

Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 22

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1922

NUMBER 29

Washington News Letter

By Wallace Bassford
(Special Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., July 17—The attempt on the part of a group of shipping magnates to get away with the people's three-billion-dollar steel fleet is not meeting with enthusiasm. A number of Republican Congressmen have heard from home and are going to have to vote against the bill, no matter how judgmental the President may become. The bill is not helped, nor is the tottering administration aided by the fact that Lasker, of the Shipping Board, has permitted the ships to sell whiskey to passengers—with fully equipped bars, union bartenders, mirrors, fancy bottles and all of the old-time trimmings. It is now up to Harding to decide whether it shall continue. It seems to take him some time to decide a very simple question. It is not a question as to whether or not we should have passed a prohibition law; it is a question whether the government is willing to set the example of doing a thing which it prosecutes as a criminal act when committed by an individual. If the President sets this example, then all people lose all respect for all law and the reign of law is at an end.

Every few days we hear of another Republican Congressman who suddenly discovers that he has been neglecting his private business too long and that he can't afford to remain in Congress. Slemp, the one Republican Member from Virginia, is the latest. He needn't bother—whether he runs or not he will be able to give all of his time to his private business after next March. The Virginia Democrats have the jinx sign on that district, and no Republican is going to represent it in the next Congress. By the way, the best information I can get from New York is that the greater city, with its twenty-odd districts, will probably not send a single Republican to the next House. A striking thing occurred in the city at the mayoralty election a few months ago—fully

half of negro voters voted the Democratic ticket. The heaviest negro precincts returned Democratic majorities. This new alignment is reported to be spreading in the north and east, led by the most intelligent members of the black race. The Republican party platform of 1920 promised the end of lynch law; the Dyer Anti-lynching bill, seemingly hopelessly hung up in Congress along with the bonus bill, is the only result of the promise. Dyer and every one else concerned in the bill know full well that if it enacted into law, would not stand a ghost of a shoe before the Supreme Court. Republican Members have said so on the floor of the House; some have refused to vote for such a piece of hypocrisy. Judge Hersey of Maine denounced it as a fraud and filed a minority report against it. Of course every one knows that the piling up of laws will not stop the white man when his home is defiled; that is one of the reasons why the white man has always been supreme. The only way to stop lynching is to stop the cause of it, and the cause seems best approached in the way Booker Washington attacked it—through the industrial education of the negro, making him busy and prosperous instead of a wandering vagabond, as he is in many cases. The educated negro who reads, thinks and understands is becoming plentiful in the north; the most of them, as shown by the census reports, have white blood in them. They are getting away from the idea of being a chattel of the Republican party, getting only the political husks and never a bite from the first table of the party. When Harding came in with a majority of unheard of size, in both branches of Congress, the negro knew that the platform promise of anti-lynching legislation could be redeemed if the white Republicans really had such interest in it. It is two years since the promise was made and no prophet has the courage to attempt to visualize the final enactment of the law, poor and unconstitutional as it is. Is it any wonder our

brother in black is getting cold feet? George T. Wibcan of Brooklyn, one of the ablest leaders of his race, refers to the political betrayal of the negro in the north, and thinks the negro should divide up along political lines. He thinks the negro has carried his loyalty to the Republican party far enough after having been betrayed by every Republican administration from Hayes to Harding.

Confusion, disappointments and quarrels are the daily portion of the Republicans. They have reached the point where each official is blaming the other; the Members of the House are railing at the Senate and the Senators are criticizing the President and the Cabinet, while Cabinet members and their assistants are ready to quit if they can't have their own way. The quarrel between Secretary Fall and Secretary Wallace is acute; that between Assistant Secretary Dover and Commissioner Blair is torrid, while Chairman Adams of the National Committee has fallen a foul of half a dozen of the big-wigs in office. Adams is demanding jobs for the faithful, while the efficient Democrats who are in the jobs can't be spared. Recently Harding appointed a new lot of employees at the Bureau of En-

Will Use Metal Mains

The Town Trustees held an important special session Monday night, called by Mayor Taylor, for the purpose of going over the Water System proposition with the special water committee, at which, also, a number of citizens was present. The water committee had been considering the installation of a highly improved wooden pipe construction, principally because it was within the bond limit and met the present needs. However, it developed at the meeting that metal piping could be secured at figures that would justify its consideration, and that results to be obtained from its use would be far more satisfactory than the wooden pipes the trustees, in conjunction with the water committee which had had the matter in hand, decided to bid, a week, and make further investigations before irrevocably committing the municipality to any particular character of construction material.

In harmony with this plan, Trustees McQuillen and Lutz were selected to represent the board at a conference in El Paso with the Engineer the following day; and two of the water committee, viz: E. M. Brickley and A. J. Rolland, went to confer with the representative trustees on the pipe line material and also to enter into a contract with the company for the supply of water. The contract for the water was made, and the character of material for piping was agreed upon, and supply houses will be asked to submit prices on the quantity required to install the water system.

The longevity of metal over wood was so much greater, as was shown by all tests, that all committees and parties to the conference agreed that the metal piping should be installed. The class of piping that seemed to meet the most favor, and at the same time remain within the bond levy, was what is known as galvanized wrought iron pipe, which is a standard pipe in general use, and which has given years of satisfactory service wherever installed, so far as the committees could ascertain, and which was backed up by a unison of authorities.

So the project is well on its way; most of the troublesome wrinkles have been ironed out, and the prospects for early work on the system are most encouraging. It appears now that the delay, due to the time necessarily used to investigate what was best for the town, will be well worth the money, and that when the system is installed it will not only give satisfaction but will insure long years of usefulness and be the best that the dollars we have to expend will buy.

Democratic Committee

Pursuant to call of W. O. Norman, Democratic County Chairman, committeemen from a number of precincts, some others sending proxies, held a meeting at the court house yesterday afternoon. W. O. Norman tendered his resignation as chairman which was accepted and Robert H. Taylor was chosen to fill the position thus vacant. Syl G. Anderson was selected as secretary to fill an existing vacancy.

Other vacancies on the committee, caused by death, removal, etc. were filled by appointment. The chairman was instructed to call the county convention at a date just preceding the state convention, the exact date of which is not known.

I. O. U. F. Install

At the regular meeting Tuesday night of Carrizozo Lodge No. 30, I. O. U. F., officers for the ensuing term were installed. Three members from the Alamo gordo lodge were present, among whom was A. J. Newsome, Grand Treasurer of the order, and who acted as the installing officer. Austin Wooten is Noble Grand in the local lodge.

Board of Trade

On Monday night, July 17, a number of our business men met at Mrs. Scott's building and formed what is to be known as a "Board of Trade." T. E. Kelley was elected President, Mrs. Scott Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Board consisting of seven members as follows: Ira O. Wetmore, John A. Haley, A. L. Burke, Art Rolland, W. P. Loughrey, E. M. Brickley and E. H. Sweet. This executive board to meet at Board of Trade Building on Wednesday night to complete and arrange details and form by-laws governing the new organization. Any one having anything to lend or donate in the way of decorative things, or chairs or furniture, we will be glad if you will notify Mrs. Scott. We also want road maps and we will be glad if you will direct tourists to come and regis-

ter in the Travelers Log which will be found here.

We are organized for the building up and good of our little city. So Push and Pull. Secretary.

U. B. Thrifty says



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

With mail order houses you pay first and see what you bought later. SPEND YOUR MONEY AT HOME

When you spend your money with our local firms it does a double duty. As your money helps our local merchants it makes for the prosperity of our community.

We are all vitally interested in making our town and territory prosperous—so let's all pull together.

Patronize home firms, and thereby patronize ourselves. This bank is a safe place for your money.

The Exchange Bank

CARRIZOZO, N. M.

"The Bank for You in 1922."

SHAMPOO YOUR HAIR

FEEL GOOD LOOK GOOD



Keep your scalp clean and healthy by using our shampoos and tonics.

How much better it is to keep the hair you have than to try to save it when it begins to fall.

We have toilet foods of all kinds for both men and women and invite you to come in and see them. We are always glad to advise with you.

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

Rolland Bros' Pharmacy

grave; some of them are about to have their lives bared in court, while one of the men fired, who has been drawing five thousand per year, has gone to England to take a twenty-thousand job. If these that Harding put in were in such demand as that, the fact has not leaked out.

No single explanation is adequate to make plain the cause of the Republican breakdown, for such it is, for the general opinion among business men of all political shades is that such an exhibition of discord and incapacity has rarely occurred, certainly not in an entire administration where all branches were of one party.

Time Worth Money---

TO OPEN A CHECKING ACCOUNT WITH US TAKES ONLY A FEW MINUTES.

THE SATISFACTION AND THE CONFIDENCE SUCH AN ACCOUNT GIVES, MAKES THE FEW MINUTES, THUS SPENT, A HIGHLY PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT. "ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE."

"TRY FIRST NATIONAL SERVICE"

FIRST NATIONAL BANK



It holds you SAFE in Life's Storms.

While you have a position and are in good health and sailing along smoothly you are apt to forget that the sea of life is very wide and before you cross it that you are almost sure to run into many storms of adversity.

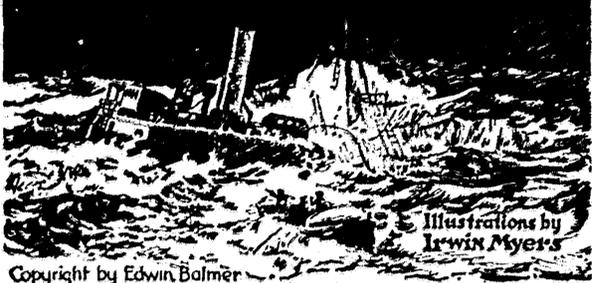
While you are MAKING money be SAVING money. Then you can weather the financial storms that will come into your life.

WE WILL WELCOME YOUR ACCOUNT.

Lincoln State Bank

The INDIAN DRUM

William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer



Illustrations by Edwin Myers

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

"LUKE'S HERE!"

SYNOPSIS.—Wealthy and highly placed in the Chicago business world, Benjamin Corvet is something of a recluse and a mystery to his associates. After a stormy interview with his father, Henry Spearman, Corvet seeks Constance Sherrill, daughter of his other business partner, Lawrence Sherrill, and secures from her a promise not to marry Spearman until he returns. He then disappears. Spearman learns Corvet has written to a certain Alton Corvet, in Blue Rapids, Kansas, and exhibited strange satisfaction over the matter. Corvet's letter is a confession of a credit of unknown amount, to Chicago. Alton arrives in Chicago. From a statement of Sherrill it seems probable Alton is Corvet's illegitimate son. Corvet has decided his home and its contents to Alton, who takes possession. That night Alton discovers a man ransacking the desks and bureau drawers in Corvet's apartment. The appearance of Alton tremendously agitates the intruder, who appears to think him a ghost and saves of "the Miwaka." After a struggle the man escapes. Next day Alton finds from Sherrill that Corvet has decided his entire property to him. Introduced to Spearman, Alton is astonished at the discovery that he is the man whom he had fought in his house the night before. Alton tells one of his strange encounters, but in a private interview takes Spearman with the fact Spearman points out Constance's interest in Alton. Somebody tells to kill Alton in the night.

CHAPTER X.

A Caller.

As the first of the month was approaching, Wassaquum had brought his household bills and budget to Alan that morning directly after breakfast. To furnish Alan with whatever sums he needed, Sherrill had made a considerable deposit in Alan's name in the bank where he carried his own account; and Alan had accompanied Sherrill to the bank to be introduced and had signed the necessary cards in order to check against the deposit.

Alan had required barely half of the hundred dollars which Benjamin Corvet had sent to Blue Rapids, for his expenses in Chicago; and he had brought with him from "home" a hundred dollars of his own.

The amount which Wassaquum now desired to pay the bills was much more than Alan had on hand; but that amount was also much less than the eleven hundred dollars which the warrant listed as cash on hand. This, Wassaquum stated, was in currency and kept by him. Benjamin always had had him keep that much in the house; Wassaquum would not touch that sum now for the payment of current expenses.

On the first of the month, therefore, Alan drew upon his new bank account to Wassaquum's order, and in the early afternoon Wassaquum went to the bank to cash his check—one of the very few occasions when Alan had been left in the house alone; Wassaquum's habit, it appeared, was to go about on the first of the month and pay the tradesmen in person.

Some two hours later, and before Wassaquum could have been expected back, Alan, in the room which had become his, was startled by a sound of heavy pounding, which came suddenly to him from a floor below. Shouts—heavy, thick, and unintelligible—mingled with the pounding. He ran swiftly down the stairs, then on and down the service stairs into the basement. The door to the house from the area-way was shaking to irregular, heavy blows, which stopped an Alton reached the lower hallway; the shouts continued until a moment more. Now that the noise of pounding did not interfere, Alan could make out what the man was saying. "Ben Corvet!"—the name was almost unintelligible—"Ben Corvet! Ben!" Then the shouts stopped, too.

Alan sped to the door and turned back the latch. The door bore back upon him, not from a push, but from a weight without which had fallen against it. A big, heavy man, with a rough cap and mackinaw coat, would have fallen upon the floor if Alan had not caught him. His weight in Alan's arms was so dull, so inert, that if violence had been his intention, there was nothing to be feared from him now. Alan looked up, therefore, to see if any one had come with him. The alley and the street were clear. The snow in the area-way showed that the man had come to the door alone and with great difficulty; he had fallen once upon the walk. Alan dragged the man into the house and went back and closed the door.

He returned and looked at him. The man was like, very like the one whom Alan had followed from the house of the night when he was attacked; certainly that this was the same man came quickly to him. He seized the fellow again and dragged him up the

He was, or had been, a very powerful man, broad and thick through with overdeveloped—almost distorting—muscles in his shoulders; but his body had become fat and soft, his face was puffed and his eyes watery and bright; his brown hair, which was shot all through with gray, was dirty and matted; he had three or four days' growth of beard. When he sat up and looked about it was plain that whisky was only one of the forces working upon him—the other was fever which burned up and sustained him intermittently.

"Lo!" he greeted Alan. "Where's that d—n Injin, hey? I knew Ben Corvet was shere—know he was shere all time. 'Course he's shere; he got to be shere. That's shright. You go get 'im!"

"Who are you?" Alan asked.

"Say, who's you? What 'thells you doin' here? Never see you before . . . go go get Ben Corvet. Just say Ben Corvet, Lu—luke's shere, Ben Corvet'll know Lu—luke all right; at wassh, always knows me. . . ."

"What's the matter with you?" Alan had drawn back but now went to the man again. The first idea that this might have been merely some old sailor or who had served Benjamin Corvet or, perhaps, had been a comrade in the earlier days, had been banished by the confident arrogance of the man's tone—an arrogance not to be explained, entirely, by whisky or by the fever.

"How long have you been this way?" Alan demanded. "Where did you come from?" He put his hand on the wrist; it was very hot and dry; the pulse was racing, irregular; at seconds it seemed to stop; for other seconds it was continuous. The fellow coughed and bent forward. "What is it—pneumonia?" Alan tried to straighten him up.

"G! me drink! . . . Go get Ben Corvet, I tell you! . . . Get Ben Corvet quick! Say—you shere? You get me Ben Corvet; you better get Ben Corvet; you tell him Lu—luke's here; won't wait any more; goin' 't have my money now . . . sright away, your shere? Kick me out 't soon; I guess not no more. Ben Corvet give me all money I want or I talk!"

"Talk!"

"You know it! I ain't goin' . . ." He choked up and tottered back; Alan, supporting him, laid him down and stayed beside him until his coughing and choking ceased, and there was only the rattling rasp of his breathing. When Alan spoke to him again, Luke's eyes opened, and he narrated recent experiences literally; all were blamed to Ben Corvet's absence; Luke, who had been drinking heavily a few nights before, had been thrown out when the saloon was closed; that was Ben Corvet's fault; if Ben Corvet had been around, Luke would have had money, all the money any one wanted; no one would have thrown out Luke then. Luke slept in the snow, all wet. When he arose, the saloon was open again, and he got more whisky, but not enough to get him warm. He hadn't been warm since. That was Ben Corvet's fault. Ben Corvet better 'round now; Luke wouldn't stand any more.

Alan felt of the pulse again; he opened the coat and underflannels and felt the heaving chest. He went to the hall and looked in the telephone directory. He remembered the name of the drugist on the corner of Clark street and he telephoned him, giving the number on Astor street.

"I want a doctor right away," he said. "Any good doctor; the one that you can get quickest." The drugist promised that a physician would be there within a quarter of an hour. Alan went back to Luke, who was silent now except for the gasp of his breath; he did not answer when Alan spoke to him, except to ask for whisky. Alan stood watching, a strange, sinking tremor shaking him. This man had come there to make a claim—a claim which many times before, apparently, Benjamin Corvet had admitted. Luke came to Ben Corvet for money which he always got—all he wanted—the alternative to giving which was that Luke would "talk." Blackmail, that meant, of course; blackmail which not only Luke had told of but which Wassaquum too had admitted, as Alan now realized. Money for blackmail—that was the reason for that thousand dollars in cash which Benjamin Corvet always kept at the house.

Alan turned with a sudden shiver of revulsion toward his father's chair in place before the hearth; there for hours each day his father had sat with a book or starting into the fire always with what this man knew laughing over him, always arming against it with the thousand dollars back; for this man, whenever he came, bringing blackmail, paying blackmail for so long as Wassaquum had been in the house, for as long as it took to make the same miserable powerful

"talk" into the swollen whisky-soaked bulk of the man dying now on the lounge.

(For his state that day the man blamed Benjamin Corvet.) Alan, forcing himself to touch the swollen face, shuddered at thought of the truth underlying that accusation. Benjamin Corvet's act—whatever it might be that this man knew—undoubtedly had destroyed not only him who paid the blackmail but him who received it; the effect of that act was still going on, destroying, blighting. Its threat of shame was not only against Benjamin Corvet; it threatened also all whose names must be connected with Corvet's. This shame threatened Alan; it threatened also the Sherrills. What Sherrill had told Alan and even Corvet's gifts to him had not been able to make Alan feel that without question Corvet was his father, but now shame and horror were making him feel it; in horror at Corvet's act—whatever it might be—and in shame at Corvet's cowardice, Alan was thinking of Benjamin Corvet as his father. This shame, this horror were his inheritance.

He left Luke and went to the window to see if the doctor was coming. He had called the doctor because in his first sight of Luke he had not recognized that Luke was beyond the aid of doctors and because to summon a doctor under such circumstances was the right thing to do; but he had thought of the doctor also as a witness to anything Luke might say. But now—did he want a witness? He had no thought of concealing anything for his own sake or for his father's; but he would, at least, want the chance to determine the circumstances under which it was to be made public.

He hurried back to Luke. "What is it, Luke?" he cried to him. "What can you tell? Listen! Luke—Luke, is it about the Miwaka—the Miwaka? Luke!"

Luke had sunk into a stupor; Alan shook him and shouted in his ear without awakening response. As Alan straightened and stood helplessly looking down at him, the telephone bell rang sharply. Constance Sherrill's voice came to him; her first words made it clear that she was at home and had just come in.

"The servants tell me some one was making a disturbance beside your house a while ago," she said, "and shouting something about Mr. Corvet. Is there something wrong there? Have you discovered something?"

He shook excitedly while, holding his hand over the transmitter lest Luke should break out again and she should hear it, he wondered what he should say to her.

"Please don't ask me just now, Miss Sherrill," he managed. "I'll tell you what I can—later."

His reply, he recognized, only made her more certain that there was something the matter, but he could not add anything to it. He found Luke, when he went back to him, still in coma; the bloodshot veins stood out against the ghastly grayness of his face, and his stertorous breathing sounded through the rooms.

Constance Sherrill had come in a few moments before from an afternoon reception; the servants told her at once that something was happening at Mr. Corvet's. They had heard shouts and had seen a man pounding upon the door there, but they had not taken it upon themselves to go over there. She had told the chauffeur to wait with the motor and had run at once to the telephone and called Alan; his attempt to put her off made her certain that what had happened was not finished but was still going on.



"Luke, is it the Miwaka—the Miwaka? Luke!"

Her anxiety and the sense of their responsibility for Alan overrode at once all other thought. She told the servants to call her father at the office and tell him something was wrong at Mr. Corvet's; then she called her maid and hurried out to the motor.

"To Mr. Corvet's—quickly!" she directed.

Looking through the front doors of her car as it turned into Astor street, she saw a young man, carrying a doctor's case, run up the steps of Corvet's house. Constance recognized him as a young doctor who was starting in practice in the neighborhood. He was just being admitted as one and her maid reached the steps. Alan stood holding the door open and yet blacking his entrance when she came up.

"You must not come in!" he cried; but she followed the doctor and Alan could not close the door upon her. He called them and

She started as she saw the figure upon the couch in the library, and as the sound of its heavy breathing reached her; and the wild fancy which had come to her when the servants had told her of what was going on—a fancy that Uncle Beasy had come back—was banished instantly.

Alan led her into the room across from the library.

"You shouldn't have come in," he said. "I shouldn't have let you in; but—you saw him."

"Yes."

"Do you know him?"

"Know him?" She shook her head.

"I mean, you've never seen him before?"

"No."

"His name is Luke—he speaks of himself by that name. Did you ever hear my father mention a man named Luke?"

"No; never."

Luke's voice cut suddenly their conversation; the doctor probably had given him some stimulant.

"Where's Ben Corvet?" Luke demanded arrogantly of the doctor.

"You go get Ben Corvet! Tell Ben Corvet I want drink right away. Tell Ben Corvet I want my thousand dollar . . . !"

Constance turned swiftly to her maid. "Go out to the car and wait for me," she commanded.

Luke's muffled, heavy voice went on; moments while he fought for breath interrupted it.

"You hear me, you d—n Injin! . . . You go tell Ben Corvet I want my thousand dollars, or I make it two next time! You hear me; you go tell Ben Corvet. . . . You let me go, you d—n Injin! . . ."

Through the doorway to the library they could see the doctor force Luke back upon the couch; Luke fought him furiously; then, suddenly as he had stirred to strength and fury, Luke collapsed again. His voice went on a moment more, and rapidly growing weaker:

"You tell Ben Corvet I want my money, or I'll tell. He knows what I'll tell. . . . You don't know, you Injin devil. . . . Ben Corvet knows, and I know. . . . Tell him I'll tell . . . I'll tell . . . I'll tell!" The threatening voice stopped suddenly.

Constance, very pale, again faced Alan. "Of course, I understand," she said. "Uncle Benny has been paying blackmail to this man. For years, perhaps. . . ." She repeated the word after an instant, in a frightened voice, "Blackmail!"

"Won't you please go, Miss Sherrill?" Alan urged her. "It was good of you to come; but you mustn't stay now. He's—he's dying, of course."

She seated herself upon a chair. "I'm going to stay with you," she said simply. "It was not, she knew, to share the waiting for the man in the next room to die; in that, of itself, there could be nothing for him to feel. It was to be with him while realization which had come to her was settling upon him, too—realization of what this meant to him. He was realizing that, she thought; he had realized it; it made him, at moments, forget her while, listening for sounds from the other room, he paced back and forth beside the table or stood staring away, clinging to the portieres. He left her presently, and went across the hall to the doctor.

"Is he dead?" Constance heard him ask.

"Not yet," the doctor answered; "but it won't be long, now."

"There's nothing you can do to make him talk—bring him to himself long enough so that he will tell what he keeps threatening to tell?"

The doctor shrugged. "How many times, do you suppose, he's been drunk and still not told? Concealment is his established habit now. It's an inhibition; even in wandering, he stops short of actually telling anything."

Alan came back to Constance. Outside, the gray of dusk was spreading, and within the house it had grown dark. It was very quiet in the library; she could not even hear Luke's breathing now. Then the doctor came out to them.

"It's over," he said to Alan. "There's a law covering these cases; you may not be familiar with it. I'll make out the death certificate—pneumonia and a weak heart with alcoholism. But the police have to be notified at once; you have no choice as to that. I'll look after those things for you, if you want."

"Thank you; if you will," Alan went with the doctor to the door and saw him drive away. Returning, he drew the library portieres; then, coming back to Constance, he picked up her muff and collar from the chair where she had thrown them, and held them out to her.

"You'll go now, Miss Sherrill," he said. "Indeed, you mustn't stay here—your car's still waiting, and—you mustn't stay here. . . . In this house!"

"Won't you come over home with me," she said, "and wait for father there till we can think this thing out together?"

Her sweetness almost broke him down. "This. . . together! Think this out! Oh, it's plain enough, isn't it? For years—for as long as Wassaquum has been here, my father has been seeing that man and paying blackmail to him twice a year, at least! He lived in that man's power. He kept money in the house for him always! It wasn't anything imaginary that hung over my father—or anything created in his own mind. It was something real—real; it was disgrace—disgrace and worse—something he deserved; and that he fought with blackmail money, like a coward! Dishonor—cowardice—blackmail!"

She drew a little nearer to him. "You didn't want me to know," she said. "You tried to put me off when I called on you."

go away before I heard. Why didn't you want me to know? If he was your father, wasn't he our—friend? Mine and my father's? You must let us help you."

As she approached, he had drawn back from her. "No; this is mine!" he denied her. "Not yours or your father's. You have nothing to do with this. Didn't he try in little cowardly ways to keep you out of it? But he couldn't do that; your friendship meant too much to him; he couldn't keep away from you. But I can—I can do that! You must get out of this house; you must never come in here again!"

Her eyes filled, as she watched him; never had she liked him so much as now.

"I thought," he said almost wistfully, "it seemed to me that, whatever he had done, it must have been mostly against me. His leaving everything to me seemed to mean that I was the one that he had wronged, and that he was trying to make it up to me. But it isn't that; it can't be that! It is something much worse than that! . . ."



"How should I know who he is?" He Asked.

Oh, I'm glad I haven't used much of his money! Hardly any—not more than I can give back! It wasn't the money and the house he left me that mattered; what he really left me was just this . . . dishonor, shame . . ."

The doorbell rang, and Alan turned to the door and threw it open. In the dusk the figure of the man outside was not at all recognizable; but as he entered with heavy and deliberate steps, passing Alan without greeting and going straight to Constance, Alan saw by the light in the hall that it was Spearman.

"What's up?" Spearman asked. "They tried to get your father at the office and then me, but neither of us was there. They got me afterward, at the club. That said you'd come over here; but that must have been more than two hours ago."

His gaze went on past her to the drawn hangings of the room to the right; and he seemed to appreciate their significance; for his face whitened under its tan, and an odd hush came suddenly upon him.

"Is it Ben, Connie?" he whispered.

"Ben . . . come back?"

He drew the curtains partly open. The light in the library had been extinguished, and the light that came from the hall shined about the room with the movement of the curtains and gave a momentary semblance of life to the face of the man upon the couch. Spearman drew the curtains quickly together again, still holding to them and seeming for an instant to cling to them; then he shook himself together, threw the curtains wide apart, and strode into the room. He switched on the light and went directly to the couch; Alan followed him.

"He's—dead?"

"Who is he?" Alan demanded.

Spearman seemed to satisfy himself first as to the answer to his question. "How should I know who he is?" he asked. "There used to be a wheelman on the Martha Corvet years ago who looked like him; or looked like what this fellow may have looked like once. I can't be sure."

He turned to Constance. "You're going home, Connie? I'll see you over there. I'll come back about this afterward. Conrad."

Alan followed them to the door and closed it after them. He spread the blankets over Luke. Luke's coats, which Alan had removed, lay upon a chair, and he looked them over for marks of identification. A side pocket produced an old briar; there was nothing else. Then Alan walked restlessly about, awaiting Spearman. Spearman, he believed, knew this man; Spearman had not even ventured upon modified denial until he was certain that the man was dead; and then he had answered so as not to commit himself, pending learning from Constance what Luke had told.

"Not friends," he inquired. "You and Honey?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Valuable Pair of Fish.

Two fish from the Amazon recently arrived in London, England, having whitish lines colored red and yellow and black stripes on the body. They are valued at \$100 the pair.

Best Second Best Feet.

Just as good feet in the best posture.

WAS A BROKEN-DOWN WOMAN

Then I Began Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicines

Donaldsonville, La.—"I write with pleasure to praise your medicine—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—which has done so much to restore my health. I was a broken-down woman until my husband brought me a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and one of Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine. I had been having pains every month and at intervals between, was weak and seemed to be smothering at times, but in a week I felt like another woman. I also used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sassafras Wash. It did me a lot of good too. I cannot praise your medicine too much as it will be more than glad to recommend them to any woman who is suffering from female troubles. You may print my testimonial, as it is true."—Mrs. T. A. LANDRY, 612 Miss. St., Donaldsonville, La.

Note Mrs. Landry's words—"as it is true." Every letter recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is genuine. It is a statement telling the merits of these medicines just as the women in your own neighborhood tell each other about them. For fifty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has sold on merit.

Appearance Are Deceptive. "I understand Mr. Wadleigh was very patriotic during the war." "You're sized him up wrong." "Eh?"

"He hung up an American flag in his office and right under it he signed a contract that beat the government out of \$1,000,000."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Mutual Precaution. Girl's father (deliberately)—"Young man, are your intentions serious?" Suttler (hesitatingly)—"Are-er-yours?"

Have You a Bad Back?

Are you lame every morning? Do you drag through the day with a steady, nagging backache—stiffening and you "all played out"? Probably your kidneys are to blame. Hurry, worry, lack of rest and a heavy diet, all tend to weaken the kidneys. Your back gives out; you feel depressed and suffer headaches, dizziness and kidney irregularities. Don't go from bad to worse. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them. Ask your neighbor!

A New Mexico Case

Pablo Mora, 48 Canon Road, Santa Fe, N. Mex., says: "I had trouble with my back and kidneys. I was lame and couldn't do any work. My back hurt all the time and when I tried to bed I couldn't rest. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and I have had the slightest return of the trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SLOW DEATH

Aches, pains, nervousness, difficulty in urinating, often mean serious disorders. The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—

GOLD MEDAL HAZELDEN OR CASUIRES

bring quick relief and often ward off deadly diseases. Known as the national remedy of Holland for more than 200 years. All druggists, in three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

West Texas Military Academy

ROTC. San Antonio, Texas. With Year. Affiliated with the University of Texas, Fort Point, San Antonio and leading institutions of the United States. Army officers detailed by War Department. Uniforms furnished. Football, basketball, baseball, tennis, golf, swimming, and other sports. Write for new illustrated catalogue. J. TOM WILLIAMS, Sept.

IF YOUR Uses "Cutter's" RETURNS AND VACCINES he doing his best to conserve your interests. 25 years' experience on one thing—how to cure.

The Cutter Laboratory "The Laboratory that Knows How" Berkeley (U.S. License) California

Skin Tortured Babies Sleep Mothers Rest After Cuticura

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

Your Hair

Two fish from the Amazon recently arrived in London, England, having whitish lines colored red and yellow and black stripes on the body. They are valued at \$100 the pair.

Best Second Best Feet. Just as good feet in the best posture.

Lloyd Loom
Baby Carriages & Furniture

Ask Your Local Dealer

Write Now for 32-Page Illustrated Booklet



The Lloyd Manufacturing Company
(Raymond, Washfield Co.)
Dept. E
Monroe, Michigan (16)

Question.
"Truth lies at the bottom of the well." "An oil well"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

He could borrow money from an Edgeworth smoker

"I left the house in a hurry. Had bought my railroad ticket the day before, so I didn't realize I had left my money at home until I was aboard the train. I was going to a strange town to do business with a man I didn't know, so it would have been quite embarrassing."

"I went into the smoking car. I looked over the men and decided to tell my story to one of them. But which one? That was the question. It was answered quickly. A man pulled out a pipe. 'He's the man for me,' I thought. But when he took a can of Edgeworth from his pocket, then I knew."

"He lent me the trifling sum I asked for, and in thanking him I mentioned that I was an Edgeworth smoker and that was what influenced me to speak to him, a perfect stranger."

"Perfect stranger!" he laughed. "Not on your life. No pipe smoker is a perfect stranger to another—especially if they both smoke Edgeworth."

There does seem to be a friendship among Edgeworth smokers. We don't claim that the tobacco is responsible for this so much as the kind of men who smoke Edgeworth.

Perhaps you've had a similar experience. If you have, we'd like to hear of it.

And we'll send free samples—generous helpings of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed or Plug Slices—to any man, whether he has some favorite brand or not. We know we couldn't change him from a tobacco that exactly suited him, but if Edgeworth should convince him—well, that would make us both happy.

After all, the happiest man in this world is the one who smokes a tobacco he likes.

—from the very first pipel in the morning to the last pipel at night. For all you know, that tobacco might be Edgeworth.

Send a postcard for free samples with your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 44 South 21st St., Richmond, Va. If you would also add the name and address of the dealer from whom you usually buy your tobacco, we would appreciate your courtesy.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to suit the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slices and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome tin humidors, and in various handy in-between quantities.

You can also get Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed in glass jars that you'll find mighty useful.

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

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Where the Income Taxes Are Largest



WASHINGTON.—In 1920 the people of the seven central states—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin—paid in income taxes nearly \$7,000,000 more than were paid by the people of 30 states in the Southeast, Southwest, West and the Pacific coast.

The total amount of income taxes for 1920 paid into the treasury by all the states and territories of the nation was \$1,075,053,696, of which Illinois contributed \$85,409,203, or 7.93 per cent, ranking third in the list of states, New York being first with \$256,607,290 and Pennsylvania second with \$118,750,960. New York's percentage was 24.05 and Pennsylvania's 11.05.

By groups, the Eastern states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, paid the greatest amount of the total income tax, \$490,681,730.

The Central states group ranked next with a total of \$245,144,140. The New England states were third with \$106,702,000.

The highest per capita income tax was paid by the people of New York, \$27.90; the per capita for the District of Columbia was second, \$10.51; Rhode Island, third, \$10.33; Massachusetts, fourth, \$18.01; Illinois ranked ninth with a per capita tax of \$13.17. The people of Mississippi paid the smallest per capita, \$1.30.

Steadily diminishing returns from taxpayers with large incomes were indicated in the analysis of personal income taxes. The number of individuals showing net incomes of \$1,000,000 or more for the calendar year 1920 was only 23, as compared with 65 in 1919, 07 in 1918, 141 in 1917 and 206 in 1916.

In contrast with the steadily decreasing number of individuals reporting incomes in excess of \$100,000 are the figures for those with incomes below that amount. Increases have taken place each year in the incomes ranging between \$1,000 and \$100,000.

Treasury officials point to the figures as bearing out their contention that excessive surtaxes have caused wealthy taxpayers to invest their funds in tax exempt securities and otherwise evade income taxation. The smaller incomes also reflect the decline in business activity which commenced during 1920.

Dr. Abbot's Solar Cooker in the West

THE Smithsonian Institution, in announcing that Dr. C. G. Abbot, assistant secretary of the institution, had left Washington for Mount Wilson, Cal., where a solar observing station is maintained, said Doctor Abbot would, during the summer, make further experiments with his solar cooker.



"This device for cooking, using only the heat of the sun as fuel," said the institution's announcement, "was brought to a considerable degree of perfection last year, all of the cooking for the field party for the whole season being done with it."

The apparatus consists of a parabolic cylindrical mirror with a polished aluminum surface, which focuses the sun's rays on a tube filled with mineral oil, which communicates with an iron reservoir in which are two baking ovens of different temperatures. The circulation of the heated oil produces a very high temperature in the ovens, which is maintained for several hours even after the sun has gone down or is covered by clouds.

"With this cooker it was possible

to cook meat, vegetables, bread, cereal, etc., and to can fruits and vegetables and make preserves. This year it is hoped to even further perfect the device so that higher oven temperatures and more prolonged periods of heat storage will be obtained."

Doctor Abbot's solar cooker may function all right on the top of Mount Wilson, but it will need a lot of tinkering to work satisfactorily in other parts of the West. There's the Imperial valley, for instance, where they fry eggs on stoves along the road—in shady spots. In Death's valley they have to put the stoves in the fire to cool them off or the eggs would be almost instantly burned to cinders.

"All Year National Park" an Oddity



POSSIBLY the oddest national park bill ever offered in congress is that creating and defining the All Year National park in southern New Mexico.

The proposed park is to consist of an undetermined number of detached areas within and without the Mecacero Indian reservation. Those within the reservation are to be chosen by the secretary of the interior and are not to exceed in the aggregate 2,000 acres, or a little more than three square miles. There may be six or seven of these little bits spotted through the reservation. The bill permits Indians to hunt and cut timber

in them and probably do a number of other things which this nation does not permit in national parks, including using the streams for irrigation.

Leaving the reservation the proposed All Year National park jumps across 15 miles of desert to include a small area of wonderfully picturesque bad lands known as the Mal Pais lava beds. Then it jumps again, this time across 35 miles of desert, to include an area of white gypsum sand which the winds blow back and forth, heaping them into mighty dunes and scooping deep valleys. This region is known locally as the White Sands of Otero county.

Finally the proposed All Year National park takes still another jump across the desert, this time covering 70 miles, to gather in the "Elephant Butte lake and all the lands appertaining thereto acquired or set apart as the site of the Elephant Butte reservoir."

The people have not fought reservoir building in national parks for two years to be willing now to throw away the fruits of their victories by dragging in one already made.

Aren't Senators the Knowing People!

WHILE debating on the tariff bill the other day several senators found occasion to mention the scantiness of women's clothes. Said Senator Underwood:

"In our grandmothers' time the high cost of living had not forced the dresses down to the size of a pocket handkerchief, and they were really wrapped in some clothes that were visible to the eye."

"Our grandmothers may not have ridden in automobiles; they may not have been able to buy Florida strawberries in the middle of winter. But their health was much better. They lived in more comfortable homes, although those homes may not have been heated by a steam heating plant. They ate better and purer food, and they had more of it. Although they may not have had the latest patterns from Paris and may not have worn as many clothes, when they bought a woolen suit they bought it cheap, and it was all wool and not shoddy."



"I can imagine the good housewife at midnight with her knitting needles working away until the 'wee small hours' of the morning to make stockings for her little brood. It might be that four or five of the children would be stuffed into a trundle bed that was shoved under the other bed to keep it out of the way during the daytime."

"In our grandmothers' day, the good woman was married in her black gown and kept that old silk gown for her shroud. And it was perhaps the only good dress she had, perhaps the only good dress she had."

Don't be Penny Wise and Pound Foolish

Don't think because you can get a big can of Baking Powder for little money that you are saving anything.

There's Only One Way to Save on Bake-Day

USE

CALUMET

The Economy BAKING POWDER



—It costs only a fraction of a cent for each baking.

—You use less because it contains more than the ordinary leavening strength.



BEST BY TEST The World's Greatest Baking Powder

HEALING ART OF OLD CHINESE CASE OF FORCIBLE ENTRY CHICAGO AGAIN CLAIMS LEAD

Abundant Proof That They Were Familiar With Anesthesia Many Thousands of Years Ago.

The artificial induction of painlessness by narcotic draughts was traditionally known in ancient times, writes Dr. Charles Ballance in the London Lancet.

The Chinese were acquainted with general anesthesia thousands of years ago. It is related of Surgeon Hoathe in the Third century A. D. that he performed amputation, trephining and other major operations by its aid.

Doctor Browne relates two cases of anesthesia taken from a Persian manuscript. The first story concerns Aristotle and an Indian surgeon named Sarnab. An earwig had entered the patient's ear and attached itself to the brain. Aristotle gave the patient the drug so that he became unconscious while Sarnab trephined the skull. This was excellent treatment.

It is now well known that living foreign bodies may produce otitis and meningitis. In the second case the operation was Caesarian section.

To a Nicety.
"This is splendid material for a bathing suit," said the clerk, "for besides being fast color, it is guaranteed not to shrink."

"In that case," replied the sweet young thing, who should have blushed but didn't, "I'll take a yard and a half less."—New York Sun.

A knowing man can size up the love of a woman by her sighs.

Combination of Circumstances Responsible for Truly Embarrassing Situation.

A short time ago my husband and I attended the funeral of a friend whose home was in the suburbs. We left in plenty of time, but on account of the distance and much transferring we found to our dismay that we were going to be late.

After frequent delays we arrived at our station. There had been a heavy snowstorm the day before, and where the walks had been cleaned it was slippery, making it difficult to hasten.

When we reached the house, in hurrying up the outside stairs I slipped, lost my balance, and fell headlong. All might have been well had not the undertaker chosen just that moment to open the door. My husband was making a frantic grab to catch me, but I was not to be stopped, and landed in the room on all fours, to find the company all facing the door and the minister preaching the funeral sermon.

—Exchange.

His Secret of Success.
We know a man who is noted for getting along well in the esteem of his employer. When asked how he did it the man replied: "Well, I always consider that the boss is right, even when he is wrong."—Howard (Kan.) Courant.

Tragedy.
"Riches had wings."
"Yes, but bad judgment brings on many a nose dive."

This Time It is for the Meanest Man, and He Surely Has "Some" Qualifications!

Another "meanest man" has been found. He was discovered in a north-bound elevated express. He had remained seated although a woman stood swaying on a strap in front of him. The train was standing at the Pullerton avenue station when he jumped to his feet, apparently realizing suddenly that his destination had been reached. He started for the door.

When the man quit his seat it was, logically, taken by the woman. Not for long, however, did she hold it. A second later he was back—obviously having spotted the station name through the open door.

"Pardon me," he said, "that wasn't my station."

And he allowed the woman to rise and give him the seat.—Chicago Journal.

Perfectly All Right.
"Doctor," said the business man, "I will double your fee if you will prescribe for my wife a summer at the seashore."

"All right; I'll do it at once."
"Fine! What had you intended to prescribe for her?"

"A summer at the seashore."

A Foghorn Conclusion.
Mr. Beach (at his seashore cottage)—My dear, please tell our daughter to sing something less doleful.
Mrs. Beach—That's not Helen; that's the foghorn.—Boston Transcript.

Western Canada Land of Prosperity

offers to home seekers opportunities that can not be secured elsewhere. The thousands of farmers from the United States who have prospered in Canada's provinces offer to sell on FREE homesteads or buy farm land in hot provinces have been well repaid by successful crops. There is still room on many secure profitable. Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada have raised crops in a single season worth more than the value of all their land. With such success come prosperity, independence, good homes and all the comforts and conveniences which make life worth living.

Farm Gardens, Poultry, Dairying are sources of income second only to grain raising and stock raising. Attractive homes, good schools, churches and social life, and the most reliable, rational business methods.

For particulars and prospectus apply to W. V. BENNETT, 600 Peter's Street, Baltimore.

National Health Bank
ANYWHERE ANYTIME
A FOOD
No. 2351
Grape-Nuts
"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Health is Wealth Itself

—and depends more upon the selection of proper food than upon anything else.

The reason is simple—the right kind of food digests promptly and is absorbed into the blood for building sound tissue; while food that digests slowly may ferment and lead to serious conditions.

Grape-Nuts—the delicious cereal food made from whole wheat flour and malted barley—

is so easy to digest that even delicate people and young children thrive on it.

This is only natural, because Grape-Nuts is baked for 20 hours, which transforms and partially pre-digests the starch elements, resulting in easy digestion and quick assimilation.

Served with milk or cream Grape-Nuts is a complete food—and along with its nutritive qualities is that wonderful flavor!

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Sold by grocers everywhere.

Borah and La Follette Foreshadow Republican Defeat

Of course, it was to be expected that progressive Republican Senators like Borah and La-Follette would speak their minds freely on this bill, as Senator Norris of Nebraska already has done.

"The Republican party is now in power. Others may vote with the party to lay on these increased taxes and burdens, but the responsibility is fixed and incapable; it is with the party to whom has been entrusted the reins of authority."

Senator LaFollette minced no words—he never does. He said:

"It would seem, sir, that the men responsible for this Republican administration, in the light of this history, would, with the return of the Republican party to power, frame a tariff bill with at least some show of decent regard for meeting the undoubted will and desire of the vast majority of the people."

Crystal Theatre

Sat. July 22—Hurricane Hutch Episode 8 (Playlet) "Little Mary Sunshine" featuring "Baby Marie Osborne" (Pathe) No show Monday July 24th.

I.O.O.F.

Carrizozo Lodge NO. 30 Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting nights, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month.

THE HOME RADIO

How to Make and Use It By A. HYATT VERRILL

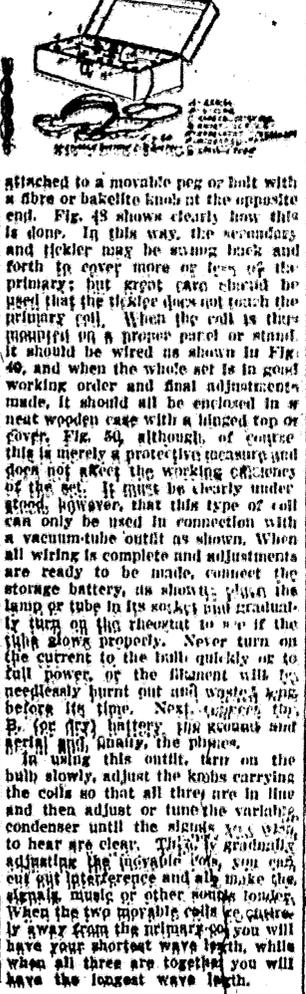
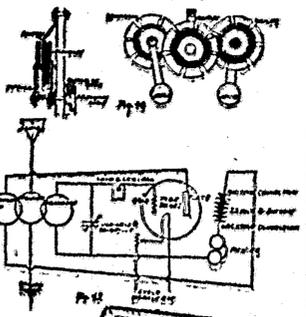
XVII. LOOSE-COUPLED COILS

Coils, or, as they are more often called, tuning coils, are very essential parts of radio telegraphy and telephony. The old style tuning coil, as used in wireless telegraphy, has been largely superseded by the type known as loose-coupled coils or adjustable coils which may be altered or adjusted to tune much finer or more closely than by the old type coil.

Another type of loose-coupled coil is arranged so that one coil revolves within the other while another type, which is the simplest of all for the amateur to construct and gives the best results, is composed of three discs of coils "straggled" which may be adjusted back and forth.

attached to a movable peg or bolt with a fibre or bakelite knob at the opposite end. Fig. 43 shows clearly how this is done. In this way, the secondary and tickler may be swung back and forth to cover more or less of the primary; but great care should be used that the tickler does not touch the primary coil.

experimenting after the coil is in use, but, as a starter, about twenty-five or thirty turns on one, about one and one-half times as many, or say thirty-eight to forty-five on the second, and twice as many on the third as on the first, or from fifty to sixty, will be somewhere near right.



Skinner's Shoe Hospital

Boots Made To Order



Best Leather Reasonable Prices

Style of Work Shoes in Stock

Old Shoes Made as Good as New

Return Charges Will be Paid on Parcel Post Orders

FEED YARD

HAY AND GRAIN IN CAR LOTS All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities

Roomy Yard - Stalls - Water

Coal and Wood

Wm. Barnett EL PASO AVENUE Phone 86

These Wonderful California Herbs Cured Her and the Neighbors of Rheumatism

Rheumatism Herb Co., Ocean Park, Cal. Gentlemen—My mother is suffering dreadfully with rheumatism.

Send for free booklet of letters from people all over the U. S. testifying to the wonderful results of these Herbs.

RHEUMATISM HERB COMPANY 331st Ocean Park, Calif.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. T. BROTHERS ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Practice in State and Federal Courts

A. H. HUDSPETH ATTORNEY-AT-LAW 410 Exchange Bank Building Carrizozo, New Mexico

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

GEORGE SPENCE ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Rooms 5 and 6, Exchange Bank Bldg. Carrizozo, New Mexico

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

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

T. E. KELLEY Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer Phone 94 Carrizozo, New Mexico

Carrizozo Lodge, No. 41, A. F. & A. M. Compensated by the Carrizozo Lodge

Land Office Discontinued

Washington, July 8, 1922.

Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, Clayton, New Mexico, Sirs:

Departmental order of June 2, 1922, discontinuing the Tucumcari land district with office at Tucumcari, in the State of New Mexico, at the close of business on June 30, 1922, as required by the Act of May 24, 1922, Public No. 224, and consolidating same with the Roswell land district with office at Roswell, in the State of New Mexico, is hereby amended so that the Tucumcari land district with office at Tucumcari, New Mexico, is hereby consolidated with the Clayton land district with office at Clayton, New Mexico, as of July 1, 1922.

Respectfully, (Sgd.) ABERT B. FALL Secretary.

You can't duplicate the line of work shoes in price and wear that Skinner's Shoe Shop is showing.

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.

SALVATION ARMY, Carrizozo, N. M.

Cement & Concrete Work

Plastering, Pebble Dashing, Etc. A. L. V. NILSSON Phone 114 Carrizozo, N. M.

LINCOLN ABSTRACT & INVESTMENT TRUST

Phone 124 CARRIZOZO, N. M. ABSTRACTS - ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE.

L. W. ADAMS

True Detective Stories

BOLAND, ALIAS GARDNER

Copyright by The Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.

When Hyman and Hess, dealers in cloaks and suits on State street, Albany, N. Y., sent a check for \$38.77 to Reis and Blum, garment manufacturers in New York city, they didn't have the slightest idea that they were starting a chain of evidence which would land one of the cleverest crooks in America behind the bars.

A few days later, before the New York firm had had time to report the nonarrival of the check and thus permit Hyman and Hess to look into the matter, a young man came into the National Commercial bank in Albany and presented a check for \$380, made out to "Bearer."

When Hyman and Hess had their account balanced they found that they were exactly \$380 short—for the original check had never reached its New York destination, but had been lifted out of the mail box by one of a gang of clever criminals, the body of the check erased with an ink eraser and the date and amount filled in on top of the original signature.

"Only one man in the country could have done that and gotten away with it," growled George A. Fuller, assistant superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective agency, when the bank called the details of the case to his attention.

"Yes, Boland," replied Fuller. "Or Gardner, as he sometimes calls himself. He's got a regular organization for this sort of thing. Trains boys to loot the mail boxes, washes the checks with an acid preparation of his own invention, writes in a higher amount, makes them payable to 'Bearer,' and then another of his tools cashes them."

"If you know so much about the man," asked the amazed banker, "why hasn't he been arrested long before this?"

"It's easy enough to arrest a man," was Fuller's reply, "but it is sometimes very difficult to convict him. So far as the actual check-raising goes, Boland plays a lone hand. What's more, he pays his men well, and taken care of them if they happen to get caught. So far, none of 'em has turned state's evidence, and until they do—or until we catch Boland red-handed—there's nothing to do but be careful. We've got our eyes on him. He can't move without our knowing it."

Warned by Hyman and Hess check that the Boland outfit was once more conducting operations in New York state, the Pinkerton man kept close watch on all persons suspected of belonging to the organizations, with the result that three men were arrested and sentenced to terms in prison. But all of them steadfastly refused to implicate the "man higher up."

Finally Boland and three of his associates were arrested in Boston, after Fuller had shadowed a boy whom he suspected of robbing a mail box. Dano, the boy, and Devine, another of the organization, drew short terms for petty larceny, but Boland escaped on account of a technicality, and moved to New York where he tried to continue his operations. But the New York police and particularly Commissioner George S. Dougherty, made things so difficult, that he was soon reduced to the expedient of securing checks wherever he could—a necessity which led to the fatal slip which Fuller had predicted.

Out of the mail box of an up-town apartment house, one of Boland's apprentices secured a check for \$50, made out to a real estate company in payment of the rental for one of the apartments. It was child's play for Boland to wash off the original name and amount and to write in the words "Bearer" and "Two Hundred and Eleven Dollars." Once that was done, he had a perfectly good check (apparently) and he sent one of his men down to the bank on which the check was drawn, with minute instructions as to the cashing of it. But the cashier, being suspicious of a check of that size being made out to "Bearer"—particularly as he knew that the woman whose signature appeared upon it was very careful in her financial dealings—declined to cash it, and Boland's man returned with a story of having been watched and therefore very fearful to approach the paying window.

Boland, in a split of bravado, again altered the check, this time making it out in the name of "William Hath" and set forth to cash the check himself, something which he had never before attempted. One glance at the odd amount—\$211.—and the recollection that a check of similar size had been presented that morning, payable to "Bearer," was enough to convince the paying teller that something was amiss. The cashiers were immedi-

Colds & Headache

"For years we have used Black-Draught in our family, and I have never found any medicine that could take its place," writes Mr. H. A. Stacy, of Bradyville, Tenn. Mr. Stacy, who is a Rutherford County farmer, recommends Black-Draught as a medicine that should be kept in every household for use in the prompt treatment of many little ills to prevent them from developing into serious troubles.

THE DORFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

"It touches the liver and does the work," Mr. Stacy declared. "It is one of the best medicines I ever saw for a cold and headache. I don't know what we would do in our family if it wasn't for Black-Draught. It has saved us many dollars. I don't see how any family can hardly go without it. I know it's a reliable and splendid medicine to keep in the house. I recommend Black-Draught highly and am never without it."

Accept No Imitations



1—U. S. S. North Carolina being scrapped at Norfolk navy yard in accordance with the Washington naval treaty. 2—Striking railway shopmen at Chicago on way to mass meeting. 3—Kathryn Agar of Chicago, javelin thrower, selected to go to Olympic games in Paris.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Maintenance of Way Men Postpone Strike and Shopmen May Return to Work.

CHANCE FOR A COMPROMISE

President Harding's Utterances on the Industrial Situation—Irish Republicans Routed in Dublin, Still Fighting—Russia's Amazing Budget Submitted to the Hague Conference.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

LABOR troubles, present and prospective, continue to absorb much of the interest of the American public. The railway shopmen are out—practically all of them, according to B. M. Jewell, head of the six federated shop crafts; not nearly all of them, according to the railway executives. The maintenance of way workers, who were expected to strike last week, are still at work. E. F. Grable, president of their brotherhood, and six members of his executive council, held an all-day conference with the members of the railway labor board and then issued a statement saying they had concluded "it is not wise for our membership to leave the service of the carriers until every resource has been exhausted that affords hope of a peaceful adjustment." The chairman on each carrier is to take up at once with the management all grievances and controversies and such as cannot be adjusted are to be taken before the labor board. Pending these efforts at peaceful settlement the men are to continue work under the present wage decision of the labor board under protest.

Mr. Jewell celebrated his Fourth of July by putting forth a long statement in which he bitterly arraigned the labor board because it had "outlawed" the striking shopmen. He declared the board had outlawed itself as the friend of the unions and had "adopted a tragic attitude in attempting to compel American workers to accept a wage scale below decent living." True, the board had in effect declared the strikers outlawed and had invited recruits to fill their places, promising them protection and urging them to form a new shopmen's union within the American Federation of Labor. But in a day or two both Mr. Jewell and Chairman Hooper of the board became milder and the peace prospects brightened somewhat. The former said he was not averse to dealing "with any authorized person on any reasonable basis," and the latter issued a statement in which he undertook to show that the board was protecting the interests of the striking shopmen by advising carriers against contracting out shop work, and also wrote a letter to Mr. Jewell repudiating the charge of injustice on the part of the board and concluding:

"I am yet quite hopeful that your organization will recover their equilibrium and discern that it is vastly better for them to go along with the railroad labor board, patiently when it makes mistakes, but confidently at all times that it profoundly desires to do justice to the men, the carriers, and the public, without fear, favor or affection."

Toward the end of the week W. L. McKeel, one of the labor members of the board, held conferences with the heads of the railway clerks and freight handlers, and it was predicted that those unions would follow the example set by the maintenance of way men.

Though most disorders last week due to the shopmen's strike were of minor importance, reports reached Washington in increasing numbers that strikers were interfering with the dispatch of the United States mails in various parts of the country. The administration is disposed and prepared

to all points where trouble was likely to arise, and doubtless every federal agency necessary will be used to protect the mail trains and facilitate their regular movement.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S conference of representatives of the coal mine operators and striking miners in the White House brought no immediate results, but hope of peaceful adjustment was not abandoned and the conference agreed to get together again July 10. They know that Mr. Harding has in reserve some drastic government action if they fail to agree, though he has not revealed its exact nature.

In Kansas the coal miners who supported the program of Alexander Howatt and who, with their officials, were expelled from the United Mine Workers of America, have decided to return to work, that being the only way they could recover their autonomy and be restored to membership in the union.

IN HIS Fourth of July speech at the celebration in Marion, O., President Harding had some significant things to say of the industrial situation. For instance:

"A free American has the right to labor without any other's leave. It would be no less an abridgment to deny men the right to bargain collectively. Governments can not tolerate any class or group domination through force. It will be a sorry day when group domination is reflected in our laws. Government, and the laws which government is charged with enforcing, must be for all the people, ever aiming at the common good."

Disclaiming any note of pessimism, he asserted that the republic is secure. "Menaces do arise," he added, "but public opinion will efface them. Meanwhile government must repress them." These of course are truisms, but it is well that they should be repeated from time to time by the voice of highest authority.

General Pershing, who also spoke at the Marion celebration, was loudly applauded when he advocated fearless use of "the strong arm of the law" in communities which "openly sympathize with ruthless murder of innocent people in the exercise of the right to earn a livelihood."

CAPTURE of the Four Courts building in Dublin by the troops of the Irish Free State by no means ended the bloody conflict with the republican irregulars. The latter took refuge in hotels and other buildings in O'Connell street and there, continued the battle until the shells of the regulars set fire to almost every structure in that part of the street. The conflagration could not be stopped and most of the rebels surrendered. De Valera, who was with them, was said to have escaped in disguise and fled to County Wicklow. Cathal Brugha, minister of defense in the De Valera cabinet, refused to surrender and was seriously wounded. Among the prisoners was Mrs. Terence McSwiney, widow of the late lord mayor of Cork, and Rory O'Connor, commander of the irregulars. The provisional government is now putting its entire military establishment on an active service basis and has issued a proclamation calling for recruits.

The republicans are preparing for a final struggle in the vicinity of Cork. That city is in their hands and, having Kilkenny, they claim control of the entire county, as well as of Counties Kerry and West Limerick, Waterford, East Limerick and parts of Tipperary and Kilkenny.

DESPITE the vigorous action of the government in Berlin, the monarchists have been stirring up trouble in many places in Germany. These were aggravated by the anti-monarchist demonstrations that were staged on July 4 by the Democrats and Socialists. One of the incidents of the week was the attempt to assassinate Maximilian Harden, the famous editor who is so thoroughly hated by the reactionaries.

There is a movement on foot in Germany that is likely to upset the cabinet of Chancellor Wirth and result in the formation of a purely socialist government in place of the

Socialists of a share in the government. The bourgeois parties fear that this would interfere with Germany's obtaining financial relief abroad.

IT LOOKS at this writing as though the conference at The Hague would come no nearer to settling the Russian problem than did that at Genoa. The soviet delegates in response to the demands of the allies submitted what they called the Russian budget, but Chairman Alphonse of the commission characterized it as a "project" and the British called it "an amazing document." This budget admitted that one-fifth of the entire revenues consisted of new issues of paper rubles and undertook to show that the more rubles were printed the more valuable they became—amazing indeed. The budget figures, which were in gold rubles, were calculated on an arbitrary rate in paper rubles every three months. The allied experts were dazed by all this.

The Russians caused further disension by putting out two questionnaires demanding to know the social positions, the professions, the revenues and the family positions of all previous holders of property, bonds and securities who have claims against Russia. Though told this was practically impossible and unnecessary, Litvinoff insisted his government must have this and other information as a basis for concrete proposals for the settlement of each case. Finally a list of the private agricultural claims of French, British and Belgian nationals was presented to him, and the matter was taken under further consideration.

Representatives of large financial groups have arrived at The Hague, and it may be that Litvinoff will be able to trade a lot of concessions for private credits and so carry back certain valuable results to Moscow even if the formal negotiations fall through.

WHEN the League of Nations assembly meets in September it will have a definite program for reduction of land and sea armaments. The league's commission on disarmament has been in session in Paris and has approved Lord Robert Cecil's plan providing for a general reduction of air and land forces under the supervision of the league, and for continental alliances against aggression. The commission also adopted the British scheme for extending the Washington naval accord to all nations. Objection to limiting the alliances to continents was met by the statement that no nation would be barred from aiding a country that was attacked, no matter on what continent.

SETTLEMENT of the Tacna-Arica dispute in the conference at Washington is delayed by the action of the Peruvian delegates. Chile had accepted the plan offered by Secretary Hughes, but the Peruvians have qualified their acceptance in such a way that further negotiations are necessary. Chile's attitude is explained by her spokesmen as a thoroughly conciliatory one, embracing a willingness to accept Peru's suggestion for any minor changes in the American formula so long as the major principles laid down by Secretary Hughes are accepted by Chile are not disturbed.

DEBATE tariff debates in the senate grow acrimonious occasionally, and now and then even interesting. Last Wednesday, for instance, Senator Shortridge of California found occasion to predict that a son of Ohio would sit in the President's chair for a good many years to come. Before he had a chance to explain that he was alluding to Mr. Harding he was interrupted by Senator King of Utah with the admission that the Californian was correct and the assertion that the son of Ohio who would occupy the White House next would be Senator Pomerene. King's fellow Democrats seemed to approve the suggestion, so the Pomerene boom may be considered launched.

THE sporting event of the week was the prize fight between Egan Leonard, lightweight champion, and Rocky Kansas in Michigan City, Ind. It was a hard-fought

Southwest News From All Over New Mexico and Arizona

The new highway from Tularosa to Mesquero will soon be completed and will be one of the finest in that part of New Mexico. A large force of men is now rushing the road to completion.

The cabbage crop in the Mesilla valley, near Mexico, will amount to more than 100 cars. Prices range from \$20 to \$35, the average being around \$27.50 a ton. The Copenhagen market variety is the one favored in that district.

The Springer, N. M., post of the American Legion is not making plans for a big two days' fair to be held at Springer the first of September. The program will consist of a big exhibit of cattle and horses and all kinds of farm products, as well as a big list of sporting events.

Miss Bethine Stephens, 16 years old, shot out both her eyes at her home in Deming when she attempted to commit suicide. Three shots are said to have been fired, two of them taking effect in the face, one of her eyes being blown out and the optic nerve of the other shot off.

Friends in Nogales, Ariz., are apprehensive of the fate of H. Gordon Glone, Nogales contractor, and a party aboard his fishing schooner which, according to word received in Nogales from Caborca, Sonora, sank in a storm on the night of July 4, near St. George's bay, off the coast of Sonora.

Thirty business houses were flooded, several Mexican dwellings floated away and three bridges washed out by a flood which swept through the border cities of Nogales, Ariz., and Nogales, Sonora, recently. The flood waters came down an arroyo which leads into the two cities from the northern part of Sonora.

Floyd O. Fitch and his wife, Sarah, were sentenced to thirty days each in the county jail by Justice Henry J. Sullivan of Phoenix on charges of assault after their adopted daughters, Ophelia and Nadine Fitch, 13 and 8 respectively, had bared their backs and shown bruises and welts which the children said were inflicted by the foster parents.

Two sets of brothers battled on the open range near Steeplerock, N. M., forty miles east of Clifton, Ariz. One was killed and another wounded. A feud over cattle and horses is said to have precipitated the fight. Bat Bradberry, who, with his brother, Mart Bradberry, is said to have battled Johnny Fulcher, who was slain, and Sidney Fulcher, who was wounded, although the extent of his injury is not known.

The contract for the new road in the Mimbres valley from Santa Rita to San Lorenzo, has been let to Peterson, Shirley and Grunther of Omaha, the cost to be over \$115,000. The distance is about 9 1/2 miles and the building of the new road will open up one of the finest farming sections of the valley to which the markets have been shut off for several years. The work will be started at once and the new road will be completed by early fall.

Approximately \$300,000 in outstanding state warrants, which the state of Arizona heretofore has been unable to pay, will now be paid upon presentation at the treasurer's office, it was announced in Phoenix by State Treasurer Earlhart. The payment of these warrants, some of which are of long standing, he said, is made possible under the provisions of the financial code which went into effect on July 1. Earlhart urged holders of all state warrants to present them for payment at once.

The total assessed valuation of the property of the twenty-eight railroad companies operating in Arizona for 1922 taxation purposes, according to a statement issued by the State Tax Commission is \$100,385,650.50, or \$700,208.10 less than the total assessed valuation of the same property in 1921, which was \$101,181,859.00.

Adelbert Holladay, 30, of Miami, and Daisy, his 10-year-old daughter, drowned in Hoosier lake, near Globe, Daisy, while bathing, went beyond her depth and her father, hearing her cries for help, swam out in an attempt to rescue her. Both perished in spite of the efforts of Donald Brown, also of Miami, to save them. Both bodies were recovered.

At the recent special election held in Cimarron, N. M., the \$75,000 school bonds carried by a vote of almost 3 to 1. The bonds will be sold soon and the construction of the building will be started at once. It will be connected with the remodeled present building, will have nine class rooms, a complete gymnasium and auditorium, domestic science and manual training rooms, library and superintendent's office.

U. S. Senator Holm O. Bursum wired Las Cruces, N. M., from Washington, D. C., that his bill creating an all-year national park at the Mesquero Indian reservation and the Mescalero Battle lake and dam was reported upon favorably by the Senate committee on Indian affairs.

Tentative plans for the entertainment of the delegates to the American Legion convention to be held here Aug. 22, 23 and 24 were made at

Had Your Iron Today?

5¢

Delicious Hot-Day Lunch

BEST lunch is two packages of Little Sun-Maid Raisins and a glass of milk.

Tastes good when you're hungry. Nourishes yet keeps you cool.

Raisin's 75 per cent fruit sugar is in practically predigested form, furnishing 1560 calories of energizing nutriment per pound.

Doesn't tax digestion so doesn't heat the blood, yet energizes almost immediately.

Big men eat little lunches to conserve their thinking power. Don't overeat and lag behind the leaders. Get two packages of Little Sun-Maids now.

Little Sun-Maids Between-Meal Raisins 5c Everywhere

—in Little Red Packages

As Times Change. "Do you remember the wicked old dance halls in Crimson Gulch?" "Yes," replied Plute Pete; "and I'm here to say them old dance halls would have had to close up if they tried to put on some of these here modern dances."

Friendship. "Isn't Betty your best friend?" "Certainly! What did she say about me?" Love laughs at locksmiths, but when the lover bolts there's apt to be a breach-of-promise suit.

What Is It Worth to Change a Tire?

On the road changing a tire is not an especially pleasant task. The dust or mud, the grease and grime, the tedious delay—all are things we like to avoid. But the time to think about these things is when you buy the tire—not after the blow-out occurs. For some tires blow out much more easily than others. Outward appearance counts for little. It is the material in the tire and the construction of it that determines its strength. Goodyear recognizes these facts and all Goodyear Tires are made of long staple cotton. Take the 30 x 3 1/2 Cross Rib Clincher Tire here illustrated, for example. It is made of Arizona cotton, the fibres of which average 1 1/2 inches long. Many 30 x 3 1/2 clincher tires are made of short staple cotton from 1/2 inch to 1 1/4 inches long. This means less strength and greater danger of blow-outs—more tire troubles. Yet this high grade guaranteed Goodyear Tire costs only \$10.95. You can buy some tires for even less than this but none with the fine materials and construction of this one. Can you afford to take a chance on more frequent tire troubles for the sake of the slightly lower price of cheaper tires?

GOODYEAR

Western Made for Western Trade

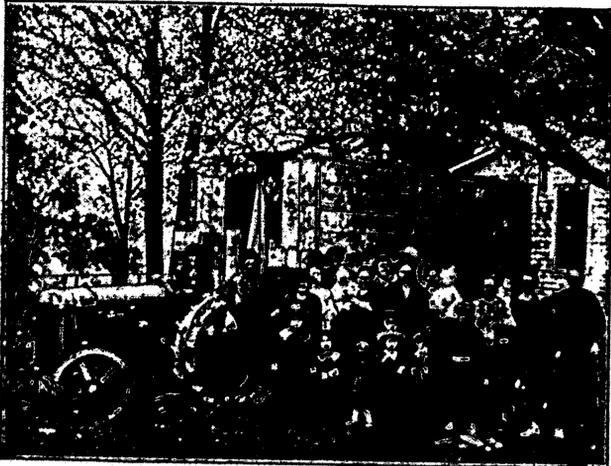
"My hair is particular. About the way I'm dressed. So Maggie uses Faultless Starch. So I can look my best."

FAULTLESS

USE TRACTOR ON TRIP TO CANADA

Party of Settlers From United States on Way to the Land of Big Crops.

Settlers on their way to and through Canada do not always rely on the railroads for transportation. Here, for instance, is a photograph of a



party from one of the northern states on the way to their new home near Lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba. They were a sturdy, self-reliant lot and carried with them a full complement of farm machinery. With the tractor outfit they intended to commence rather extensive operations this spring on the land which their scouts had already inspected and reported on favorably as to its productiveness. At almost every point on the Canadian border where there are located means for admitting settlers, the reports are that it is almost a daily occurrence to admit settlers from states as far off as Texas who have adopted the automobile as a means to

carry themselves and their families to the country of their choice. Such settlers are bound to succeed. Some of them go two or three hundred miles inland, and select their homes in the park districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Others purchase improved and unimproved farms in the more thickly settled districts in the southerly and central parts of these provinces. Wherever they may go, they are certain to secure land of certain possibilities. They will see grain crops of high value, wheat that will produce from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, oats giving high yields, barley a certain producer, and grass and fodder in quantity and quality that

will satisfy them that the cattle and stock raising possibilities are fully as good as they have been told. The reports from all parts of Western Canada at the present time fully bear out the most optimistic expectations and hopes of the early days of seeding. Evidence of the splendid growth of this year is the fact that alfalfa was cut on the 15th of June and yielded nearly two tons to the acre. Corn planted on the 23rd of May, on the 5th of June was showing several inches about the ground, and making glad the heart of the farmer who had built his silo, which he hoped to fill in the latter days of August.

Highway Improvement

FEDERAL HELP STRENGTHENS

Much More Accomplished for Country Than Simply Provide Funds for Construction.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Federal aid has done a great deal more for the country than simply to provide funds for road construction, according to the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. One of the most far-reaching results has been its influence in placing the greater part of the highway work of the country in the hands of experienced engineers of state highway departments. In 1915, prior to the federal-aid act, 70 per cent of the road work was done by agencies other than state highway departments, most of it by county officials. Such a system was bound to be wasteful. Overhead costs were high, engineers were not always employed, systems to serve the best interests of the state as a whole were not developed, and the opportunities for corruption were greater. With the passage of the federal-aid act of 1916 and the insistence of the



A Modern Implement for Smoothing Dirt Roads.

government upon the construction of federal-aid roads under the supervision of state departments, existing state highway departments were enlarged and strengthened, and in 17 states adequate departments have been created where there had been none or the existing ones were not properly equipped to perform necessary functions. With adequate departments the work has been shifted to their control until at the present time they supervise more than 60 per cent of the road work. This assures to the taxpayer the services of engineers trained in road work, a centralized authority responsible for the expenditure of funds, and a far-sighted plan of development and financing.

COMPILING COST OF PAVING

Figures Secured by Bureau of Public Roads Cover 68,000,000 Yards of Work.

Average costs per square yard of various types of paving for country roads have been compiled by the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture. The figures cover 68,000,000 square yards of paving constructed with federal aid in all parts of the United States during the period of 1912-21. The costs per square yard are as follows: Sand-clay, 18 cents; gravel, 46 cents; plain and surface-treated macadam, 95 cents; bituminous macadam, \$2.10; bituminous concrete, \$2.50; plain cement concrete, \$2.57; reinforced-cement concrete, \$2.74; and brick, \$4.80. These figures cover only the cost of the paving; they do not include the cost of grading, and officials point out that it must not be assumed that roads of the several types can be constructed in any locality at these figures. For example, the cost of bituminous concrete varied from \$1.70 in the New England states to \$1.13 in the group of states including Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. In one group of states the cost of brick dropped to \$2.40. Costs of constructing these types in the various groups of states have been compiled and can be obtained from the bureau.

HELPS TO SUSTAIN PRICES

One of the Big Factors in Construction of Good Roads Planned for the Coming Year.

One of the factors that will help to sustain farm prices is the large amount of road building planned for this year. The government will spend a larger sum for this purpose than ever before, and states and counties will co-operate to the extent of their financial abilities. Money for Good Roads. In Washington a bill authorizing \$140,000,000 for good roads for the next two years was recently passed in the house by a vote of 289 to 81. The measure provides that \$66,000,000 shall be available by June 30, 1923, and \$75,000,000 by June 30, 1924. Good Roads in Quebec. During 1921 the province of Quebec

The Kitchen Cabinet

The business man, lawyer, physician, priest or poet who earnestly tries to serve his neighbors will earn both money and real happiness. But the man who works for money alone gets that for which he works—nothing else.

THE WHOLESOME APPLE

"An apple a day keeps the doctor away," says the old saw. The following recipes are all worth keeping for future use: Apple Sauce Cake.—Take one cupful of brown sugar, one-half cupful of butter or lard, one cupful of unsweetened apple sauce prepared from sour cooking apples and put through a sieve, one cupful of chopped raisins, two teaspoonfuls of cocoa, two cupfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake one-half hour in a shallow dripping pan. Serve with hot sauce if for dessert. Sauce—Boil two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one cupful of water until a sirup is formed, add a tablespoonful of butter and a grating of lemon rind for flavoring. Whole Wheat Pudding.—Take two cupfuls of whole wheat flour, half a cupful of molasses, one chopped apple, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, and one-half teaspoonful of soda, steam two and one-half hours. Serve with a plain sauce made with one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, a bit of salt, one cupful of boiling water; cook until smooth, add two tablespoonfuls of butter and lemon juice and rind to flavor. Apple Whip.—Cook five apples into apple sauce, adding a little water as possible. When well cooked press through a colander and add one-half cupful of sugar. To this add the unbeaten whites of two eggs. Whip with a Dover egg beater until the mixture is light and stiff. Add a bit of vanilla or orange or lemon flavoring. Serve in sherbet cups topped with a maraschino cherry. Apple Pudding.—Cut a few apples to cover the bottom of a baking dish; cook in a little boiling water until the apples are partly done. Drop over the top a soft drop batter and bake in a quick oven. Sugar and lemon rind may be added to the apples just before putting on the batter. Serve with a lemon sauce, using a tablespoonful of butter, one of flour, a half cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of water and enough lemon juice to flavor. If the rind is not used in the apples as flavoring add it to the sauce. Serve all hot.

The heart of man is a small world in which the soul must dwell, and in this earthly habitat create a future heaven or hell.

MORE EVERYDAY DISHES

The following one-dish dinner will be found most satisfying:

Prepare a rich biscuit dough; line a deep plate with the mixture, rolling it about one-half inch thick. Put in a layer of good fresh steak cut in slices, season with salt and pepper, add a layer of onions and potatoes and put on the top crust, leaving a vent for the steam to escape. There will be no need for moisture as the vegetables contain plenty. Bake an hour in a moderate oven; longer will not injure it. When the food seems well cooked, remove from the heat, wrap in a cloth and steam in a cool place for ten minutes; this softens the crust and makes the dish more palatable. Serve hot in pie shaped pieces. With this dish a dish of dandelion greens washed and crisped in water and served with hot bacon fat and vinegar, makes a well balanced meal, sufficiently nourishing to sustain a working man. With this meal a dessert of apple sauce and dark whole wheat bread, and a cup of tea or coffee will be all that is needed for dessert. Liver au Casserole.—Take a pound or more of liver, cut in slices and simmer for ten to fifteen minutes in salted water; drain and chop fine, mixing well with salt and pepper to season. Add one tablespoonful of onion also chopped. In the bottom of a well greased casserole place one-half cupful of washed rice, one carrot chopped and spread over the rice; over this spread the liver and the liquor, two cupfuls, in which the liver was cooked. Spread two tablespoonfuls of butter over this dish and bake in the oven for an hour. Add one-half cupful of rich milk or cream and remove the cover; let cook for a few minutes, sprinkle with parsley and serve. If cottage cheese needs to be increased in quantity add a stiffly beaten egg white with some cream. Apple Sandwich.—Spread whole wheat bread with butter, then add chopped apple mixed with chopped nuts. San Francisco Praline.—Take two cupfuls of brown sugar, three-fourths of a cupful each of roasted almonds and pecans, one cupful of water. Boil sugar and water to the soft ball stage. Mix in the nuts and pour into

JAMES P. HUMPHREYS, well-known automobile man of Hebron, Md., who declares he believes Tanlac is the best thing to overcome stomach trouble and run-down condition. States it completely restored his health.



"I believe in giving everything its due and I want to say right now I just can't praise Tanlac too highly for what it has done in my case," declared James P. Humphreys, proprietor of the Hebron Motor Co., Hebron, Md. "For three years or more I suffered from indigestion. After eating I would feel bloated with gas and my heart would palpitate until it interfered with my breathing. I was habitually constipated and my nerves were all upset. My sleep was unsound, I got up mornings all tired out, and I was only a shadow of my former self. "Well, Tanlac has given me a keen appetite, stomach trouble has disappeared, my nerves have steadied down, and I have gained several pounds. Tanlac, to my mind, is the best thing ever sold for stomach trouble and run-down condition." Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

The Way to Do It.

Mary Garden, the great singer, was the guest of honor at a chorus girls' tea in Chicago.

"You girls are all beautiful," Miss Garden said, "and I know you must all be a good deal bothered in the streets by men. Always turn these men down—politely but firmly, you know."

"That's easier said than done," a blonde chorus girl demurred.

"Not at all," said the diva.

"Well, now," said the blonde chorus girl thoughtfully, "suppose a handsome young man should stop his racing car, jump out, and offer you his hand and say, 'Your face is familiar; what would you do then?'"

"I'd answer," said Miss Garden, "So are your manners."

His Incognito.

A man, arriving at an English hotel, was asked, according to custom, to register his name.

"The stranger took up a pen and wrote 'The King of Spain.'"

"The clerk was surprised. The manager made inquiries, and, approaching the visitor, said, 'Excuse me, sir, is this your writing in the book?'"

"Yes, sir," replied the visitor.

"But," continued the manager, "you are not really the King of Spain," to which the visitor replied, "No; but I travel under that name—it is my incognito!"

Nothing Secret.

The Dentist.—There, now! No one on earth can tell that those are artificial teeth.

The Patient.—My dearest chum can tell. And she will.—Judge.

Good health is man's greatest wealth and his greatest enjoyment.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELLANS INDIGESTION TABLETS
6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief BELLANS
25c and 75c Packages, Everywhere

FOR BURNS CUTS ITCH SORES
75c at stores; 85c by mail. Address New York Drug Concern, New York

Rats in the Cellar, Mice in the Pantry, Cockroaches in the Kitchen

What can be more disagreeable than a home infested with pests? Destroy them with **Neer's Electric Paste**, the standard exterminator for more than 43 years. Kill rats, mice, cockroaches, wasps, bees, etc. in the nest and soon get rid of them.

DENVER BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

KODAKS, CAMERAS
Film and Photo Goods
Develop Film, 10c a roll.
Mail orders solicited.
Catalogs mailed free.
Eastman Kodak Agency,
1622 16TH ST.,
DENVER, COLORADO

CLEANERS AND DYERS
GRUND DRY CLEANING
DENVER'S EXPERT DYER
Established TWENTY FOUR YEARS
GRUND BUILDING, 17TH & LOGAN

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES
BURTON-ALLEN JEWELRY CO.
Mfg. and Repairing. All orders promptly attended to. Est. 1878. 14th & Champa.

PIPE, PAPE, PINE
If it is pipe you are looking for, we have any size, any kind.
Havana Bros., 1622 W. 16th St., Denver.

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS—Everything in clothing, shoes, boots, harness, saddles, bridles, blankets and camping equipment. Anderson Bros., 1625 Arapahoe St., Denver—Burlingame, Colorado and Cheyenne, Wyoming

Advertise

—it in—
this Paper

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

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

HOW MUCH DO STRIKES COST THE NATION?

Curious Figures Based on Department of Labor Statistics.

Washington, July 6.—Statistics issued by the Department of Labor show that strikes in this country average more than 3,500 per year. It is not contended by the department that its figures are accurate, since they depend upon newspaper and trade paper reports for the most part, but that they are under, rather than overestimates.

It is impossible truthfully to estimate the average cost of a strike, since they vary so in duration, number of workmen affected and economic loss through whatever industry is wholly or partially shut down. But if the most conservative possible estimate be adopted, and it is considered that the average strike affects 100 workmen, and that the average strike lasts ten days, the total arrived at is 3,500,000 working days lost per year. If the average cost to each workman is \$5 per day and the average loss to each industry does not exceed three times the loss to the workmen, then strikes cost this country some \$68,000,000 a year.

It is not believed that these figures are anything but suggestive. The average strike undoubtedly affects thousands, rather than hundreds, and for many more than ten days.

Asks for Harmony in G. O. P. Ranks.

Columbus, Ohio.—President Harding in an address here made a vigorous appeal for harmony in the ranks of the Republican party. Too many who profess to be Republicans, he declared, are attempting to "attract attention to themselves," instead of working for the good of their party and country.

The President said he did not care to be a "solist," but added that someone had to act as director, otherwise there would be no harmony.

Forged Is Freed by Court Order.

Los Angeles, Calif.—William Strickler, 10, whose wife and babe were sick, got a day's work and a check for \$4 in payment. He put a zero after the four, cashed the check and spent the \$40 on his family. A few days later Strickler's wife died and Strickler, at her grave was arrested, handcuffed and taken to jail. The case was dismissed by the court.

Law to Regulate Slow Drivers.

Salem, Ore.—Proposed legislation looking to the regulation of the slow driver as well as the speeder will be sought at the next session of the Legislature. T. A. Rafferty, chief inspector for the law enforcement bureau of the state motor vehicle department, announced. Mr. Rafferty said the person who drives his automobile too slow on the state highway is a menace to traffic, in that he retards the car following and causes the latter driver to take chances. He added that laws regulating traffic on the state highways should set out a minimum as well as a maximum speed.

75 Injured in Train Wreck.

Chicago.—Seventy-five persons were injured, only one seriously, when a Chicago-bound Pere Marquette passenger train crashed into a New York Central engine on a siding near Porter, Ind. The train proceeded to Chicago after the injured received first aid. Officials of both railroads began an investigation immediately. When the

Different.

"Do you think we ought to finance foreign enterprises?"
"Perhaps," replied Mr. Dustin Star; "but that's different from calling in foreign enterprise to dictate how we shall spend our money."

Cuticura Comforts Baby's Skin

When red, rough and itching, by hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. Also make use now and then of that exquisitely scented dusting powder, Cuticura Talcum, one of the indispensable Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Advertisement.

Whiskers Killed Her Love.

A divorce decree has been granted in Vienna because a wife objected that her husband, an ex-officer, did not shave or wash himself properly. The official defender of the marriage bond appealed against the divorce, contending that soap and other toilet articles were now so dear that many wives were discontented with their husband's toilet.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *W. D. Hoagland* in Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Cryptic Language.
"What are those flappers talking about?"
"Only a flapper can tell."

When a man is full of himself there isn't room for much else.

Tough.

"Hey, Gap," excitedly cried an acquaintance rushing up to Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, who had come to town on a shopping expedition accompanied by his young son. "Your boy, Bearcat, fell into the machinery over at the mill while he was pestering round, and—"

"Great day!" was the reply. "Hurt him much?"

"No, but the miller is hollering about suing you for damages b'cuz the works of his infernal mill are busted to thunder."—Kansas City Star.

YOU CAN WALK IN COMFORT

If you shake into your shoes some ALLIEN'S FOOT-MADE, the Antiseptic, Healing powder for shoes that pinch or fret that ache, it takes the friction from the shoe and gives relief to corns and bunions, hot, itchy, swollen feet. Ladies can wear shoes one size smaller by shaking Allen's Foot-Made in each shoe.—Advertisement.

Invention.

A French inventor has a device that takes 25,000 photographs a second. It will be a big help to rapid movies which slow down action and show you each step of the growth of a plant or men jumping hurdles.

The rapid camera stretches a second into a minute. Time is relative, elastic.

Allke After All.

Mary Alice had chickenpox and because the doctor had come to see her, was putting on great airs. She was strutting on the porch when the little boy next door came over. "I've got chickenpox," she boasted.

For a minute he was crest-fallen and then a look of joy came on his face. "That ain't nothing," he reported. "Last week I had gooseflesh."

More speed trials in the courts and fewer on the highways might help.

The best any of us poor mortals can do is to hope we are right.

Rain Water and Pure Soap

Girls who pride themselves on their appearance know the value of a smooth and fragrant skin. . . Three generations of lovely women have set an example in using the pure cleansing lather of

COLGATE'S Cashmere Bouquet Soap

Luxurious—Lasting—Refined

"Your Skin is So Fragrant and Smooth"

Large Size - 50c
Medium Size 100c

One of the Big Factors in Construction of Good Roads Planned for the Coming Year.

One of the factors that will help to sustain farm prices is the large amount of road building planned for this year. The government will spend a larger sum for this purpose than ever before, and states and counties will co-operate to the extent of their financial abilities.

Money for Good Roads. In Washington a bill authorizing \$140,000,000 for good roads for the next two years was recently passed in the house by a vote of 289 to 81. The measure provides that \$66,000,000 shall be available by June 30, 1923, and \$75,000,000 by June 30, 1924.

Good Roads in Quebec. During 1921 the province of Quebec

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Rev. T. M. Blacklock is in a meeting at Nogal this week. He reports interest good.

J. D. Walker and son Charles were here yesterday from their home in the Encino country.

Fresh Fish Fridays at the City Market.

Geo. J. Weishar, Jicarilla postmaster and merchant, spent Tuesday in town, returning home Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Clare H. Bradley have moved down from White Oaks, and occupy the Monroe home east of town.

FOR SALE—Parke Davis & Co.'s Blackleg Aggrassin.—THE TITSWORTH CO., Inc. 1-20

G. B. Greer was in town yesterday—gravitating between his goat ranch in the San Andres and his farm on the Bonito.

L. T. Bacot, Sr., was down this week from Dawson visiting L. T., Jr., and family. He left this morning to return to the carbon city.

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

Miss Meda West returned Tuesday from her vacation which she spend with her parents at Alamogordo, and has resumed her duties in the post office.

The Women's Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will serve ice cream and cake at the Scott Building Wednesday evening, July 26, from 7 to 10:30 p.m.

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

The Spencers, including the youngest cowboys and cow girls on the ranch, are over in the Block country this week, and Rex is left alone to hold down the home ranch.

William Chisholm was over Tuesday from his home in the Tisons, above Capitan. Will

was sporting a head piece that made him look like a real farmer, but he said the straw was not this year's, as it has been too dry to grow straw.

W. R. White was here Tuesday, having returned from El Paso, where he had gone for an examination. A laboratory test showed the presence of cancer in his mouth and a radium treatment was begun.

FOR SALE—Some 11-4 inch Studebaker wagons at low prices. THE TITSWORTH CO. Capitan.

3-11-1f Mrs. J. S. Ross and son Charlie left Sunday for a two months' visit to relatives in Kansas City and St. Joe, Missouri, and Wichita, Kansas. During their absence, General John Sherman continues to dish out 5c drinks and endeavors to look as placid as nature made him.

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

Attorney George Spence returned Tuesday night from Arizona and California, via Jemez Springs, New Mexico. The other members of the family are at the Jemez, but Mr. Spence just wanted to get home, and came; although stating the Jemez is a great resort.

Capt. B. C. Mossman and daughter Mary autoed up from Roswell Wednesday. They returned yesterday. Capt. Mossman reports range conditions far from good in the valley generally, although his particular range, which lies east of the Pecos, has been visited by good rains.

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

Robert Leslie, of White Oaks, was arrested yesterday by prohibition enforcement officers charged with illicit distilling. A still and paraphernalia was also seized by the officers with which the accused is alleged to have produced the liquor. Examining trail probably today before U. S. Commissioner Jones.

CITY MARKET
(Old Co-Op. Stand)

Fresh Meats
Cured Meats
Fresh Groceries

WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS
FRESH VEGETABLES

Flour
Canned Goods
Delicatessen

Everything for the Table

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

CITY MARKET
ROY G. SKINNER, Prop.

The dry weather, accompanied by a torrid temperature unexcelled by anything ever witnessed by the "oldest inhabitant," has driven a number of our people to the coal shades far up the cañons along the Bonito, Eagle and Ruidoso. Even though we are located near these coal retreats, the contrast is great and the change is a very agreeable one—altogether pleasant.

SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS
We have Amber and Sumac Cane Seed, Milo Maize, Kafir Corn, Millet and Barley Seeds.
4-21-1f Humphrey Bros.

GARRIZOZO ENTERTAINMENT

The Carrizozo Entertainment will go on at 8 o'clock at the Crystal Theatre, Friday, July 28, 1922. One half of this program will be humorous. Following is the line up.

Opening Chorus, "Mammy Lullaby"

1—Piano solo, Valse Chromatique Mrs. B. S. Burns.

2—Soprano solo, "Why Should I Cry Over You" Raymond Lackland.

3—Piano Jazz solo, "Kitten On The Keys" Geo. Ferguson.

4—Darky solo, "Dapper Dan" Chandler Prude.

5—Darky solo, "O'Henry" Hilary Cooper.

6—Orchestra, Ferguson's

7—Tenor solo, "Little Grey Sweetheart of Mine," Eb K. Jones.

8—Soprano solo, "Smiling Through" Claire Adams.

Closing Chorus, "The Irish Were Egyptians Long Ago."

The above programme will be interspersed with selections from Ferguson's famous orchestra of seven pieces.

In Our Back Yard

The brightest, the biggest, the most thriving bit of vegetation we have seen on the flat is to be found in our back yard. In this land of little moisture nature has been kind to this particular plant. It implanted the seed at the mouth of a water spout that discharged from adjoining roofs the light showers that have visited this section, and, compared to all surrounding growths it has grown like Jack's bean stalk. It is well above the average man's head, ever mounting upward and bends to the east each morning and bows to her god at the close of day. And there, unattended, but carefully watched.

"This, the lofty follower of the sun, Sad when he sets, shuts up her golden leaves, Drooping all night; and, when he warm returns, Points her enamoured bosom to his ray."

An Evangelistic Camp Meeting

Evangelistic Camp Meeting of the church of the Nazarenes will be held at Capitan, N. M., July 28—Aug. 13. Rev. E. Arthur Lewis of Chicago is the evangelist. Services each night 7:30 Sunday 11:00 a. m. 3 and 7:30 p. m. Rev. Lewis has been many times from coast to coast in evangelistic work. He is also a noted musician. He will be assisted in this meeting by his wife who is also a preacher and has had experience as a slum worker, pastor and evangelist.

Every body invited.
Church Reporter.

Married

At the Commercial Hotel, Monday afternoon, Rev. John H. Skinner officiating, A. C. Hardcastle, of Duran, and Miss Ruth Killingsworth, of Corona, were united in marriage. The groom is an ex-service man and did his bit overseas. The bride comes from a well known Corona family. The young couple have many friends in their respective communities who wish them well in their journey through life.

Labor Meeting

Tonight (Friday) at the Crystal Theatre, at 8 o'clock, there will be a public meeting under the auspices of the local labor organization. Local and out of town speakers will address the meeting and music will be furnished.

EVERYBODY

WOULD LIKE TO REDUCE

IN HOT WEATHER

The Same as

OUR PRICES

ON LADIES' ORGANDIE DRESSES

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

GIRLS' ORGANDIE DRESSES

Sizes 8 to 14 years

\$1.98

Ladies' Silk Crepe Dresses

\$22.50	now	\$15.95
20.00	"	14.95

Silk Party Dresses at 1-3 off

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

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

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

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

FULL FASHIONED, PROPERLY SHAPED

We Have Them in
Plain Black, White, Cordovan, Nude, Grey, Beige and Silver

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

Try a Pair of Holeproof or Kayser Stockings

Ziegler Bros.




WESTERN LUMBER COMPANY, Inc.
(Successor to Foxworth-Galbraith Co.)

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

With a large stock and lower prices, we hold the trade of the people of Lincoln County.

Western Lumber Co. Inc.