

Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 22

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1922

NUMBER 31

Unenviable Record

The following article was written for the New York Times and published in the Congressional Record. The Record is popularly supposed to be the driest publication in the world, but the pages bearing this article are not subject to that contemptuous designation. The article is long, but it is so replete with irrefragable logic that we feel no excuse is necessary for its publication. It reads:

At a well-known club the other evening they were talking about the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill. There were some derisive remarks about the recent puppet show in the Senate, in which advocates of the bill exhibited cuckoo clocks, razors, and sundry German baubles to support their argument. One man finally remarked, "Well, I gave \$5,000 in 1920 to put the Republicans in office. I would now cheerfully give \$10,000 to put them out." Then turning to me he said, "Why are you Democrats so reticent? You are giving the Republicans too much rope. They have been doing all the talking for a year, and rather tiresome talk at that."

There are reasons for this reticence. In the first place, Democratic politicians, who look upon alternations of party control with the cynical philosophy of the professional politician of either party, are quite content with the spectacle of leaderless confusion, forgotten promises, unrealized expectations, conflicting purposes, subsiding popularity, and general deadlock which make up the Republican picture. When a Republican Congress is pronounced by a stalwart party organ like the Boston Transcript to be incomparably bad and is described in a public address by the Republican Secretary of War as revealing the lowest depths to which congressional government has ever sunk, a Democrat may well conclude that from a partisan standpoint things are proceeding

quite satisfactorily. He might naturally prefer not to deflect Republican attention, by more criticism or a discussion of issues, from this intensive effort at party suicide.

There is, of course, also the conventional theory of the role of an opposition party to explain the Democratic attitude. When a party has been given so overwhelming a mandate as that which the Republicans received at the last election, with its accompanying ascendancy in both Houses of Congress, effective opposition in the sense of frustrating the Republican program is out of the question. The Democratic Party may naturally conclude that its full duty as an opposition party is discharged by exposing the fallacies of Republican policy and their keeping a score card of Republican failures and mistakes. There is also a certain widely shared view that in the by-election which comes midway in the course of every national administration issues are determined largely with reference to local conditions. The reaction of the several communities to the course of Congress is not usually in accordance with broad national principles, but is rather the expression of local disappointment, or the reverse, with the course of a Senator or Representative.

In short, there is no general expectation that national issues will be broadly affirmed or clearly defined in such an election. Tendencies are revealed, of course. A state of popular feeling is disclosed, whether it be one of satisfaction or resentment, and the initial processes are set in motion which finally reveal public opinion in its decisive mood at the next national election.

I think it may fairly be said on the part of the Democrats throughout the country that they are not happy over the Republican failure. No man whose patriotism is worth its salt can have any feeling but one of depression, and even of alarm, at

the course of the Republican administration. That President Harding and his unwieldy majority in Congress should stumble and fall in some important respects is not altogether surprising, considering the infirmities of human nature and the complexity of the problems confronting the Nation. Uniform success was too much to expect. But the Nation regardless of party did expect a sober, conscientious, dispassionate, and patriotic approach to the problems of the day. This expectation has been wholly disappointed. Instead of serious work on the part of Congress we have been regaled by interminable discussions of patronage, endless recriminations between individuals, vulgar diatribes, pettifoggery, speeches in praise of achievements that have not been achieved, and puerile and self-refuting claims of economies which have not happened, such as the speech of Senator McCormick on Republican savings.

It is a pity that men who have enjoyed contact with educational processes and who presumably have a cultivated man's sense of the decency of debate should be guilty of such studied distortion of the facts and descent to such banalities. But such is the corrosive effect of the disease called "party" that men like McCormick and Watson of Indiana, not to speak of Lodge and Frelinghuysen and McCumber and Foss and Fordney, will utter the inanities that constitute the staple of their congressional speeches, under the impression that their fellow countrymen are such gulls as to swallow them whole and smack their lips over the pleasing taste of insincerity and "bunk."

If I were called upon to say what ails the Republican party, I might reply in the language which Mr. H. G. Wells used in referring some time ago to the city of Boston. "Boston," said he, "reminds me of a community which reached a state of absolute repetition about the year 1875." And so with the Republican Party. It still thinks of government as the Standard Oil Co. regarded it in the eighties, when Mr. Archbold passed upon nominations for the Federal bench, or when the American Sugar Refining Co. relied upon the party's success for immunity in certain little matters of false weights and measures in their accountings with the Government; or when the consolidated banking power of the country could prevent any practical step toward a Federal banking system unless it were controlled by Wall Street and made subservient to speculative

(Continued on last page)

Every Department Shows Increased Expenses Under Harding

Senator Overman (Dem., N. C.), in his public statement, showing that the Harding administration has appropriated \$539,000,000 more in 1923 than the Wilson administration appropriated in 1915 for the running expenses of the government, after deducting all war expenses, and making a comparison of three years before the war with three years after the war, the following detail is given, showing the increased expenditures in each department, while claim is being made that the administration is economizing and saving money:

Executive Department and other independent offices—Wilson, 1915, \$9,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$23,000,000; increase, \$14,000,000.

State Department—Wilson, 1915, \$6,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$10,000,000; increase, \$4,000,000.

Treasury Department—Wilson, 1915, \$50,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$199,000,000; increase, \$149,000,000.

"111" cigarettes



They are GOOD! 10¢

Buy this Cigarette and Save Money

War Department—Wilson, 1915, \$181,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$332,000,000; increase, \$151,000,000.

Navy Department—Wilson, 1915, \$148,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$297,000,000; increase, \$149,000,000.

Interior Department—Wilson, 1915, \$211,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$225,000,000; increase, 14,000,000.

Agricultural Department—Wilson, 1915, \$29,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$59,000,000; increase, \$30,000,000.

Department of Commerce—Wilson, 1915, \$11,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$18,000,000; increase, \$7,000,000.

Department of Labor—Wilson, 1915, \$3,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$6,000,000; increase, \$3,000,000.

Department of Justice—Wilson, 1915, \$10,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$17,000,000; increase, \$7,000,000.

District of Columbia—Wilson, 1915, \$13,000,000; Harding, 1923, \$24,000,000; increase, \$11,000,000.

The Four Horsemen of the Harding Administration

No more apt phrase was ever applied to the Harding administration than that by Senator Key Pittman (Dem., Nev.), in an interview in the Santa Fe New Mexican, when he said:

"The Four Horsemen of the Harding administration: Poverty, Distress, Disorder, Violence."

The achievements of the Harding administration as seen by Senator Pittman were epitomized as follows:

"Foreign relations left in chaotic condition.

"Our foreign commerce—there is none.

"Millionaires' taxes reduced; poor people pay.

"The H. C. L. still is a terror.

"Transportation charge increased.

"Outrageous discriminations.

"Perpetuation of long and short haul outrage."

"Destruction of all State control over interstate commerce.

"Producer and consumer are starving together.

"Harding, Mellon, and Wall Street keep the soldier from bonus.

"The Four Horsemen of the Harding administration are:

"Poverty,

"Distress,

"Disorder,

"Violence."

Yesterday's Game

The Benefit ball game yesterday, under the auspices of the local railroad unions, was the liveliest affair we have had this year. The teams were the Carrizozo Nationals and the Carrizozo East Siders. The batteries were Dolan and W. Norman for the Nationals, H. Norman and Mendez for the East Siders. The game was a fast one and was completed in record time. At its close the score stood 4 to 2 in favor of the East Siders, who were properly elated over the humbling of the Nationals which contained a number of the best players Carrizozo ever had on a ball team.

U.B. Thrifty says



This bank is large enough to serve you—small enough to know you.

One of the best ways we can serve you is in helping you keep an accurate record of the money you spend.

We offer you this service in a

CHECKING ACCOUNT by this method you always know who and why your money is spent and your surplus money is safe in our bank.

Your cancelled check is a receipt that is proof positive of payment; therefore you avoid money disputes.

PAY BY CHECK —and save more than you ever did by promiscuous spending.

The Exchange Bank

CARRIZOZO, N. M.

"The Bank for You in 1922."

For Your Good Health take our MEDICINES



Don't wait until you are seriously ill before taking medicine. A few doses of the right medicine taken at the right time will ward off real danger.

You must depend upon your druggist to sell you the freshest, highest quality medicines that can be compounded. That is exactly what we do and that is why we have the CONFIDENCE of our customers and making new customers every day.

What ever you need in the drug store lies

COME TO US FOR IT

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."

THE FIRST NATIONAL SERVICE



You either spend all the money you make and maybe more or you save a part of it. Going into debt is disastrous; merely breaking even never gets you ahead. Saving and putting into the bank regularly a part of the money you make, is the one SURE way to succeed. Begin NOW to bank your money. WE WILL HANDLE YOUR ACCOUNT.

THE INDIAN DRUM

By William MacLarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

CHAPTER XIII.

The Owner of the Watch.
 "So they got word to you!" Constance exclaimed; she seemed still confused. "Oh, no—of course they couldn't have done that! They've hardly got my letter yet."
 "Your letter?" Alan asked.
 "I wrote to Blue Rapids," she explained. "Some things came—they were sent to me. Some things of Uncle Benny's which were meant for you instead of me."
 "You mean you've heard from him?"

"No—not that."
 "What things, Miss Sherrill?"
 "A watch of his and some coins and—a ring." She did not explain the significance of those things, and he could not tell from her mere enumeration of them and without seeing them that they furnished proof that his father was dead. She could not inform him of that, she felt, just here and now.

"I'll tell you about that later. You—you were coming to Harbor Point to see it?"

"He colored. 'I'm afraid not. I got as near as this to you because there is a man—an Indian—I have to see.'"
 "An Indian! What is his name? You see, I know quite a lot of them."
 "Jo Pappo."

"She shook her head. 'No; I don't know him.'"
 She found a spot where the moss was covered with dry pine needles and sat down upon the ground.
 "Sit down," she invited; "I want you to tell me what you have been doing."

"I've been on the boats." He dropped down upon the moss beside her. "Until yesterday I was a not very highly honored member of the crew of the package freighter Osroda; I left her at Frankfort and came up here."

"Is Wassaquam with you?"
 "He won't on the Osroda; but he was with me at Frank. Now, I believe, he has gone back to his own people—to Middle Village."

"You mean you've been looking for Mr. Corvet in that way?"
 "Not exactly that." He hesitated; but he could see no reason for not telling what he had been doing. He had not so much hidden from her and her father what he had found in Benjamin Corvet's house; rather, he had refrained from mentioning it in his notes to them when he left Chicago because he had thought that the lists would lead to an immediate explanation; they had not led to that, but only to a suggestion, indefinite yet. He had known that, if his search finally developed nothing more than it had, he must at least consult Sherrill and get Sherrill's aid.

"We found some writing, Miss Sherrill," he said, "in the house on Astor street that night after Luke came."
 "What writing?"

"He took the lists from his pocket and showed them to her. She separated and looked through the sheets and read the names written in the same hand that had written the directions upon the slip of paper that came to her four days before, with the things from Uncle Benny's pockets.
 "My father had kept these very secretly," he explained. "He had hidden them. Wassaquam knew where they were, and that night after Luke was dead and you had gone home, he gave them to me."

"After I had gone home? Henry went back to see you that night; he

"Nothing definite at all. None of them knew my father; they were only amazed to find that anyone in Chicago had known their names."
 In her feeling for him, she had laid her hand upon his arm; now her fingers tightened to sudden tenseness. "What do you mean?" she asked.
 "Oh, it is not definite yet—not clear!" She felt the bitterness in his tone. "They have not any of them been able to make it wholly clear to me. It is like a record that has been—blurred. These original names must have been written down by my father many years ago—many, most of those people, I think—are dead; some are nearly forgotten. The only thing that is fully plain is that in every case my inquiries have led me to those who have lost one, and sometimes more than one relative upon the lakes."

Constance thrilled to a vague horror; it was not anything to which she could give definite reason. His tone quite as much as what he said was its cause. His experience plainly had been forcing him to bitterness against his father; and he did not know with certainty yet that his father was dead.

"You'll lunch with us, of course," she said to Alan, "and then go back with me to Harbor Point. It's a day's journey around the two bays but we've a boat here."

He assented, and they went down to the water where the white and brown power yacht, with long, graceful lines, lay solemnly in the sunlight. A little boat took them out over the shimmering, smooth surface to the ship; swells from a faraway freighter swept under the beautiful, burnished craft, causing it to roll lazily as they boarded it. A party of nearly a dozen men and girls with an older woman chaperoning them, lounged under the shade of an awning over the after deck. They greeted her gaily and looked curiously at Alan as she introduced him.

"Have you worked on any of our boats?" she asked him, after luncheon had been finished, and the anchor of the ship had been raised.
 A queer expression came upon his face. "I've thought it best not to do that, Miss Sherrill," he replied.
 She did not know why the next moment she should think of Henry.

The yacht was pushing swiftly, smoothly, with hardly a hum from its motors, north along the shore. He watched intently the rolling, wooded hills and the ragged little bays and inlets. His work and his investigations had not brought him to the neighborhood before, but she found that she did not have to name the places to him; he knew them from the charts.

"Grand Traverse light," he said to her as a white tower showed upon their left. Then, leaving the shore, they pushed out across the wide mouth of the larger bay toward Little Traverse. He grew more silent as they approached it.

"It is up there, isn't it," he asked, pointing, "that they hear the Drum?"
 "Yes; how did you know the place?"
 "I don't know it exactly; I want you to show me."

She pointed out to him the cove, dark, primeval, blue in its contrast with the lighter green of the trees about it and the glistening white of the shingle and of the more distant sand bluffs. He leaned forward, staring at it, until the changed course of the yacht, as it swung about toward the entrance to the bay, obscured it.

"Seeing the ships made me feel that I belonged here on the lakes," he reminded her. "I have felt something—not recognition exactly, but something that was like the beginning of recognition—many times this summer when I saw certain places. It's like one of those dreams, you know, in which you are conscious of having had the same dream before. I feel that I ought to know this place."

They landed only a few hundred yards from the cottage. After bidding good-by to her friends, they went up to it together through the trees. There was a small sun room, rather shut off from the rest of the house, to which she led him, leaving him there, she ran upstairs to get the things.

She halted an instant beside the door, with the box in her hands, before she went back to him, thinking how to prepare him against the significance of these relics of his father. She need not prepare him against the mere fact of his father's death; he had been beginning to believe that already; but these things must have far more meaning for him than merely that. She went in and put the box down upon the card table.

"The muffer in the box was your father's," she told him. "He had it on the day he disappeared. The other things," her voice choked a little, "are the things he must have had in his pockets. They've been lying in water and sand—"

"What is it, Alan?" she asked.
 "What about the Miwaka? You said you'd found some reference to it in Uncle Benny's house. What was it? What did you find there?"
 "The man—Alan swallowed and steeled himself and repeated—"the man I met in the house that night mentioned it. He seemed to think I was a ghost that had haunted Mr. Corvet—the ghost from the Miwaka; at least he shouted out to me that I couldn't save the Miwaka!"
 "Save the Miwaka! What do you mean, Alan? The Miwaka was lost with all her people—officers and crew—no one knows how or where?"
 "All except the one for whom the Drum didn't beat!"
 "What's that? Blood pricked in her cheeks. 'What do you mean, Alan?'"
 "I don't know yet; but I think I'll soon find out."

"No; you can tell me more now, Alan. Surely you can. I must know, I have the right to know. Yesterday, even before you found out about this, you knew things you weren't telling me—things about the people you'd been seeing. They'd all lost people on the lakes, you said; but you found out more than that?"
 "They'd all lost people on the Miwaka!" he said. "All who could tell me where their people were lost; a

few were like Jo Pappo we saw yesterday, who knew only the year his father was lost; but the time always was the time that the Miwaka disappeared!"
 "Disappeared!" she repeated. Her veins were prickling cold. What did he know, what could any one know of the Miwaka, the ship of which nothing ever was heard except the beating of the Indian Drum? She tried to make him say more; but he looked away now down to the lake.

"The Chippewa must have come in early this morning," he said. "She's lying in the harbor; I saw her on my way to the telegraph office. If Mr. Spearman has come back with her, tell him I'm sorry I can't wait to see him."
 "When are you going?"
 "Now."

She offered to drive him to Petoskey, but he already had arranged for a man to take him to the train.
 She went to her room after he was gone and spread out again on her bed the watch—now the watch of Captain Stafford of the Miwaka—with the knife and coins of more than twenty years ago which came with it. The meaning of them now was all changed; she felt that; but what the new meaning might be could not yet come to her. Something of it had come to Alan; that, undoubtedly, was what had so greatly stirred him; but she could not yet reassemble her ideas. Yet a few facts had become plain.

A maid came to say that Mr. Spearman had come up from his boat for breakfast with her and was downstairs. She went down to find Henry lounging in one of the great wicker chairs in the living room. He arose and came toward her quickly; but she halted before he could seize her.
 "What's wrong, dear?"
 "Alan Conrad has been here, Henry."
 "He has? How was that?"
 She told him while he watched her intently. "He wired to Buffalo about the watch. He got a reply which he brought to me half an hour ago."
 "Yes?"
 "The watch belonged to Captain Stafford who was lost with the Miwaka, Henry."
 He made no reply; but waited.
 "You may not have known that it was his; I mean, you may not have known that it was he who rescued the people of the Winnebago, but you must have known that Uncle Benny didn't."
 "Yes; I knew that, Constance," he answered evenly.
 "Then why did you let me think the watch was his and that he must be—dead?"
 "That's all the matter? You had thought he was dead. I believed it was better for you—brave one—to believe that."
 She drew a little away from him, with hands clasped behind her back, gazing intently at him. "There was some writing found in Uncle Benny's house in Astor street—a list of names of relatives of people who had lost their lives upon the lakes. Wassaquam knew where these things were. Alan says they were given to him in your presence. Why don't you let me see about that?"
 "I'm not sure," she said.

He straightened; he was very pale. "Would coins that my father had in his pocket all have been more than twenty years old?"
 She ran and bent beside him over the coins. "Twenty years!" she repeated. She was making out the dates of the coins now herself; the markings were eroded, nearly gone in some instances, but in every case enough remained to make plain the date.
 "Eighteen-ninety—1894—1899," she made them out. Her voice hushed queerly. "What does it mean?" she whispered.

He turned over and re-examined the articles with hands suddenly steady. "There are two sets of things here," he concluded. "The muffer and paper of directions—they belonged to my father. The other things—it isn't six months or less than six months that they've lain in sand and water to become worn like this; it's twenty years. My father can't have had these things; they were somewhere else, or some one else had them. He wrote his directions to that person—after June twelfth, he said, so it was before June twelfth he wrote it; but we can't tell how long before. It might have been in February, when he disappeared; it might have been any time after that. But if the directions were written so long ago, why weren't the things sent to you before this? Didn't the person have the things then? Did we have to wait to get them? Or—was it the instructions to send them that he didn't have? Or, if he had the instructions, was he waiting to receive word when they were to be sent? You thought these things proved my father was dead. I think they prove he is alive! Oh, we must think this out!"

He paced up and down the room; she sank into a chair, watching him. "The first thing that we must do," he said suddenly, "is to find out about the watch. What is the phone number of the telegraph office?"
 She told him, and he went out to the telephone; she sprang up to follow him, but checked herself and merely waited until he came back.

"I've wired to Buffalo," he announced. "The Merchants' exchange, if it is still in existence, must have a record of the presentation of the watch."
 "Then you'll stay here with us until an answer comes?"
 "If we get a reply by tomorrow morning; I'll wait till then. If not, I'll ask you to forward it to me. I must see about the train and get back to Frankfort. I can cross by boat from there to Manitowoc—that will be quickest. We must begin there, by trying to find out who sent the package."

She helped him put the muffer and the other articles into the box; she noticed that the wedding ring was no longer with them. He had taken that, then; it had meant to him all that she had known it must mean. . . .

In the morning she was up very early; but Alan, the servants told her, had risen before she had and had gone out. The morning, after the cool northern night, was chill. She slipped a sweater on and went out on the veranda, looking about for him. An iridescent haze shrouded the hills and the bay; in it she heard a ship's bell strike twice; then another struck twice—then another—and another—and another. The haze thinned as the sun grew warmer, showing the placid water of the bay on which the ships stood double. She saw Alan returning, and knowing from the direction from which he came that he must have been to the telegraph office, she ran to meet him.
 "Was there an answer?" she inquired eagerly.

He took a yellow telegraph sheet from his pocket and held it for her to read.
 "Watch presented Captain Caleb Stafford, master of propeller freighter Marvin Hatch for rescue of crew and passengers of sinking steamer Winnebago off Long point, Lake Erie."
 She was breathing quickly in her excitement. "Caleb Stafford!" she exclaimed. "Why, that was Captain Stafford of Stafford and Mansfield! They owned the Miwaka!"
 "Yes," Alan said.

A great change had come over him since last night; he was under a strain, his eyes were staring, his face was pale, his hands trembled.

"What is it, Alan?" she asked.
 "What about the Miwaka? You said you'd found some reference to it in Uncle Benny's house. What was it? What did you find there?"
 "The man—Alan swallowed and steeled himself and repeated—"the man I met in the house that night mentioned it. He seemed to think I was a ghost that had haunted Mr. Corvet—the ghost from the Miwaka; at least he shouted out to me that I couldn't save the Miwaka!"
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"No; you can tell me more now, Alan. Surely you can. I must know, I have the right to know. Yesterday, even before you found out about this, you knew things you weren't telling me—things about the people you'd been seeing. They'd all lost people on the lakes, you said; but you found out more than that?"
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 "What about the Miwaka? You said you'd found some reference to it in Uncle Benny's house. What was it? What did you find there?"
 "The man—Alan swallowed and steeled himself and repeated—"the man I met in the house that night mentioned it. He seemed to think I was a ghost that had haunted Mr. Corvet—the ghost from the Miwaka; at least he shouted out to me that I couldn't save the Miwaka!"
 "Save the Miwaka! What do you mean, Alan? The Miwaka was lost with all her people—officers and crew—no one knows how or where?"
 "All except the one for whom the Drum didn't beat!"
 "What's that? Blood pricked in her cheeks. 'What do you mean, Alan?'"
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"No; you can tell me more now, Alan. Surely you can. I must know, I have the right to know. Yesterday, even before you found out about this, you knew things you weren't telling me—things about the people you'd been seeing. They'd all lost people on the lakes, you said; but you found out more than that?"
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"The Chippewa must have come in early this morning," he said. "She's lying in the harbor; I saw her on my way to the telegraph office. If Mr. Spearman has come back with her, tell him I'm sorry I can't wait to see him."
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 She went to her room after he was gone and spread out again on her bed the watch—now the watch of Captain Stafford of the Miwaka—with the knife and coins of more than twenty years ago which came with it. The meaning of them now was all changed; she felt that; but what the new meaning might be could not yet come to her. Something of it had come to Alan; that, undoubtedly, was what had so greatly stirred him; but she could not yet reassemble her ideas. Yet a few facts had become plain.

A maid came to say that Mr. Spearman had come up from his boat for breakfast with her and was downstairs. She went down to find Henry lounging in one of the great wicker chairs in the living room. He arose and came toward her quickly; but she halted before he could seize her.
 "What's wrong, dear?"
 "Alan Conrad has been here, Henry."
 "He has? How was that?"
 She told him while he watched her intently. "He wired to Buffalo about the watch. He got a reply which he brought to me half an hour ago."
 "Yes?"
 "The watch belonged to Captain Stafford who was lost with the Miwaka, Henry."
 He made no reply; but waited.
 "You may not have known that it was his; I mean, you may not have known that it was he who rescued the people of the Winnebago, but you must have known that Uncle Benny didn't."
 "Yes; I knew that, Constance," he answered evenly.
 "Then why did you let me think the watch was his and that he must be—dead?"
 "That's all the matter? You had thought he was dead. I believed it was better for you—brave one—to believe that."
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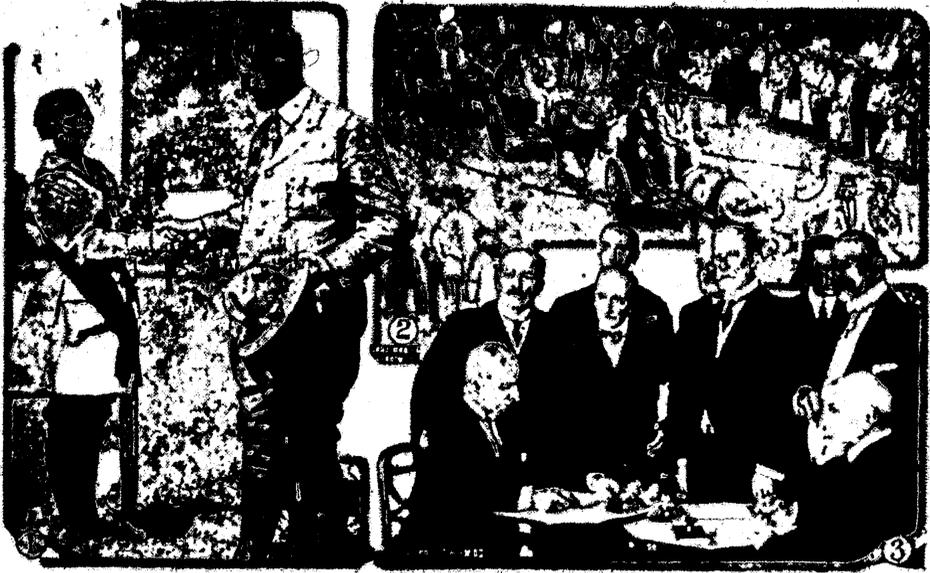
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1—Supt. H. M. Albright of Yellowstone National park and Miss Anne Anzer of the National Editorial association decorating the commemorative tablet at the golden anniversary of the park. 2—Shriners of United States drawn by water buffalo parading the streets of Honolulu. 3—Dr. Porras for Peru and Senor Aldunate for Chile signing the treaty to arbitrate the Tacna-Arica dispute.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Harding Still Tries to Bring the Railway Strike to an End.

CONFERS WITH THE LEADERS

Government's Plan for Fair Distribution of Fuel and Food and to Curb Profiteering Put into Operation—Bavaria in Revolt Against Control by Berlin.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT HARDING and his administration forces devoted themselves last week almost exclusively to the problems arising from the railway and coal strikes. That their efforts might result in the ending of the former was the renewed hope at the close of the week, for Mr. Harding held a most important conference in Washington with Chairman T. De Witt Cuyler of the American Association of Railway Executives, and President Jewell of the railway shopmen. His aim presumably was to induce the rail executives to modify their firm attitude concerning the seniority rule and to persuade the shopmen to recognize the decision of the railway labor board and return to work pending a rehearing of their grievances.

After leaving the White House Mr. Cuyler announced that the executives of 148 of the largest railroads in the country would meet in New York on August 1 to talk over a tentative plan for settling the shopmen's strike. He would not tell what Mr. Harding had suggested, but denied that he had asked the executives to recede from their position on the seniority rule. The presidents of western roads insisted the strikers would not be taken back with full seniority rights restored.

Having abandoned for the time being any hope of ending the coal miners' strike, the President and his aids turned their attention to the question of averting the threatened fuel famine and followed up the call on the various state executives to facilitate and protect the resumption of mining with measures designed to insure a fair distribution of such coal as may be produced and to curb profiteering. Secretary of Commerce Hoover devised a plan which was promptly adopted and put into effect with the legal approval of Attorney General Daugherty. It rests upon the powers of the interstate commerce commission, which body, declaring the existence of a national emergency, took charge of the routing of cars and the distribution of fuel and food. The plan provided for a committee of general supervision in Washington, to be named by the President and which will establish in every coal producing district a representative and a committee of operators. Also, there is an administrative committee comprising representatives of the presidential committee together with representatives of operators, representatives of the railways, and where necessary, representatives of the larger consuming groups.

The basis of prices agreed upon between the operators and the secretary of commerce on June 1 is to be maintained, except where varied by the presidential committee, and this same basis of price determination shall be applied to all districts which are to be not co-operating.

President Harding announced the appointment of Attorney General Daugherty, Secretary of the Interior Fall, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, and Commissioner of Education as members of the general committee. Mr. Hoover is chairman. A high commission was to be set up to investigate the administrative situation.

Hoover called on the governors of the states to see that the provisions

Washington. It was stated there that states which have large bituminous deposits will be expected to mine their own coal instead of obtaining it from other fields under the emergency order.

IN ILLINOIS the prospects for ending the mine strike were slightly brighter. President Farrington of the Illinois miners, always an advocate of separate state agreements, came to the conclusion that the time for putting that policy into action had come and called a convention of delegates of every local union in the state to meet in Peoria August 3 to consider peace proposals of the operators. Next day he rescinded the call because of "premature" publicity. Acting Governor Sterling asked Farrington to consider the proposal that the miners of Illinois return to work at once at the wage scale and under the working conditions existing when operations ceased April 1 last, pending a readjustment of the same by an agreed tribunal, and that representatives of the miners and operators of Illinois should meet and endeavor to arrive at a settlement. Farrington replied that this plan was impracticable.

Orders for immense quantities of coal have been placed in England by Americans but not all of them are being accepted because of market conditions there. Prices of coal and shipping and freight rates have advanced sharply in Great Britain. The British miners may refuse to mine coal for America, and American dock workers may refuse to handle it if it comes.

ONE J. Cleve Dean, chairman of the railway employees' publicity association, sent to President Harding a telegram bitterly attacking the supposed attitude of the administration toward the two great strikes. He said: "For you or any governor to attempt to operate the mines or railroads by military force or to attempt to draft men into mining or railroad service would be an attempt to establish involuntary servitude," and he predicted such an attempt would bring on the "long predicted war between capital and labor." He asserted, also, that the Republican party was hostile to the American farmer and labor and that "the hard times that now exist is a premeditated plan to bring the farmer and labor down to their knees."

Mr. Harding's reply to this outburst, while dignified, was a scathing rebuke of Dean's "political partisan references" and of his false assumptions. The President explained at length the attitude of the government and asserted its intention to speak and act, not for any one class alone, but for "the American people as a whole and the common good of all its citizenship." He made it clear that while the right to strike was recognized, the government would fully protect those who desired to work. The latter, he said, in responding to the call of the country, are exercising their rights "and at the same time making their contribution to our common American welfare."

CHICAGO'S street car strike was still in the making last week. Hope and despair alternated, the former fostered by the optimism of International President Mahon who told the men they must take a referendum vote on a new proposal made by the companies, and the latter due to the possession of local President Quinlan, who said the employees would accept no offer the employers were likely to make. The workers were called to hold a mass meeting Monday evening of this week, and Quinlan told the Chicago public to prepare to find a strike in effect the following morning.

DEBATE on the tariff in the senate was enhanced last week by Senator McCumber's assertion that in 1912 spokesmen for the newspaper publishers told the senate finance committee that if newspaper paper were not placed on the free list they would get the Republican party out of office. The committee reported that the publishers should be paid a flat tariff for the paper. Other speakers called for a tariff on newsprint.

power." This, Mr. Smoot supposed, was the basis of McCumber's statement, but he, Smoot, did not think Norris had been authorized by the publishers to make such a threat. McCumber reiterated his statements with added details and was supported by Watson of Indiana who related how Norris and other publishers in 1908 offered to make Joe Cannon president if he would put through a bill placing newspaper and wool pulp on the free list. Cannon, he said, ordered Norris from his office. All of this, whether true or not, was highly entertaining to the Democratic senators.

COMMISSIONER BLAIR of the internal revenue bureau dealt the liquor industry a hard blow by forbidding further imports of wine and liquors until the supplies already in the country for nonbeverage uses are insufficient for national requirements. Secretary Hughes asked, and presumably was promised the aid of the British government in the suppression of liquor smuggling from Bermuda and the Bahamas. The British government, however, has refused the unofficial request of the United States for the right to search outside the three mile limit British vessels suspected of being engaged in smuggling liquor into the United States.

THAT the French are at last reaching a point where they will consent to a reduction of the German reparations debt is evidenced by the plan on which Premier Poincaré is working. As it stands now—it is being modified daily—the proposition is that for every dollar paid by Germany on the reparations account and for every dollar of the allied debts which is canceled, France will cancel an equal amount of a certain class of bonds. In the second week in August, or sooner if the Italian government crisis is cleared up, the Morgan committee of bankers will meet again in Paris, and it is hoped that meantime the League of Nations council will have prepared the way for the bankers to propose a new reparations settlement. Poincaré and Lloyd George are to hold their conference in London August 16.

THE Bavarian government is in open revolt against the central German government at Berlin and has issued a decree that rejects and supplants the recent legislation by the reichstag for the defense of the republic. The Bavarian minister at Berlin was instructed to inform Chancellor Wirth that any outside police official attempting to operate in Bavaria would be promptly arrested. Wirth has called a conference of all the German states to consider the problem, and if Bavaria does not suppress its new law President Ebert may summon the staatsgerichtshof, or tribunal of the states, to deal with the case. Chancellor Loecherer of Bavaria says he is opposed to any separatist movement but that his state will not submit to any abridgement of its rights. The old enmity between Bavaria and Prussia and the strong monarchist sentiment among the Bavarians make the situation difficult for Berlin.

FROM several widely separated sources comes the information that soviet Russia is planning military operations on her western front in the autumn. Frank Vanderlip, the American financier who has been in touch with the Russians in Berlin, says in Paris that the probability is increasing that the bolshevik will force such a war on Europe in the harvest season, attacking Rumania and Poland "in an attempt to rally Russian morale and aid to get food from the eastern harvests." Russian refugees in Belgrade assert the soviet government is preparing for a drive through the Balkans and then westward through Austria.

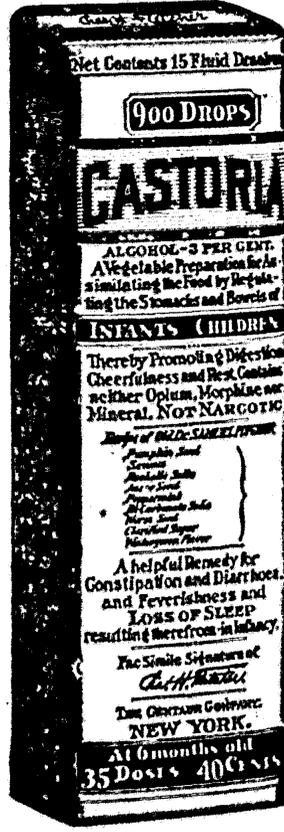
AUGUSTUS THOMAS has been appointed executive chairman of the Financing Managers' association for the coming year at a large salary, with the world of the spoken word committed to those of WILLIAM

When Baby Complains.

THERE ARE MANY WAYS a baby has of expressing any pain or irregularity or digestion from its normal condition of health and happiness. A short sharp cry, a prolonged irritated cry. Restlessness, a constant turning of the head or of the whole body, fretful. In these and other ways a baby tells you there is something wrong. Most mothers know that a disordered stomach, or bowels that do not act naturally are the cause of most of baby's sufferings. A call for the doctor is the first thought, but in the event of any delay there should be ready at hand a safe remedy such as Fletcher's Castoria.

Castoria has been used for baby's ailments for over 30 years and has merited the good will of the family physician in a measure not equaled by any other baby's medicine because of its harmlessness and the good results achieved.

And remember this: Castoria is essentially a baby's remedy and not a cure-all for every member of the family. What might help you is too often dangerous when given to a babe.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For



Let's Think It Over.

There is such a thing as saying too much on any subject, and the "grand-stand" talker sooner or later becomes a bore. The truth is always welcomed, and the truth reiterated and confirmed is more than welcome—it reaches your innermost soul.

Fletcher's Castoria is all its advertising has claimed for it. Scrutinized by the microscope of public opinion and used for over thirty years it stands without a peer in the hearts of thoughtful, cautious, discerning Mothers. And once used, mother love—there is no substitute for mother love—will scorn to try a "substitute" or a "just-as-good".

Maskerading under many names drugs that are injurious to the tender babe have found their way into some households, but the light of experience soon casts them out. Are they cast out before it is too late?

NO OTHERS SHOULD READ THE BOOKLET THAT IS AROUND EVERY BOTTLE OF FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

THE CHAS. H. FLETCHER CO., NEW YORK CITY.

10 Cents BRIGHTENS, REFRESHES, ADDS NEW DELIGHT TO OLD DRAPERIES PUTNAM FADELESS DYES—dyes or tints as you wish

Criticisms: He—I dream most of my stories. She—How you must dread to go to bed. A Spring Game. "Do you play Put and Take?" "Yes, I put on my light underwear and take it off." Among certain African tribes bridegrooms can be purchased on the installment system. More than 2,000,000 miners are required to produce the world's supply of coal. Preaching and practice are twins that often get separated. Blood will tell, but sometimes we hate to listen to it.

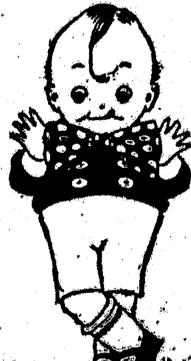
Which is Larger The Sun or a Cent

The sun is the largest but you can hold the cent so close to your eye that you'll lose sight of the sun.

Don't let a cheap price or a big can baking powder make you lose sight of quality

CALUMET

The Economy BAKING POWDER



Is the quality leavener —for real economy in the kitchen, always use Calumet, one trial will convince you.



Carrizozo News

Incorporated in Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 2, 1928.

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

Subscription, in advance, \$2.00 per Year
Retailing Rate (like to all) furnished upon request

W. A. MALEY - Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1922

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For County Clerk

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of RALPH M. TREAT for re-nomination for the office of County Clerk of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party.

For Assessor

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of JOHN E. BRYAN for re-nomination for the office of Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party.

For Sheriff

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

For Superintendent of Schools

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Mrs. LOUISA F. COE for re-nomination for the office of Superintendent of Schools of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party.

Picking Candidates

The press and people of the state of New Mexico are busy picking candidates, or at least suggesting names of individuals, for the different state offices. In the suggestions that have been made Lincoln county, perhaps, heads the list with the most imposing number and, if qualifications and fitness have their proper weight, the names suggested from this county are entitled to serious consideration. Naturally, the gubernatorial place on any ticket is the chief consideration. For governor, Lincoln county comes to the fore, in the calculation of the state-maker, with three names, neither of whom has made known his wishes in the matter, but each of whom has strong friends throughout the state who are keeping their names prominently before the people. These three are all Democrats and all three reside in Carrizozo and should the Democratic State Convention honor Lincoln county by naming either of them as its candidate for governor it will be greatly pleasing to our people. The three thus mentioned are: George L. Ulrich, Ernest M. Brickley and Andrew H. Hudapeth. The first two are well known bankers, while the latter is an equally well known attorney and former U. S. Marshal.

We hold no brief for either of these gentlemen, nor have we consulted them and cannot say that the nomination, if tendered, would be accepted by the one to whom it might be tendered. But we do say we have great faith in the ability, honesty and integrity of the trio and feel that the Democratic State Convention would be wise in selecting either for Democracy's standard bearer in the coming election.

The Republican party, whose confidence we do not possess, but in whose actions we confess an interest, we are told is also looking to Lincoln county for one of its candidates for an important state office. The office is Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the name prominently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination is Mrs. Maude L. Blaney, for the past two terms Superintendent of Schools of Lincoln county. Whether or not the Republican State Convention gives Mrs. Blaney this nomination, and then equally honors Lincoln county, the mere fact that her name has been associated with this position is a sign of great respect.

party would have a candidate for which no apologies would have to be made; for her training, experience and education eminently qualify her for the position; and should she be nominated and elected her friends in Lincoln county would feel highly elated, and would also feel that little, petty things that have cluttered up this office in the past and hampered the educational system of the state would be largely eliminated.

But you never can tell.

For County Clerk

In this issue the announcement of Ralph M. Treat for re-nomination for the office of County Clerk, at the hands of the Democratic party, will be found in another column. Two years ago Mr. Treat was accorded the nomination for clerk by the Democratic County Convention. In the ensuing election he was elected by a handsome majority. Upon entering the office his acquaintance with its details, by reason of his service therein as deputy, made him no stranger to its duties. No clerk, perhaps, in the history of Lincoln county ever gave more assiduously of his time to the duties of the office than has the present incumbent. It has been an infallible rule with him to be "on the job," and he can, at all times during business hours, be found in his office. Mr. Treat has not only been faithful to his trust but also been accurate, and the records in his hands have received the care and attention their importance demands. We are led to believe Mr. Treat will have no opposition in his party for the nomination, and, if efficiency, honesty and faithful service are worthy of consideration the people, always appreciative of these qualities, will feel very kindly toward him when the polls open next November.

Railroads As Strikers

(New York World)

Some of the railroad executives are having more to say about the terms of the shopmen's strike settlement than President Harding himself and the Railroad Labor Board put together. They are, in fact, doing most of the talking, and their dictatorial attitude in the matter grows more pronounced from one day to another.

We beg to remind them that this strike is out of their hands and has never been in their hands. They made proclamation to this effect themselves at the outset of the trouble. They said it was not a strike against them or the roads but a strike against the Government of the United States.

Anirate Farmer

The War Finance Corporation of Nebraska is in receipt of a letter from an applicant for a loan from the War Finance Corporation. Cecil Weil, a banker in Lincoln and one of the committee who passes on loans, has the letter. The Flannigan mentioned in secretary of the corporation and he is against whom the writer appears to have the greatest grievance. The letter is humorous enough, although the applicant, evidently, is far from that mood. The letter reads:

"Why in hell don't you fellows do something about my loan or answer my letters? I have written you four or five times and my wife says I might just as well mailed them direct to the dead letter office for all the good they do to me. Now you fellows get busy or you can bet your life you won't get a vote out of this precinct next election, and you and Flannigan will be back working for somebody who can tell you where to head in at instead of setting around them tables playing golf all the time while the country is going to hell on account of just such fellows as you. "My neighbor, August Korcek, wants me to write in this that you can change his application on account of the four calves he has got listed has now grown so that you can make it read steers and a cow now; and the sorrel mare you can cut her out as she died of old age or the hoof and mouth disease which I wish your outfit had if you don't do anything about those loans instead of

It was, in fact, a strike against a wage-reduction decision of the United States Railroad Labor Board, but in any case they had washed their hands of it, and they were right in doing so. The provisions of the Transportation Act left to them no other course, and it now leaves to them no other proper course than to keep their hands clear of it. The President is presently working with the Labor Board for settlement, and if he chooses to consult them as to the terms of settlement it will be as a matter of courtesy rather than as a matter of right or law under the Transportation Act.

The railroad executives should accordingly approach any proposals of settlement which the President and the Labor Board may arrange with the strikers in a more reasonable spirit than is being manifested. Otherwise they will appear as on a strike themselves against the Labor Board and the Harding Administration as well.

Calls State Democratic Convention August 31

The Democratic State Convention will be held at Albuquerque August 31, according to announcement made at Las Vegas today by Chairman George H. Hunker. A wire to that effect has just been received by the News from headquarters—too late for us to do more than announce the date and place of meeting.

Back from the Springs

P. M. Johnson and Jim Woodland returned this week from Hot Springs, where they have been boiling out. Jim says he's no better, but he is, if appearances are not deceptive, and Uncle Pete is cavorting around like a colt.

letting the country go to hell all the time.

"Now you fellows get busy and answer this letter so I know whether I am going to get this money or not. If you ain't, say so, and I will try to get it somewhere else. I got a hen setting in the mailbox and it looks like we would both be grandmothers before we would have any mail from your corporation stuck under our nose. If you or Flannigan ain't got time to write, have one of them fifty-seven varieties of blondes that the Government is keeping around your office, answer this. If Flannigan writes, tell him for me to put his signature on the same side with the date—'Dear Sir' on the other, he will have more room for details.

"That is a funny thing about my loan which I wrote you about—as far as I can see I might just as well be trying to do business with the Austrian Government as with the United States as far as satisfaction goes, as you only want to loan about enough on my land and stuff to get me a new set of ring gears for my Overland. I guess if my daughter had her husband would put in what stuff they have I could get enough to put a whip socket on it besides.

"I don't want to say anything to hurt your feelings or Mr. Flannigan's either, but it seems to me like you could do more business and help out the farmers considerably if you would have Flannigan cut down the size of his signature and increase the size of his loans."

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7. That it has good railroad connections and service is easily accessible.
8. That its climate is neither too severe in winter nor too hot in the spring or the summer.
9. That its cost to the student is as low as is possible for the class of work it is doing.
10. That school and city offer an interesting but beautiful social recreational life.

Fall Term Opens Tuesday, Sept. 5

4. That its credits are accepted by the large eastern and western colleges and universities.
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9. That its climate is neither too severe in winter nor too hot in the spring or the summer.
10. That school and city offer an interesting but beautiful social recreational life.

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Unenviable Record

(Continued from page 1.)
 manipulations. Those were the good old days. Those were the days of "stealing Republicans." Hanna was their prophet; Aldrich was their vicar; Taft was their chere man; Roosevelt was their naughty but repentant boy who had his good points. And the men in Washington to-day who are impersonating "best minds" are the apprentices and office boys of the old system, reverently imitating the departed and legendary figures of the by-gone times, but—like every second generation, whether it be the Vanderbilt family or the Standard Oil Co. or the Harvester Trust—not in any way the equals of the men who designed and built the machine which they continue ineffectively to operate. And so they persist in the old ways. They not only fail to understand what has happened in the intervening years but they persist in the determination to act as if nothing had happened.

What is the result? Look in any direction. It is easily perceived. Scandals galore—the civil service assailed; the dismissals in the Printing Bureau; the aborted activities of Dover, the axman; the recalled appointment of Nat Goldstein; Daugherty, mum and undefended, riding out the storm; our pill box brigadiers; our bootlegging national merchant marine, and so on indefinitely.

In the matter of broken pledges the administration no longer defends itself. As Artemas Ward said, "If a man calls you a liar, never make him prove it," and thus, floating with other jettisoned pledges, the grandiose promise of "an association of nations" which was to supersede the league is no longer mentioned.

Turning to labor, the situation is grave and disheartening. The postwar deflation has struck wages. The Labor Board has been called upon to act and it functions in a strictly Republican way. Dividends upon watered stock must be maintained. They can not be maintained without great inroads upon the wage fund. But the principle of the minimum wage, Republicanized, becomes the principle of the minimum dividend. And now we have the shopmen of the railroads and other sympathetic crafts threatening to tie up the Nation's arteries. This is obviously a case of scientific and conciliatory approach, but the press of the moment carries the report that the Republican expedient is not solution but militia, not justice but force, not patient examination of facts and correction but the ultimatum. And what is worse, perhaps, an ultimatum which does not speak finally, a mere feint, to cover a wavering purpose and a feeble grasp. The end is not yet.

In the field of foreign relations we seem content to avoid everything that savors of "involvement" or "commitments." We are in favor of peace, but only where it already exists. We will not even discuss peace in Europe where our help is sorely needed, least perchance we find ourselves "entangled," but in the Orient we ally ourselves with the two foremost imperialisms in the world against our proteges, China, and our traditional friend, Russia. Toward the 51 sovereign and enlightened peoples who compose the League of Nations we have not made a single friendly sign. No helpful action, no staunch and friendly word, no constructive endeavor is allowed.

and collecting back rents from our allies.
 And so the Republican picture might be painted with multiplying and unending detail. It is grisly enough without wasting canvas.

One often hears the remark that there is little difference between the Republican and Democratic Parties. This is far from the truth. The Democratic Party is in a very different state of mind from that of the Republican Party. Its gaze is up, not down. It is looking forward, not back. It feels that it is the party which has had the privilege of collaborating with one of the greatest of American Presidents. It thinks it knows the difference between his distinction of mind, his scientific grasp of administration, his inflexible courage and austere purity in the public service, his social vision, his great conception of America's role as the guide and helper of humanity, and on the other hand the mental and moral mediocrity of the administration which is now in power. The Democrats of the country are proud of their part in sustaining and helping forward the great policies of Woodrow Wilson.

They think America acquitted itself well in the war and are proud of the country's record. They rather prefer this point of view to that of the Republican Party, which has sought to impugn their country's motives, to belittle its efforts, to smirch its leaders in the Great War effort, and to deprive the country of its well-earned consolations for its sacrifices by a methodized program of sneering and disparagement—all of which, of course, has its obvious motivation in a consuming jealousy.

Some day the Democratic Party hopes that America will regain the moral leadership in the world which the Republican Party would not suffer it to retain. It proposes a more rational objective than the "isolation" which to-day has stranded the United States far above the currents of world interest, world sympathy, world trade, world influence, and world power.

The Democratic Party is also in sympathy with much of the deepest suburface unrest which the people feel. Not that it approves the more violent manifestations of this unrest; not that it regards some forms of expression which it takes as either rational or just; but it senses the evils of rapacious competition. It recognizes that there are great inequalities in our social and industrial system which must be corrected, and to that end it hopes some day to bring to bear upon such problems a scientific method and a disinterested approach, of which thus far there is no suggestion either in the Republican mind or program.

The earnest and thoughtful minds of the country are not in the Republican Party. They are not all in the Democratic Party, but enough to give tone, point, and character to the party. The economic illiteracy which makes the present Congress a veritable museum of blundering is preponderantly on the Republican side of both Houses. True, we have Borah and Norris and now and then La Follette in the Senate uttering warnings and scattering protests. Their efforts, however, are destroyed by their organic adhesion to the majority which they serve, but at the same time such as they are, they are the only constructive influence in the Senate.

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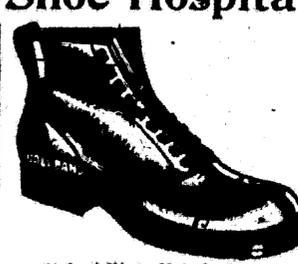
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NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER EXECUTION
 Whereas, in that certain cause lately pending in the District Court of Lincoln County, N. M., wherein G. W. McConnell is plaintiff, and the Willow Springs Coal Company, a corporation, is defendant, and numbered 2013 on the docket of said court, being a suit to recover on three certain promissory notes, each for the sum of \$5,000 and the interest thereon, and attorney's fees provided to be paid in the event or suit to enforce the collection thereof, the said G. W. McConnell as such plaintiff, on the 1st day of May, 1922, recovered a judgment against the said Willow Springs Coal Company, as defendant, for the sum of \$15,112.50, the amount of principal and interest of said promissory notes, and the further sum of \$1,111.34 attorney's fees, together with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of April, 1922, upon said principal sum and the costs of said suit, and interest thereon upon said amount of attorney's fees and said costs, from the date of said judgment, and

Whereas, on the 13th day of July, 1922, a writ of execution issued out of said court in said cause, upon said judgment directed to the sheriff of Lincoln County, New Mexico, commanding him that of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Willow Springs Coal Company, he cause to be made the amount of said judgment and upon demand made by him upon said defendant, the said Willow Springs Coal Company failed to pay the same, and failing so to do, the sheriff of said county out of which to make said judgment, and by virtue of said execution, on the 13th day of July, 1922, he did levy upon all the right, title and interest of the defendant, the Willow Springs Coal Company, in and to the following described lands and real estate, situate in Lincoln County, New Mexico, to-wit:

The East half of the Southeast Quarter (E1/2 S1/4) and the Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter (SW1/4 S1/4) of Section Four (4), and the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (NE1/4 NE1/4) of Section Nine (9) South, Range Ten (10) East, N. M. T. M., as described in the United States Patent No. 208,726, dated December 24, 1911, issued to Harrison McVey; and also the Southwest Quarter (SW1/4) of Section Three (3), in Township Nine (9) South, Range Ten (10) East, N. M. T. M., as described in United States Patent No. 208,724, dated December 24, 1911, issued to W. H. McVey; and said property having been conveyed to the said Willow Springs Coal Company by deed filed for record August 24, 1922, and recorded in Book A-4 on page 240 of the deed records of Lincoln County, New Mexico, in the office of the county clerk of Lincoln County, New Mexico; also one engine, boiler and boiler.

And, Whereas, said sheriff was heretofore enjoined by said court from making said sale upon said levy, and which proceedings said sale has been set aside and held for nought; and

Whereas, on the 10th day of August, 1922, a writ of Venditioni exponas issued out of said court

NOTICE OF SALE
 Pursuant to a judgment of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the State of New Mexico, for the County of Lincoln entered on the 28th day of July, 1922, in that cause known as Exchange Bank, a corporation, plaintiff, Vs. Thomas W. Watson, defendant, No. 8298 on the docket thereof, the same being a suit by attachment, wherein it was adjudged that the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of Eight Hundred eighteen and 8-100 Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and costs, and the foreclosure of plaintiff's lien decreed on the hereinafter described real estate under the writ of attachment levied thereon on the 13th day of May, 1922, and on which judgment a special execution was issued and placed in my hands on the 9th day of August, 1922, commanding me to sell said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the sum due plaintiff, I, the undersigned sheriff of said Lincoln County, State of New Mexico, will, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1922, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the county court house in the Village of Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Thomas W. Watson, in the following described real estate to-wit: Lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Glaciers at The Equator
 We do not usually think of glaciers in connection with "darkest Africa" or any other part of the continent, but according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, there are small glaciers on three of the highest mountains in Equatorial Africa—Mount Kilimanjaro, 19,321 feet high; Mount Ruwenzori, 16,600 feet high; and Mount Kenya, about 17,907 feet high. On Kebo Peak, which is a part of Mount Kilimanjaro, there is an ice cap 200 feet thick, which fills the ravines forming glaciers, several of which extend down to points 16,000 feet above sea level and up to 13,800 feet. Both Mount Ruwenzori and Mount Kenya are close to the equator, but their lowest glaciers extend down to points 12,700 and 14,460 feet, respectively, above sea level. A study of the moraines formed by these glaciers shows that during the Ice Age the glaciers were much larger than they are now.

NOTICE OF SALE
 IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO, WITHIN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.
 EXCHANGE BANK, Plaintiff.
 VS.
 LILLIAN I. MILLER, FRANK E. MILLER, NAOMI LUCAS AND ROBERT T. LUCAS, Defendants.
 No. 3246
 Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a certain decree and order of sale made and entered on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1922, in the above entitled cause, it was adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff, Exchange Bank, have and recover of the defendants, Lillian I. Miller and Frank R. Miller, the sum of Thirty-three Hundred Forty-five and 12-100 Dollars (\$3345.12) together with interest on Twenty-seven Hundred Forty-one and 70-100 Dollars (\$2741.70) at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the date of said decree, the said interest up to the date of sale hereinafter provided being Ninety-one and 39-100 Dollars (\$91.39).
 It was further adjudged and decreed that the mortgage mentioned in the said cause be foreclosed, that the real estate described in said mortgage be sold to satisfy said decree, if said decree was not paid off before the expiration of ninety days from the date thereof, and the undersigned, E. W. Harris, was appointed by said Court as Special Master to sell the encumbered property to satisfy the amount due the said plaintiff, together with cost and expenses of said sale in the manner provided by law, and

Whereas, the said period of ninety days has expired and said decree has not been paid off,
 Now, therefore, by virtue of the said power and authority conferred on me by said decree and order of sale, I, the undersigned Special Master, will, on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1922, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day offer for sale and sell at public vendue at the front door of the county court house in Carrizozo, County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the rights, title and interests of the defendants, Lillian I. Miller, Frank R. Miller, Naomi Lucas and Robert T. Lucas, in and to the hereinafter described real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount due the plaintiff, to-wit: Lots numbered twenty-two and twenty-three, in block numbered twelve, in the Original Townsite of Carrizozo, as shown on the plat of said town on file in the office of the County Clerk of said Lincoln County.
 Said decree and order of sale provides that the purchaser or purchasers shall have immediate possession of the premises, subject, however, to redemption within nine months from and after the date of said sale.
 There will be due on said decree on the day of sale Thirty-four Hundred Thirty-six and 51-100 Dollars (\$3486.51) principal, interest, attorney's fees and accrued cost, together with the cost of advertising and sale.
 E. W. HARRIS,
 7 28-4 Special Master.

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

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

Carrizozo Lodge, No. 41, A. F. & A. M.
 Regular Communications at Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., see 1921:
 January 7, February 11, March 11, April 11, May 6, June 7, July 8, August 5, Sept. 3 & 10, Nov. 7, Dec. 5 and 12.
 C. P. MURPHY, W. M.
 S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
 Carrizozo Lodge NO. 30



MAKING UNCLE SAM'S BUDGET



The government can not only be run as economically as a private business, but also can be run more economically than a private business.—Irving G. Co., Charles G. Dawes.

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

SO SAYS Gen. "H—H" and Maria" Dawes after a year of budget-making for Uncle Sam. Now he has turned over his desk to Irig. Gen. H. M. Lord, who leaves the position of chief of finance of the War department to become director of the budget. General Dawes quit in accordance with his understanding with President Harding that he would guide the budget bureau only through its first year. General Dawes has a bank to manage in Chicago.

General Lord has been in close touch with the work of the budget bureau for some time. He's sixty-one years old, a congressman, and began life as a newspaper man. The Spanish-American war made him a major of volunteers. In 1901 he entered the regular army as captain. He was awarded D. S. M. for service as assistant to the quartermaster general and as director of finance.

Uncle Sam has the wealthiest nation in the world back of him, or he would have gone broke long ago. For up to a year ago the well-known and justly celebrated drunken sailor had nothing at all on Uncle Sam when it came to getting rid of the cash. In fact, Uncle had the inflated far beat to a frazzle. The illuminated seaman had to quit when his money was gone, but uncle kept right on spending.

But all that is changed. Uncle now has a perfectly good budget system and has to live up to it. He has to tell in advance how much he is going to spend and quit when his gone and strike a balance at the end of the year.

There is much confusion in the public mind as to the amount of the savings effected by the budget bureau. That is because of politics. But that will all be changed, too. The truth is that there isn't any politics about a budget. It's business. The budget bureau is not concerned with any political party. It's got to be efficient and honest—and to the dickens with politics!

The big thing about the budget and the budget system, and the budget bureau, is the fact that for the first time in the history of the United States of America the President has assumed the responsibility for the spending of the executive departments. General Dawes undoubtedly did a good job. General Lord will be just as efficient. So will succeeding budget directors—provided the President of the United States—whoever he may be—keeps his eye on this responsibility. Here's the situation in a nutshell, as General Dawes put it up to congress:

"It cannot be too often reiterated that this most important reformation in the governmental business system is dependent upon the President of the United States himself, and upon his continued assumption of his responsibility as its business head. The minute he relaxes his attitude of attention to this duty there will be felt the natural pull of the departments and establishments toward the old system of complete independence and decentralization. This is because of laws firmly embedded in human nature which have existed since man began. Budget laws or other legislative enactments cannot change human nature, and while compelling the letter of co-operation cannot compel its spirit,

which is above all things essential in business organization. The President, and the President alone, can do this, for his attitude toward the heads of the departments and the independent establishments is a matter constantly in their minds. What he desires it becomes their interest as well as their duty to do, where consistent with rigid principles and in accordance with the law. In the absence of his expressed desire, what becomes their selfish interest in action is inevitably along the lines of decentralization and the re-establishment of the old condition of things, with everything running haphazard."

Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois, chairman of the appropriations committee of the house, has this to say, in part, concerning the budget system and the making of appropriations:

"Under the budget act, the director of the budget is required, on behalf of the President, to call upon the heads of departments and independent establishments of the government for detailed statements of the activities upon which they are about to enter for the coming fiscal year, with a detailed estimate of the cost of such activities."

"These statements are made by the bureau chiefs to the head of the department or independent establishment, and referred by him to the budget officer of the department, who, on behalf of the department head, revises the estimates upward or downward, as the case may be, and later they are reviewed and revised by the head of the department before submission to the director of the budget."

"The director of the budget examines all parties interested in the figures submitted and makes a further detailed investigation of the needs of the activities proposed, and goes carefully into the question of cost. He has the power to revise, to eliminate or to add to the figures submitted, and after he has completed his examination, tabulation and revision he submits the report to the President, who, under the law, is required to report to congress the full details of all government activities and the financial needs for the ensuing year, and if the aggregate of his recommendations exceeds the anticipated revenues the law requires him to indicate how the proposed excess of expenditures over the revenues is to be met."

"After the submission of the President's recommendations to congress the whole subject is referred to the committee on appropriations. The committee divides the President's recommendations up into departments, and for each department prepares a bill. Each bill is prepared in detail, showing the amount requested for each activity within a department. The committee then holds hearings to ascertain the necessity for the amount requested in each case. Heads of de-

partments and bureau chiefs are called in and required to testify in great detail as to what the activity means, why it is necessary, and whether it can be conducted for less than the amount requested. The hearings on each bill are comprehensive.

"When the committee completes its hearings the bill is revised to bring it in harmony with the facts and reported to the house. It is referred then by the speaker of the house to the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union and considered for amendment, and when this process is completed it is referred back to the house for final action."

"When the house completes the bill it is sent to the senate and referred to the committee on appropriations there. This committee goes over the details of the bill as passed by the house and frequently amends it upward, rarely ever downward."

"When it comes back with senate amendments each house appoints a committee of conference to reconcile the differences between the two houses. The conference committee generally consists of three members of each house. A majority from each house in conference is necessary to the adoption of a final adjustment of the items in difference. The conferees of the house report the conclusions of the conference to the house and those of the senate report to the senate, and when the bills are finally adopted by both houses they are signed by the President and thus become law."

"The responsibility for the recommendations under the budget act are placed upon the President, but the final responsibility for the amount appropriated rests with the congress. The President, on the one hand, states the case of the government needs as he understands them. He outlines the activities in which he thinks the government should engage, and the cost thereof. The congress decides whether of the activities recommended shall be conducted, and whether the amounts recommended shall be allowed; so that here we have under the budget act two forces, each charged with separate responsibility, the executive with the responsibility of outlining his program, and the congress with the responsibility of limiting the cost of the program."

"Prior to the enactment of the budget act the estimates were submitted to the head of each department by the bureau chiefs. They were never revised before being submitted to the head of the department, and rarely ever after they came to him. Each department head submitted the recommendations of his department to the secretary of the treasury, who, in turn, assembled them without revision and sent them to congress. This system necessarily engendered extravagance, and in many instances great waste."

Southwest News From All Over New Mexico and Arizona

Albuquerque will open the bids on the \$340,000 bonds the latter part of August. The money will be used for new water mains, sewage disposal plant and storm sewers.

At the meeting of the New Mexico State Farm Bureau held in Clovis, Charles Adams of Union county was chosen as the president of the organization. Fred Davis of Roosevelt county is the new vice president.

Over 200,000 pounds of wool have been shipped from Wagon Mound during the past ten days. Many of the sheep men claim that the crop will run 15 per cent under the clip of last year will bring over \$1,000,000.

The highest price paid for wool in the state this year was received by J. H. Clements and company of Roswell when the company sold 120,000 pounds for 41 cents per pound. The clip to be sold on the Roswell market this year.

Robert Kealey of Cochise, Ariz., was bitten by a rattlesnake a few days ago. He put his hand in a can and was bitten on the finger. He was hurried to Willcox to a doctor for treatment and is getting along fairly well with the exception of a badly swollen hand and arm.

Announcement of the appointment of Dr. Frank W. Schwartz as superintendent of the Arizona state hospital for the insane has been made by Governor Campbell. The appointment was made to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Ray Ferguson, several days ago.

Mayo Simpson, Prescott barber, was found guilty by a Federal Court jury on six of eight counts of an indictment charging him with dealing in and possessing narcotics. Judge Sawtelle sentenced him to twenty-five months in Leavenworth penitentiary and then dismissed similar indictments against the mother and brother of the defendant.

J. D. Whitten, held at Globe, Ariz., on a warrant from Angleton, Tex., charging murder in connection with the killing of a supposed Ku Klux Klansman in Texas, was liberated following failure of Texas authorities to reply to telegrams sent by the local sheriff and inquiring whether they wished the prisoner detained longer. Whitten was arrested July 13.

The raise at the Calumet and Jerome, near Jerome, Ariz., has been completed to a height of 150 feet and it is planned to commence drifting to the south soon. The country opened by the raise is said to be of a highly promising nature and much interest is felt as to what will be opened when the crosscut reaches the ore disclosed by the diamond drill hole that was put down a couple of years ago.

Actual work is under way on the fifteen-mile stretch of state highway between Silver City, N. M., and the Mangas, to cost over \$80,000. The contractor, N. J. Skousen, has a force of forty men and numerous teams employed in the work. The new link, when completed, will provide a first-class road between Silver City and Cliff, a distance of thirty miles.

For some time interest in the Alamogordo unit of the New Mexico National Guard seems to have waned and there is a possibility that the guard will be disorganized in the near future. Adjutant General Brown visited Alamogordo recently on an inspection trip, and after discussing the matter with a committee of citizens, stated that in all probability the troop would be disorganized at once.

Vocational men in training at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts and ex-service men in Las Cruces have completed plans to open a co-operative commissary at Las Cruces for the benefit of veterans of the World War and other wars. The professional directorate consists of the following named persons: James Higo, general manager; Zarr H. McDonnell, treasurer; Fred Sandoval, salesman; G. H. Thompson, James W. Ferguson, Samuel Clark, J. M. Godoy, J. Cameron, J. B. Foster, J. A. Livesay and M. Serna.

If the present plans are carried out, the New Mexico insane asylum will soon have a new addition which, when completed, will cost about \$100,000. The addition will be two stories in height and will be composed of brick and concrete. C. W. Barrett, the architect, has announced that the buildings will be ready for occupation by February 1. One of the buildings will be in connection with the women's dormitory and will provide space for at least fifty-four more beds. The other building will contain a complete operating room, X-ray room, reception room and other smaller quarters.

Several minutes after the case had been given into their hands, members of a jury in Judge Jackson's division of the Supreme Court at Phoenix, expressed a verdict finding Tom Alford not guilty of committing aggravated assault upon the Elwood, Ariz., woman who was injured and painted with ketchup on the night of March 1.

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Herbert's Poems. "I must confess, after all, that next to the Scripture-poems there are none so savory to me as Mr. George Herbert's. Herbert speaks to God like a man that really believeth in God, and whose business in the world is most with God; heart-work and heaven-work make up his book." —Richard Baxter.

Must Beware of Backward Step. Dante tells us that the realm which lies just below the strata of honest industry and toil is the realm of deceit occupied by the human wreckage of the vagrant and the petty criminal. Modern civilization would break down completely if men were to return to the animal era of treachery and lying. —James A. M. Aikens.

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Object of the Machine

"Say," complained a stranger, stepping inside a drug store, "this weighing machine in front of your place is out of kilter." "It's got nothing to do with the machine," said the owner, "but you can't blame the drug store for it."

and jumped up and down on the platform, and still it didn't move. It's a wonder." "It took the penny all right, didn't it?" "Certainly." "Well, that's what it's for. There's nothing wrong with the machine, is it?"

Victor Hugo's History of France.

first of the following June. At the head of the funeral procession were three enormous wagons filled with floral tributes, among them a huge funeral of King Lillie with the inscription "In the French Cemetery Rest." The King's body was placed in a casket and carried to the cemetery.

FAULTLESS STARCH

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Pullman Company "Just Pay Back Taxes."

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld the State Tax Commission assessment against the Pullman Sleeping Car Company, and ordered payment of back taxes amounting to nearly \$200,000, accumulated since the case was commenced in the Dane county Circuit Court in 1913. Justice Jones reversed the lower court decision and directed a judgment for the state, sustaining the constitutionality of the statute governing valuation of railroad property.

Medicine Bow Forest Leads District. Laramie, Wyo.—A financial report received at the office of the forest supervisor here indicates that the Medicine Bow national forest has received the largest amount of money during the fiscal year 1922 of any of the twenty-six forests in Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan and Nebraska, comprising the Rocky Mountain district of the national forests. The total amount is \$30,471.25, which is over \$1,000 more than the nearest competitor, namely, the Holy Cross forest in Colorado.

Historic Frigate Sinks After Fire. Beverly, Mass.—The old frigate Granite State, a contemporary of the Constitution, fought her second losing battle with fire and now rests in an ocean grave. The vessel, which was badly damaged by flames a year ago as she lay at her pier in New York, again caught fire as she was being towed to East Port, Maine, to be broken up. She sank during the night.

U. S. Recognizes Four Nations. Washington.—Four more nations born of recent wars in Europe, three of them occupying territory that formed part of the disrupted Russian empire, have been accorded American recognition as full fledged independent governments. Already recognized by the principal European powers, the three constituted from former Russian dominions, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, are to be treated as sovereign nations by the United States, because they have established a political and economic stability not attained by their Bolshevik neighbors.

Salmon Catch Will Break Record. San Francisco, Calif.—The Alaskan salmon catch for 1922 will exceed the catch of last year by 50 per cent, according to reports reaching A. K. Tichenor, vice president of the Alaska Packers' Association, here. Mr. Tichenor stated that the exact figures on this year's catch would not be available until the packing in Bristol Bay and the southern part of Alaska had been completed. Owing to the progress at both points, Mr. Tichenor said.

Inmate Man Surrendered. Boston, W. Va.—John Frederick, inmate of the West Virginia State Penitentiary, here, who had been charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriff and was being held in the jail here, after he had been sentenced to life imprisonment, surrendered to the authorities here.

Rain Dries Air, Says Scientist

Some Interesting Paradoxes Are Explained by Dr. Humphreys of Smithsonian Institution.

HOTTER SUN—COLDER EARTH

Old Sol Rises Before He Is Up and Sets Before It Goes Down—Bent Rays of Light Account for This Paradox.

Washington.—A rainstorm dries the air; more goes up than comes down; as the sun sets the air grows warmer; the hotter the sun grows, the colder the earth becomes; the sun rises before it is up and sets after it is down; these are strong statements and sound like a fairy tale, but they are all true. Dr. W. J. Humphreys, quoted in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution which has just been made public, explains all of them. They are perfectly well known to scientists, if not to laymen.

As everyone knows, Dr. Humphreys declares, water evaporates and is taken up in the air as vapor. This action is continuous all over the earth and the atmosphere would soon become very soggy if it weren't dried out. Rain is the collection, or condensation, and precipitation of these moisture particles, consequently the more it rains the less water there is left in the atmosphere, or the drier the air becomes.

Contradicts Old Saying. The second of Dr. Humphreys' paradoxes seems flatly to contradict the old saying "whatever goes up must come down." However, as the writer expresses it, vertical circulation in the atmosphere is only gravitational action, consisting in the sinking of relatively cold and therefore dense air, and rising of warm and light air. Contracted air descends, expanded air ascends. Therefore, mass for mass, the volume of ascending air is always larger than that descending.

The third paradox is merely a way of stating that the warmest part of the day is not at noon, when the sun is at meridian or overhead and should seemingly be pouring down greater heat, but several hours later in the afternoon. That is because the surface of the earth and the lower layers of air continue to absorb more heat from the upper layers for some time after the latter have been receiving the maximum amount of heat radiation from the sun.

While it is not yet universally conceded that the next day after "the hotter the sun, the colder the earth,"

really is true, Dr. Humphreys states, the evidence in favor of it is already very strong.

Another Paradox Explained. The paradox of the sun rising before it is actually up and setting after it has actually gone down is explained by the bending of light waves when passing through the air. A stick when placed in clear water seems to bend; a light ray when sent through the air does actually bend. The rays from the rising sun are bent when they strike the air envelope. This angle varies according to well-known laws, but on the average the light from the sun is bent 34 1/2 seconds of degree, so that the upper limb of the sun when first seen is actually half a degree below the horizon. As the angular diameter of either sun, moon or star is less than this fraction it follows that when the sky is sufficiently clear the whole of either may be seen before even its

HAS LARGEST ANNUAL INCOME

New York State Gets Eighth of Total for the Nation.

Analysis of Distribution of Income by States Shows Diversity in Per Capita Income in Different States.

New York.—New York leads every state in the Union with an annual income of \$9,074,550,000, or more than one-eighth of the total national income, according to figures announced by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. Nevada brings up the rear of the procession of states with \$25,791,000 as the total income received by its inhabitants.

These figures form part of an exhaustive investigation of incomes in the United States, made by the research staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research, led by Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell. The bureau's report on "Distribution of Income by States," prepared by Oswald W. Knauth, shows the extraordinary diversity in the per capita income of people in different parts of the country.

While per capita income in the United States as a whole in 1919 was \$427, the per capita income in the region embracing the Pacific states was \$708 and in the middle Atlantic states \$783. In the south central and east south central states the rate sank to \$483 and \$364, respectively.

New York State also heads the list of per capita incomes, striking an

Woman Making Record Killing Wyoming Snakes

Gillette, Wyo.—Gillette ranchers have declared open season on rattlesnakes, and a woman, Miss Betty Carter, is running the head of the list a neck-and-neck race in disposing of the rattlers. To date she has killed fifty-six in the Pleasant Hill community, which is a close second to the number reported by Dick Bell and Bill Jones, who have slain sixty-four from two deas.

topmost portion is geometrically above the horizon.

Contradicts Old Saying. While the reverse is not absolutely correct astronomically, it is added, when sun, star or moon set, because of the slight modification of refraction due to earth rotation, nevertheless the difference is exceedingly slight. Consequently, as the light rays are bent upward by earth's atmosphere the sun has actually gone down before it is seen by a terrestrial observer.

INFORMATION HARD TO GAIN

Statistics Concerning Roads of Different States in Some Cases Not Easily Obtained.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Greater standardization of practice in the design and construction of highway bridges is urged by the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is believed that there is no sound reason for the amount of variation in specifications that now exists and that it results in greater cost of bridges. State officials take the same view as the bureau and a committee composed of bridge engineers has been appointed by the American Association of State Highway Officials to consider the matter. A "Manual of Practice" is being prepared, which will represent the best thought on the subject and which it is believed will be accepted by all the state highway departments. Not only will the adoption of such a manual lead to the building of bridges of good design, but it will also make possible a saving in money, as bridge companies will not be called upon to meet so much variation in design.

With the annual expenditure for roads and streets in the United States approaching the billion-dollar mark, more accurate information and better means for obtaining it seem necessary, says the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. One thing very much needed is the concentration of all sorts of information and statistics concerning the roads of the various states in the state highway departments. Engineers of the department are now gathering complete information regarding the road mileage and expenditures in the United States. In many of the states much of the information desired is easily obtainable from the state highway department. In the case of Iowa the figures were obtained almost immediately. In other cases it has been necessary to send out numerous questionnaires and some-

average of \$574, Nevada, California, Wyoming, Massachusetts and Washington are next with per capita incomes around \$500. The people of the middle Atlantic states alone received more than one-fourth of the entire income of the country in 1919, and with the east north central states received nearly one-half of it. On the other hand, the people of the twelve Southern states, comprising more than 21 per cent of the population, received less than 15 per cent of the total national income. Farmers in the Pacific states in 1919 had an average income of more than \$2,800; in the west north central states their average was \$2,300. These figures are in excess of the average of \$1,100 for farmers in New England, \$1,340 in south Atlantic states and less than \$1,000 in the east south central states.

\$450 BUYS RARE DUTCH ART

C. J. Fitzgerald Refuses \$25,000 for Painting of Horses Purchased at Auction.

New York.—Christopher J. Fitzgerald has loved horses all his life. His affection goes so far that he wants pictures of horses around him. Recently he saw in an auction room a painted study of several horses. He bid \$450 and got it.

When he took the painting home and had it cleaned he discovered he had purchased a work of Isaac Van Astade, a Dutch master of the Seventeenth century.

An offer of \$25,000 has been made for the painting, but Mr. Fitzgerald says it is not for sale.

SAVAGE FISH STOPS BATHING

Capture of Barracuda Near Montreal Puts End to Water Pastime in That Vicinity.

Montreal.—Consternation has spread through bathing circles here by the capture of a barracuda, near Montreal, one of which ferocious fish recently caused the death of Miss McClatchie of Montreal. She was bitten while swimming off the Florida coast.

Fishing in Lacine rapids, two men caught a barracuda. They killed it when it attacked them, bathing activities virtually have ceased as a result of their catch.

Slips on Banana Painting. London.—William Boggerty sued a street pavement artist for damages owing to a broken leg. Boggerty claimed that the artist used greasy chalk, causing him to slip on a drawing of a banana on the pavement.

holders searched his ship at other Russian ports he found a hiding place for the girls and brought them to the United States.

The barrier of language did not prevent John Brakke from speaking to Anna in the language of love, and before the ship reached Baltimore she had consented to become his wife.

Anna sang small parts in Russian grand opera and Evgenia was an actress of ability, their papers show. Anna is nineteen and her companion twenty-one. Brakke is forty-one. When they reached Baltimore the girls combined wardrobe consisted of three pieces and one hat.

Abandons Three-Headed Kitten. Billings, Wyo.—Billings mourns the death of Wydena, Billings and Maddie, the H. E. Campbell's cat family, which pretense to mate Mikiborn to the kitten was born with three heads.

Farmer Begins to Compete. With snow, hard roads from farm to town, and a big substantial tonnage

BETTER ROADS

STANDARDIZE BRIDGE DESIGN

No Sound Reason for Amount of Variation in Specifications That Now Exist in Building.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Greater standardization of practice in the design and construction of highway bridges is urged by the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is believed that there is no sound reason for the amount of variation in specifications that now exists and that it results in greater cost of bridges. State officials take the same view as the bureau and a committee composed of bridge engineers has been appointed by the American Association of State Highway Officials to consider the matter. A "Manual of Practice" is being prepared, which will represent the best thought on the subject and which it is believed will be accepted by all the state highway departments. Not only will the adoption of such a manual lead to the building of bridges of good design, but it will also make possible a saving in money, as bridge companies will not be called upon to meet so much variation in design.

WHY LIBRARIANS LIKE JOB

Get Amusement Out of Singular Transformation of Book Titles in Memories of Readers.

The scholastic hush of the public library is seldom broken by a titter, but the librarians in the central circulation department have a steady refuge from hard work in the compilation of the singular transformations of book titles that take place in the memories of seekers for literary sweetness and light. Herewith is the latest unofficial bulletin, according to a New York Sun writer:

"Have you got Jack London's 'The Shout in the Woods'?" inquired a wistful young thing. "The Shout in the Woods?" echoed the experienced librarian. "Let me see. I'm sure I can find out which of his novels you mean. Oh, yes—isn't it 'The Call of the Wild'?" "That's what I said," murmured the wistful young thing—"The Call of the Wild."

Of course it's a pardonable slip to ask for Galworthy's "For Rent" when you really want his "To Let." The difference is hardly worth mentioning. But it's really almost profane to demand: "The Autograph on the Breakfast Table."

But He Can't Go. Headline—"Kaiser Buys to Go." He can bust for night we care.



BRIDGES ON IMPROVED ROADS

Few Structures Less Than 18 Feet Are Now Being Constructed, Say Engineers.

Few highway bridges with a width of roadway less than 18 feet are now being constructed on improved roads, according to engineers of the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. In the past some 12 feet and a good many of 16-foot width have been constructed in an effort to economize, but it has proved shortsighted economy. Only one line of traffic can pass over a 12-foot roadway, and 16 feet of width will not accommodate two lines in safety. Many of the states, such as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and Massachusetts, have found it advisable in replacing old bridges on important roads to make them wide enough to accommodate three and four lines of traffic.

Material for Good Roads.

Federal aid roads, either completed or under construction in the United States at the end of the present fiscal year, will require approximately 50,000,000 tons of stone and gravel for the making of 22,000 miles of highway.

Farmer Begins to Compete.

With snow, hard roads from farm to town, and a big substantial tonnage

Why They Call It the Melting Pot



Here is an amusing example of the democracy and cosmopolitanism of America—three Japanese youngsters doing a Dutch dance, wooden shoes and all, at a school in Monte Helle, Cal.

CUPID LETS DOWN THE U. S. BARS

Russian Refugee Stowaway Permitted to Enter Country.

First Officer of the Manitoweg Falls in Love With Girl He Found in Hiding on Ship—Passports Are Waived.

Washington.—Love came to Anna Viroenko, a Russian refugee stowaway on the ship, after she was discovered by the first officer of the Manitoweg Falls in a hiding place on the ship. Her passport requirements were waived.

portation made by the board of special inquiry at Baltimore, and admitted them for six months. The State Department, "for humanitarian reasons," waived passport requirements.

Anna and Evgenia, the former a vocalist and typist, the latter an actress, were employed on the dock at Newerwick, Russia, when the Manitoweg arrived for cargo. They conspired to stowaway on the American vessel and seek fame and fortune in the new land.

Two Russian boys, with whom they had worked, were taken into the secret, and the four found a black hole big enough to accommodate them all. Two days out they were discovered, and their problem became the possession of Capt. Waldemar Knudsen.

Abandons Three-Headed Kitten.

Billings, Wyo.—Billings mourns the death of Wydena, Billings and Maddie, the H. E. Campbell's cat family, which pretense to mate Mikiborn to the kitten was born with three heads.

Farmer Begins to Compete. With snow, hard roads from farm to town, and a big substantial tonnage

New Shoes Old Shoes Tight Shoes

all feel the same if you shake into them some

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

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

Kill All Flies!

TRY IT TODAY! Kill all flies, mosquitoes, and other insects. It is a powerful disinfectant and kills all flies, mosquitoes, and other insects. It is a powerful disinfectant and kills all flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.

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But He Can't Go. Headline—"Kaiser Buys to Go." He can bust for night we care.

TO KILL RATS and MICE

Always use the genuine STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE. It forces these pests to run from the building for water and fresh air. Kills mice, cockroaches, waterbugs and other insects. Food and property and are victims of disease.

READY FOR USE—BETTER THAN TRAPS. Directions in 12 languages in every box. For size see No. 1802, also \$1.00. MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS.

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Is Ideal for The Complexion. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Tablets 25c.

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Removes Dandruff, Itches, and Itchiness. Keeps Hair Clean and Fed. H. L. PARKER, Lowell, Mass.

HINDERGANGS

Removes Corns, Calluses, and Bunions. Hindergangs, 25c. H. L. PARKER, Lowell, Mass.

D. I. C. O. L. G.

FOR BURNS, CUTS, ITCH, SORES. H. L. PARKER, Lowell, Mass.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Helen Rice was down from Parsons Friday night. While here she was the guest of Mrs. Gumm.

The program rendered at the Crystal Theatre last Friday night by the Carrizozo Entertainers brought out a large and appreciative crowd. The receipts were quite satisfactory for which the committee is duly appreciative.

Fresh Fish Fridays—at the City Market.

Judge E. L. Medler and little son spent Wednesday here. The Medler family is spending the summer on the Ruidoso, and the judge comes up from El Paso as business will permit to spend a few days with Mrs. Medler and children.

A fine rain fell here Monday night, and other points in the county have been visited with showers the past week. Not sufficient moisture, however, in any instance to meet the requirements to wash the gloom from our countenances.

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

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Franklin came in last week from Chicago, and spent several days here, and at Jicarilla, where Mr. Franklin has interests. They are headed for Los Angeles, their present home, where they have lived the past two years.

R. C. Sowder spent Wednesday night here on his return from Santa Fe to his home at Picacho. He, with others, had been before the tax commission, and as a result the cattlemen of the state got a reduction in valuation of \$48,000,000.

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

The Village is having a splendid grade made on the street leading out of town toward Oscura. The work was badly needed to improve the road proper and to take care of flood water coming from the east side ditches and dykes will handle the flood waters.

Lincoln Association composed of the Baptist churches in Lincoln and Otero counties will meet at Tularosa Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 7:30 p. m. Messengers elected to represent Carrizozo are J. H. Skinner, and Pastor and Mrs. T. M. Blacklock. Others are welcome to go.

FOR SALE—Some 11-4 inch Studebaker wagons at low prices. THE TITSWORTH CO. 3-11-1f Captain.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Sager returned Saturday from a two months' visit to their old home in Ohio, including a visit to relatives in Michigan. Mr. Sager reports conditions fair in the old home; that many changes were noticeable, some of which did not appear for the best.

Five autos, loaded with terp-sichorean devotees, motored to White Mountain Inn, on the Ruidoso Saturday night. They report a large crowd in attendance from points as far distant as Roswell and El Paso, and that a most delightful time was the experience of the attendants.

Mrs. Nettie Lackland and son Ramond and Miss Esther Statham, sister of Mrs. Lackland, left Friday night for their old home at Cowgill, Missouri. Before returning Mrs. Lackland and son will take a run into Canada to see some relatives, but Miss Statham will make her stay in Missouri indefinite.

Mitt Graves and Zattu Cushing passed through here Tuesday enroute from El Paso to Taos. They are making the trip in a car and will spend a period, perhaps weeks, fishing in the waters of northern New Mexico. Both these gentlemen were residents of Lincoln county many years ago and are remembered by all old-timers. They now reside in El Paso.

Bond Money Here
The \$25,000 sale of Village bonds was completed yesterday, when Treasurer Boone received a draft for \$25,976.17. This amount represented the sale price, including \$700 premium and accrued interest to date of sale; \$279.17. We are now ready for definite action on the water question.

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.

Town Trustees Meet

Proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the village of Carrizozo, New Mexico, meeting held on Aug. 7th, 1922 at 7:30 p. m. at office of Village Clerk.

Members present: Julian M. Taylor, Mayor, W. W. Stadtman, Clerk; Fred Lalone, G. T. McQuillen, Chas. H. Lutz, Trustees, and A. M. Vega Marshal. Members Absent, Frank E. Richard, Trustee.

Minutes of last Regular meeting held on July 10th, and of special meeting held Aug. 7th, 1922, read and approved.

The following bills are then presented by the clerk and being approved by the Board are ordered paid:

Chas. H. Lutz, Expenses to El Paso and return on water committee work.....	\$15.00
E. M. Reiter, Telephone Calls, and expenses on trip to El Paso with water committee	15.00
G. T. McQuillen's expenses of trip to El Paso on water committee work.....	15.00
A. J. Holland, expenses on trip to El Paso, on water committee work.....	15.00
Paul Boutly, cleaning ditches.....	3.00
J. S. Noonan, hauling plaster and dirt	10.00
C. A. Snow, street lamp repairing.....	1.00
Taylor & Sons, material for street repair	19.00
Lincoln County Light & Power Co., street lighting for July, and water.....	72.00
Western Union, wire to Denver, connection with Water Bonds.....	1.00
A. M. Vega, Marshal salary for July, 1922	90.00
W. W. Stadtman, Clerk salary July, 1922, office use \$1.00 telephone call and wire to Denver in connection with the water works and bonds	30.00
Total.....	664.00

The 1923 Budget for the Village of Carrizozo is prepared and approved by the Board.

On motion of G. T. McQuillen seconded by Fred Lalone, it is ordered that a lamp post be installed and a lamp maintained at the corner of El Paso Avenue and Oak Street.

There being no further business before the board the meeting is declared adjourned.

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Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer
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CARRIZOZO N. M. MEXICO

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ABSTRACTS—ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE.

Cement & Concrete Work
Plastering, Pebble Dashing, Etc.
A. L. V. NELSON
Phone 113 Carrizozo, N. M.

B. W. ADAMS
CARRIZOZO, N. M.

Baptist Church

(T. M. Blacklock, Pastor, Phone 90)
Regular services next Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. B. Y. P. U. at 7 p. m. Sunday. You are invited to any and all these services.

Layton Maddox of Waco, Texas has recently become President of Montezuma Baptist College at Las Vegas. A strong faculty has been secured, and the school will have its first opening Sept. 14. For the first year there will be an elementary department, grades 1-6; a high school department, grades 7-12; and a college department with the first year college work.

Little Lord Fauntleroy

This pretty play, with the above title, will appear on the screen at the Crystal Theatre Wednesday and Thursday nights, August 16 and 17. Mary Pickford has the title role and, to the theatre going public, her name is one to conjure. It is an English story wherein the rightful heir to the earldom comes very close to being deprived of his inheritance, but, finally, right triumphs and the story has a pleasant ending. This is one of Mary's latest pictures and some authorities pronounce it her best.

Picnic at White Oaks

Judge Hewitt was down yesterday from White Oaks, and announced the completion of the road to Water Cañon, in Carrizozo mountains. He also stated that a picnic would take place in Water Cañon Sunday—a basket picnic—open to all who might desire to attend.

Crystal Theatre

Sat. Aug. 12—"Hurricane Hutch episode 11"—Playlet—"Kicker Ko"—Comedy—"Bashful" featuring Harold Lloyd" (Pathe)

Mon. Aug. 14—All Comedy, Three reel comedies: "Neighbors" (Metro) "Buster Keaton" (Metro) "Scrapily Married" (Cristie) Two reel Independent Comedy.

No Show Tuesday Aug. 15th. Wed. Aug. 16—"Little Lord Fauntleroy" featuring Mary Pickford"

Thu. Aug. 17—"Little Lord Fauntleroy repeated" Admission 25c and 50c.

Fri. Aug. 18—"Gringo Devil" featuring "Bill Patton" (All Star Pioneer)

Sat. Aug. 19—"Hurricane Hutch 12" Playlet Sunshine and Shadows with Baby Marie Osborne.

N. M. N. U.

Special interest will be felt in the announcement of faculty changes just sent out by the New Mexico Normal University of East Las Vegas, Mrs. Florence J. Bartlett, better known to them as Miss Florence Gilderberg, has been called from the Colorado Springs high school to take charge of the Spanish department of the Normal University. Her intimate acquaintance with the traditions and people, as well as language, of the Spanish-American Southwest, make this a particularly happy appointment.

Miss Irene Swann, for the past two years art teacher in the Roswell schools, will be head of the art department at the Normal University this year. She taught in the recent summer session, and her work was so popular and successful that she easily stepped into the position made vacant by the resignation of Miss Brandenburg last spring. Two other new members of the Normal University faculty this fall will be Mr. E. Q. Brothock, who goes from the Las Vegas public school system into the Normal University as professor of high school methods and pedagogy, and Miss Helen Robinson, who comes to New Mexico from the University of California to teach English.

Special Facilities For Banquet and Dinner Parties.
Carrizozo Eating House
E. H. SWEET, Manager
Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

LOOK!
Can You Beat This?
A Suit made to your measure, with an extra pair of Pants, For \$25.00
AT THE **Oklahoma Tailor Shop**
CLEANING AND PRESSING A SPECIALTY

LADIES'
House Dresses and Aprons
In All Styles and Sizes
In the Niftiest Patterns
Of Organdie and Voile
Trimmed Gingham
Reasonably Priced

Ladies' and Girls' Khakhi and Romper Suits For Camping

Our Men's READY-TO-WEAR
Department is now completely stocked with the newest Styles in CURLEE and KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES

COME in and take a look thru our Hardware and Kitchen Supplies. White Enameled Dishes, all sizes and for all purposes.

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

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE



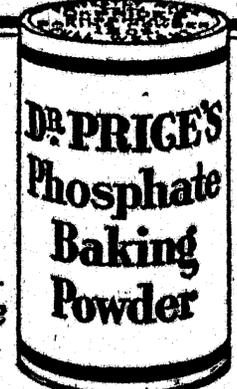
Now for a FLORSHEIM

When so many men wear Florsheim shoes, there's good reason for it. Nothing less than absolute satisfaction would sustain such a constant demand. Florsheim shoes do satisfy—men who wear them will tell you so.

We are now showing new Fall Models and new Shades—Nut Brown Russia Calf; Copper Calf; Brown Kid; all kinds in Black Calf or kid.
\$10.00 and \$12.00

Ziegler Bros.

Do you know of any greater baking powder value than this?



DR. PRICE'S Phosphate Baking Powder

Dr. Price's Phosphate Baking Powder is the best moderate priced baking powder obtainable. It is unvarying in giving perfect results and is wholesome beyond question. Contains No Alum—Leaves No Bitter Taste.

Large can 12 ounces only 25c

Ask your grocer if he has any cans left at the special sale price recently offered.

Get the "New Dr. Price Cook Book" containing the "New Dr. Price Cook Book" and "Baking Powder Recipes"