmed ones repeating each other. But these newer, untrimmed gowns are meant to show individuality and, that being the case, it is necessary that each be cut with some relation to the figure and personality it is destined to adorn.

Drapery Chief Characteristic. Draping is the chief characteristic of the untrimmed gown. In the arrangement of the folds lies the art. In the swing of the panels the character of the frock will be found admirably displayed. In the draping of the skirt may be concentrated all of the style which makes the dress a notable creation. Sometimes the matter of draping takes the form of a simple, straight line. But, after all, this is a sort of draping in itself with a peculiarity all its own.

An example of the straightness of a chiffon gown is supplied in a plaited frock. The color is gray—a soft, warm, lovely shade of gray, and the material is the thinnest possible weight of chiffon. The smock effect, with its extremely loose lines, is posed over a black underslip permitted to show on the side by way of causing a little diversion amid all the grayness.

There is no trimming on this simple little frock. The edges are consistently plaited, one after the other. The sash and the little ties about the wrist are made of the underlying material, and all the rest is just one narrow plait laid over the other, creating a succession of folds that literally "make" the gown.

Would a frock of this character have been possible at all a season or two ago? Not likely. It would, indeed, have been thought freaky by many, and now it is just a little better than the regular thing which we see all about us. Those of us devoted to design and character in clothes cannot but welcome these newer and plainer garments and the simplicity that is theirs. They are the ones of our accomplishment in dress these far, and from this point we hope to march forward to newer and better things.

ers and with variations in the arrangement of its plaits. But, after all, its straightness is its principal charm. And the more the plaits are kept running in long lines, one after the other, the greater will be the success of the frock, no matter what its chosen color. Suit the color to your type and personality, but keep the garment plain and you need not worry about whether you are reaching the pinnacle of fashion. You surely will be doing that.

In another dress that ignores trimming the tucks run round and round. The material is a soft crepe with row after row of hand-made tucks. They run crosswise, just by way of exhibiting their own originality, and do not cease from the time that they start at the armpits until they reach the bottom of the skirt.

There is no superfluous material, no extra fullness until it comes to the long drape on one side of the skirt. For a yoke there is another plain area of stuff, just by way of giving a certain variety to the general ensemble. Even the belt and the rose at one side are made of the same material, which, by the way, is a deep shade of mid-night blue.

The dress, made of plain strips, was drawn from a model made of the brightest of bright reds. These plain frocks are particularly lovely in all the bright colors. This one had a straight foundation dress slit at the sides and gathered over the hips to make it suitable for any figure, no matter what its proportions.

For sleeves, there were narrow and long, extremely long, strips of the material doubled and picoted along all edges. This was tacked to the foundation slip only at intervals until it reached the hem of the skirt where it swung free except for the fact that the points of the sleeve drapings had tiny weights inserted in their lower edges to give them poise and keep them from swinging too wildly in the breeze. An informal little sash was made of a folded strip of the same material swung several times around the waistline and tied in a loosely swinging bow at the side. The whole effect of the frock was of something which naturally adjusted itself to the figure which it adorned and which seemed to suit that figure absolutely.

The edges of these untrimmed frocks perhaps are the most interesting characteristic. They are done as no edges ever have been done before. Not any of them are finished in any of the accepted ways. Picoting, of course, is the easiest of all, and has been adopted by many of the designers.

Choice of Colors Important. The colors of the modern untrimmed frocks are, of course, their greatest charm. Without the brilliancy of toning the lack of trimming might not be so conspicuously attractive. But in almost every instance the untrimmed



Frock of Bright Red Crepe Remains Long and Simple Lines.

frock has about it some distinctive-ness of coloring which makes it stand forth as a beautiful creation.

The two newest colors for this summer are "blonde" and "wheat." They are especially pretty when worn by women with dark hair and olive coloring, for the faintness of their toning shows against the darker coloring with a charm which, in itself, is enough to make a success of the gown. The former is of the same shade as the light-est of the tortoise shell combs and is beautiful when used for the construction of hats either as the whole of the coloring or for the foundation shape, to which bright tones of flowers are added.

The wheat colored jumper dress is destined to rival the present canary and mandarin shades of yellow which have found favor through the spring. It looks exceedingly well when com-

LOWER BROADWAY AT NIGHT

Young Folk Stroll Through World-Famous Street and It Becomes a Lover's Lane.

Summer nights have turned lower Broadway, from Trinity churchyard to the Battery, into a sort of lover's lane, the New York Sun states. Breeze-blown and dusky and half deserted, strollers find it a pleasant place. They saunter past the windows that are occasionally lighted, showing somebody working late at a high desk over a big book, or hammering the keyboard of a typewriter.

They pass up and down, going by twos and by fours as nonchalantly as though they moved through a country lane. Their faces are thrown into a high light as they pass the street arcs.

For them all Trinity churchyard has an endless fascination. Fenced out with the dark they walk along the wall; they seem to watch the grave-stones. The stones shine white at night, the high cross in the center of the plot directly in front of the new Curb market building, is somehow more prominent than any of the high stone structures that surround the arches of the church.

The only thing that shows up as white is the front wall of the Curb market. It seems to rise directly at the back of the grass plot. The tracks of the elevated trains are visible. The five curved windows that light the second story look as if they were five entrances on the ground floor.

Through the crowd of strollers through the cool streets come occasional people who are anxious to get home.

About 10 o'clock a great many children come up through the street, some running and chattering, others so sleepy that they have to be dragged along by the mothers who are getting them home after an evening down at the park. Half of the children want a drink of water when they come to the Trinity church wall. So the women stop at the fountain built as a memorial to Ann Maria Cothel Swords. The children want to play in the water, the mothers want to get them home.

So for a few hours after dark downtown Broadway seems to belong to the past, to young lovers and to romping children. They come that way every warm day and the men, who sit silently on watch in corners of buildings and in doorways are generally glad to see them come.

Electric Flypaper.

The struggles of a fly caught on a sheet of tanglofoot paper are painful to witness. Perhaps, however, the insect undergoes no worse sufferings than when poisoned.

Why not kill the flies by electricity? John H. Turpin, of Bremerton, Wash., has invented a simple little machine for the purpose. You hang it on the wall and it does the rest. Bait, of any kind suitable, attracts the insects to a slot through which it is exposed to view and smell. The slot is a narrow elongated opening between two metal plates. When a fly crawls across from one of the plates to the other, it is instantly killed and falls into a little trough beneath. This happens because the plates are attached by binding posts to a couple of copper wires which pass through an electric cord connected to an ordinary plug, which is inserted in an electric socket. —Milwaukee Sentinel.

Standards of Youth.

Bobby's father was an organist of repute, a calling for which Bobby, at ten years old, felt a little apologetic when having occasion to explain it to his friends. A policeman, now, or a fireman, those are professions a fellow can boast about! One day he was overheard in conversation with a neighbor's son, who asked: "Bob, does your father play?" "Yes," admitted Bobby, without much enthusiasm. "Well, what does he play, the cornet?"

"No," answered Bobby, half-heartedly. "He plays the organ."

"And does he sing?" persisted the small friend.

"Goodness, no!" indignantly exclaimed the musician's son. "We wouldn't stand for that!"—Harper's Magazine.

"Bad" Indian Gone.

Tee-negat has passed on to the happy hunting grounds. This leader of the Piutes on their reservation was known to the government officials as the "Bolshevik Redskins" because of his tendency to precipitate uprisings. In 1915 he was accused of killing a Mexican sheep herder, and in resisting arrest he gathered about him nearly every lawless Indian within 500 miles of Blue, Utah, where he maintained an inaccessible stronghold, from which he successfully defied the United States marshal's posse. Tee-negat is said to have cost the government about \$25,000 a year. He was one of the wealthiest Indians of the reservation.

Enough to Make a Saint Swear.

They were stalled seven miles from nowhere and John was using language that made the air blue, but which had no effect on his second-hand bus.

"Oh, John, do hush that awful language," exclaimed his wife—and John only said a few more things not printable. And was enjoying (not) the spin with them, explaining: "In all the 26 years of our married life before John bought this fool, second-hand car, I never heard him utter any such language as this." —The Marriage

DENVER BUSINESS DIRECTORY

SPECIAL RUSH SERVICE secured if you mention this paper when writing firms below.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES
MOHR-ALLEN JEWELRY CO.
Mfg. and Repairing. All orders promptly attended to. 14th & Champa.
CLEANERS AND DYERS

GRUND DRY CLEANING
DENVER EXPERT DYER
ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FOUR YEARS
GRUND BUILDING, 17TH & LOGAN

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WINDSOR, 18th & Larimer, Rooms 7 to 10. Special rates to permanent guests.

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INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

Commercial inquiries answered and information gladly furnished without cost. Address any firm above.

High Temperatures Favor Crops.

Washington.—High temperatures and abundant sunshine were declared by the weather bureau in its weekly weather and crop review to have been generally favorable for crop growth, cultivation and harvesting throughout the country.

Exceptions to the generally favorable conditions were noted by the bureau in the extreme Northwest, where it was too wet. In the district from the lake region eastward where the nights were rather cool and in many regions from the Ohio and Mississippi valleys westward, where there was no need of additional rain.

Spring wheat generally made good progress with beneficial rains in North Dakota. Rain, however, was needed in Minnesota and some parts of South Dakota.

The crop deteriorated or made only poor progress in Iowa for the same reason, and in most Rocky mountain and far northwestern districts, where not irrigated, the same damage was reported.

Rain was needed, according to reports, in many parts of the corn belt, including western and northern portions of Iowa, central Illinois, north-central and western Nebraska, and the greater part of Indiana. Rain helped the crop in eastern Kansas, eastern Nebraska and Missouri.

Old Age Telling on Mother Earth.

Waycross, Ga.—Old age is telling on Mother Earth and she is losing some of her attractiveness, according to discovery made at Waycross recently by scientists from Carnegie Institute. Prof. J. W. Green and W. H. Love of the department of terrestrial magnetism of the Washington Institution, making observations at the Waycross station in an effort to determine the circular or annual variations of the globe, developed that the magnetic power of the earth is decreasing. This, the scientists stated, may be due in part to the earth getting older. No one knows the exact cause, however, they said.

Collinger Reports Liquor Taxes.

Washington.—Collections of all taxes on alcoholic beverages and narcotics during the last twelve months amounted to \$8,029,850.77, according to a report prepared by F. S. Collinger, head of the assessment section of the prohibition unit. Approximately 50,000 field officers' reports were received during the year, involving over 42,000 liquor violations and more than 9,000 violations of the narcotic act.

U. S. Content With Dye Arrangement.

Washington.—The communication from the Washington government sent through Commissioner Boyden in relation to the American attitude on disposition of German dyes received by the reparations commission, was described at the State Department as not technically a note, but merely the intimation that the American government was content that the present arrangement should continue pending the final peace conference.

New Shoes—Old Shoes—Tight Shoes
all feel the same if you shake into them some

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
The Antiseptic, Healing Powder for the Foot
Takes the friction from the shoe, irons the feet and gives new vigor. At night, when your feet are tired, sore and swollen from walking or dancing, sprinkle ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE in the foot-bath and enjoy the bliss of feet without any make-up.

Over 1,000,000 pounds of Powder for the Foot were used by our Army and Navy during the war. In a Pinch, Use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

USE FAULTLESS STARCH

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Thos. J. Grafton, an old friend of parsons, was a business visitor Wednesday.

For a good, substantial shoe at low price, see the new stock at Skinner's Shoe Shop.

A ten-pound baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dave McDonald at Osceola Tuesday morning of this week.

FOR SALE—Parke Davis & Co's. Blackleg Aggrassin.—Tux Titaworth Co., Inc. 1-20

Mr. and Mrs. Joe West returned Friday from Alamogordo. They were accompanied by Mr. West's mother and a niece.

Skinner's Shoe shop has a line of work shoes that are priced right and will wear long.

The Women's Missionary Society of the M. E. church will meet Tuesday afternoon, July 18, at the home of Mrs. Scott.

Fresh Fish Fridays—at the City Market.

Dr. Paden, Miss Laura and Albert Scharf and Mrs. Pearl Hughes returned Friday from a week's outing at Elephant Butte dam.

Fresh Vegetables Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.—City Market.

Tom Fitzpatrick left Wednesday for the coast. He will stop over in El Paso for a short stay before going on to his destination.

Tanlac's reputation as one of the best medicines on earth was won by results, not claims. Try it.—Rolland Bros.

Miss Meda West went to Alamogordo Tuesday with her mother and will spend her vacation at the city of the cotton-woods.

Mrs. E. A. O. Johnson and Mrs. Wayne H. Hamilton returned to El Paso Sunday morning, after a month's stay here and at Eagle Creek Lodge.

Lost:—Monday a grey striped coat, between Carrizozo and White Oaks. Return to Robt Leslie at White Oaks.

Rev. T. M. Blacklock spent Thursday in Nogal and while there arranged for a series of meetings beginning Sunday afternoon and continuing next week.

There is nothing more invigorating to a run down system than Tanlac. Try it.—Rolland Bros.

Another good rain visited Carrizozo and the immediate country surrounding Sunday afternoon. An electrical storm, that made things pop for a time, accompanied the downpour.

FOR SALE—Some 11-4 inch Studebaker wagons at low prices. THE TITAWORTH CO. 3-11-11 Capitán.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Anderson and Mrs. Myers, a sister of Mrs. Anderson came down Wednesday from Tucumcari. After spending a night with the Andersons here the two ladies went to Roswell to visit their mother while Em returned to Tucumcari.

The stomach regulates the condition of the blood and is the foundation of good health or disease. Keep in good shape by taking Tanlac.—Rolland Bros.

Capt. F. H. Johnson, of the Medical Corps, left Tuesday night for Fort Logan, Colorado, for a two weeks' training with the reserves. We miss both the captain and the doctor, but hope the training will do him good and that he will return to us with renewed vigor, health, strength and weight.

Ed C. Monroe and Rufus Brannum left Wednesday, traveling by auto, for the wilds of Arizona. A mining proposition took them, and, if it materializes, which appears almost certain, their activities will keep them there. Mrs. Monroe will visit the Robertsons at Nogal for a short time after which she will go to Saint Louis for a prolonged visit with relatives.

CITY MARKET

(Old Co-Op. Stand)

Fresh Meats
Cured Meats
Fresh Groceries

WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS
FRESH VEGETABLES

Flour
Canned Goods
Delicatessen
Everything for the Table

TWO DELIVERIES
9:30 a.m. 3:30 p.m.

CITY MARKET

ROY G. SKINNER, Prop.

Prof. J. E. Koonce came in yesterday morning from El Rito and in the afternoon went to Capitán where he will spend his vacation. Prof. Koonce taught school in this county a number of years and served very creditably a term as county superintendent of schools. After the expiration of his official term he again entered active school work and for the past three terms has been an instructor in the Spanish-American Normal at El Rito and will resume his duties there following his vacation in his old home. He has a host of friends who are glad to see him.

Passing of a Pioneer

Carrizozo mourns the death of one of its oldest and most respected citizens. Napoleon B. Taylor breathed his last at his home Tuesday night, resulting from a cancerous growth on the liver which enlarged that organ. His health began to fail some months ago, but his condition was thought to be due to local causes, but treatment failed to bring results, so a special examination was made and the seriousness of his malady disclosed. His condition grew worse during the past six weeks and he finally passed into that slumber which knows no waking.

The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon from the residence, Rev. Paul Bentley, assisted by a choir of sweet voices, conducting the services. Out of respect to the deceased every business house in town closed its doors and the town attended the services en masse, overflowing the yard, into the street. The remains were interred in the local cemetery, one of the largest concourses in the history of the town following the body to its last resting place.

Napoleon B. Taylor was born in North Carolina March 17, 1849, moved when a lad, to Tennessee, and there, in 1868, married Miss Martha J. Sweeney. Seven children were born to the union; four died in infancy. Two sons and a daughter, with the faithful companion of more than fifty years, survive. Robt. H. and Julian M. Taylor, the sons, are well known in the commercial and political life of the town and county; the daughter, Mrs. Joe N. White, residing at Hot Springs, was with the family circle when the end came, and comforted the wife and mother in the dark hour of trial.

Arkansas was the home of the Taylors for a time, and then Texas held them for a while, and in 1894 they reached White Oaks, where they lived until the founding of Carrizozo which has since been their home. Mr. Taylor was a member of the Oddfellows and retained his membership in his old home in Texas. The deceased was one of those stern characters of pioneer days; said little, displayed little emotion, but under that calm exterior, those who knew him intimately, knew that a heart beat for humanity and that, so far as he was able, he unostentatiously gave of his means to relieve suffering. A man of few words, and yet it was never difficult to locate him; and as God gave him the light to see the right that was the course he always pursued.

He will be missed as an upright citizen of our county; as a business man of the town who came here with its birth; as a neighbor and friend, always loyal and true, and as a husband and father kind, faithful and affectionate. The town has lost one of its most substantial and upright business men and the country one of its most loyal citizens. The entire town and county mourn, with members of the bereaved family.

Chamber of Commerce.

A general meeting of everybody interested in the organization of a Chamber of Commerce has been called for Monday night July 17, at Mrs. Scott's office. Some preliminary meetings have been held the past week and ways and means discussed, but no determination reached. At the Monday night meeting definite plans will, we are told, be presented and should they be adopted the organization will be effected, officers chosen, committees appointed and the machinery for maintaining a chamber put into operation.

**EVERYBODY
WOULD LIKE TO
REDUCE**

—IN—

HOT WEATHER

The Same as

OUR PRICES

—ON—

**LADIES' ORGANDIE
DRESSES**

\$16.00	dress	\$11.95
14.00	"	9.95
12.00	"	8.95

**GIRLS' ORGANDIE
DRESSES**

Sizes 8 to 14 years
\$1.98

**Ladies' Silk
Crepe Dresses**

\$22.50	now	\$15.95
20.00	"	14.95

**Silk Party Dresses
at 1-3 off**

**Ladies' and Men's
Summer Hats
at 1-2 price**

The Carrizozo Trad. Co.
"The Store of Class"

WESTERN LUMBER COMPANY, Inc.

(Successor to Foxworth-Galbraith Co.)

Dealer in

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Mouldings,
Hardware and Building Material generally.

With a large stock and lowest prices, we solicit
the patronage of the people of Lincoln County.

Western Lumber Co., Inc.



**HOLEPROOF HOSIERY
and**

Kayser Silk Stockings
Women's Silk Hosiery that was
chosen for good service.

The excellence of these stockings begins with the particular care with which the maker chooses the silk from which he weaves them. They are well strengthened at the wearing points, garter tops, toes, heels and soles.

FULL FASHIONED, PROPERLY SHAPED

We Have Them in

Plain Black, White, Cordovan, Nude, Grey, Beige and Silver

**WE also have a fine line of Fancy
Hose—some are clocked, others
embroidered. You can buy Silk Hose
here for \$1 a pair and up to \$5 a pair**



**Try a Pair of
Holeproof or Kayser Stockings**

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Established Since 1888