

Carrizozo News

Friday, Jan. 6, 1922

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

VOLUME 21

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1922

NUMBER 1

Federal Tax Changes

Changes in federal taxes voted by Congress last month came into full force on January 1st. Here's how they will effect you:

When you ride on a railroad train you no longer will have to pay the government eight per cent of the amount of your fare and eight per cent of the cost of your seat, berth or stateroom.

When you ship freight you will not be assessed an extra three per cent of the cost. Likewise you can send packages by express or parcels post without having to give up a war tax.

When you visit the drug store for a bottle of medicine, a tube of paste, a toilet preparation or the like you will escape the vexatious stamp tax.

When you go to the soda fountain you will no longer find your Uncle Sam holding out his hand for a penny on each ten cents or fraction that you pay the clerk for a soda or a dish of ice cream.

If you want to sport a pair of shoes costing more than \$10, or a shirt costing more than \$3 you will not have to lay out a tax. These and all of the other luxury taxes on clothing as well as those on umbrellas, parasols, trunks, valises, pocket books, etc. go into the discard.

If you live in a place that can boast of a ten cent movie show you will not be assessed a penny tax. If the charge exceeds ten cents, however, you will continue to pay a war levy of a cent for each ten cents or fraction.

All heads of families with dependents will get a slight reduction in their income tax during the new year, the extent being \$8 for each dependent as a result of the increase from \$200 to \$400 in the exemption.

If you are married and your net income in 1921 was \$5,000 or less, however, you will get a still further reduction in taxes as the normal exemption for married men in this class has been increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500. Single men are given no additional exemption and can deduct only \$1,000 from their net income.

Whether you are single or married, if you have made a gain from the sale of capital assets, such as a building or stocks or bonds, you can pay the tax on this gain at the corporation income rate of 12 1/2 per cent, instead of at the surtax rate.

Some classes of business, big and little, get some relief under the new tax bill, but other classes will have their taxes increased. Corporations which did not fall within the excess profits class during the war will have their axes advanced through the increase of 2 1/2 per cent.

The excess profits tax is retained, but the result will not be assessed in federal revenues until 1923, so next year this tax will be paid on the basis of the profits made in 1921. Likewise corporations will not begin paying at the increased normal tax rate until 1923.

Many of the special or excise taxes imposed upon manufacturers in many lines of business are also gone by the board. The framers of the new tax law believe this will lighten the burden of the public generally as they hold that their taxes, with but few exceptions, have been passed on. Manufacturers who have had their taxes repealed are those turning out chewing gum, tooth-brushes, sporting goods, including billiard and pool tables and balls, and other items.

Other taxes which come off include those on insurance premiums and on bonds of indemnity and surety, while sharp reductions are made in the taxes on cereal and carbonated beverages sold in closed containers; on candy and on works of art.

Some new taxes are put on manufacturers, the rate being at five per cent of the amount by which the sale price exceeds given sums in the cases of carpets and rugs, trunks, valises, fitted toilet cases, pocket books, portable lamps and fans.

Special taxes retained are those on brokers, etc. Proprietors of theaters, concert halls, billiard rooms, manufacturers of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

Stamp taxes retained are those imposed upon bonds of indebtedness, capital stock, sales or transfers; promissory notes, conveyances; powers of attorney; playing cards and foreign insurance policies.

Educational News

(By Mrs. M. L. Massey)

Teachers and pupils are again answering the call of the school bell, and are taking hold of their lessons with fresh vigor. Many teachers and pupils took advantage of the opportunity of seeing the Art Exhibit on display at the courthouse. The pictures represent some of New Mexico's best known artists and are well worth seeing. We appreciate the courtesy of the county commissioners in permitting the use of the court room. Special permission has been granted for viewing the pictures on Friday evening, Jan. 13, between the hours of 7 and 9. This time is set aside for those employed during the day.

Wedding bells announced the marriage of Miss Lucille Barré, one of the successful teachers of the Corona district, and Mr. Penix. We wish the couple the usual amount of happiness. Mr. Otto Fox has been appointed to succeed Miss Barré.

Supt. W. J. Klopp returned Saturday from Shreveport, La., where he spent the holidays with relatives and friends.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. Ida Browning and Miss Minnie Fleming, who have been quite ill, are again able to resume their school duties.

The "attendance banner" for the month of December has been awarded to Miss Clara Peppin's room at Picacho, with a percentage of 98.63, Mrs. Nickels closely following with 97.9, and Mary Ward of the Macho school standing third with 97.2. Many other schools ranged in the 96 per cent class.

A meeting of the county board of education is called for Friday, Feb. 13.

Misses Fordon and Herron spent the holiday season in Roswell.

Miss Cowan has returned from Artesia where she spent the holidays with relatives.

Many people on the verge of despair have taken Taxiac and recovered.—Rolland Bros.

The Unemployment Question

The greatest menace to the health and happiness of society in general is unemployment. Both rich and poor are victims of this menace. The poor, out of money, out of work and hungry, very often become desperate, and in many instances are driven to robbery and in some cases to murder, that they might have some money to purchase food.

If hunger and hardship will cause a single man to steal, to what lengths will it drive the man who has a family in some distant city depending upon him for their support. A large percent of the vicious crime-waves in all parts of the country can be traced directly to this one cause, "out of a job and hungry."

Of course, all of this cannot be stopped with three or four million in the United States out of employment—some of it will continue as long as the world stands, but if employment could be given to men who want it, on the streets or county roads, it seems that it would be much better and less expensive than filling our jails with vags and petty larceny cases.

This being a division point on the railroad is a stopping or resting place for 'boes traveling east and west. One day last week fifty from the north and east and about forty from the west stopped off here to eat and rest. Most of them seemed to have money for food, and all anxious to secure work of any kind. W. N. Williamson of the Star Cafe keeps a book in which he enters the names of those he gives free meals to. Almost two months ago the number amounted to 417, which must have reached the 500 mark before the end of the year.

Farmers and ranchers who could give temporary employment to some of those unfortunate victims of circumstances, who probably sported silk shirts and patent leathers during the good times, and who are now on their uppers, would not only be helping themselves but doing a public service. But, again, there are many in this county who are out of work. The question of unemployment is a hard one to solve, we admit.

Mrs. Brown Dies

Mrs. William Brown died in Los Angeles on January 1, according to a letter Mr. A. L. V. Nilsson received from Mr. Brown yesterday. She was stricken with a pain in the back of her neck early on the morning of the 1st, and did not survive the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown lived in Lincoln county many years, making their home the greater part of the time in the Nogal, Bonito country. The past two years, just before leaving for Los Angeles, to which point they went last summer, they made Carrizozo their home.

Mrs. Brown was a sweet, pleasant and generous woman, with a host of friends, who sympathize with the bereaved husband. Her sympathetic nature endeared her to all who knew her, and she passed to her reward leaving a rich heritage to humanity.

Changes in Income Tax Law

The following statement is issued by Collector of Internal Revenue B. C. Hermandes, District of New Mexico:

The Revenue Act of 1921 contains two new and important provisions, which are the subject of frequent inquiry. The first relates to the personal exemptions allowed married persons, and the second to the provision requiring that a return be made of gross income of \$5,000 or more.

The act provides that a married person living with husband or wife, whose net income for 1921 was \$5,000 or less shall be allowed a personal exemption of \$2,500. If the net income of such person was over \$5,000 the exemption is \$2,000. Under the Revenue act of 1918 the personal exemption allowed a married person was \$2,000, regardless of the amount of net income. The normal tax rate remains unchanged, 4 per cent on the first \$4,000 of net income above the exemptions and 8 per cent on the remaining net income.

In order that an income slightly in excess of \$5,000 shall not be subjected to an inordinately disproportionate tax because of the reduction of the exemption to \$2,000 thereon, the law provides that such reduction shall not operate to increase the tax which would be payable if the exemption were \$2,500, by more than the amount of the net income in excess of \$5,000.

For example: On a net income of \$5,010, the tax, without this saving clause, would be \$120.40, which is 4 per cent on \$3,010, the amount of net income less an exemption of \$2,000. The actual tax is \$110.40, computed as follows: From the net income of \$5,010 is deducted \$2,500, leaving \$2,510, the 4 per cent tax on which amounts to \$100.40. To this is added \$10, "the amount of net income in excess of \$5,000."

The personal exemptions allowed married persons apply also to the head of a family, a person who supports in one household one or more relatives by blood, marriage or adoption.

Heretofore, a person whose net income was less than his exemption (\$1,000 if single, or \$2,000 if married), was not required to file a return. Under the Revenue Act of 1921, if the gross income of an individual equalled or exceeded \$5,000, or if the combined gross income of a married couple

and that of dependent minor children equalled or exceeded \$5,000, a return must be filed, regardless of the amount of net income.

"Net income" is gross income, less certain deductions. The fact that allowable deductions from gross income, for business expenses, losses, bad debts, etc., may reduce the net income to an amount below the personal exemptions of \$1,000 or \$2,000, does not alter the requirement to file a return of gross income, if such gross income equalled or exceeded \$5,000.

A Small Fire

"Daddy" Kahler's barn and its contents were consumed by fire Wednesday night. When the fire was discovered an alarm was given by the blowing of the fire whistle, but before the fire fighters arrived the flames had reached such proportions that nothing could be done. A quantity of feed was in the barn, and the loss was total, no insurance being carried on either barn or contents.

Mrs. Kelley Entertains

Mrs. T. E. Kelley entertained the girls in the younger set last Friday night, in honor of Misses Rosalind Burke, Evelyn French, Rue Shukla and Aileen Haley, all of whom were spending the holidays at home. Besides the honorees, those present were: Misses Lois and Luella Jones, Juell and Audrey Miller and Mary White. Music, instrumental and vocal, supplied the principal means of entertainment, and the young folks express great delight over Mrs. Kelley's courtesy.

Crystal Theater

Monday & Tues., Jan. 9 & 10— "The Penalty." All star. A Goldwyn.

Wed. 11—"Houdini," Episode 6. Western, "Two Doilies." Comedy, "Nickie Snatcher," featuring Hank Mann. Arrow Photo Plays.

Thurs. 12—"The Charming Deceiver," featuring Alice Calhoun. Vitagraph.

Fri. 13—"Sands," featuring Wm. S. Hart. Paramount.

Sat. 14—"A Kiss in Time," featuring Wanda Hawley. Realart.

Coming, Feb. 1 & 2, "The Four Horsemen."

Bank Examiner

Santa Fe.—D. H. Henry, formerly cashier of the Corona State Bank, has been appointed an assistant state bank examiner.

The appointment is announced by James B. Read, state bank examiner, who was compelled to increase the force on account of several suspensions that have occurred during the month.

U.B. Thrifty says



Man should be gettin' wise at forty but a lot of 'em are only gettin' bald.

—others are wise to the fact that a bank which has weathered financial storms since 1892

—is a pretty good place in which to deposit the

Dollars

—or—

1922

Both miners and cattle men are assured of the friendly co-operation of this strong old State Bank throughout the year ahead.

The Exchange Bank

CARRIZOZO, N. M.

"The Bank for You in 1922."

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CARRIZOZO, N. M.

at the close of business, December 31, 1921.

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts \$161,478.71	Capital Stock \$50,000.00
Overdrafts 148.09	Surplus 9,000.00
Bank Building, Furniture and Fixtures 11,050.00	Deposits 204,087.05
Federal Reserve Bank Stock 1,800.00	Re-Discounts 9,084.00
CASH AND SIGHT EXCHANGE 60,084.25	Interest Collected not Earned 456.12
Profit and Loss 4,126.26	
Interest Earned not Collected 4,742.40	
Total \$278,974.80	Total \$278,974.80

I certify the above statement is correct,

E. M. BRICKLEY, Cashier.

There has never been a failure of a National Bank in the State or Territory of New Mexico that lost a depositor a dollar. Of the seven banks closed in this State as of this date none of them are National Banks. Of the STATE MONEY on deposit in the banks of Lincoln County, as of Dec. 15, 1921, total in all banks \$188,480.11, only \$4,055.43 in our bank. Our bank is not depending on political favor. SAVE AND WE SAVE. Try First National Service.



Every Day

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

Lincoln State Bank

PROGRESS SLOW DURING THE YEAR

Heavy Taxes, Chaotic Financial Conditions and Minor Wars Hamper Recovery in 1921.

HOPE COMES NEAR ITS END

Washington Conference on Armament Limitation the Most Important Event—What President Harding's Administration and the Congress Have Accomplished.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Back to Normalcy was the slogan of 1921, not only in America but in all the civilized nations of the world. But minor wars, internal economic disturbances, chaotic financial conditions in Europe, widespread unemployment, famine in Russia and other hindrances made progress in the right direction slow, excepting, perhaps, in the United States.

When the year opened the peoples were groaning under the burden of taxation and depression resulting from the World War. As it drew to a close they were still groping but had hopefully turned their eyes toward Washington, where the representatives of great powers were negotiating international agreements that would eliminate some of the causes of war, especially in the Far East, and limit the means of making war. In the success of this conference and of others that might grow out of it lay for the time being the hope of humanity.

Efforts to enforce the terms of the treaty of Versailles resulted in conflicts among some of the new nations created by that pact, and several of the older nations were involved in warfare. Germany, working fast to recover her old position in the world of commerce, was hampered by the disastrous decline in the value of the mark, and her leaders protested continually that she could not possibly pay the war indemnity. Peace negotiations between the British government and Sinn Fein were brought to a successful conclusion by which the Irish Free State was constituted.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The League of Nations, though functioning without the co-operation of the United States, accomplished much during the year, chiefly through its council, which met in Paris on February 21 and immediately referred proposed amendments to the covenant to a committee. President Wilson, who during January had withdrawn the American representatives from the council of ambassadors and the reparations commission, on February 23 went to the league council a strong protest against the inclusion of the island of Yap in territories subjected to the mandates of Japan, and also formally demanded for America a vote in the disposal of the former German colonies. The council in reply said it was not concerned with the allotting of Yap to Japan and invited the United States to take part in discussions concerning the Turkish and African mandates. A month after the Republican administration took office Secretary of State Hughes reiterated Mr. Wilson's stand concerning Yap and mandates in general, and later France and Italy indented America's position in the controversy over the island, though Japan formally refused to give up her mandate. Thereafter that dispute was the subject of long drawn-out negotiations between the United States and Japan which led to a treaty by which the United States was assured equal rights in Yap and other islands mandated to Japan.

The council of ambassadors in January gave Germany more time to disarm, appointed a commission to pass on Austria's economic status, decided that Latvia and Estonia should be recognized as sovereign states, and that the German reparations at 200,000,000 gold marks, payable in annual installments, and 12 per cent on exports during the period of payment. This reparations decision created consternation in Germany and Berlin at once began efforts to persuade the United States to intervene in her behalf. The Wilson administration made no response, but on April 2 Secretary Hughes informed Germany the United States would not countenance her seeking full responsibility for the war or getting out of paying to the limit of her ability. A few days earlier, Berlin having failed to make the first payments, French troops occupied Danzig, Dusseldorf, Dusseldorf and Ruhrort. The British objected strongly to this independent action and France withdrew. It would be tedious to detail the negotiations over the reparations bill. Suffice it to say that Germany, with Doctor Wirth as chancellor, was compelled to accept the figures of 100,000,000 gold marks finally decided on by the supreme council, made the payments due during the year but, on December 14, announced that the in major part of 1921 could not be raised. And since many economists agreed that to drive her into absolute bankruptcy would be disastrous to the rest of the world, toward the close of the year there was increasing talk of strengthening the

she showed signs of yielding to the general view. Division of Upper Silesia between Germany and Poland caused a lot of trouble. A plebiscite was held there in March, but both sides asserted it was unfair and early in May the region was invaded by Polish irregulars. Thilly's support was given them by the Weyssow government and also by the French and there succeeded a long series of fights between them and German volunteer forces. The entente cordiale of the allies was near rupture, but in June British troops entered the territory and began clearing out the Poles. The dispute was referred to the league council which in October announced the boundary lines. Neither Germany nor Poland was satisfied but both accepted the decision.

All through the year the Greeks fought the Turkish nationalists in Anatolia, with varying fortune, while the allied powers held aloof, though offering mediation which Greece refused. In November France made a treaty with the Komalst government which aroused protests from Great Britain and led to diplomatic negotiations.

The United States formally made peace with the central powers, the treaty with Austria being signed August 24, that with Germany August 25, and the pact with Hungary August 26. In these treaties America reserved all that was given her by the treaty of Versailles which the senate had refused to ratify.

President Harding on July 10 issued informal invitations to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to send representatives to Washington for a conference on limitation of armament and Far East questions. Acceptance from all was already assured by a process of "feeling out," and on August 11 the formal invitations went out, China, Belgium, Holland and Portugal being asked to participate in discussions involving the Far East. The foremost statesmen of these nine powers were named as delegates and on November 12 the momentous conference opened with imposing ceremony. Almost immediately Secretary Hughes put forward America's plan for reduction and limitation of naval armament, including a naval holiday for ten years, the scrapping of all shipbuilding programs, destruction of vessels to a certain point and the maintenance of the navies of America, Great Britain and Japan on a 5-5-3 basis. The plan was formally accepted by the delegates of those nations on December 15, and to the agreement were added clauses for the preservation of the status quo of naval bases and fortification in the western Pacific.

Of almost equal importance was the four-power pact accepted by the conference on December 18. This was cast in the form of a treaty by which the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan agreed to maintain peace in the Pacific, the Anglo-Japanese treaty being abrogated.

China entered the fray difficult problems to the conference and all the demands of her delegates were not satisfied. The conference, however, did enter into an agreement to remove many of the foreign restrictions on China and to respect the territorial and administrative integrity of the oriental republic and preserve the open door for trade and industry of all nations. Direct negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese delegates resulted in Japan's agreeing to restore Shantung province to China upon receiving payment for the railway.

It was evident from the first that the conference could not do much in the matter of limitation of land armaments so long as the situation in central Europe remained so unsettled. Premier Briand was present to give voice to France's needs of protection and fears of aggression by Germany and possibly by Russia. His eloquent speech so far convinced the conference that the other powers gave assurance that France would never be left in the "moral isolation" which she feared.

President Harding has clung to his idea that an association of nations can be formed which would do what the League of Nations cannot do, and on November 25 he put forward the suggestion of a continuing series of conferences like that in Washington, which presumably might result in the formation of the association. The idea was received with favor everywhere, except that the French demurred at the proposed inclusion of Germany.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

During the first six months of the year the guerrilla warfare between the British forces in Ireland and the Irish "republicans" continued unabated. Murders by the Sinn Feiners and reprisals by the British were of almost daily occurrence. The Irish were especially exasperated by the execution of a number of prisoners convicted of complicity in the killing of soldiers. The appointment of Lord Talbot, leading British Roman Catholic, as lord lieutenant of Ireland, failed of its object. On May 26 the Sinn Feiners burned the Dublin custom house, and on June 30 they re-elected James D. Joyce president of the "Irish republic." Meanwhile the new government of northern Ireland was organized, with Sir James Craig as premier, and on June 28 King George went across to open the Ulster parliament. De Valera on July 9 accepted the invitation of Premier Lloyd George to a conference in London, and while negotiations were being held the order of appointments that began the year was completed at the year's end.

Irish Free State. A treaty to this effect was ratified by the British parliament and submitted to both chambers. Ulster was not consulted, but was given the option of becoming a part of the Irish Free state or retaining her status. Angry she chose the latter.

Charles, ex-emperor of Austria-Hungary, made two futile efforts to regain the Hungarian throne. On March 27 he appeared in Hungary without forces and claimed the crown, but Regent Horthy refused to step aside. Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania mobilized to frustrate the coup and the allied council of ambassadors warned Hungary that the restoration of the Hapsburg regime would not be tolerated. So Charles returned to his place of refuge in Switzerland. But he was not through, for on October 21 he and his wife, Zita, went by airplane to Hungary and rallied a considerable number of supporters who proclaimed Charles king. Again the "little entente" prepared for action, but Regent Horthy led his army out of Budapest and defeated the Charles in a real battle. The former emperor and empress were taken prisoner, as were a number of prominent Hungarian nobles. The allies deemed that Charles must be exiled, and in November he and Zita were taken to Funchal, Madeira.

Russia's year was one of fighting, famine and efforts to resume relations with other nations. The soviet government held its own against repeated revolts, which included risings of the workmen of Moscow, of peasants under Antonov, and an invasion of the Ukraine by Petlura, which for a time threatened to be successful. Failure of the crops brought a terrible famine in the Volga region. Many thousands starved to death and even the American relief administration, which took charge of the situation, could only partially check the disaster. In seeking to break through the ring of isolation surrounding it, the Moscow government gradually receded from its communistic principles. It sought the aid of foreign capital, and on August 9 it abandoned state ownership of all but a few of the largest industries. Treaties were made with the Baltic states and with Turkey, and tempting offers of concessions were held out to other nations. In a notable pronouncement on October 21 Premier Lenin admitted the economic defeat of communism.

Old King Peter of Serbia died in Belgrade on August 17, and four days later his son Alexander was proclaimed king of Jugoslavia. He was reluctant to leave Paris, however, and it was not until November 6 that he went to Belgrade and assumed his crown. Portugal was upset by several revolutionary movements toward the close of the year. On August 19 the ministry was overthrown by a military coup and several cabinet members, including Premier Grajo, were assassinated. A few days later a plot of the royalists was uncovered, and in November Carvalho Mequita led a revolt. Because of these disorders and of the spread of bolshevism the powers began consideration of a plan for intervention. Spain had rebels, also—the tribesmen of Morocco. Against them she maintained a wearying and expensive warfare for months. And while on the subject of rebellion, mention must be made of the revolt of the Moplahs on the Malabar coast of India, which caused the British government much annoyance and not a few lives.

There were communist outbreaks in Germany in March, and on August 26 Mathias Erbesberger, the German statesman who signed the treaty of Versailles, was assassinated. Doctor Wirth, who became chancellor on May 10, resigned with his cabinet on October 22, but was persuaded to remain in office and form a new ministry. In November there were riots in many German cities due to the high price of food.

The chauvinistic element in Japan was active, especially after the Washington conference opened, and on November 5 Premier Hara was assassinated. Viscount Takahashi succeeded him. The emperor of Japan suffered a complete mental and physical breakdown some time last year, and Crown Prince Hirohito was made regent on November 25. He had lately returned from a tour of Europe.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

During the early part of the year the country was preparing for the change of administration on March 4. President-elect Harding resigned as senator from Ohio on January 9, and the next day he asked that preparations for an elaborate inauguration be canceled, feeling that it would be inconsistent with the urgent need for economy. On February 19 Mr. Harding announced the appointment of Charles E. Hughes as his secretary of state—a choice that met with general approval—and on succeeding days he completed his cabinet with these names: Secretary of the treasury, Andrew W. Mellon; secretary of war, John W. Weeks; attorney general, Harry M. Daugherty; postmaster general, Wm. H. Hays; secretary of the navy, Edwin Denby; secretary of the interior, Albert B. Fall; secretary of agriculture, Henry O. Wallace; secretary of commerce, Herbert C. Hoover; secretary of labor, James J. Davis. Mr. Harding was inaugurated on March 4 with simple, dignified ceremony, and President Wilson, despite his continued illness, was able to be present. The senate, in extra session, confirmed the cabinet and a number of other appointments, and adjourned on March 11.

ditions there, upset by the collapse of the sugar boom. He remained on the island a long time and succeeded in his mission to a considerable extent. On April 11 telephone communication between the United States and Cuba was opened by an exchange of greetings between President Harding and Menocal.

The United States Supreme court rendered several notable decisions. On January 31 it held that Judge Landis had no lawful right or power to preside over the trial of Victor Berger and other Socialists. On March 23 it ruled that profits from sale of corporate stocks and bonds and capital assets are taxable as income. On April 11 it refused to review the convictions of Haywood and 79 other I. W. W. members. The conviction of Senator Newberry of Michigan and others for alleged violation of the corrupt practices act was set aside on May 2, the act being held void. On June 30 William Howard Taft was appointed chief justice and was sworn in on October 3.

The unemployment situation became so bad during the summer that President Harding called a conference of experts on the subject. It began its sessions on September 29 and, after a long study, established a central bureau and started local employment movements throughout the country. The resulting relief was but partial, for business itself was suffering a general depression.

One of the worst race riots in the history of the country broke out in Tulsa, Okla., on May 31. Before it was quelled the negro quarter of the city had been burned and 30 persons had been killed and many wounded.

Labor troubles of long standing in West Virginia culminated in an insurrectionary movement by miners which called forth a proclamation by the President ordering them to disperse. Federal troops were sent into the region and the miners soon surrendered.

A commission, headed by Gen. Leonard Wood, was sent to the Philippines. It reported in November, recommending against immediate withdrawal of the United States from the islands. Meantime General Wood was offered and accepted the post of governor general.

The American Legion, in session at Kansas City, elected Lieut. Col. Sanford MacNider of Iowa its national commander on November 1. The Legion had as guests Marshal Foch of France, General Diaz of Italy, Admiral Beatty of England and other distinguished warriors. These same visitors and many other eminent persons participated, on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, in the ceremony of the burial of America's unknown soldier in the National cemetery at Arlington.

Under the budget law which was passed in May Gen. Charles G. Dawes was appointed director general of the federal budget and he and his aids made notable progress in the way of cutting down the expenses of the government.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Not a great deal of legislation was passed by the Republican congress during the last two months of President Wilson's administration. The President vetoed the bill to revive the War Finance corporation on January 2, and congress promptly repealed it. On January 18, \$7,100,000 was appropriated for enforcement of prohibition. The house decided, on January 19, that its membership should not be increased. After much debate congress set the limit of the regular army at 175,000 men. Mr. Wilson vetoed the measure, but it was passed over his veto. On February 26 the President signed the Winkley bill, making available to the railroads \$970,000,000 from the government guarantee fund.

President Harding called congress in extra session on April 11 and nearly all the rest of the year it was busy with the task of redeeming the pledges of the Republican party, with what success must be left to individual judgment. Among the first bills passed were emergency tariff and immigration acts; a new army bill cutting the army down to 150,000; and the budget bill. On April 30 the senate adopted a resolution declaring the war with Germany and Austria at an end; on June 18 the house adopted a resolution of similar purport, and the measure was finally passed on July 1 and signed the next day by President Harding. Repealed efforts to pass a soldiers' bonus bill came to naught, but a soldiers' relief bureau was created on August 2 and Col. C. E. Forbes was made its director. The house passed both a tax revision bill and a tariff bill, but the senate did not get around to the latter. The tax measure was enacted into law on November 21.

Among other important measures passed were a bill to exempt American coastwise shipping from payment of Panama canal tolls; a bill for government regulation of the packing industry; the \$48,500,000 shipping board debenture bill; the billion-dollar farm experts credit bill; and various measures relating to enforcement of the prohibition amendment, including one forbidding the manufacture and sale of beer as medicine.

The extra session came to an end on November 26, and on December 5 congress met for the regular session.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL

Two strong tendencies in the world of labor marked the year in the United States. One was toward a reduction of wages, and the other was toward the establishment of the open shop.

In January the national conference of state manufacturers' associations pledged support for the open shop movement. On the last day of that month the railway executives asked that the national working agreements be abrogated; the railroad brotherhoods appealed to President Wilson to prevent wage reductions but he refused to interfere. By order of the railway labor board some of the working agreements were terminated on July 1 and a wage cut averaging 12 per cent was put into effect. The railways later announced they would ask further wage cuts. The membership of the brotherhoods decided by vote that a strike should be called on October 30, but nine allied unions refused to support such a strike, and on announcement by the board that it would not consider wage cut requests until all working rate questions had been decided the strike order was canceled. On December 1 the board reconstituted the working rules so that the open shop principle was recognized.

In the packing industry there was a wage reduction in March and a strike was narrowly averted. In September the large packing plants installed the shop representation system and in November, under this plan, the employees consented to a further reduction of 10 per cent. The meat cutters repudiated this act; called a strike on Dec. 5.

There were many minor strikes, most of them short lived. Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor which held its convention in Denver in June.

Great Britain's coal miners went on strike on March 1 and for nearly four months the nation's industries were near collapse. The rail and transport workers refused to go out and the government would not yield to the demands that the mines be nationalized, so the miners returned to work on June 28 without having gained much.

SPORTS

It was a great year for sports. In all lines there was activity and prosperity, and international contests were numerous.

Organized baseball, which had suffered from the White Sox scandal, rehabilitated itself by the appointment of Judge Landis as supreme arbiter. The New York Giants and the New York Yankees won the National and American league pennants, respectively, and in the series for the world championship the Giants were victorious. The former members of the Chicago White Sox who were accused of conspiracy to "throw the 1919 world's series" were acquitted by a jury, though not by public opinion.

Jack Hutchinson of America won the British open golf championship in June. In this country the titles went as follows: Western amateur, Charles Evans, Jr.; national open, James M. Barnes; western open, Walter Hagen; national amateur, Jesse Guilford.

The feature in pugilism was the battle for the world's heavyweight title between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier of France on July 2. The Frenchman was knocked out in the fourth round. Benny Leonard defended the lightweight title against Richie Mitchell on January 14; Jack Britton, welterweight champion, defeated Ted Lewis of England on February 7, and Pete Herman won the bantamweight title from Joe Lynch on July 26.

Davis and Johnston, the American tennis team, won the Davis cup in New Zealand on January 1, and Tilden won the international championship in Paris on June 4, and the American championship on September 19. The Americans again won the Davis cup on September 8 by defeating the Japanese team.

The University of Illinois won the Western Conference track and field meet and the National Collegiate athletic meet in June. Yale defeated Harvard in their annual boat race on June 24. The University of Iowa won the Western Conference football championship, and Harvard beat Yale on November 19. The East was given two jolts in football, for the University of Chicago defeated Princeton and Centre college of Kentucky beat Harvard.

On November 26 young Jake Schaefer won the world's baltline championship long held by Willie Hoppe.

NECROLOGY

Just the names of the well-known men and women who passed away in 1921 would fill much space. Among the shining marks found by Death were these: Jan. 1, Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German imperial chancellor; Jan. 3, Ferdinand Schlotterger, Wisconsin capitalist; Jan. 7, James G. Scripps, publisher of many newspapers; Jan. 19, Henry Reichenbach, famous American art collector and dealer; Jan. 18, Daniel Burt, professor of agriculture in the University of Illinois; Jan. 21, Congressman Charles Boehmer of Missouri, and Mary M. Whitson, famous astronomer at Vassar; Jan. 22, "Cap" Streeter, the noted Chicago lake front squatter; Jan. 20, John Francis Murphy, American landscape painter; Jan. 21, Gov. E. H. Parkhurst of Maine.

Feb. 2, Cardinal Ferrari, archbishop of Milan, and Luigi Monteleone, noted composer; Feb. 3, Prince Kropotkin, socialist leader, and Fred. Barrett Wendell of Harvard; Feb. 3, James Gibbons Houston, music critic and editor; Feb. 22, W. F. McDonough, former Democratic national chairman; Feb. 24, Dr. R. J. F. Kelly, discoverer of the Field bacillus of cholera.

March 17, Dr. F. W. Gamble, educator, lecturer and president of Chicago; March 22, Bert Lown, founder of the Chicago Tribune; March 23, Mrs. Anne "column conductor"; March 24, James Cardinal Gibbon, archbishop of Baltimore; March 28, Mrs. George B. Pullman, widow of the car builder, and Charles Hadden Chambers, Australian playwright; March 29, John Burroughs, beloved American naturalist.

April 2, Annie Louise Cary, well-known prima donna; April 3, Julie Opp, actress, and E. M. Wallace, pioneer circus man; April 9, Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, Sydney Fisher, Canadian statesman, and Ernesto Nathan, mayor of Rome; April 11, Augusta Victoria, former empress of Germany; April 30, John Robinson, noted circus owner.

May 3, Dr. W. R. Brooks, astronomer; May 5, J. A. Flecker, editor Leslie's Weekly; May 14, Alf Hyman, electrical manager; May 15, former Senator T. B. Catron of New Mexico; May 18, former Secretary of the Interior Franklin B. Lane; May 19, Edward D. White, chief justice of the United States Supreme court; May 29, Gen. Horace Porter, war veteran and diplomat.

June 5, W. T. Crooks, noted British labor leader; June 7, Alvin T. Hart, Republican leader of Kentucky; June 8, Col. F. W. Galbraith, Jr., national commander of the American Legion; June 13, Gen. Jose Gomez, former president of Cuba, and H. C. Ide, former governor general of the Philippines; June 15, Judge W. A. Blount of Florida, president of the American Bar association; June 16, William E. Mason, congressman-at-large from Illinois; June 22, Dr. Morris Jastrow, authority on Semitic literature, and Gen. C. M. Taylor, editor of the Boston Globe; June 23, Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore; June 29, Lady Randolph Churchill.

July 3, John P. Wallace, eminent geologist; July 10, Douglas Smith, author and journalist; July 12, Harry Hawk, famous British aviator; July 15, Dr. W. E. Stone, president of Purdue university; July 29, Robert E. Burke, prominent Democrat of Chicago, and Charles E. Cory, ornithologist; July 31, Edgar Saltus, author.

Aug. 2, Enrico Caruso, the famous operatic tenor; Aug. 6, John G. Jenkins, Wisconsin jurist; Aug. 11, William C. Hook, jurist of Kansas; Aug. 12, Alexander Block, noted Russian poet; Aug. 13, Samuel P. Colt, leader in rubber industry; Aug. 17, King Peter of Serbia; Aug. 19, Demetrios Rihailys, Greek statesman; Aug. 23, Sir Sam Hughes of Canada; Aug. 25, Peter Cooper Hewitt, noted American inventor; Aug. 31, Field Marshal Count von Buelow, German war leader.

Sept. 2, Austin Dobson, English poet; Sept. 11, former Senator George P. Wetmore of Rhode Island; Sept. 15, Peer Stromme, American author and journalist; Sept. 21, Sir Ernest Cassel, British financier; Sept. 23, Engelbert Humperdack, German composer.

Oct. 1, former Federal Judge Peter Grosscup of Chicago; Oct. 2, David Elphinstone, American baritone, and William H. former king of Wurtemberg; Oct. 12, Philander Chase Knox, senator from Pennsylvania; Oct. 18, Ludwig III, former king of Bavaria; Oct. 21, Maj. Gen. W. W. Workhouse, U. S. A.; Oct. 25, "Bat" Masterson, writer and former noted westerner; Oct. 26, Henry Open, American novelist.

Nov. 3, Dan Hanan, capitalist and publisher of Cleveland, O.; Nov. 5, Rev. Antonette Blackwell, first woman ordained as a minister in the United States; Nov. 13, C. H. Prior of St. Paul, railway builder, and Mrs. George J. Gould; Nov. 20, Lawrence O. East, American painter; Nov. 22, Christine Nilsson, Countess de Casa Miranda, once famous operatic soprano, and Henry M. Hyndman, British socialist leader; Nov. 27, Lieut. Col. C. W. Whittlesley, hero of the "lost battalion"; Nov. 28, Abdul Baha Abbas, leader of the Bahais; Nov. 29, Ivan Caryll, composer, and Lord Mount Stephen, creator of the Canadian Pacific railway system.

Dec. 10, Sir Arthur Pearson, famous blind publisher of England; Dec. 11, the earl of Halsbury, former British lord high chancellor; Dec. 12, H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, former commissioner of pensions; Dec. 15, Congressman J. A. Eaton of California, who committed suicide; Dec. 16, Camille Saint-Saens, noted French composer.

DISASTERS

Floods, tornadoes and conflagrations cost many lives and vast property losses in 1921. A four-million-dollar fire destroyed the business section of Athens, Ga., on January 24. The American grain elevator in Chicago, located in the elevated, was wrecked by explosion on March 18, the loss being \$4,000,000. A thousand houses in Tokyo were destroyed by flames in March, and in April fire in Manila razed 15,000 homes and 4,000 buildings were burned in Hakodate, Japan. The Southern states were struck by a tornado on April 15, 100 persons being killed. On June 8 came the terrible floods in western Colorado, in which hundreds lost their lives and immense property damage was done. San Antonio, Tex., experienced a fire across flood on September 16.

The two most startling disasters occurred abroad. On August 28 the giant dirigible Hindenburg, built by the United States, broke in two while over Hull, England, on her last trial trip. Forty-six men were killed, including 13 members of the American crew that was being transported across the ocean.

On September 21 a great earthquake at Omei, Germany, destroyed

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Life Lengthened by Five Years

Remarkable Improvement in Health Shown by Committee on Waste in Industry.

2,400,000 CONTINUALLY ILL

Eye Conservation Taken Up by Manufacturers—Ravages of Tuberculosis Shown on Decrease—Survey of Industries.

Washington.—The duration of life in America has been increased by five years since 1909, according to the findings of the committee on elimination of waste in industry of the American Engineering Council appointed by Herbert Hoover. Morbidity surveys, it is stated, show an economic gain to the nation of many millions through lessened disability and sickness.

Army figures cited bear out estimates of industrial loss resulting from accidents to the eye and defective vision. Of 2,232 men discharged for physical reasons by the military authorities in Brooklyn and Manhattan, 462 were rejected because of defective eyes. Eye conservation has now become a matter of organized national concern. The Eye-Sight Conservation Council of America and many of the country's biggest industrial enterprises are working to cut down the enormous annual loss from this form of waste.

The report estimates that 2,400,000 people are continually ill. Tuberculosis is still the worst epidemic disease, though its ravages are decreasing.

There is no reason, it is declared, to believe that the race is physically advancing. But that national vitality is increasing is the general conclusion reached by the investigators.

Value of Workers' Health.

The section of the waste report dealing with the health of industrial workers was prepared by Dr. Eugene Lyman Flak and Dr. C. T. Sharp of New York. By health supervision and periodic physical examination, it is asserted, a net margin of economic gain of \$1,520,000,000 can be accomplished, in addition to "excess dividends in health, happiness, satisfaction in living, prevention of pain, prevention of sorrow, prevention of discontent and industrial unrest."

Improvement in the general condition of the population since Roosevelt was president is recorded in the report, which represents a survey of five basic industries, which were discussed at a great national forum in connection with the annual five-day meeting of the American Society of Municipal Engineers, which met in New York city.

"In the report on national vitality prepared by Prof. Irving Fisher for the national conservation commission appointed by President Roosevelt in

1909," says the waste committee's report, "it was estimated that there were about 3,000,000 persons seriously ill at all times in the United States and that 42 per cent of this illness was preventable. With a resultant extension of life of over fifteen years.

"Even in the short period of time since that report was issued a measure of this reduction has been noted. The estimate of 15 days' annual loss from illness must now be reduced to approximately seven. The duration of life has actually been extended probably a period of five years."

"A survey of the sickness prevalent among approximately 1,000,000 workers during 1913-15 revealed an average loss to more than 30,000,000 American wage earners of about nine days per year. A fall in the general death rate from 1907 to 1917 of 2.8 per thousand indicated a saving of 240,000 lives in 1917.

Death Rate in Industry.

Dwelling with health conditions in industry, the report estimates a total loss among 42,000,000 workers between the ages of fifteen to sixty-five of 425,000 lives in 1920, and a probable loss this year of 500,000. The death rate in industry is given as 11.48 per 1,000, while in preferred occupations, such as teachers and graduates of women's colleges, it is 3.24, as shown by an investigation of mortality among the graduates of Smith, Wellesley and Yassar.

Tuberculosis results in two to three deaths per 1,000 occurring annually at the working ages. Ten years ago the rate was nearly double that figure.

Pneumonia, influenza and typhoid fever are shown to be the most important acute communicable diseases among adults. Typhoid kills more than 150,000 sick beds annually and takes about 15,000 lives, mostly in the working ages. Influenza and pneumonia in non-epidemic years take about 35,000 lives in the working ages and thus account for at least 350,000 cases of

BOSCO NOT AUCTIONED



When the contents of the home of the late Mrs. George M. Pullman of Chicago were disposed of at auction recently, there was one article that was not offered for sale. That was Bosco, an old Irish terrier that was the beloved pet of both Mr. and Mrs. Pullman. He will be cared for by their former housekeeper.

Illness. Hookworm infection is present in a large industrial area to the extent of at least 5 per cent among the laboring population. Intensive studies show 30 per cent of students in a southern university infected.

Special items of loss are enumerated by the report as follows: Tuberculosis, \$500,000,000 annually from death alone, and \$23,000,000,000 in this generation from diminished longevity; typhoid, \$135,000,000 annually; hookworm, \$250,000,000 annually; malaria, \$100,000,000 annually. These losses are all theoretically wholly preventable—at least 75 per cent practically preventable, says the report.

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Paying Debts Made Easy.
London.—A debtor who in 1914 borrowed 750,000 Russian rubles, then worth about \$75,000, can now repay in full with \$50. Judge Russell has granted in the Chancery Division of the Royal Courts of Justice. However, a stay of execution was granted with a view to an appeal. The parties were the British Bank for Foreign Trade, which borrowed 750,000 rubles from the Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank against securities which the borrower now sought to redeem. The lending bank, however, insisted on payment of \$75,000 in sterling.

To Hunt Lost Bullion.
Hull, England.—In an effort to recover relics and bullion from a Spanish galleon which lies in Robernary bay, a syndicate has been formed. It is quite distinct from a previous syndicate called "The Pieces of Eight," except that Col. Kenneth Mackenzie Fox, who directed the previous operations, is one of the directors. Investigations made by an expert diver during the last few weeks are reported to have been very satisfactory.

Sterilization Law Invalid.
Albany, Ore.—Oregon's sterilization laws were held unconstitutional in an opinion of Percy R. Kelly and G. G. Bingham, judges of the Third Judicial District. The act of 1917 was held unconstitutional because it designated inmates of state institutions only as subject to it and hence is held class legislation. The 1919 act was held invalid because it provides no court procedure for the disposal of cases.

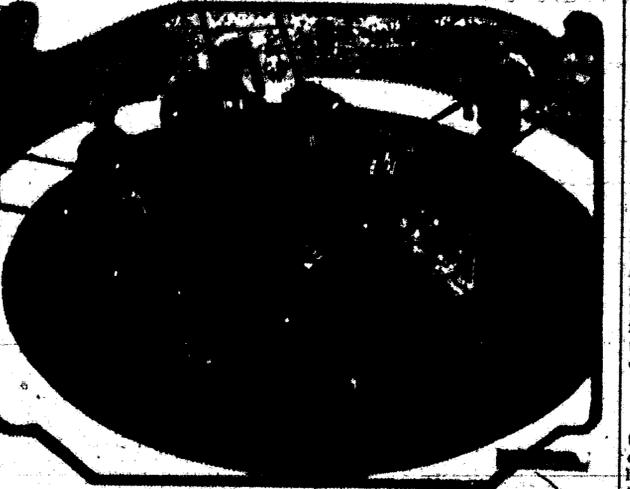
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New Dollar Approved.
Washington.—The design of the new dollar approved by President Harding on one side has the well known profile of Liberty, together with the numerals 1917 and "E Pluribus Unum" as usual. On the reverse side is a well delineated eagle with folded wings, perched imperiously upon the top of a mountain, with the rising sun in the distance. Above the eagle's head are the olive branch of peace, while a broken sword, symbolical of the end of war, is slanted in its talons. Just beneath the eagle is the word "Peace," while above the top of the coin are the words "United States of America."

Sanitation Lessons Come High.
Washington.—Lessons in western civilization port China \$210,000,000 in tuition fees and were "cheap at the price." Dr. Tsa, Assistant Secretary-General of the Chinese delegation to the armament conference, declared at a luncheon given by the Popular Government League. Since the Chinese spirit is "willing to bid goodbye to his guns," Mr. Tsa declared, "the bill could be reckoned up without bitterness."

Mitoses Still Due Railroads.
Washington.—Final payments to the railroads by the government on claims and adjustments rising out of war-time control are estimated to require \$240,000,000, according to a report sent by Director General of Railroads Davis to the Senate in response to a resolution introduced by Senator La Follette. He said that the administration had available such receipts with the treasury of \$240,000,000 for use in the settlement.

Civilians Learn to Fire Big Guns



Col. H. J. Hatch, commander of Ft. McArthur, Cal., recently conceived the idea of establishing a night school in which civilians, after their day's work, could learn the handling of big guns. A group of them are here seen working with a big mortar.

FIND THE SKULL OF AN APE MAN

Discovery May Prove Africa Was Cradle of Human Race.

Scientists Unearth Evidence in Northern Rhodesia Which, They Claim, Gives New Orientation to Early History of Man.

London.—Scientists say the Darwinian theory that Africa may have been the original home of the human race received partial corroboration from the discovery just made in northern Rhodesia of a fossilized skull which gives a new orientation to the early history of primitive man.

The skull, which is complete save for the lower jaw, resembles that of the ape man (*Pithecanthropus erectus*) discovered in Java in 1891, which has been regarded as the most primitive fossil reveals a type curiously similar to what is known as the Gibraltar skull.

Moreover, a collar bone, a leg bone and a part of a hip bone believed to belong to the skull also have been unearthed, and these may enable anatomists to reconstruct the main parts of the whole Rhodesian skeleton.

The scene of the discovery was the "Bone cave" of the Broken Hill mines, already famous for the beauty of its stalactites and stalagmites and for the remarkable fact that the lime of which they were originally composed have been largely replaced by phosphates of zinc and lead.

It was the commercial value of these formations that led to the transformation of this cave into one of the strangest mines ever worked.

The floor consisted of a mass of fossilized remains of elephants, lions, leopards, sheep, hippopotami, and

HASH BRINGS HER BIG LEGACY

Maggie Maloney Comes Into Fortune of \$25,000.

Mark Hanna's Widow Provided in Will for Cook Whose Dish Was Credit With Influencing Legislation.

Washington.—Maggie Maloney, who received \$25,000 under the will of Mrs. Mark Hanna, who recently died in Washington, is famous in fiction, reminiscence and legend as the cook that brought corned beef hash to perfection. Maggie is the original of a cook who in stories by David Graham Phillips and Sam Blythe influenced legislation by her hash for Senator Hanna

at his home in the published recollections of statesmen.

The days of her prestige were from 1897 to 1900, when she made corned beef hash for Senator Hanna at his home in Washington. This famous dish was produced every Sunday morning at ten o'clock at the Sunday morning breakfasts of Mr. Hanna, which were attended by many of the leading men of the country.

President McKinley himself, who had been an admirer of Maggie's culinary art for many years and had taken Sunday breakfasts occasionally with Hanna at Cleveland, would often leave the White House on Sunday morning and walk to the Hanna home for breakfast. After the hash became famous, Senator Hanna secured many extra leaves for his table, which was capable of indefinite extension. It was said that the senators and congressmen in the iron-clad Republican district invented political crises as an excuse for dropping in on Hanna early Sunday morning. Maggie was later induced to dictate her hash formula, which was widely circulated in American cities and foreign capitals, but her masterpiece was seldom successfully copied.

Big Elk Dead.
Huntingdon, Pa.—A majestic elk, with six prongs, that apparently had been dead a week, was discovered in a clump of bushes near New Fountain Inn by Jesse Piper and Harvey Deyarmin of Duncansville. The beautiful animal had been struck in the hip by a ball from a high-powered rifle. It is believed it was shot by an irate farmer, following damage to his fruit trees, and staggered into the brush to die.

Accident Restores Sight.
Greensbury, Ind.—Albert Funk of this city was splitting kindling the other day when a chip flew and struck him in the eye, on which a cataract had been formed for 21 years. Mr. Funk was surprised to find that the accident had restored his sight. The wound, which caused the restoration of the man's sight, is not serious.

Tree Saved Family.
Frankfort, Ky.—Dr. J. M. Van Dermuelen, his wife and son narrowly escaped drowning in floods in the Kentucky river when their automobile ran off a bank on the river road. A tree kept the machine from sliding into the river and none was seriously hurt. Van Dermuelen is president of the Presbyterian Theological seminary, Louisville, and widely known in Tennessee.

Ten Bess From One Hole.
Casco, La.—Jacob Loez, seventy-six years old and Civil war veteran, holds the record for the bass season. On November 1 Loez caught ten black bass that averaged over two pounds each. The bass were all taken from

History as She is Quoted.
The woman was shopping in a State street department store. She wanted a hat. There were two others at the counter, shopping, without wanting anything. The tall, thin one lifted a brown velvet tricornered shape to the light.

"Pretty, ain't it?" she asked her portly friend, who carried a book under her arm.

"Yes, very," answered the friend; "reminds me of Napoleon."

"Napoleon?" queried the tall one, whose fluffy hair covered a vacuum.

"How and when Napoleon?"

"Oh," answered she of the book, with superior disdain. "Don't you know? Napoleon crossing the Delaware!"—Chicago Journal.

WHY DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND SWAMP-ROOT

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

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

Quiser Kels of Hawaii.
It has just been announced from the Leland Stanford, Jr. university, that as a result of the eruption of Mauna Loa, Hawaii, two years ago, six specimens of fish entirely new to science were thrown upon the shore of the islands. One was a conger eel, with hooks on its snout, resembling blackberry thorns. They were all deep-water fish, coming from a depth of 160 to 1,000 feet.

178,000 Lives Saved.
Superintendent C. F. Culler reports that approximately 178,000,000 fish were rescued from landlocked waters along the Mississippi river during the season which closed November 1.

This work establishes a record in the history of the bureau's operations and serves to illustrate the tremendous mortality to which the river fishes are liable because of physical conditions resulting from freshets.—Fishes Service Bulletin.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin.
On rising and retiring gently smooth the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Advertisement.

Desirable Interchange.
"Statesmanship often indulges in lengthy discussion."
"I approve of it," declared Senator Sorghum; "the hope of civilization depends on making conversation so pleasant and interesting that people will not permit it to be interrupted by fighting."
Not So Catching.
"I hear your father is ill."
"Yes, quite ill."
"Contagious disease?"
"I hope not; the doctor says it's overwork."—Carnegie Puppet.

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JNO. A. HALEY - Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1922

A Banquet

The members of the Methodist Church and their friends will give a banquet Friday night, Jan. 13, at Lutz Hall, beginning at 7:30. There will be music without dancing, speeches without swearing, songs without slang, and toasts without tequila. The entertainment will consist of the most sumptuous delicacies, prepared from the fat of the land. Plans are made to serve 125 plates. Dr. Cole will be toastmaster. The program includes as speakers some of the most prominent men in the county. Tickets are on sale at all three banks—one dollar each with the privilege of taking as many as you want.

Publicity Com'tte.

Fine Moisture

The first moisture of consequence to visit this section for months came this week. Rain in the valleys and on the plains and snow in the mountains. During the fall the temperature was high, and there was no suffering of stock. It will be of great benefit, but more is needed.

Motored to Coyote

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hooper accompanied by Rev. L. E. Conkin and wife, motored to Coyote Sunday afternoon in Mr. Hooper's new Buick car. Bro. Conkin preached at three o'clock and organized a Sunday School with Mr. Conner supt. The Field Secretary will complete the organization.

Eastern Star Installs

The Eastern Star installed its officers last night for the ensuing year. They were as follows:

Worthy Matron, Mrs. E. O. Prehm.
Assistant Matron, Mrs. W. C. Merchant.

Worthy Patron, R. E. Lemon.
Secretary, S. F. Miller.
Treasurer, Mrs. S. F. Miller.
Conductress, Miss Meda West.
Assistant Conductress, Mrs. C. P. Hupperts.
Ada, Mrs. J. R. Green.
Ruth, Miss Lillian Merchant.
Esther, Mrs. R. E. Lemon.
Martha, Mrs. D. S. Elliott.
Electra, Miss Ella Brickley.

Following the installation ceremonies a sumptuous repast was served in the banquet room, which was the culmination of an entertaining and profitable evening.

Missionary Society

The last meeting of this society was held at the parsonage Dec. 13, at which time the election of officers for 1922 was held. They are as follows: Mrs. G. B. Barber, president; Mrs. Oscar Snow, vice president; Mrs. E. E. Cole, corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. J. Fetter, recording sec.; Mrs. R. E. Lemon, treas.; Mrs. L. E. Conkin, study and publicity; Mrs. C. A. Hooper, social service; Mrs. B. L. Stimmel, parsonage committee; agent for Missionary Voice, Miss Sarah Spence.

The first meeting in January will be held at the home of Mrs. G. B. Barber on the afternoon of the 10th, when the installation of officers will be held; also plans for the year's work will be perfected. Visitors are invited.

Commissioner's Sale

District Court for Lincoln County, New Mexico.

DECREE OF FORECLOSURE AND ORDER OF SALE

The Lincoln State Bank of Carrizozo, N. M. a corporation, Plaintiff,
Vs.
Nicolas Mace, Defendant.

Under and by virtue of a decree of foreclosure and order of sale issued out of the District Court for Lincoln County, New Mexico, on the 1st day of December, 1921, in and to the effect that the said

foreclosure and order of sale on a certain chattel mortgage mentioned in said decree, and in which decree the undersigned was appointed Commissioner to sell the mortgaged personal property described in said chattel mortgage and hereinafter described as follows, to-wit: 135 cows, three year olds and up; 36 two year old heifers; 30 one year old heifers, crop of 1920; 4 two year old steers; 40 one year old steers, crop of 1920; 4 bulls, three year olds and up. All of which said cattle are branded with on left side, or on right side, and earmarked so or so and all of said cattle range in Lincoln and adjoining counties, and are well bred Hereford range stock. Also, all other cattle claimed and owned by said defendant Nicolas Mace, wherever located or found, that wear the above brands or either of them, or any other brand or brands used by said defendant; also all increase from any or all of said cattle and all additions made thereto after the date and making of said chattel mortgage, to-wit: January 10, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, January 17th, A. D., 1922, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the J. B. French Ranch and Corral, situate about 28 miles north of the Village of Carrizozo, in said Lincoln County, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property at public auction for cash in hand, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment and decree, interest and costs of sale and court costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

There will be due plaintiff from defendant on said day of sale, the sum of \$3,320.40 (three thousand three hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty cents), together with costs of gathering said cattle from the open range, costs of sale, and court costs.

Carrizozo, N.M., December 10, 1921
BEN STIMMEL,
Commissioner.

Dec 16—Jan 6—4t

Salvation Army.

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

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

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
Of the Third Judicial District
of the State of New Mexico,
within and for the County of
Lincoln.

THE PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION,
Plaintiff,
Vs.
ANCHO BRICK COMPANY
Defendant.

No. 3,183

Notice to Creditors of the Ancho Brick Company

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Paul A. Brinogar, whose postoffice address is Alamogordo, New Mexico, has been appointed Referee of the Court in the above entitled and numbered cause, and by order of the court in said cause, you are hereby further notified that all persons and claimants having accounts or claims against the said defendant, the Ancho Brick Company, or against the Receiver thereof heretofore appointed by this court, shall present said claims and make proof thereof before said Referee, in the manner and form required by law, within sixty days from the 15th day of December, 1921.

And you are hereby notified that all claims against said defendant and said Receiver, not so filed within the time above specified, shall be barred and shall not be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets of said defendant corporation in the hands of said receiver.

PAUL A. BRINOGAR,
Referee.

Alamogordo, N. M.
12-23-21

OLD ABE COAL

(White Oaks)

\$10.00 per ton
Delivered to
your Bin.

Leave orders with
Drivers who are
in Carrizozo
regularly
or address
A. N. PRICE,
White Oaks, N. M.

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The Bank You are Seeking.

A STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF ANY SUCCESSFUL Institution will show that its success has been due primarily to the fact that it has consistently served its clients well.

There is no sure road to success for any individual or organization except that of honest service. Such service requires efficiency and character within and breeds friendliness among associates and clients.

If you require the services of a strong, modern bank, you need only to inquire of any of the customers of the STOCKMEN'S STATE BANK. The good will which this institution has built up is proof of its general usefulness, and of the fact that it is the bank you are seeking.

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The Titsworth Company, Inc.

CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

A CRY FOR CAPTAINS

WHAT are you doing to improve your mind, to sharpen your vision and so equip yourself that you may press onward and take your place among the leaders? The whole world keeps calling for men and women who are qualified by patience, alertness and ability, to accept responsibilities where rewards are large and opportunities are unlimited. Everywhere the cry goes up for more captains!

The ranks of privates are filled to repletion with grumblers, who pinch their envelopes on pay day and scowl enviously and malignantly upon those energetic souls who, with seemingly small effort, earn as much in a week as the grumblers earn in a month!

These privates are becalmed in the sea of life with burning hearts. They lack stamina and resolution. In nine cases out of ten they have no one to blame for their lowly estate but themselves.

They waste their leisure hours and holidays in frivolous amusements instead of giving sober thought to the future.

Everything that tends to their elevation and betterment is studiously shunned. Their aspirations, if they have any, are smothered at birth.

In moments of depression, when a steady, trustworthy, clear visioned worker at their elbow is promoted, their lamp of hope flares out and leaves them in utter darkness.

The years roll on, but the light never brightens, and they march in darkness down the hills to the valley of despair.

As for this innumerable army of "never do wells," it is palpably absurd to offer them advice.

Perhaps, in the evolution of things, they are intended as warning signals to the thoughtful, who, seeing their delinquencies, are spurred to greater achievements.

At any rate, the world is crowded with privates; column on column in the daily newspapers bear testimony to their helpless plight, while the stentorian voice of the world rings louder and louder in its cry for captains, more captains!

(Copyright)

Baptist Church

Sunday School at 10 a.m., Mrs. J. W. Adams, superintendent.

B. Y. P. U. meet each Sunday at 6:30 p.m., James Roselle, president.

Prayer meeting each Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. Conference first Wednesday in each month.

Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. each Sunday.

T. M. Blacklock, Pastor.

Methodist Church

The pastor will preach Sunday morning at the usual hour. Special music by Ebb Jones.

Sunday evening Mrs. E. E. Cole will have charge of the music and a splendid program will be rendered.

CLASSIFIED

Just Received—A Car of Steel Roofing. Prices much lower.—The Titworth Co., Inc.

Just received, a car of fine Colorado potatoes. Also a car of cotton seed meal and cake.—Humphrey Bros. 11-18

FOR SALE—Cotton Seed Cake and Meal.—The Titworth Company, Inc., Carrizozo.

Get prices at Humphrey Bros. on flour, potatoes, feeds and fuel. We believe it will pay you. 11-11

FOR SALE—Some 1-4 inch Studebaker wagons at low prices. THE TITWORTH CO. Captain.

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

Just Received, A Car Barbed Wire and Hog Fence. Prices Are Lower. The Titworth Co.

J. W. ADAMS

LYRICS OF LIFE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

MERRY CHRISTMAS, EVERYONE!

Merry Christmas, Everyone!—Rich in love and Rich in fun, Young and old, and sire and son!

Castle hall or Humble cot, Rich in wealth, In wealth forgot, Share the joy, The star foretold, Make the day A day of gold, Sire and son, and young and old!

Everyone by Vale or hill, Everyone Rejoicing still— Young and old, what land Or tongue, Never old and Ever young!

YOUR HAND

How to Read Your Characteristics and Tendencies—the Capabilities or Weaknesses That Make for Success or Failure as Shown in Your Palm.

THE HAND OF A DOCTOR

THE hand of a successful physician, or one who may become a successful physician, should be supple and smooth. The following are some of the traits of a good doctor, as indicated in the hands:

1. Tact, shown by a thumb that is well "waisted," that is, indented or marked at the joint.

2. Kindness, shown by a Mount of Venus, or ball of the thumb, which is moderate in size.

3. Self-confidence, the Line of Life and the Line of the Head well apart.

4. Trustworthiness, a Line of the Heart that is forked at the beginning.

5. Popularly is indicated by a Line of Fate which rises on the Mount of Luna (at the side of the hand) and runs into the Mount of Saturn, at the base of the second finger. This shows unusual popularity, but also dependence on public caprice for success.

(Copyright)

Her Only Chance. Inconceivable—Does she dance badly? Quaint—Yes, if the chaperones aren't looking.—Pellcan.

For Torpid Liver

"Black-Draught is, in my opinion, the best liver medicine on the market," states Mrs. R. H. White, of Kootai, Okla. She continues: "I had a pain in my chest after eating—light, uncomfortable feeling—and this was very disagreeable and brought on headaches. I was constipated and knew it was indigestion and inactive liver. I began the use of Black-Draught, night and morning, and it was a splendid and certainly gives relief."

Theford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

For over seventy years this purely vegetable preparation has been known beneficial by thousands of persons suffering from effects of a torpid, or slow-acting liver, indigestion, biliousness, colic, coated tongue, dizziness, constipation, bitter taste, sleeplessness, lack of energy, pain in back, puffiness under the eyes—any or all of these symptoms often indicate that there is something the matter with your liver. You can't be too careful about the medicine you take. Be sure that the name "Theford's Black-Draught" is on the package. At all drugstores.

Jean Paige



Jean Paige, one of the most handsome "movie" stars, spent practically her entire life on her father's model farm at Paris, Ill. She never dreamed of a motion picture career, but unconsciously was preparing herself for it, spending her after-school hours at horseback riding and other healthful and daring sports. It was not until after she went East to school that she received an offer from a producer, which she accepted. Her splendid work is known to millions. This is one of her latest pictures.



LASSA tree, four mont I try feegure out wot's idee for hava da cops sen every town. I aska my frien and he say polceceman ees for keepa da peace. "Yes know, Pietro," he say, "eef wa no gotta cops nobody keepa da peace."

Well, mebbe ees right, I dunno, but I gotta deffrence idee. Pleanta lines sen da paper I reada where ees leagae for enforce da peace. And nother place sen sama paper ees tella bouta President Harding maka da peace.

I gotta idee when everybody try works on da sama job ees no for good. President Harding maka da peace, oth-er bunch ees force da peace, cops keepa da peace and eef I finda guy whosea throw rocks at my cat Iasa night you can betta your life I breaka da peace. But too moocha peace putta country on da bum. Jusa lika da deever when ees breaka down. I try feerz minus oth-er day and I gotta seaxteen piece left over and he ees no works yet. Mebbe gotta taka more piece out for maka heem run, I dunno.

But ees seems to me lika everything ees no works right yet. Ever sence da war ees quest we try maka leagae for da peace. And wa no gotta more as a piece of a leagae yet.

No I tink mebbe ees gooda idee wa no hava da cops any more ees deesa country. I no can feegure out how da devil Uniteeda State cops gonna keepa da peace. But I dunno eef I am righta idee.

Wot you tink? (Copyright)

A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

MY CREED

I HAVE a creed—a creed that's good and true—That serves me in my need in all I do—Faith in my God and His eternal plan; Faith in the good He's placed in every man; Faith in the land that bore me, and the Light It holds aloft for lovers of the Right. (Copyright)

Defiance of Custom. "I can assure you of one thing," said the newcomer. "I never cheat at cards."

"Well," replied Cactus Joe, "in that case I'd advise you to get out of Orin-sum Gulch. Anybody that thinks he kin hold his own in this game without cheatin' to the best of his ability is liable to be regarded as puttin' on airs of superiority."



Ford Prices Drop!

The Ford Motor Company makes another cut. Following are old and new cash prices, f. o. b., Carrizozo:

	Old Price	New Price
Touring Car (Standard)	\$535.20	\$479.50
Runabout (Standard)	488.35	447.65
Truck	605.70	561.15
Coupe	824.30	728.60
Sedan	891.80	796.10
Fordson Tractor	No change	710.00

Starter and Electric Lights, \$70 Extra
Demountable Wheels and Tire Carrier, \$25 Extra

Big Reduction in high-grade Tires & Tubes

Western Garage, Inc.

Authorized Sales Agent

CARRIZO :: NEW MEXICO

Rolland Bros.' Pharmacy

Pure Drugs

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

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Nyal's Compounds

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Carrizozo, N. Mexico

Every Boy Wants It

If you could realize how much that boy of yours, or that young relative or friend in whom you are interested, craves the healthy, well-balanced reading matter he will get in THE AMERICAN BOY, never for a minute would you deny him this pleasure. For a Christmas present, or birthday gift, a subscription to THE AMERICAN BOY is unexcelled. It lasts the whole year through—and its influence is of the best.

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Two Electric Motors, 7 and 15

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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 8

May 6, June 3, July 3, August 3, Sept. 2 & 9

Nov. 4, Dec. 2 and 27.

O. P. HUPPERT, W. M.

S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

Carrizozo Lodge

NO. 30

Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting

nights, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays

in each month.

E. L. LONG, N. G.

WM. J. LANGSTON, Sec'y.

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OF THE

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Leather Novelties, Rugs, Etc.

Suitable for

Christmas Presents

See them, price them, and if you

feel like helping the boys,

buy them.

Where Your Taxes Go

How Uncle Sam Spends Your Money in Conducting Your Business

By EDWARD G. LOWRY

Author "Washington Close-Ups," "Risks and Financial Systems," etc. Contributor Federal and Economic Articles to Leading Periodicals and a Writer of Recognized Authority on the National Government's Economic Methods.

Copyright, Western Newspaper Union

IV. WAR'S HORRIBLE WASTE

Mr. H. C. Leffingwell was the assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of finances during the war. While he was in the treasury he became deeply impressed with the magnitude of government expenditures and the looseness, inefficiency and waste that are a part of government methods. All the secretaries of the treasury since the outbreak of the war have shared this feeling of apprehension and concern with Mr. Leffingwell. I quote here a recent utterance of his on war expenditures:

"Of the \$4,000,000,000, exclusive of interest on the public debt, spent in the fiscal year 1921, \$1,101,615,013.32 was spent by the War department, \$650,373,885.58 by the Navy department, \$500,000,000 on the railroads, \$280,000,000 by the bureau of war risk insurance, and \$337,914,867.01 by the Interior department, mostly, I take it, for Civil War and Spanish War pensions—a total of \$3,080,000,000 under these heads.

"In the fiscal year 1920 the War department spent \$1,610,000,000, and the Navy department \$740,000,000, a total of \$2,350,000,000. Secretary Mellon estimates that in the fiscal year, 1921, the War department will spend \$1,925,000,000, and the Navy department \$700,000,000, a total of \$2,625,000,000; and that in the fiscal year, 1922, the War department will spend \$2,000,000,000, and the Navy department \$345,000,000, a total of \$2,345,000,000. This makes a three-year's total of \$7,300,000,000.

"Germany went to war to realize on her investment in arms and armies. The burden of universal military service, expenditures on the army and navy, subsidies and doles, became intolerable. She thought she would reap the exploit of 1870 and make war so profitable in territory and indemnities as to recoup herself for the outlay of 40 years' preparation. The splendid resistance of the Belgians and the French and of the little British expeditionary force made the short war a futile dream. The untrained manhood and unimpaired resources of the Western World, of the British empire overseas, and finally of America, determined the issue. Germany suffered economic collapse, though her armies, beaten but not routed, were still an enemy still. So Germany's military preparedness was her cause for making war and was the cause of her defeat. In the issue, it was economic preparedness that mattered most.

"Today, men, women and little children are starving to death in Europe because of the war's horrible waste and because of the still more horrible waste of after the war. Two years and a half after armistice, nearly two years after peace was concluded between Germany and the allies, millions of men are under arms, eating and wearing the produce of the fields and of the labor of a civilian population which must bear the load of taxes and inflation necessary to maintain those armies in economic idleness. The peoples of continental Europe are staggering under the load of armaments, far too great before the war and intolerable now. Their rulers hold themselves in power by subsidies and doles, by playing, now on their fears, and again on their avarice, still again on nationalistic ambitions or ancient racial hatreds. The allies have undertaken to insure Germany's economic recovery by insisting upon her disarmament and the payment of reparations which means the development of a huge export balance; but for themselves they reserve the doubtful privileges of remaining armed to the teeth. . . . We have demonstrated our military power. We have shown what may be done in a few short months to make an army and transport it to wage a foreign war. We have no need to be aggressors abroad, we are invulnerable at home. Let us accept the responsibilities of the position of leadership which is ours, show the world how to beat swords into plowshares, relieve the peoples of the world of apprehension and lead them back into the ways of peace and plenty. If we prepare for war we shall have it. If we lead the world in preparation for peace we may have that."

WHAT PERSHING THINKS

The appropriations of the five great powers for military and naval purposes in the year 1920 alone reached a total of \$19,448,363,101, a sum only about \$8,000,000,000 more than the total for the whole fourteen years before the war.

It all comes down to this so far as you are concerned:

Every morning when you go to work, or when you stay at home sick on a working day, or even if you are out of a job, it has been arranged for you to pay your share out of what you had or should have, or over \$200,000,000 a day for the support of the army and navy. That is the amount that the army and navy spend for insurance against attack.

And of course that is not all the cost. What is the big idea? What do you think about it? You will have to pay the bill. Do you think about it at all? General Pershing does. This is what he thinks:

"As we consider the causes of the World War and comprehend its horrors, every thinking man and woman must feel that measures should be taken to prevent another such calamity. One step in that direction would be to reduce expenditures for armaments. Our own estimates for naval and military purposes contemplate an appropriation for the fiscal year 1922 of over \$5,000,000,000 for every working day in the year. It is a gloomy prospect that the national plan expenditures greater than ever before in peacetimes.

"It would appear that recent experiences should be enough to convince everybody of the danger of a renewal of this competition. But one nation cannot reduce armaments unless all do. It is time that enlightened people everywhere should undertake to reach some rational agreement which would not only relieve the world of its heavy financial burden but which in itself would go far toward the prevention of war. We are not a warlike people. We do not wish to expand at the expense of any other nation, and we have no designs on anybody. If other people feel the same toward us and toward each other it seems unreasonable that they should be unwilling to consent in principle to some limitation of armaments, to be carried out when other nations succeed in establishing stable governments and are willing to recognize the wisdom of such a course. Otherwise, may we not seriously ask ourselves whether civilization is a failure, and whether we are to regard war as an unavoidable scourge that mankind must suffer?

"There are other considerations which should prompt us to make every effort to bring about a curtailment of these expenditures throughout the world, particularly in the war-torn countries of Europe. The people of Europe have always been our best customers and are largely dependent upon us for certain necessities. We must look to them to buy the products of our farms, mines and factories. The prosperity of our people depends in no small measure upon the uninterrupted flow of commodities abroad. We have stocks of cotton, wheat and other products greatly in excess of our own requirements, which the people of Europe sorely need but which we cannot sell and they cannot buy because their fiscal systems have broken down, their currencies have depreciated, and their purchasing power is exhausted.

"The first step to take in the rehabilitation of the finances of all these countries is to reduce the cost of government so that expenses will not exceed the income. Expenditures must be lowered everywhere if financial stability is to be restored and if the nations are ever to pay their debts. Until stability is restored one can have prosperity that comes from a free and uninterrupted flow of products from one country to another. But this cannot be done if huge sums continue to be appropriated for the maintenance of large armies and large navies.

"The safety of humanity in the future, indeed the peace, the happiness and the prosperity of the race—all appeal alike for an early consideration of the question of limited armaments."

Broadly speaking, it is the man who profits, and not the simple average man who endures, who is behind all this movement for ever increasing armaments. If you doubt this, just go out in your own neighborhood and ask men who were actually in the war, who saw service in the line, whether they want any more of it.

Steel Barrels

If the statements of the makers are well founded, it is probable that steel barrels will eventually take the place of wooden ones. The steel barrel is composed of staves of that material locked together by an ingenious device; the hoops and heads are also of steel. It is claimed that the steel barrel is more durable and more compact than the wooden one. As it is said to be lighter and cheaper, it has already had favor in various quarters. About 300,000,000 barrels are needed annually in normal times, to supply the demand in the United States. Flour mills use about 80,000,000, the sugar industry 40,000,000, and the cement industry 75,000,000.—Christian Science Monitor.

Scientific Query

When we read about monkey stunts getting marred of \$1,000 a week in the theaters we wonder whether evolution is what it has been cracked up to be.

And if He Had Picked . . . Reading the record of . . .

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

How W. J. Bryan Takes His Hard Liquor



WASHINGTON—William Jennings Bryan takes a drink of gin.

Some story, what? Some headline for the pink sheets. You said it!

And a Washington newspaper started the natives and arms conference delegates by printing that very astonishing headline clear across the top of its evening edition, but with this added line:

"By mistake."

It happened at a reception given by the Netherlands conference delegates one night to newspaper correspondents. Some one told a waiter when Mr. Bryan wasn't looking, that the "fat man's glass is empty." It was an in-

nocent looking water glass, and gin looks like water. While Mr. Bryan was looking elsewhere the waiter filled it with a gin cocktail, permissible, of course, on the premises of a foreign envoy. Presently Mr. Bryan was athirst and he took a swig.

Wow! Dashed to the floor went the liquor, glass and all!

But the Prince of Peace did not lose his temper. He knew he had been tricked and enjoyed the laughter of his "weaker brethren."

And of course the sniggering correspondents present had to send the story out to all parts of the world—though it is not absolutely certain that Mr. Bryan sent it to his "Commoner."

And of course some of the correspondents had to embroider the story. One asked how Mr. Bryan knew it was gin. He didn't, of course. He simply knew it wasn't water.

Another wanted to know why Mr. Bryan felt called upon to smash the glassware of his hosts. Mr. Bryan's friends say that even a Washington correspondent should know that a man's first drink gets him mighty quick.

Economic Conference May Meet in 1922

THE conference on armaments will be followed by an economic conference to be held in the spring of 1922, inquiries among the foreign delegations indicates. Informal conversations on the subject already have taken place between representatives of the governments participating in the present convocation, and the idea has met with tentative approval. The exchanges of views have not proceeded to the point where the time and place of the meeting of the nations to receive the invitations have been determined.

It is not unlikely that, if the present conference is successful, an agreement to meet again for the consideration of commercial and financial questions may be proposed before the Washington gathering adjourns. It is reported President Harding might favor the plan if the present conference succeeds.

The three-year period over which interest payment on the \$10,000,000,000 owed the United States by the allied powers was spread expires at that time, and there is no effort to conceal the fact that the European nations want a general discussion of economic conditions before taking up the debt problem with the United States.

Stabilization of exchange, with particular reference to the German mark,

MOTHER, QUICK! GIVE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP FOR CHILD'S BOWELS



From a sick child comes the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated, or if your child is listless, cross, fretful, full of cold, or has colic, a teaspoonful will never fail to open the bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste from the tender, little bowels and gives you a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.—Advertisement.

Japan's Universal Compulsory Service



ESSENTIAL difference exists between the army which Japan can put in the field in time of war and the one the United States can produce, so says Gen. Henry J. Healy. This difference is that Japan's army is based on universal compulsory service and training in time of peace and that the war army of the United States has no such basis.

All Japanese young men between eighteen and twenty-one are called up for examination for service. Those physically fit, up to the number needed to maintain the standing army, serve two years in the case of infantry, three years in the case of artillery, cavalry, engineers, and other technical branches and six months in divisional supply trains.

The active or first reserves must undergo two periods of instruction,

each of 21 days in the five years and four months following the completion of their service in the active army. In addition they may be called, if for any reason there is need of reserves to bring up the strength of the active army even in peace. The second reserves must undergo one or two periods of instruction of two weeks each during the ten years they are in this reserve following their completion of service in the first or active reserve.

In time of war the active reserves are immediately called to bring the standing army to its war strength. The second reserves is available for replacement of casualties.

There can be little doubt that the plans are in existence whereby, immediately war is declared, new units will be mobilized entirely of reservists in the same way Germany so successfully doubled the number of her divisions in the first two weeks of the recent war.

An army put in the field by Japan in case of war will consist of thoroughly trained soldiers from the beginning and for a considerable period thereafter. She is an well prepared in this respect as was Germany or France in 1914.

New Record in Slaughter Will Be Set

ANY an oratorical and political gem of purest ray serene, is buried in the Congressional Record. If you don't believe it, read these extracts from a speech by Representative H. G. Lowrey of Mississippi on the "maternity bill."

Mr. Lowrey—Mr. Chairman, a humorous friend of mine says that a man's mind is like a woman's hair. The less there is in it the harder it is to make up. (Laughter.) My mind is often hard to make up. Bro—

It is strange to me that some gentlemen seem to think that the activity of women in support of this bill gives a presumption against it. In my opinion, while it is not a fine argument, it is a strong argument in its favor.

Oh, women, in our hour of need, . . .



In your district deeply stirred against you, you will come to sympathize with him. Instead of quoting Sir Walter Scott you will be quoting a certain William Tecumseh Sherman. (Laughter.)

The gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. Reardon) spoke the other day of a progressive cavalry list on the Republican side that would look like war. Some of its members (Mr. Reardon of Nebraska) is a member of a year ago, . . .

DICE LONG KNOWN TO WORLD

A document is (probably the most ancient Game, According to Records of Old Writers.

The oldest amusement in the world is dice-throwing. In some form or another, dice have existed in every period of history. They are shown on early Egyptian monuments, and some dug up at Thebes recently are exactly similar to those in use today. They are mentioned in laws regulating games played in ancient Greece and Rome and most other countries in Europe.

The invention of dice is attributed to Palamedes, one of the heroes who sailed against Troy, about the year 1244 B. C., but the use of cubes with numbered sides for gambling purposes is probably much earlier. Frequent passages in the works of ancient writers and numerous representations in marble and paintings show how popular dice-playing was among them.

MOTHER, QUICK! GIVE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP FOR CHILD'S BOWELS

From a sick child comes the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated, or if your child is listless, cross, fretful, full of cold, or has colic, a teaspoonful will never fail to open the bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste from the tender, little bowels and gives you a well, playful child again.

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EXPLAINING LACK OF DETAIL

Youthful Artist Had Excellent Reason for Leaving Out Characters in Her Illustration.

A primary class in one of the grade schools was asked to illustrate a story that had been read to the little ones by the teacher. The story told of three children going to a wood in a goat wagon, and staying until the sun went down. Most of the pictures showed the goat with big horns pulling the wagon containing the children, and a sun going down behind a hill. One of the small girls in the class handed in a picture showing merely a hill and some grass.

"Why, what does your picture mean?" inquired the teacher. "Where are the goat and the children?" "They have all gone home," replied Opal.

Shaw and the Tourist. George Bernard Shaw recently convulsed an audience by relating a story of a tourist who asked a rustic whether he was on the right track for Stratford-on-Avon. The yokel remained silent. "Come, come," said the tourist encouragingly. "Stratford—Shakespeare's town—Shakespeare, the famous poet, you know. Surely you know Stratford?" "Yes," replied the rustic, brightening. "Be you he?"

Idle Hours With Statisticians. It is estimated that a man who reaches the age of eighty years spends two years of his life dressing. Nobody has the courage to estimate how many of her years a woman devotes to—but, as we were saying, it's a hard winter that has no soft spots.

Dry Goods. "Colonel, should a dry goods store sell soda water?" "Yes, I guess it's dry enough."

If you are ashamed of your calling like a boy to call for you.

Wise men cultivate the art of talking things easy.

TAKE ASPIRIN ONLY AS TOLD BY "BAYER"

Introduced Aspirin to the Physicians Over 21 Years Ago.

To get quick relief follow carefully the safe and proper directions in each unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin." This package is plainly stamped with the safety "Bayer Cross." The "Bayer Cross" means the genuine, world-famous Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over twenty-one years.—Advertisement.

WOULD HAND LORD DOLLAR

But Some People Will Doubt Whether Such a Man Will Ever Get Close Enough.

A young man in Missouri was collecting funds for a benevolent institution. He tried hard to get a dollar from an old gentleman who was noted for his closeness.

When the young man had stated his mission and asked for the dollar, the elderly person asked:

"Well, young man, how old are you?"

"I am twenty-five," said the youth.

"Well," continued the old gentleman, "I am seventy-five years old, and as you are only twenty-five years, I think that I will get to see the Lord sooner than you. I will hand him the dollar myself."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

From Abraham to Alton. In the Book of Genesis it is told how Abraham dug "the Well of the Oath" at Beersheba, and from time immemorial the Bedouins have watered their flocks from the wells of Beersheba. The occupation of Palestine has brought twentieth century methods to the oldest country in the world, and Abraham's wells are now equipped with modern pumping machinery.

A Materialist's Decision on Ducks. It is possible, Lord Grey has found, to burn one's friends with talk about birds. In an after-dinner speech at a Melbourne society gathering he recalled an instance when he himself had talked freely about his waterfowl. His listener gave vent to his boredom in a pregnant sentence: "Ducks should be talked about only when they are cooked."—Manchester Guardian.

Then the Fun Began. Yelco (at the other end)—Is that you, darling? Gusty Father—Er—yes. Yelco—Oh, good! How's the old boy's goat, my pet? I mean to say, if he still has it I'll come round tonight, but if he hasn't we'll go out to some show.

The Critic. The brilliant Edgar Saltus of unhappy memory sat in his club one afternoon when a widower entered.

The widower, with a deep sigh, sank into a chair, pressed a black-bordered handkerchief to his eyes and groaned.

"I tell you, Saltus, old man, a chap never realizes the full value of his wife till he loses her."

"True, true," said Mr. Saltus, "and especially true if she was insured."

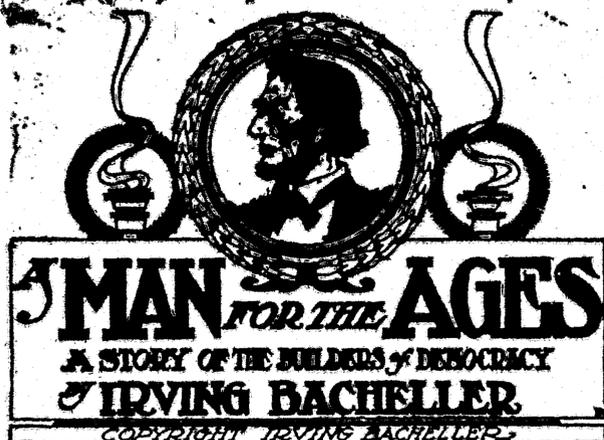
Operations on Old Men. The venerable Dr. Berkeley Robinson, in a letter to the Medical Record (New York), protests against some of the operations which are performed nowadays on elderly persons, whom there is scarcely a chance of saving. Too many of these are done, he says, and the result is only increased discomfort to the patient.

Women in Sculpture Society. Ten American women sculptors have been honored with membership in the National Sculpture society.

Speed of Glaciers. Studying Alaskan glaciers, Prof. W. S. Cooper finds that Muir glacier has receded 60 miles in the last 127 years.

Armchair Hint. Economy Hint—When corn and beans are high eat succotash.

Genuine
BAYER
ASPIRIN
Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer."
WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians over 21 years and proved safe by millions for
Colds, Toothaches, Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Pain, Pain.
Wise men cultivate the art of talking things easy.



A MAN FOR THE AGES A STORY OF THE BUILDERS OF DEMOCRACY BY IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER XIX—Continued.

Like many who had no experience with such phenomena they underestimated the seriousness of the panic. They thought that, in a week or so, its effect would pass and that Illinois would then resume its triumphal march toward its high destiny.

The effect of the panic paralyzed the city. Men whose "red-dog money" was in every one's pocket closed their shops and ran away. The wild adventurers closed out. Their character may be judged by the words of one of them reported by the editor of the Democrat:

"I failed for a hundred thousand dollars and could have failed for a million, if Jackson had kept his hands off."

Hard times hung like a cloud over the city. Its population suffered some diminishment in the next two years. In spite of its position on the main highway of trade, dream cities, canals and railroads built without hands became part of the poetry of American commerce.

That autumn, men and women who had come to Mrs. Kinzie's party in jewelry and in purple and fine linen had left or turned their hands to hard labor. The Kelsoes suffered real distress, the schools being closed and the head of the house having taken to his bed with illness. Blim went to work as a seamstress, and with the help of Mrs. Kinzie and Mrs. Hubbard was able to keep the family from want.

The nursing and the care of the baby soon broke the health of Mrs. Kelso, never a strong woman. Blim came home from her work one evening and found her mother ill.

"Cheer up, my daughter," said Jack. "An old friend of ours has returned to the city. He is a rich man—an oasis in the desert of poverty. He has loaned me a hundred dollars in good coin."

"Who has done this?" Blim asked. "Mr. Lionel Davis."

"We must not take his money," said Blim. "I had a long talk with him," said Jack. "He has explained that unfortunate incident of the horse. It was a bit of offhand folly born of an anxious moment."

"But the man wants to marry me," said Blim. "He said nothing of such a purpose."

"He will be in no hurry about that," said Blim. "He is a shrewd operator. Every one hates him. They say that he knew what was coming when he sold out."

That evening Blim wrote a long letter to Samson Traylor, telling him of the evil days which had come to them. This letter, now in possession of a great grandson of Samson and Sarah Traylor, had a singular history. It reached the man to whom it was addressed in the summer of 1844. It was found with many others that summer in Tazewell county under a barn which its owner was removing. It brought to mind the robbery of the stage from Chicago, south of the sycamore woods, in the autumn of '27, by a man who had ridden with the driver from Chicago and who, it was thought, had been in collusion with him. A serious feature of the robbery had been revealed by the discovery of the mail sack. It was unopened, its contents undisturbed, its rusty padlock still in place. The perpetrator of the crime had not soiled his person with any visible evidence of guilt and no was never apprehended.

Then for a time Blim entered upon great trials. Jack Kelso weakened. Suffering with fever, his mind wandered in the pleasant paths he loved and saw in it his fancy the Gods of Ajax and Achilles and the topless towers of Ithaca and came not back again to the vulgar and prosaic details of life. The girl knew not what to do. A funeral was a costly thing. She had no money. The Kinzies had gone on a hunting trip in Wisconsin. Mrs. Hubbard was ill and the Kelsoes already "dead in her debt." Mr. Lionel Davis came.

He was a good-looking young man of twenty-nine, three days rather stout and of middle stature, with dark hair and eyes. He was dressed in the height of fashion. He used to boast that he had only one vice—diamonds. But he had ceased to display them on his shirt-front or his fingers. He carried them in his pocket and showed them by the glancing hand to his friends. They had come to him through trading in land where they were the accepted symbol of success and power.

masterful, keen-minded man, with a rather heavy jaw. In his presence, Blim was afraid of her soul that night. He was gentle and sympathetic. He offered to lend her any amount she needed. She made no answer, but sat trying to think what she would best do. The Traylor had paid no attention to her letter, although a month had passed since it was written.

In a moment she rose and gave him her hand. "If it is very kind of you," said she, "if you can spare me five hundred dollars for an indefinite time I will take it."

"Let me lend you a thousand," he urged. "I can do it without a bit of inconvenience."

"I think that five hundred will be enough," she said. It carried her through that trouble and into others, of which her woman's heart had found abundant signs in the attitude of Mr. Davis. He gave the most assiduous attention to the comfort of Blim and her mother. He had had a celebrated physician come down from Milwaukee to see Mrs. Kelso and had paid the bill in advance.

"I cannot let you be doing these things for us," Blim said one evening when he had called to see them. "And I cannot help loving you and doing the little I can to express it."

"I would like to make every dollar I have tell you in some way that I love you. That's how I feel and you might as well know it."

"But I do not love you, Mr. Davis," she pleaded. "Let me try to make you love me," he pleaded. "Is there any reason why I shouldn't?"

"Yes, if there were no other reason, I love a young soldier who is fighting in the Seminole war in Florida under Col. Taylor."

"Well, at least, you can let me take the place of your father and shield you from trouble when I can."

"You are a most generous and kindly man!" Blim exclaimed with tears in her eyes.

So he seemed to be, but he was one of those men who wears a spell like that of an able actor. He excited temporary convictions that began to change as soon as the curtain fell. He was no reckless villain of romance. If he investigated the robbery of the south-bound mail wagon, of which the writer of this little history has no shadow of doubt, he was no careless about it that no evidence which would satisfy a jury has been discovered to this day.

On account of the continued illness of her mother Blim was unable to resume her work in the academy. She took what sewing she could do at home and earned enough to solve the problems of each day. But the payment coming due on the house in December loomed ahead of them. It was natural, in the circumstances, that Mrs. Kelso should like Mr. Davis and favor his aims.

Mrs. Kelso's health had improved slowly so that she was able then to spend most of each day in her chair. One evening when Davis sat alone

with her, she told him the story of Blim and Harry Needle—a bit of knowledge he was glad to have. Their talk was interrupted by the return of Blim. She was in a "critical mood."



hurry home and money as if he were to. Don't say a word about the difference to our friend Davis. I want to make him keep his distance. It is hard enough now."

Before she went to bed that night she wrote a long letter to Harry Needle to Abe Lincoln, thanking him for his part in the matter and telling him of her father's death, of the payment due and of the hard times they were suffering. Two weeks passed and brought no answer from Mr. Lincoln.

The day before the payment came due in December, a historic letter from Tampa, Fla., was published in the Democrat. It was signed "Robert Dennis, private, Tenth cavalry." It gave many details of the campaign in the Everglades in which the famous scout, Harry Needle, and seven of his comrades had been surrounded and slain. When Mr. Davis called at the little home in La Salle street that evening he found Blim in great distress.

"I throw up my hands," she said. "I cannot stand any more. We shall be homeless tomorrow."

"No, not that—so long as I live," he answered. "I have bought the claim. You can pay me when you get ready." He was very tender and sympathetic.

When he had left them Blim said to her mother: "Our old friends do not seem to care what becomes of us. I have no thought now save for you and the baby. I'll do whatever you think best for you two. I don't care for myself. My heart is as dead as Harry's."

CHAPTER XX.

Which Tells of the Settling of Abe Lincoln and the Traylor in the Village of Springfield and of Samson's Second Visit to Chicago.

Blim's judgment of her old friends was ill founded. It was a slow time in which she lived. The foot of the horse, traveling and often mired in a rough muddy highway, was its swift courier. Letters carried by horse or slow steamboats were the only media of communication between people separated by wide distances. So it is easy to understand that many who had traveled far were as the dead, in a measure, to the friends they had left behind them, and that those separated by only a hundred miles had to be very enterprising to keep acquainted.

In March Abe Lincoln had got his license to practice law. On his return from the North he had ridden to Springfield to begin his work as a lawyer in the office of John T. Stuart. His plan was to hire and furnish a room and get his meals at the home of his friend, Mr. William Butler. He went to the store of Joshua Speed to buy a bed and some bedding. He found that they would cost seventeen dollars.

"The question is whether you would trust a man owing a national debt and without an asset but good intentions and a license to practice law, for so much money," said Honest Abe. "I don't know when I could pay you."

Speed had heard of the tall representative from Sangamon county. "I have a plan which will give you a bed for nothing if you would care to share my room above the store and sleep with me," he answered.

"I'm much obliged, but for you it's quite a contract."

"You're rather long," Speed laughed. "Yes, I could lick salt off the top of your hat. I'm about a man and a half but by long practice I've learned how to keep the half out of the way of other people."

"I'm sure we shall get along well enough together," said Speed. Mr. Lincoln hurried away for his saddle-bags and returned shortly.

"There are all my earthly possessions," he said as he threw the bags on the floor. So his new life began in the village of Springfield. Early in the autumn Samson arrived and bought a small house any two acres of land on the edge of the village and returned to New Salem to move his family and furniture. When they drove along the top of Salem hill a number of the houses were empty and deserted, their owners having moved away. Two of the stores were closed. Only ten families remained. They stopped at Rutledge's tavern, whose entertainments were little sought those days. People from the near houses came to bid them good-by.

Pete and Colonel, invigorated by their long rest, but whitened by age and with drooping heads, drew the wagon. Sambo and the small boy rode between Sarah and Samson. Betsey and Josiah walked ahead of the wagon, the latter leading a cow. That evening they were comfortably settled in their new home. When the beds were set up and ready for the night Sarah made some tea to go with the cold victuals she had brought. Mr. Lincoln ate with them and told of his new work.

Betsey was growing tall and slim. She had the blond hair and fair skin of Samson and the dark eyes of her mother. Josiah had grown to be a bronzed, sturdy, good-looking lad, very shy and sensitive.

"There's a likely boy!" said Samson as he clapped the shoulder of his eldest son. "He's got a good heart in him."

how they're getting along in these hard times."

"I told Jack to let me know if I could do anything to help," Samson assured them. Late in November Mr. Lincoln went out on the circuit with the distinguished John T. Stuart, who had taken him into partnership. Blim's letter to him bears an indorsement on its envelope as follows:

"This letter was forwarded from Vandalla the week I went out on the circuit and remained unopened in our office until my return six weeks later. —A. Lincoln."

The day of his return he went to Sarah and Samson with the letter. "I'll get a horse and start for Chicago tomorrow morning," said Samson. "They have had a double blow. Did you read that Harry had been killed?"

"Harry killed!" Mr. Lincoln exclaimed. "You don't mean to tell me that Harry has been killed?"

"The Chicago Democrat says so, but we don't believe it," said Samson. "Here's the article. Read it and then I'll tell you why I don't think it's so."

Abe Lincoln read the article. "You see it was dated in Tampa, November the fifth," said Samson. "Before we had read that article we had received a letter from Harry dated November the seventh. In the letter he says he is all right and I calculate that he ought to know as much about it as anyone."

"Thank God! Then it's a mistake," said Lincoln. "We can't afford to lose Harry. I feel rather poor with Jack Kelso gone. It will comfort me to do what I can for his wife and daughter. I'll give you every dollar I can spare to take to them."

Samson hired horses for the journey and set out early next morning with his son, Josiah, bound for the



"There Are All My Earthly Possessions," He Said.

new city. The boy had begged to go and both Samson and Sarah thought it would be good for him to take a better look at Illinois than his geography afforded.

Joe and his father set out on a cold clear morning in February. They got to Brimstead's in time for dinner. Henry put his hand on Samson's pommel and said in a confident tone: "El Dorado was one of the wickedest cities in history. It was like Tyre and Babylon. It robbed me. Look at that pile of stakes."

Samson saw a long cord of stakes along the road in the edge of the meadow. "They are the teeth of my city," said Brimstead in a low voice. "I've drawn 'em out. They ain't gon' to bite me no more."

"They are the towers and steeples of El Dorado," Samson laughed. "Have any of the notes been paid?"

"Not one and I can't get a word from my broker about the men who drew the notes—who they are or where they are."

"I'm going to Chicago and if you wish I'll try to find him and see what he says."

"That's just what I wish," said Brimstead. "His name is Lionel Davis. His address is 14 South Water street. I sold him all the land I had on the river shore and he gave me his note for it."

Southwest News From All Over New Mexico and Arizona

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.) Troop A of the National Guard cavalry of Estancia, N. M., has received its horses and drills will now be held weekly. Most of the equipment for the boys has been received.

Residents of Taos, N. M., are offering a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the parties who attempted to burn the building of the La Reynita de Taos on the morning of Sept. 22.

Dick Walton, engineer for the A. T. & S. F. at Clovis, N. M., is in the hospital suffering from the loss of a hand. Mr. Walton fell from a moving engine and one of the wheels passed over his wrist.

The work of paving the six-mile stretch of road west of the Barulas bridge at Albuquerque will be started about the middle of March, according to an announcement. The cost is to be \$11,268.04.

The Otto-Johnson Company of Clayton, N. M., recently purchased over 8,000 bushels of wheat from the farmers of Union county at the price of 95 cents per bushel. The wheat was shipped to the eastern markets.

Men who failed to fight in the World War if their services were sought by the United States cannot now fight in Arizona, according to rules and regulations issued by the recently created boxing commission of Phoenix.

Three basketball teams have been organized at Deming, N. M., and the season promises to be a lively one. Troop C cavalry has one of the fastest teams ever organized in the city and has made up a good schedule for the season.

You can't keep a miner out of the hills. If you close up a mine, he'll hunt up a prospect and start working it. This is true around Globe, Ariz., during the fall in copper mining. A number of old silver prospects have been attacked by industrious miners in the Rambo and Richmond basin section and worked with profit, according to reports.

Graham county, Arizona, will vote early in February on a bond issue to provide funds for a road building program, according to James Parker, an engineer employed by the State Highway Department. Parker said that the paving program included a highway from Solomonville west through Olla Valley for a distance of at least twenty-four miles.

Cities of Arizona of more than 8,000 population are entitled under the state law to one-half of all taxes collected in them from fire insurance companies, according to an opinion issued by the office of the state attorney general. The opinion was requested by G. H. Wheeler, secretary-treasurer of the Stafford fire department, a volunteer organization.

Fire, believed to have been started by robbers, who blew open the safe in the Santa Fé railroad station at Ute Park, N. M., destroyed the depot, water tank and a carload of freight on the side track. It is believed the robbers got a large amount of cash belonging to the railroad company, post-office and express company. Property loss is estimated at \$25,000.

Following a meeting with property owners along the route and the board of viewers, the board of supervisors approved the viewers' report and the right of way for the Fairbank-Santa Cruz county line link of the State Highway. This will complete the link between Nogales and Tombstone, Ariz., and work will be started immediately by Engineer Jenkins of the State Highway Department.

George W. Brown, pioneer St. Louis shoe manufacturer, who died in Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 13, left half of his estate, estimated at about \$1,000,000, to charity, and the other half to his widow, according to his will, filed for probate in St. Louis.

United States Senator H. O. Bursum said in a telegram to H. H. Brook, president of the Elephant Butte Irrigation district at Las Cruces, N. M., that the farm loan board at Washington, D. C., has decided to begin extending loans to irrigation farmers in Dona Ana county as fast as conditions will permit. The bank is 50 per cent of the current selling price. The earning power of the land is to be the principal test.

The Boy Scout band of Tucuman, N. M., which has made itself famous all over New Mexico and the panhandle of Texas, under the leadership of Mr. Heiden, has been reorganized and in the future will be known as the Tucuman Boosters band. The new band will have twenty-five pieces and is able to handle some of the most difficult music. It will be equipped with new uniforms next year and will have a schedule for the entire summer.

Reduction in the 1922 assessments on certain classes of cattle were agreed upon by the State Tax Commission and county assessor at the final session of their two days' conference at Phoenix. Practically all other classes of property will be assessed at the same rate as a year ago.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION BELLANS 6 BELLANS Hot Water Sure Relief 25¢ and 75¢ Packages Everywhere

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GOLD MEDAL PAIN EXPELLER The National Remedy of Holland for rheumatism and endorsed by Queen Wilhelmina. At all druggists, three times.

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PISO'S SAFE AND RARE for Coughs & Colds This drops is different from all others. Quick relief. No opiates. 35¢ everywhere.

Dogfish and Sharks. Several varieties of large dogfish and small sharks are found around the British coast. The fox-shark, or thresher, follows the shoals of herrings, pilchards and sprats, destroying great numbers and often doing much damage to nets.

Always Plenty of Stretch —no rubber to rot EXCELLO SUFFERERS Guaranteed for 75¢

Mark Twain Exposed a "Hog." A "call down" letter from Mark Twain to a London theatrical manager, Bram Stoker, recently was reprinted in part by the New York Times on the occasion of the sale of the letter in New York to an autograph collector. It is dated London, Nov. 2, 1891. Mark Twain wrote: "My object in writing this note is to say to you that the large blond man with spectacles, who was selling seats in your box office this afternoon, grossly insulted my two daughters by his brutal and surly behavior. Apparently their offense lay in asking to buy cheap tickets—a shilling one. Perhaps he can imitate a gentleman's gentleman when people apply for boxes. But in any case he is a hog, he was born a hog and will die one. But he shall not die uncelebrated if I can help it."

Strictly Neutral. Dean was playing with his brother, Dick, and a neighbor boy, John, when John and Dick began to fight. Dean came in the house and I asked him why he didn't help his brother, for I had been watching out the window. "I just told him he could battle his own fights," he said.—Chicago Tribune.

JANUARY
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10 Days
Only

35% Off On Men's Ladies' and Children's

<p>Suits</p> <hr/> <p>Overcoats</p> <hr/> <p>Shirts</p> <hr/> <p>Underwear</p> <hr/> <p>Sweaters</p>	<p><i>Sale Starts</i> Saturday, Jan. 7</p>	<p>Coats</p> <hr/> <p>Dresses</p> <hr/> <p>Shirt Waists</p> <hr/> <p>Shoes</p> <hr/> <p>Hats and Caps</p>
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Come early and pick your choice.

The Carrizozo Trading Co.
"The Store Ahead"

Quality First

Then Price

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

J. E. Wilson, a well-known stockman of the Ancho country, is in town today.

Miss Esther Statham returned Tuesday from El Paso where she spent the latter part of the holidays.

Proctor—An artist will be at the Commercial Hotel for a short time only. Call or phone. See ad.

Bill and Mike Barnett were here this week from Roswell, visiting home folks and looking after business.

Mayor Roland, J. B. French and Fred Pleggen went to El Paso today in the interest of some matters of public interest.

Room for SALE—A 3-room adobe with improvements; cheap. Florence Mireles, east side.

Judge W. W. Hewitt of White Oaks has spent the major part of the week here looking after some legal matters.

A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Matt J. Cully on the 2nd. Mrs. Cully is at the home of her sister, Mrs. Lena Gallacher.

Every plane should be tuned at least once a year. Leave orders at Commercial Hotel—an expert will call. Responded if needed.

Mrs. O. E. Finley returned last night from California much improved in health. She has been suffering from rheumatism.

Mrs. J. J. ... who has been visiting ... Mr. and Mrs. A. ... the past month ... 4 for her ...

ing to straighten out a tangle in his final proof on a homestead, but spends most of his time in Albuquerque where he is employed.

Col. Geo. W. Prichard was here this week, appearing before the court, which held a short session. He returned to Santa Fe later in the week.

A baby boy put in an appearance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Hightower on the 28th of December. It was, indeed, a happy new year for the family.

Miss Eva Wask returned to Albuquerque Monday to re-enter the State University, but became ill and has gone to El Paso to enter a hospital for treatment. Her mother accompanied her.

All members of the Woman's Club interested in the work of the Educational Department are invited to meet at the home of Mrs. Maud L. Blaney at 1:30 p.m. Thursday, Jan. 12.

Rufus and Lissa Braunm returned Monday to the State College, to re-enter the institution there, after spending the holidays with the home folks.

District Judge Mechem and Paul A. Brinager, court stenographer, were here this week from Alamogordo, giving attention to court matters. Various motions were filed by the bar.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Mayer have returned to Carrizozo and will make the ... Paul ... the ... in the ... National Bank ...

Wilbert J. Roach, the efficient cashier of the Stockmen's State Bank of Corona, left last Monday on a business trip and will probably be gone about ten days. Mr. P. W. Mayer of Carrizozo will be in charge during the absence of Mr. Roach.

The Baptist Church observed both of the ordinances last Sunday—baptism at the morning service and the Lord's Supper in the evening. Mrs. V. Shifflette was the candidate for baptism.

Misses Evelyn French, Helen Rolland and Aileen Haley went their various ways Monday to resume their school studies at Santa Fe and Las Cruces. Mayor Roland accompanied the two former as far as Torrance, while Mrs. Geo. Dingwall went as far as El Paso with the latter.

Rev. J. W. Bruner, corresponding secretary of the Baptist Convention of New Mexico with headquarters at Albuquerque, left Wednesday for the Baylor Baptist Hospital, where he will undergo a very serious operation. Rev. S. S. Russell, State Sunday School Secretary, will have charge of the office during his absence.

Entertained

A few of the friends of O. Finley met at his ranch home last Friday evening where they ...

PHOTOS

BY AN ARTIST
 For a Short Time Only
 Taken at Commercial Hotel
 In Homes by Appointment
 No deposit required
 on sittings.
 Life-like Portraits

The Art Shop
 Commercial Hotel

If you are run down, discouraged and out of heart, get a bottle of Taulac and see how different it makes you feel. Rolland Bros.

START THE NEW YEAR



Special Facilities
 For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

Carrizozo Eating House

E. H. SWEET, Manager

Table Supplied with the Best
 the market affords.

Phone 140 For Transfer and Truckage

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

Commercial Bank and Storage Company

THESE CAKES

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

Food Bakery