

Carrizozo News

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Advocates World Court

Lawrence, Kans., June 4.—A new application of Roman law to the establishment of right and justice in international conduct was urged by Herbert S. Hadley, former governor of Missouri, and now professor of law at the University of Colorado, in an address prepared for delivery today before the 51st graduating class of the University of Kansas.

"In the covenant establishing the League of Nations, it is provided that the council thereof should take the initiative in the organization of an international court of justice, and in 1920, a committee was appointed, of which Elihu Root was a member," Mr. Hadley said. "The tribunal thus proposed has received the support of 47 of the leading nations of the world, and an international court of justice, composed of 15 of the world's leading jurists, one an American, has come into existence. It has functioned for three years and is today an effective agency, realizing some, at least, of the dreams of centuries.

"If we give to this court our adherence it will gain immensely in power and authority and it will then be possible for the nations of the world to codify, or at least restate the controlling principles of international law.

"And why should there not exist among nations a rule of law?"

"Twice before, in the disorganized condition of civilization, has a definite system of just law proved to be its safeguard and protector.

"In the last half century of the pagan era, the world had come, as a result of a century of war, to such disorder that civilization was threatened with destruction. In the various reforms then accomplished, which resulted in the preservation of all that past civilization had accomplished, there was no one influence more effective than the establishment of the first scientific and comprehensive law the world has ever known; a system which still rules the lives of more people than any other.

Upon the basis of Roman law

Road Mission Successful

The Santa Fe New Mexican of the 6th contains the following concerning the visit of Engineer French and the State Highway Commission to Washington:

The Mission of the highway commission has been a "perfect success," according to a wire to Governor Hinkle from R. C. Sowder, chairman, who went to Washington, D.C., with State Highway Engineer James A. French, and his colleagues to try to get the federal public roads bureau to agree to a cheaper type of federal aid roads, the mesa type, for the more sparsely settled parts of the state and to cheaper maintenance.

"Now feel at liberty to return home," added Mr. Sowder.

Governor Hinkle explained he had told him not to come home unless the commission got what it went after.

Baptist Church

(T. M. BLACKLOCK, PASTOR, PRESENT)

As the pastor will be away attending the Montezuma Baptist Assembly at Las Vegas, there will be no preaching Sunday. All other services will be held at the usual hours. Regular services on Sunday the 17th.

the structure of ancient civilization was erected, and through its influence the world secured its longest and best period of peace. An empire of one hundred twenty-five million people of different races, and interests, with ideas and customs differing from one another, was established.

"So, again, after the chaos of the dark ages, Roman law furnished the basis for European civilization of today. The preliminary revival of learning of the 12th century was ushered in by the study of Roman law.

"In the light of this inspiring record of the past, in the light of urgent need of the present, to what higher or better mission can our people be summoned than to help in the establishment of the principles of right and justice as rules of international action and conduct?"

SOUTHERN TARIFF PLEDGE HAS "JOKER"

Las Vegas, N. M., June 6.—A warning to "watch your step," though not in just these words, is sounded by United States Senator A. A. Jones in a letter to George H. Hunker, Democratic State Chairman, in connection with an effort to organize a local branch of the Southern Tariff Association in every county in New Mexico.

His reason is this: A pledge in the association's constitution puts every member on record against "any downward revision of the schedules of the permanent tariff measure."

"I respectfully submit such a course will not be in the interest of the farmers and stockmen of New Mexico," says Senator Jones.

He then goes on to explain that under the permanent tariff law the duties on the things the farmers and stockmen have to buy are proportionately much higher than the duties on the things they have to sell; that the prices of the things the farmers and stockmen have to buy are relatively much higher than the prices of the things they have to sell.

In the light of these facts, he believes the people of New Mexico, instead of pledging themselves against "any downward revision of the schedules of the permanent tariff measure," should get busy with the idea of getting a "very substantial reduction" of the present tariff rates on manufactured products.

His letter follows: Hon. George H. Hunker, East Las Vegas, New Mexico. My Dear Mr. Hunker:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of recent date enclosing some correspondence regarding the Southern Tariff Association. In compliance with your request I have read this correspondence and also a copy of the constitution of the association. Undoubtedly the real purpose in organizing tariff clubs in New Mexico is to maintain the present tariff rates on our productions and secure, if possible, a duty on hides which are now on the free list. The constitution of the Southern Tariff Association, however, goes much further. This constitution in Article II contains the membership pledge; I find the following: "I

am opposed to any downward revision of the schedules in the permanent tariff measure." This part of the pledge, of course, means that each member of the clubs which are being formed in this state is pledged to oppose the downward revision of the tariff rates upon any of the items as they exist in the present tariff law.

I respectfully submit that such a course will not be in the interest of the farmers and stockmen of New Mexico. Under the existing law the tariff duties on the things which the farmers and stockmen buy are much higher than the duties on the things which the farmers produce. The present tariff on wool, which is contended by many to be high, is much less than the tariff upon thousands of manufactured articles. The tariff of thirty-one cents per pound upon the cleaned content of the imported wool is only about 25 or 30 per cent, whereas, the tariff duties on manufactured articles in many cases is many times this percentage, and the average is probably twice that percentage. Under the existing tariff law it is generally conceded that the present prices of the things which the farmer must buy are relatively much higher than the prices of the things which he has to sell. Comparing conditions now from a relative point of view with conditions as they existed prior to the war, the farmer's dollar is worth less than 70 cents as compared with the purchasing power of the dollar earned by those producing and selling the things which the farmer must buy.

The Farm Bureau during the early part of this year caused an analysis of the present tariff law to be made, and as a result of that analysis it was estimated that for each dollar of benefit received by the farmers as a whole from the present tariff it cost the farmers on the whole \$10. That analysis by the Farm Bureau was upon my request printed in the Congressional Record on the third or fourth of March last. Instead, therefore, of the people of New Mexico pledging themselves against "any downward revision of the schedules in the permanent tariff measure," I believe they should use their very best efforts in seeking and insisting upon a

very substantial reduction of the present tariff rates upon manufactured products. The present tariff rates were based not upon ascertained facts, but chiefly on the demands of interested parties.

The tariff should be put upon a scientific basis in accordance with some plan such as I have heretofore proposed in the senate, and thus as far as possible be eliminated from politics.

Very cordially yours,
(Signed) A. A. JONES.

Show People Wed

The Gerrard Comedy Players, who showed here a week ago, before leaving pulled off a number not on the program. Two members of the company, Vivian Winthrop and Thomas Ward took out a marriage license and engaged the services of the justice of the peace, who completed the transaction, and united two souls before the show left town.

Victory Still Perches

Again Carrizozo came under the wire ahead—just ahead—overcoming Mountainair on the local grounds last Sunday by a score of 7 to 6. Mountainair's aggregation presented a formidable appearance; and they were, indeed, a fine-looking, athletic bunch, but they had the faculty possessed by nearly all country teams—in which our own is not an exception—of making costly errors; and that handicap they were unable to overcome. On the other hand, had both teams played an errorless game, the proportion would have been about the same—the score would have been something like 3 to 2 in our favor.

However, the fan does not look for perfection, and it often happens that errors, instead of hurting, make up an added interest in the game, so long as they are anything like equal. Too much perfection, which is often associated with low scores, takes the life out of country ball; for the crowd, as a rule, wants action, and becomes enthusiastic when a runner crosses the plate.

Notwithstanding this homily, the score Sunday was not abnormal, and it was necessary for Carrizozo to make that last tally

in order to maintain its unbroken record. And that the game was close at the end was just a fair illustration of the play throughout—the lead see-sawing back and forth between the teams. The game was not marked by any thrilling plays, but was interesting and productive of excitement to attract the attention of all and made a favorable impression on the base ball public.

Willard next Sunday; come out and see how the Estancia Valley boys perform—they may have something up their sleeves.

UB Thrifty



Some men will pull together—in opposite directions.

A money dispute over a bill can cause lots of trouble.

Especially when there is no record of payment or any form of receipt issued.

When you PAY BY CHECK you write your own receipt.

It is the only safe and sure way of keeping a simple record of expenditures and providing a receipt at the same time.

We invite your checking account, and strongly urge it for your own protection in making payments.

We Pay 4 per cent on Time Deposit

The Exchange Bank

CARRIZOZO, N. M.

THE BANK FOR YOU AND ME IN 1923

His FRIEND in NEED.



The man who does not have a bank account does not know its value; he does not know how it affords him protection against his own extravagance.

When you spend your money it belongs to the other man and will no longer be at your service.

As a result, opportunity will come sooner than you think.

The "Place" to Live

The only "place" to live happily is inside your income.

Not until you have lived for a time outside your income do you fully realize this truth.

Make it a practice to save ten per cent of your income. You will then "live within your income"—and live happily.

Start today.

First National Bank



Bring them to Our SODA FOUNTAIN

One visit to our New Drug Store will convince you it is the place to "treat" your friends to a cold drink.

We serve our iced drinks and ice creams in a sanitary way. We use only pure syrups and cream.

One visit to our fountain insures satisfaction to you, and repeat visits for us.

Then we have cigars, kebabs and everything in drugs and medicines.

PICTURES — Without Money and Without Price



EXHIBITS FOR FILM SHOW IN NEW YORK

TO THE OFFICERS OF CIVILIZATION

WORLD-WIDE ALTRUISTIC WORK OF THE BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL ECONOMICS

FRANCIS HOLLEY, Director

A. JAMES DOGG, Debut

MOVIES TO ALL PEOPLES

BY JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

PICTURES—without money and without price! That is the purpose and accomplishment of many of the Bureau of Commercial Economics of Washington, D. C. Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma used the phrase in the last days of the last congress in introducing a bill to grant it a United States charter to take the place of a state charter. Then Senator Owen went on to say any number of nice things about the bureau, beginning thus:

"This wonderful altruistic bureau is a great public servant. With the co-operation of many of the leading nations of the world it has gradually put in free circulation over 60,000 reels of exceeding 60,000,000 feet of film, showing the cities and scenic beauties of many countries, their customs, their industries and social habits; all kinds of manufacturing processes, vocational instruction, and all forms of life of man, beast, birds and fishes from all parts of the world. These reels come to the bureau from all over the world for free distribution and go to schools, community centers, and localities without easy access to moving-picture theaters.

"These pictures without money and without price are being shown all over the world by the bureau in every state in the United States, in every state of Europe, in South America, in Africa, in Asia, and the South Sea Islands."

And then Senator Owen came to the real human interest part—the fact that the Bureau of Commercial Economics is the living story of a man's gratitude, in the result of a blind man's vow that with the recovery of his sight he would devote his life to the service of mankind.

He told how Francis Holley in 1893, at the age of thirty, after great activity and success, found himself totally blind. He was in Aix-la-Chapelle for treatment. The German government was holding in Düsseldorf its biennial exhibition of the manufactures of the empire. This exhibition was also a vocational guide to the youth of Germany at government expense. Mr. Holley conceived the idea that the exhibition would be even more of a success if taken to the homes of the boys by means of motion pictures. He told his idea to the then Kaiser and to the minister of education. They approved and told him to go ahead. He did so and met with considerable success, despite the handicaps of the motion pictures of those days. Complete success awaited only the perfection of the motion-picture camera and projection machines.

"The rapid development of both gave him his opportunity," said Senator Owen, "and ten years ago he began to organize the Bureau of Commercial Economics with Miss Anita Marie Boggs, whose high ideals, broad conception of world affairs, and expert economic training and organization ability have contributed to its present worldwide usefulness and influence."

Senator Owen said a lot more, but the foregoing is enough to arouse one's interest. An altruistic enterprise in this age of commercialism! Pictures without money and without price—and without advertising in this age of publicity agents! International and national pictures taken to remote places where people go to the pictures?

maintained by endowment, annuity, memberships and voluntary contributions. Francis Holley is director and Anita Marie Boggs is dean. Its divisions are: "Educational films, research, scholarships, counselors for the American Indians, natural resources, lectures, conservation of public mores." "Co-operating and allied" are the United States, France, British empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, Newfoundland, Argentina, Bolivia, India, Italy, Chile, China, Spain, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Morocco, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Guatemala, Dutch East Indies, Denmark, Sweden, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Peru, Brazil, San Salvador and Cuba; the American Legion, Pan-American Union and Pan-Pacific Union; the Motion Picture Theater Owners of America.

Mr. Holley, it appears, although an international benefactor, is also a 100 per cent American. He is an educator and traveler, is self-educated and is unmarred. He was born in Cook county, Illinois, in 1863 and began life for himself at the age of thirteen as a messenger in an engineering corps on the Northern Pacific survey. Then he was with the Canadian Pacific engineering corps. Finally he set up for himself as a civil engineer and was also admitted to the bar in Minnesota and Illinois. Then he traveled for five years in Europe and for four years in the Orient, engaged in study and research. He founded the Bureau of Commercial Economics in 1913.

I met Mr. Holley by appointment in a Chicago depot. He was returning to Washington after a heroic operation by the Mayo at Rochester, Minn. He was suffering, but indomitable, enduring his pain with fortitude as an indication of returning health and strength.

"We want a national charter for the bureau," he said, "because it in effect means the official approval of the United States government of our work and that will be valuable to us in some places. We have no publicity department, being unwilling to divert funds from the main purpose. And anyway a good thing advertises itself. Incidentally, I may say that the judiciary committee, to which the bill was referred, has been polled and found to be unanimously favorable. Senator Owen, in introducing the bill, gave a fair idea of the purpose and scope of our operations. Our pictures are going pretty much all over the world nowadays. There is no censorship. No duties are imposed. Government transportation is often available."

"Senator Owen suggested that the bureau was every day bringing the brotherhood of man a little nearer to reality," said I. "The brotherhood of man is a large term. Suppose you give me two or three specific instances of good accomplished by your pictures."

"Certainly," he replied. "The mountaineers of Kentucky and Tennessee are poor and uneducated and are unacquainted with modern commercial and industrial methods. The bureau has prepared films with the purpose of improving their economic condition. These films are furnished to the missions which in turn get them into the schools. These films teach the mountaineers better methods of agriculture and how to get bigger crops; how to pack what they raise; how to use the parcels post and the U. S. D. express—how to raise produce, how to market it, and how to get the

trails our pictures have to do largely with agriculture and cattle and sheep. In the leper colony on Molokai in the Hawaiian islands the films are principally for entertainment. And so on. All of our pictures have informative value in that it is useful in several ways for people to learn how other people live. Sanitation and decent living and honest craftsmanship are worth while the world over. The language of pictures is one that all peoples can understand. A photograph and an amplifier help the interest.

"Sometimes it is necessary to use indirect methods to get results. For example, we sent films showing the approved methods of fighting tuberculosis up among the Eskimos. They would not admit that there was tuberculosis among them. So we had to withdraw the film. Later we sent up pictures showing other peoples—even in the tropics—fighting the dread disease, whereupon the Eskimos took notice and applied the lessons to themselves. Through Dr. Greatell of Newfoundland these pictures went through the Arctic circle clear to the Mackenzie river.

"India furnished a striking example of what can be done by pictures. From Cashmir came \$125 in small coins and a cry for help. It appeared that 71 per cent of the babies were dying within six months of birth because of the ignorance of the mothers. Miss Boggs used her own money and had films quickly prepared and sent. The result was that in 14 months the infant mortality was reduced from 71 per cent to 56 per cent."

Mr. Holley evidently has a sincere admiration for the talents and activities of the bureau's dean, Miss Boggs. It transpired in our conversation that she has means and accepts no salary. It was apparent that he took solid comfort in the fact that she had fifty years of life ahead of her in which to carry on the work of the bureau. Asked for details about the young woman, he said, "Look her up in 'Who's Who'; she has more activities than I can keep track of."

Anita Uarda Marie Boggs, according to "Who's Who," is indeed a young woman of activities. She was born in Philadelphia in 1896. She is A. B. (Bryn Mawr, 1910) and A. M. (University of Pennsylvania, 1911). She was a founder in 1912 of the United States Bureau of Education 1916-19. She is the educational representative in the United States of Canada, Australia, Argentina, France, Great Britain, Japan and Bolivia. She is associate director of the department of public service of the Motion Picture Theater Owners of America. She is counselor for the American Indians; Fellow of the American Geographical Society; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. And finally she is the editor of Vision, a quarterly.

The transportation of the bureau's films to the ends of the earth and the showing of the pictures would make a story in themselves. The films go every imaginable way from pack trains to bullet-proof cars, from dog sled to motor truck—incidentally the artist has taken liberty with the truck photograph and has put on the screen the picture of a crew that will be shown at the coming production. On the Tonolow river in Ecuador the wall of a tunnel serves as a screen. In Ecuador a picture is projected between two trees. Some pictures

The KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

So long as you think that some one else will do what you neglect—so long as you fall at midnight, yet fail to defend your civic rights—so long as you believe that your influence is not needed, and that without you there will be a majority sufficient to prevail for the many, the few shall continue to drag us into the chasm.

When every soldier in the ranks fears that his loss means the fall of the cause, an army is victorious; when each man lays his life on the line as though the walls cannot stand except through his skill—when every woman bleeds at the wall of grief and the moan of hunger, convinced that her hand alone can ease, and her loaf can succor, then, and only then, shall our mastery endure. You do count—your charity does count—your patriotism does count—your skill does count. No good deed can be spared.—Herbert Kaufman.

HOW MUCH FOOD DO WE NEED?

The things that food does for us are important—first it generates heat, that keeps the body warm; it keeps up the body processes, such as the heart action, digestion, respiration and other involuntary functions. It rebuilds and repairs the rundown tissues, stores up reserve fuel for illnesses or sudden demands in emergency, and gives us energy to walk, think and do all kinds of physical and mental work.

Fles made of fruit, a piece one and one-half inches; made of creams, meringues, one-inch piece, cookies, two small; cake, cottage pudding, a piece two and one-half by two and one-half; ginger bread the same; all one hundred calories.

We find that the average adult needs three thousand to thirty-seven hundred calories a day. As a calorie must be changed to a more common measurement for daily use by the housewife, it has been found that a baked apple equals one hundred calories, one orange the same, also half of a grapefruit, one-half cupful of apple sauce, two or three prunes with two tablespoonfuls of juice, one cupful of dry cereal, or one and three-fourths or less of the cooked wheat or cornmeal, one-fourth of a cupful of scrambled egg, two small cooked eggs, four thin slices of bacon, one slice of French toast, two slices of bread, one tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter.

One tablespoonful of butter, one-half cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of sugar, one-half cupful of cocoa (tea and coffee of no food value, without sugar or cream), all one hundred calories.

With the above as a basis one may portion the amount needed for the three meals and form some idea of the amount each individual needs.

When soft winds stir the meadow grass,
When butterflies flit over,
When heavy bees, all burdened,
Swoop the fields of fragrant clover,
When singing birds and crooning
brooks
Seem blissfully in tune,
And buttercups and daisies nod,
"Oh June, dear heart, 'tis June!"

A FEW CREAM SOUPS

A half cupful of good cream soup is a nourishing beginning for a meal.

Cream of Mushroom Soup.—Mash and peel one quart of mushrooms and cook until tender in very little water, then rub through a sieve. Make a cream sauce, using two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, adding the flour when the butter is bubbling hot; season with salt and pepper, add a quart of milk, the mushroom puree and serve piping hot.

Cream of Celery Soup.—Take one head of celery, three cupfuls of milk, one cupful of whipped cream, three tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, salt and pepper to taste. Chop the celery very fine and put it into a double boiler with two cupfuls of the milk, and cook for twenty minutes. Strain, return to the boiler and add a cream sauce, using the flour, butter and one cupful of milk. Add seasonings and stir in the cupful of whipped cream just at the last.

Salmon Cream Soup.—Take one-half can of salmon, one quart of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, three tablespoonfuls of flour, pepper and salt to taste. Drain the oil from the can of salmon, put the fish with a cupful of milk on the stove and let it cook for a few minutes, then rub through a sieve. Make a sauce of the remainder of the milk and the butter and flour, add the salmon puree, stir until smooth, thoroughly cooking the flour. Serve with hot crackers.

Cream of Onion and Cauliflower.—To two quarts of chicken broth add one cupful of boiled rice and one cupful of boiled cauliflower which has been put through a potato ricer. Season with salt. Make a cream sauce, using two tablespoonfuls of butter and flour, adding a pint of rich milk; cook until smooth, then add to the soup mixture, garnish with a few shavings of the cauliflower for a garnish.

PIANOS

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POPULARITY OF CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL IS INCREASING

Denver.—The number of public schools in Colorado is decreasing, while the number of pupils enrolled, the average daily attendance and the number of teachers employed are all increasing. Surveys conducted by the State Immigration Department show only 2,884 public schools of all classes in the state at the beginning of 1923, compared with 2,978 last year, while the number of teachers employed this year is 8,745, compared with 8,192 last year. The records of the state superintendent of schools show that the average daily attendance in the public schools for the school years ending June 30, 1922, was 170,426, compared with 167,633 for the preceding year, while the number of pupils enrolled in 1922 was 243,003, compared with 232,767 the preceding year.

The decrease in the number of schools is due to the growing popularity of the consolidated school, which takes the place of two or more smaller schools, and provides better school building and school facilities in general than were previously provided in the smaller schools. County superintendents reported 120 consolidated schools in the state this year, compared with 76 last year.

New York Fire Boat Saves British Ship

New York.—The British freighter Cornish City was saved from destruction after a battle of several hours by the crew of a fireboat. Fire was discovered on the freighter's No. 4 hold shortly after she arrived from Liverpool, via Philadelphia, and anchored off Stapleton, Staten Island. The ship carried a general cargo. The extent of the damage has not been determined. The Cornish City is 400 feet long and registers 5,260 gross tons. She is owned by the St. Just Steamship Company, Ltd., of Bideford, England. She was built in 1919.

32 Bodies Found in Rio Grande

Mexico City.—Thirty-two bodies, believed to be the remains of Italians and other foreigners who were murdered and robbed in attempting to enter the United States clandestinely, have been recovered from the Rio Grande river near Laredo, Texas, according to dispatches from Nuevo Laredo. Most of the bodies had been long submerged in the river bed and could not be identified.

Washington Best Guide for U. S.

Washington.—The preamble to the constitution is the best chart for the nation's course in a program of education and patriotism and citizenship. President Harding declared before delegates representing fifty educational agencies and organizations to the third annual conference of the National American Council. The President made a plea for the reeducation of the people to the aims of their government, which, he said, would furnish the nation "a commanding and dominating national interest."

Operators Shut Down 275 Oil Wells

Tulsa, Okla.—To avoid a further cut in the price of high gravity mid-continent crude oil, eleven of the fourteen operators in the Burbank field of Osage county, Okla., have agreed to shut down and keep closed 275 wells. The action was unanimous and is expected to induce the operators in Tonkawa, Bristol and other major pools of Oklahoma to emulate the example set by the Burbank operators. With the shut-down order effective there are just seventy-two wells in the entire area that can be completed.

Communists Fire on Police

Calcutta.—Eight persons are dead—seven men and one child—and between seventy and eighty are suffering from wounds due to better fighting which broke out in the town between Communists and the police force. The fighting had its origin in the seizure by the Communists of the police station, in which many police officers were wounded. The shooting of the police force was the result of the seizure of the station.

Fires Cost 500 Million a Year

Eighty Per Cent of Fires Preventable, Says President of Fire Protection Association.

Chicago.—There is a bonfire in the United States, a blazing pyre fed by frame cottages and brick factories, by forests and farm crops, by ships and automobiles. Every minute, year in and year out, \$1,000 is thrown into this fire. Every half hour, day after day, a man, woman or child is cast into the flames.

There is no such bonfire in reality, but the picture of the blaze fed by money and by human beings, represents the actual toll of fire in America each year as it was expressed at the 27th annual meeting of the National Fire Protective Association in convention at the Drake hotel, 19,000 lives yearly toll.

"The tragedy of the whole thing is that 80 per cent of these fires are preventable," said H. O. Lacouture of Boston, president of the association. "Carelessness is the thief that is stealing \$1.79 out of every \$1,000 of the nation's wealth through the annual fire loss of \$500,000,000. Carelessness is the assassin who annually causes the death of 15,000 persons through fire accidents in this country."

The smoker who heedlessly drops his pipe or cigarette ash into a waste basket and the person who thoughtlessly tosses a glowing match into a pile of waste are the ones who start most of the fires. Next in order of responsibility come defective chimneys and flues—proper cleaning or a trowel full of plaster would prevent nearly all of these fires.

Dustless mops and electric flatirons, the latter left going while the house wife answers the front door, represent the two classes of fire causes which run a close race for third place—electrical installations and spontaneous combustion.

Absails School Conditions.
"Lack of proper exits, proper fire drill and sufficient fire fighting apparatus endanger 90 per cent of our school children," declared R. S. Monton, member of the Safety to Life committee which made its report recently.

The association seeks improvement of fire laws, establishment of more rigid building codes. Among other things, it protests against use of the inflammable motion picture film and urges adoption of the slow burning film now on the market.

"Nitro-cellulose film," read the report of the committee on public information, "discarded by picture houses, is being sold and transported

in lengths of from 10 to 200 feet through the mails to the owners and operators of amateur projectors throughout the country. There is at present no legal restriction to this traffic."

Two Men Sail Canoe Through Panama Canal

Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.—An 18-foot canoe, carrying a man and a child, enjoys the distinction of being the first sailing craft of any description to pass through the Panama canal under the power of its canvas.

The little vessel, manned by Lieut. Miller of the United States navy and H. J. Greaser, a swimming instructor, started from Cristobal at 6 a. m. and docked the same evening at Balboa at 8:45.

The frail craft squeezed its way into the great locks alongside of huge steel freighters, was raised or lowered to the level of the next lock, and passed on to repeat the process until it had negotiated the entire lock system. The tolls were 72 cents.

Heiress to Estate Must Wed 2-Generation Yank

Denver, Colo.—A bequest of the greater part of the residuary estate of Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, Colorado's greatest military hero, to his granddaughter, Miss Alice Anne Williams-Boots, providing that she marry an American of at least two generations, marks the general's last will and testament, filed here. Total assets of the estate are estimated at slightly more than \$20,000, one-half of which is left outright to the widow.

Need Technical Talent in Navy

Officers of High Rank in Favor of Premium to Keep Men for Long Terms.

Washington.—Despite the attention attracted in recent months to the question of gun elevation on battleships and modernization of the fleet, the problem of biggest concern to the navy today is personnel.

In the recent fleet maneuver, ranking naval officers made every effort to emphasize that the question of enlisted personnel is the main consideration in

Holland Is Getting Rattlers From Idaho

Ontario, Ore.—Idaho rattlers are being shipped to Holland where they will be used in the manufacture of a serum for the benefit of the human race, the enemy of all snake-bom.

Robert Lambert, of Boise, has shipped 47 rattlers to Amsterdam, Holland, where they will be used by the Dutch government in experimental work, chiefly in the development of a serum calculated to provide a cure for rheumatism. The snakes were captured in an hour and a quarter at Black's creek, 12 miles from Boise, on the Mountain Home highway. They range from 10 to 30 inches in length.

Offers Bill to End Peorages in England

London.—Arthur Ponsonby, laborite member of parliament from Sheffield, and himself of aristocratic lineage, introduced a bill in the house of commons designed to terminate hereditary titles. The bill would enable present peers to renounce their titles and would bar heirs and heiresses to titles born after the passage of the bill from succeeding to the titles.

Prague a Busy Aerial Center

Prague.—A commercial aerial transportation company is making regular airplane flights at the rate of eight a week between this city and Paris, Warsaw and Constantinople and returns. Mail, merchandise and passengers are carried.

ROAD BUILDING

Wider Highways Help Solve Traffic Problem

A dispatch from London states that country roads and city streets to be laid out hereafter in Great Britain will have a right of way 120 feet wide in most instances and 100 feet wide as a minimum, if present plans of the government are carried out. The same dispatch states that because motor traffic has made it obvious that the old narrow country roads are not in these days safe, and because unemployment in many lines makes this time seem a favorable one for the construction and improvement of highways, public enthusiasm has greeted the official plan for the widening of existing roads and the establishment of the 120 foot width as the official standard for the future.

England's roads approached 100 per cent perfect long before any great accomplishment in highway construction had been recorded in this country. Long before the war the highways of England had become rivals of the railways through the use of motor trucks and steam traction engines, often hauling several trailers, each with a capacity of tons. The roads bore this traffic well and their maintenance, which calls for almost daily inspection and continuous repairs, has enabled these highways to stand up under a much heavier traffic than 90 per cent of American roads receive.

The plans of the government will involve a total of several thousand miles of additional new construction, destined to make London the center of the most adequately roaded section of the world.

The United States, just embarking with governmental assistance upon the construction of an interstate, nationwide, primary highway system, will consider the conclusions which an infinitely greater experience has forced upon British highway authorities. While few of our roads, like those in the vicinity of London, need a right of way 120 feet in width at the present time, that traffic requirements will ultimately demand such a width seems almost certain.

Canada Will Spend Big Sum in Building Roads

A million dollars is being spent in road building in British Columbia this year. Most of the work will be done between now and early autumn. The army of laborers now engaged will be shifted to farms during the heavy harvest season. British Columbia's program is being duplicated by the three prairie provinces. Modern highways are piercing new agricultural sections as rapidly as these districts are settled by incoming farmers. Under the comprehensive program all the branch highways are linked with main roads, thus making western Canada's highways virtually a unit.

"Behind the entire plan," said a good-roads official, "is the establishment of main arteries of travel with a network of connecting roads. These roads will join all the cities and towns and will connect with highways that link up the different provinces.

"Western Canada is one of the richest agricultural districts and its output is rapidly increasing. Farmers are evolving into business men. They are doing much of their marketing with motor trucks. Many motor truck lines are already established for rapid movement of crops to railroad terminals. Good roads are to a large extent eliminating distance. Western Canada realizes that they are indispensable to the development of a country, agriculturally and industrially, and so the ambitious program is being put forward with all speed consistent with good judgment.

"Canada's roads problem was largely solved when the Canadian government appropriated \$20,000,000 to be used in construction of main highways and market roads."

Establish Highways on Narrow Rights-of-Way

Too many states are establishing their main highways on narrow rights-of-way and proceeding to install permanent improvements which are bound to increase the value of the adjacent property. When the states come to widen their rights-of-way, as will ultimately be necessary, a tremendous expense will be involved which could be eliminated entirely should the original right-of-way established be made wide enough to accommodate any necessary future increase in pavement width. Such far-sighted provision for the future works no hardship on adjacent farmers as they can be allowed to cultivate the land which for a time will not be required. No expensive improvements, however, would be undertaken on the width set aside for the ultimate road.

Campaign Against Ads.
The Ohio state highway department has begun a campaign against advertising placards along highways. It has recently torn down and removed nine truck loads of these signs. This is done under a state law.

Roads in Canada.
At the close of 1926 there had been 1,000 miles of roads built in Canada.

EXPECT BIG CROPS

Conditions in Western Canada Please Farmers.

Seeding Has Been Begun Earlier Than for Many Years, and Soil is in Perfect Shape.

With weather conditions highly favorable, the farmers of Western Canada, with the exception probably of a portion of Manitoba, have completed seeding from ten to fifteen days earlier than for some years past. In some parts of Manitoba there were floods which delayed seeding, but they have abated, and left the land in good shape for quick work and speedy germination. In Saskatchewan soil conditions for seeding were never better. With a generous quantity of snow, which after melting left needed moisture, and another snowstorm after seeding was finished, there was an ideal condition created. From all parts of Alberta there came the best of reports as to rainfall and snow moisture, leaving the ground in the condition required for the prospects of a good crop.

Spring, as in most other parts of the continent, was backward, but notwithstanding this, as has been said, farmers were able to get on the land earlier than for some years. In fact, seeding was practically commenced about the 12th of April, which to many farmers may seem remarkable, when it is known that several hundred miles farther south it was not possible to do spring seeding for several days later. Reports to hand on the 16th of May state that wheat is up above the ground in a great many places, oats are being sown, and corn planted. Farm labor was scarce for awhile, but the demand has fallen off. One feature of the demand for farm help is that farmers are now employing help by the year, at of course smaller wages than those paid for special work. The increasing tendency to employ help by the year is evidence that farmers are not relying solely upon wheat growing, but are going out into other branches, such as dairying, stock raising, etc.

The prospects in all portions of Western Canada were never brighter than at present. Information regarding the condition of the crops at any time will be sent on request made to any Canadian government agent.—Advertisement.

Sam's Ghost

Sam had passed through a harrowing experience. He had seen a ghost. While his audience listened with bulging eyes he related the details of his awful adventure.

"Ah Jes' come out of de cow-shed," he said, "an' Ah had a bucket o' milk in mah hand, 'Den Ah hears a noise by de side of de road an' de ghost rushes out."

"Good heavens!" interrupted one of his listeners. "Did yo' shink with fright, Sam?"

"Ah don't know what Ah shook wid. Ah hain't sayin' for suttin' Ah shook at. But when Ah got home Ah foun' all de milk gone, an' two pounds o' butter in de bucket."

Shaw Corrected.

"Until the Americans invented the word 'stunt,'" writes Shaw in his article on Jenner. We Americans can hardly be said to have invented it, Mr. Shaw. The word itself is an old English substantive, but with a different meaning; with its new meaning of feat or performance we appear to have adapted it from the German "stunde." No, we Americans did not invent it.—Boston Transcript.

Perils of Social Life.

Customer.—Seems to me that razor is rather dull.
Barber.—Mought be, sah. It was to a pahty las' night, sah.—Cornell Widow.

Giggling sounds very foolish, doesn't it, unless it is at what you say to provoke it.

TODAY I AM REAL WELL

So Writes Woman After Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Jameson, N. Y.—"I was nervous, easily excited and discouraged and had no ambition. Part of the time I was not able to sit up as I suffered with pains in my back and with weakness. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, both the liquid and tablet forms, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash for inflammation. Today I am real well and run a rooming house and do the work. I recommend your medicine to every woman who complains, and you may see my letter to help any one else. I am passing through the Change of Life now and I keep the Vegetable Compound in the house, ready to take when I feel the need of it."—Mrs. Alice D. Davis, 208 W. Second St., Jameson, N. Y.

Often some slight derangement may cause a general upset condition of the whole system, indicated by such symptoms as nervousness, backache, lack of ambition and general weakness. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will be found a splendid medicine for such troubles. In many cases it has removed the cause of the trouble.



Stearns' Electric Paste
Is recognized as the guaranteed exterminator for Rats, Mice, Ants, Cockroaches and Fleas. Don't waste time trying to kill these pests with powders, liquids or any experimental preparations. Ready for Use—Better than Trap. 2-c. box, 10c. 15-c. box, 25c. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Pit Safety-Spray.
After nine years' experimenting, an Aspatria (Cumberland) miner claims to have discovered a liquid which, when sprayed, will render mine explosions almost impossible and purify the air.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION
BELLAN'S INDIGESTION TABLETS
6 BELLAN'S Hot Water Sure Relief
BELLAN'S
25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

EYES SORE? DR. TILSON'S EYEWATER
A reliable and speedy remedy since 1782. Put on your druggist's or John C. Thompson, 1000 N. 2nd St. (at 1st St.)
Meyer Street, Troy, N. Y. BUCKLEY'S

MAN'S BEST AGE

A man is as old as his organs: he can be as vigorous and healthy at 70 as at 35 if he aids his organs in performing their functions. Keep your vital organs healthy with

LATHROP'S GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL
The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles since 1696; corrects disorders; stimulates vital organs. All druggists, three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

Children Cry for



MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups, especially prepared for Infants 1 month old to Children all ages.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Charles C. Fletcher*. Foreign directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

CONSTIPATION
Take a good dose of Carter's Little Liver Pills —men take 2 or 3 for a few nights after. They

Broadcasters Form Association



Radio broadcasters met the other day in Chicago to form a national association and to combat the royalty demands of authors, composers and publishers. Here, left to right are: Eugene F. McDonald, president Chicago Radio Laboratories, temporary secretary of the National Broadcasters' Association; J. Elliott Jenkins, director WJAB, a member of the committee to draft a constitution and by-laws; Wilson J. Wetherbee, director Westinghouse station KYW; Thorne Donnelly, temporary chairman, director WJAB; Powell Croxley, Jr., temporary treasurer.

RUSSIA IS NOW FACING BIG SURPLUS OF GRAIN

Districts Starving Year Ago Now Swamped With Wheat.

Moscow.—Too much bread promises to be Russia's dilemma in 1927. From 1917 until 1922 bread was the most precious thing in Russia. A farmer could trade his Moscow with a small sack of grain and trade it for a grand place or anything which the hungry city dwellers had to offer. Now the same peasant could walk from one end of Russia to the other and, carrying in a bag a few bushels of grain, could not get a bushel for the same sack of grain.

If the harvest of this year turns out as expected, Russia will have a surplus of wheat within a few months to be shipped with wheat and rye. At Saratof, near certain communes that have been listed as famine-stricken, rye flour, the staple of bread is quoted at less than 25 cents a peck, which is 35 pounds. At Samara, the district where even cannibalism occurred among the starving a year ago, rye goes begging at less than 45 cents a bushel. In Moscow, transportation costs have made prices somewhat higher, almost double the reigning price in the great producing regions. Siberia, once the granary from which wheat poured into western Europe, did not fare so well in last year's harvest, and these prices are higher but in Odessa and at Kharkov in the southern wheat belt, wheat is still abundant and new wheat sections are being opened.

grain reserve amounting to nearly 200,000,000 bushels. Some of this is needed to feed the army, but as for the bulk of the grain, unless it can be exported, the government does not know what to do with it.

Prince of Wales Picks Beans at Big Banquet

London.—English hostesses who have been trying among themselves to have the popular Prince of Wales dine with them have been dismayed to find that his royal highness has very abstemious tastes and chooses all except the simplest dishes.

One of London's most aristocratic and wealthy families set a royal banquet before the prince lately, only to find that their guest passed it all by and chose a plate of cold ham and beans.

English physicians attribute the prince's good health to his frequent diet, consisting of cold ham and beans.

Carrizozo News

Published as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 2, 1923.

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

Subscription, in advance, \$2.00 per Year

Advertising Rates (also to all furnished upon request)

J.M. A. HALEY - Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1923

Those Tariff Clubs

An organization known as the Southern Tariff Association has been engaged in organizing, or trying to organize, tariff clubs throughout New Mexico. A representative of the organization, we are told, visited our town some weeks ago; but inasmuch as he failed to honor our office with a visit, we are compelled to rely on hearsay testimony regarding his statements as to the purposes of the organization. We understand that representations were made to the effect that the organization was non-partisan; that it desired to work in the interest of the farmers and stockmen of the west in securing higher tariff duties on raw products, and that it hoped through the influence of such an association and kindred organizations to finally take the tariff out of politics and place it upon a scientific basis. We think the above a fair outline of the purposes of the association as represented by the organizer and which, as we have said, came to us second hand.

The submission of such statements, naturally, aroused no opposition; and but little suspicion, except among a few who painfully recall that every tariff proposition, paint it and gloss it as you will, has an Ethiopian hidden in the fuel pile. At any rate, the agent for the association seems to have met with fair encouragement here and elsewhere in the county, and numbers signified their willingness to become members, among whom the democrats were about as plentiful as others. The proposition was appealing, especially to one who believed in a scientific and non-partisan tariff; and still more attractive to others, no doubt, from a selfish standpoint—and all tariff legislation breeds selfishness—for they could see a chance to get some protective benefits; and why not get plenty, when the getting was good?

Now it appears that those signing the roll pledged something more than is contained in the foregoing—something that the representative forgot to mention—for this additional obligation is such that no democrat could have signed it, and few republicans would have endorsed it. It was a proposition that a referendum of the American people last November smothered, from New Hampshire to Oregon, and the Fordney-McCumber tariff is certainly no stronger now—in fact, it is much weaker—with the rank and file, democrat and republican, than it was then. And yet, in the face of that overwhelming repudiation by the American people, the Southern Tariff Association attempts to organize clubs throughout this section through one spokesman or another, whose constitution contains the membership pledge, and which binds all who sign, and which reads:

"I am opposed to any downward revision of the schedules in the permanent tariff measure."

"The Ethiopian's head is now plainly visible above the fuel pile."

The Baptist Mission Board of New Mexico, Incorporated, New Mexico, at the Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 2, 1923.



TIRE buying need not be a matter of bargaining or of risk. You can have every assurance of good value, good service, and a square deal. All you have to do is to buy your tires where you see the Goodyear Service Station Sign. There is one on our place of business in this town.

As Goodyear Service Station dealers we sell and recommend the new Goodyear tires with the bonded all-weather tread and load them up with standard Goodyear Service.

Vincent Roll, City Garage Carrizozo



Clean Your Back Streets

(State Health Bureau Bulletin)

Have you noticed the advertisements of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company as they appear every month in magazines of all sorts? Obviously and a vast amount of it, at that. Do you suppose the company is spending that amount of good money just out of the kindness of its heart? Or is it getting returns? Dividend paying organizations usually see to it that there is an adequate return for every dollar spent—and the Metropolitan is no exception to the rule. As a matter of fact, teaching people good health habits does help to pay the dividends of this company—and a little investment along the same lines by a county will pay just as well, or better. Here are a few extracts from one of these recent advertisements:

"A town can be clean only as its back streets are clean. A disease bred in dirty places is ever a menace to the big house on the hill. So, however clean the streets and however good your neighborhood may be, you cannot protect your family from malaria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, spinal meningitis and other germ diseases except by making the back of your town as clean and sanitary as the front of it.

"Now, as a city father, don't stop with having dirt removed from one spot to another. That is not CLEANING up—it is only STRIPPING up. See that rubbish and germ breeding material are not only collected from every spot in town, but that they are burned—and destroyed forever.

"Every city mother should remember that the snow-white house and nursery she provides for her baby may be made dangerous by the dirt from the unclean places. Unless ALL of a community is clean, no part of it CAN be entirely safe."

Crystal Theatre

Sat. 9—"French Heels," with Irene Castle (Hodkinson), and comedy, "Overall Hero" (Educational).

No Show Monday.

Tuesday 12—"Officer 666," with Tom Moore (Goldwyn).

Wed. 12—"Boomerang Justice," Western, and a 2-reel comedy, "Family Affairs."

No Show Thursday.

Fri. 12—"The Thinker," Drama.

DODGE REPORT IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LITIGATION FILED

Judge, Sitting as Master, Approves and Confirms Position of J. V. Dittmore.

Boston, Mass.—After over four years of litigation in the Christian Science Church, ex-Federal Judge Dodge of Boston, sitting as Master under appointment of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, has filed his final report on the evidence. The plaintiff, John V. Dittmore, the senior Director of the Church, whose services antedate the decease of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, and who his associates sought to remove from office, seems to have been completely justified in his contentions that undesirable and unwholesome conditions have existed in the administration of the church government.

Judge Dodge finds from the evidence, which includes testimony by the majority Directors themselves, that Mr. Dittmore's dismissal was for the purpose of going away with opposition to the wishes of the majority and also because Mr. Dittmore had sought to establish a standard of propriety and conduct higher than desired by his associates. It is also found that a principal reason for the hostility to Mr. Dittmore was because of his rebuke to his associates on numerous occasions when offensive language was used and offensive acts made at meetings of the governing body of the church. Judge Dodge holds that Mr. Dittmore is still legally a Director and that the effort to remove him and appoint a successor more sympathetic with the policy of the board is legally null and void.

In regard to the illegality of Mr. Dittmore's dismissal, Judge Dodge says that no Director could fairly be supposed to have accepted his position upon the understanding that he was subject to instant, arbitrary dismissal whenever a majority of his associates might find it expedient. The Master finds that the vote attempting to dismiss Mr. Dittmore "was only the formal adoption of a conclusion previously agreed on outside the meeting" and that it was for his associates, then accepting him and at the same time proposing to also act as his judges, to afford him "such opportunity as he heard in his own defense upon the charges made as would satisfy the requirements of natural justice." He also finds that the complaints against Mr. Dittmore were not founded upon first hand knowledge and "were inadequate ground for any but a purely arbitrary dismissal." The Judge also finds that there was never any question as to Mr. Dittmore's sincerity in maintaining his position and that nothing said or done by him in maintaining his position could have constituted adequate ground for dismissing him; "unless the majority's power to dismiss could lawfully have been used by it for the sole purpose of stifling any opposition in the Board to their wishes.

The Master declares that Directors Dickey, Neal, Merritt and Rathvon were animated by personal hostility toward Mr. Dittmore and that they had long planned among themselves to get rid of him. One of the occasions when bad feeling was engendered was when Dittmore refused to join Dickey, Neal, and Merritt in attending a play in New York which Dittmore considered objectionable and which had as the leading player a person of notorious reputation. On this occasion Director Merritt testified that he urged Dittmore to accompany them and said: "Come on with us. You are not so much better than the rest of us."

Judge Dodge also finds from the evidence that "There were occasions in 1917, 1918 and 1919 upon which, at meetings of the Directors, the plaintiff (Dittmore) expressed disapproval of utterances by Dickey of a kind tolerable only when men only, and men not disposed to be scrupulous in such matters, are the hearers—thereby arousing resentment on Dickey's part, and sometimes on the part of Merritt and Rathvon." The testimony regarding eight of nine such instances was taken by Judge Dodge in private. In regard to all of these occurrences Judge Dodge finds from the testimony of Mr. Dittmore and others, including the cross-examination of the defendant, Directors Dickey, Neal, Merritt and Rathvon themselves, that Mr. Dittmore's account of them was substantially true and that his "repeated insistence upon a standard of propriety in language or conduct stricter than that accepted by his associates materially suggested their hostility and dislike."

Judge Dodge concludes that Dittmore's co-Directors were "incapable, on March 27, 1920, of impartial judicial consideration of accusations framed by themselves, and they ever undertaken any such consideration."

At the present time Christian Science litigation throughout the world are being introduced in the facts brought out by the Dodge report which Mr. Dittmore and others are distributed in large quantities among the membership.

The Titsworth Co., Inc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

We carry in stock—

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Seed Barley | Turnip Seed | Mowing Machine Repairs |
| Chicken Netting | | Lime Sulphur |
| Hog Fence | Barbed Wire | Sash & Doors |
| Paints and Oils | | Steel & Felt Roofing |
| Mowers | Rakes | Cement Etc., Etc. |
| Auto Casings and Tubes | | Lubricating Oils, Etc. |

Our prices are reasonable

The Titsworth Company, Inc.

CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

President Sand-Bagged

(From The New York World)

No President in this generation has ever been attacked so openly and so brutally by the Chairman of his own National Committee as Mr. Harding has been attacked by Chairman John T. Adams. Even Mr. Taft in the days of the Bull Moose revolt never had to deal with a revolt of this sort. On a major question of foreign policy the issue has been drawn between the President of the United States and the Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

If Mr. Adams speaks for the organization, then Mr. Harding is no longer a member of the Republican party. He has ceased, in Mr. Adams' words, to represent the mandate of that party. He is rejected as a leader and repudiated as a Republican. If Mr. Harding attempts to pass over the attack in silence, if he does not force the resignation of Mr. Adams, his prestige is gone, his policies are defeated and his administration is a wreck.

Mr. Harding is confronted with no accidental eruption. The statement of Chairman Adams is a rebuff to Mr. Harding's prompt action last week in demanding the withdrawal of a peculiarly vicious article issued by the committee. Mr. Adams did not act ignorantly. He knew what he was doing. He was challenging in the name of the Republican organization the right of President Harding to enter the permanent court. He was aligning the Republican organization with the Battalion of Death. He did it deliberately. He did it with malice aforethought. He did it in terms which leave no doubt whatsoever that he was challenging the leadership of Warren G. Harding.

Thus there comes into the open a fight against Mr. Harding which, as the World pointed out at the time, began months ago. It is a fight organized not by the Republican progressives like La Follette and Borah but by the hard-belted Conservatives. The fight is being fought at the

Special Facilities For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

Carrizozo Eating House

E. H. SWEET, Manager

Table Supplied with the Best the market affords

FEED YARD

HAY AND GRAIN IN CAR LOTS

All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities

Roomy Yard - Stalls - Water

Coal and Wood

Wm. Barnett EL PASO AVENUE

Phone 86

LUMBER

And Building Material, Paints and Glass

CARRIZOZO Western Lumber Co., Inc. NEW MEX.

Phone 39

D. E. STEWART, Manager.

of the party have never forgiven him for his handling of the coal and railroad strikes of last summer. They have never forgiven him for not using strong-arm tactics at that time to break the labor unions. Mr. Harding, blunderingly and feebly to be sure, tried to be reasonable and avoid violence. That in the eyes of the big interests was a capital crime. The penalty is political death. The pretext is the court.

Mr. Harding is a very weak and unshrewd man. Indeed, if he thinks he can buy off or conciliate the people who are out to get him. They do not forgive and they do not forget. His choice, however, is to surrender with honor or to accept the

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS TAKE NOTICE

I find that a number of automobile owners in Lincoln county have not yet made application for their 1923 license, and it is my duty as Sheriff to remind them of the fact that the law is strict, and requires me to apprehend the owners of all cars that do not bear a 1923 license plate. It is an offense, punishable by a fine, and every day the car is operated constitutes a separate offense. It is not my desire to apprehend any car owner on this charge, but I will make it my duty to apprehend any car owner who does not make application for a license.

You will oblige by calling at the county clerk's office for the application form.

County Board of Equalization

The County Board of Equalization met in regular session Monday, June 4th.

Present—Robert H. Flor, chairman; E. C. Dow, member. Absent—Brack Sloan, member.

Board met Monday at 9 a.m. In regard to assessment of Santos Torres the Board hereby orders that said assessment as heretofore made be reduced to 15 head of horses and 29 head of cattle.

The raise as made by the Board at their May meeting of Bonifacio Trujillo of 200 head of goats, the Board orders that said Bonifacio Trujillo be reduced 200 head of goats.

Regarding the assessment of Fred Pungsten as to the raise of 15 head of Jersey cows, as made by the Board at their May meeting, the Board hereby orders that same be changed to read 15 head of dairy stock.

Upon the petition of Leopoldo Pacheco asking for reduction of assessment as made at the May meeting, the Board having fully considered the same, hereby orders that the assessment of said Leopoldo Pacheco stand as raised by the Board at its May meeting.

Miguel Cameros is hereby reduced four head of stock cattle. The protest of Will Titworth regarding the raise made on the First State Bank of Capitan, was considered, and assessment ordered to stand as made by the Board at its May meeting.

The Board adjourned as Board of Equalization and sat as Board of County Commissioners.

Upon a petition being presented to the Board asking for the appointment of A. J. Coffee as Justice of the Peace for precinct 9, the Board finding that there is no justice of peace in said precinct, do hereby appoint the said A. J. Coffee justice of the peace of precinct 9 upon his qualifying as required by law.

The bond of Edward Haskins having been duly filed with the clerk for the building of a fence between Carrizozo and White is hereby approved.

The Las Cruces Agricultural College does hereby have the approval and consent of the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners to move all furniture belonging to the agricultural agent in this county; but it is hereby understood that at any time in the future, should the county commissioners of Lincoln county employ an agricultural agent the furniture for his use must be supplied by the agricultural college without cost to Lincoln county.

No further business appearing before the board, it now adjourns until call.

Parsons News Letter

Parsons, June 6
Summer is here and the hills are green once more. So far we have had very few hot days, and a fire is always welcome at night.

We have had a good shower during the past week, with hail in some sections and a white frost was reported at the head of the Bonito Valley, but no damage was done to gardens or crops.

Mr. C. B. Williams who has been visiting the Rice family has left for his home in California.

The fishing season is in full swing, although no great number have been fished out of the Bonito or South Fork.

Dr. and Mrs. Blaney and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, of Carrizozo, have returned home after spending a week camping up South Fork. They called it a fishing trip—well they had a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Price and Mrs. ...

Memorial Day

Memorial Day was observed by an all-day meeting at the little burying ground at Augus. Nearly everyone along the Bonito was there to decorate the graves of their loved ones, or to pay their respects to the soldier dead.

Mrs. Hubert Reddy and daughter Dorothy, with Mr. J. W. Robinson and family, spent Sunday with Mr. Reddy, who is working over on Eagle Creek. Mrs. Stearns and family were also of the party.

Arthur Givens and son Alla are doing the assessment work on some copper claims on the west side.

Picnics and fishing parties are beginning to enjoy the scenery along the Bonito and its tributaries.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the District Court for Lincoln County, State of New Mexico, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1918, in a certain action wherein Paul Mayer, as plaintiff, recovered judgment against W. W. Slack and J. P. Perry, defendants, for the sum of \$1,311.34 principal and \$162.68 costs of suit, with interest on the aggregate of said sums of money at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date of said judgment, C. Walker Hyde, the then Sheriff of said Lincoln County, in whose hands said execution hand been placed to make a levy and sale of the property of said defendants, W. W. Slack and J. P. Perry, to satisfy said judgment, and the said Sheriff, C. Walker Hyde, did on the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1918, levy upon all the right, title and interest of the said J. P. Perry, defendant

of the land to the title on the Perry ranch in said Lincoln County, that were branded by the link and pin brand, and also levied upon the NW 1/4 of section 22 in township 11 south of range 18 East, N. M. Meridian, and made due return thereof into court, and advertised said property for sale to satisfy said judgment, as the law directs.

That previous to the advertised day of sale of said property, Perry Brothers, in an action in equity, filed in said District Court against said Sheriff, C. Walker Hyde, and numbered 2039 on the docket of said Court, obtained an injunction writ prohibiting the sale of said property until the further order of the Court, and on the 15th day of November, 1922, said injunction suit was tried and determined by the Court in favor of the said Sheriff, C. Walker Hyde, and against the said Perry Brothers, and said injunction granted as aforesaid was dissolved and the lien of the said levy made by the said Sheriff, C. Walker Hyde, was thereby sustained, and is still in force and effect.

Wherefore, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said Lincoln County, will, on Tuesday, the 12th day of June, 1923, between the hours of nine in the morning and the setting of the sun of same day, at the Perry Ranch situated in said Lincoln County and on the land above described, sell all the right, title and interest possessed by the said defendant, J. P. Perry, at the time of his death, in and to the above described land, together with all his right, title and interest of, in and to twenty head of stock cattle branded in the link and pin brand, at public auction, for cash, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs. There will be due on said day of sale \$1,726.80, together with interest and costs of sale.

Dated May 7, 1923.
ED W. HARRIS,
Sheriff of Lincoln
County, N. Mex.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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

GEO. B. BAPPIEN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CARRIZOZO - NEW MEXICO

GEORGE SPENCE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Home Office in the Latta Block
CARRIZOZO - NEW MEXICO

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

T. E. KELLEY
Funeral Director and
Licensed Embalmer
Phone 96
Carrizozo - N. M.

FRANK J. SAGER
FIRE INSURANCE
NOTARY PUBLIC
Office in Exchange Bank
Carrizozo - N. M.

LINCOLN ABSTRACT & INVESTMENT TRUST
Phone 119 CARRIZOZO, N. M.

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

I. O. O. F.
Carrizozo Lodge
NO. 30
Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting nights, Tuesdays of each week.
C. H. HANNA, N. G.
Wm. J. LANGSTON, Sec'y.

Carrizozo Lodge
No. 41
A. F. & A. M.
Regular Communications of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., for 1923:
January 27, February 24, March 21, April 18, May 16, June 13, July 11, August 25, Sept. 22, Oct. 20, Nov. 17, Dec. 15 and 27.
D. A. SANDERS, W. M.
S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

Bible Thoughts for the Week
Sunday.
HOW TO ESCAPE FROM EVIL.—Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the Most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling. For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways.—Psalm 91:9-11.

Monday.
SHALL BE MY PEOPLE.—They shall be my people, and I will be their God, and I will give them one heart, and one way, that they may fear me forever, for the good of them, and of their children after them.—Jeremiah 32:38, 39.

Tuesday.
GUARD YOUR THOUGHTS.—Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise think of these things.—Philippians 4:8.

Wednesday.
LIBERTY.—Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.—II Corinthians 3:17.

Thursday.
THE APPLE OF GIBBETH.—Keep me in the apple of the eye, hide me under the shadow of thy wings.—Psalm 113.

Friday.
DELIVERANCE AT HAND.—I will deliver thee from all iniquity, and I will preserve thee from all ungodly persons.—Psalm 135.



FISK TIRES
CITY GARAGE
Carrizozo

HISTORY'S MYSTERIES

WHO WAS JAMES ORD?

THIS public life of the man whose name was concealed under the palpable alias of "James Ord" commenced when this strange character was sent to Georgetown college, in Washington, with the statement by his guardian, Captain Ord, that "if you had your rights in England you would be some one the very mention of whose name would cause every head to bend. God forgive those who have wronged you, my boy."

In order to remain close by his charge, the elder Ord secured a position in the Washington navy yard, but it was noted that the allowance which he was able to make to the boy who passed as his nephew, was out of all proportion to his salary as a master mechanic. Young Ord remembered little of his life abroad—though there seemed to be a hazy recollection of a tall and stately woman, well-dressed and in the most expensive of fabrics, who had visited him at intervals during his childhood. In later years, however, he had spent the major portion of his time traveling with his "uncle" and it was only when they came to Washington that the pair settled down for any appreciable period.

Before the youth concluded his schooling at Georgetown college Captain Ord was taken ill, and after a sickness as brief as it was mysterious, died while trying to tell the boy the secret of his parentage. "James," he gasped, "I have sworn not to do so, but I must tell you that your father was—" and here a fit of coughing seized him, which prevented his disclosure of the mystery.

Upon investigation of his guardian's papers, Ord discovered that the man had not been his uncle, but was merely a common sailor in the British navy, who, through the exercise of some political influence, had been given the post of dockyard inspector under the Spanish crown. The younger Ord's supply of funds continued unabated, and he placed himself under the tutelage of a Maryland priest, who, in addition to teaching him, assisted in the search for the truth concerning his parentage. This search led to the conclusion, unsupported by any direct documentary evidence, that he was the son of George IV of England, born while that monarch was prince of Wales, his mother being Marie Anne Smythe Fitzherbert, whom George had married in 1785.

When Ord was well on in life, he wrote to Mrs. Fitzherbert, but was unable to obtain a reply from her, although he died in the firm belief that she was his mother. This contention was also accepted by the Jesuit fathers of Georgetown college, who, in the centenary history of the institution, mentioned the name of "James Ord, son of George IV." in its list of alumni.

After various adventures in America, including a trip to the far West in search of gold and the accumulation of a considerable fortune on the Pacific coast, Ord was appointed to the bench, and returned to Washington, where he built a handsome home on Pennsylvania avenue. Later, however, he moved to Omaha, where he died at the age of ninety-seven, still strong in the belief that the long-delayed opening of Mrs. Fitzherbert's private papers would clear up the mystery which surrounded his birth. These papers formed part of a mysterious packet which Mrs. Fitzherbert, upon her deathbed, requested might be placed in a vault in Court's bank, London, to remain there until such time as the reigning sovereign of Great Britain might see fit to have them publicly opened.

The seal was finally broken in 1900, by order of Edward VII, but with the marriage certificate of George, prince of Wales, and the pretty widow who had been his mother, the seal was broken, and the contents were made public.

True Detective Stories
TOE-PRINTS

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"BUT I'm not taking any chances, Jess! I know that house like I know the inside of this room. What do you suppose I got that job as furnace man for? You don't think I like the work, do you? Just ten minutes—that's all I'll need. The safe's over in one corner of the bedroom, and the combination's one I could work in my sleep—one of those old-fashioned affairs where you can hear the tumblers drop clear across the room."

"Besides," continued the man known to his accomplices as "Lefty Joe," and to the police as one of the cleverest second-story men in the business, "this'll be the last job I'll tackle. I promise you that. We'll sink the stuff down at Uncle Able's and make a getaway before the bulls know the place has been cleaned out."

"It sounds all right," admitted the girl to whom the burglar was speaking, "but I've got a hunch that there's a slip-up somewhere. You'll be careful to wear those rubber gloves?"

"Sure I will," answered the other. "Fore, or whatever he calls himself, ain't goin' to find any of my finger marks all over the place. No, nor any footprints either. I tell you, Jess, this is a cinch. This time next week we'll be out in the sticks—somewhere where they don't know us—landin' a decent job with no fear of bulls. Hurry up with those socks, will you? Don't bother to finish them, it ain't the first time that I've worn 'em full of holes."

Shortly after ten o'clock anyone who might have been watching the fence which marked the end of the Phipps property, would have seen a shadow balance itself for a moment, silhouetted against the dark gray sky, and then drop, noiselessly, inside the grounds.

Moving cautiously, so as to avoid the burglar-alarm wires which he had previously charred, Lefty Joe crept softly toward the house.

It was the work of a moment to Jimmy open one of the windows on the first floor, and in almost less time than it takes to tell it, Joe was in the bedroom, spinning the combination of the wall safe, his sensitive ears listening for the click of the tumblers as they dropped into position. Less than half an hour later he was back in his room, pouring his loot into Jennie's lap.

"We'll have to lay low for a couple of days or so," he informed the girl. "If the police and out that I've skipped, they'll suspect me right away, and try to frame up something. They'll have a hard time proving it though. I had my gloves on and my shoes off, and not a soul saw me. So we're safe, girl, and I'm through—at least until I find another crib as easy as this one."

But even as Joe was speaking, Inspector Joseph A. Faurot of the New York detective force, was on his way to the Phipps home. One of the servants, returning early, had noted the opened window and had notified Mr. Phipps. The latter, after a hasty examination of the rifled safe, had phoned for the police, and the mere statement that some \$10,000 worth of jewels were missing, had been enough to bring Faurot, the finger-print expert, to the scene of the crime.

"Whoever broke in here know what he was doing," stated the inspector, after he had examined the house and the grounds. "It wasn't much of a trick to open the safe, and our friend took good care to use rubber gloves. No finger prints anywhere about the house. Anything outside?"

"Nothing at all, chief," replied one of the policemen who had accompanied the inspector. "Wires all right and no footprints in sight."

"Emma," mused Faurot, his eyes fixed meditatively on the hardwood floor of the bedroom. Then he moved his head suddenly to one side, as if trying to catch a clearer glimpse of the light reflected from above. An instant later he was on his knees, dusting the floor with a powder which he produced from his pocket—a combination of mercury and chalk. A few strokes of a camel's hair brush, to eliminate the surplus powder, and he photographed the smudge with a pocket camera which he invariably carried with him.

"This is an expert's job," he announced as he arose. "Round up every second-story man in town, and give orders that no one's to leave the city without my permission—anyone with a record, I mean."

One by one, as they were brought into headquarters, the suspected men were put through a strange ordeal. After removing their shoes and socks, prints of their toes were taken, precisely as their finger prints had previously been recorded. It took the inspector less than five seconds to order the release of each man, until he examined the prints of the sixth entered.

"Bring him in!" he ordered. Then, as Lefty Joe faced him defiantly, Faurot required mildly, "Where's the stuff you got from the Phipps place last night, Jess? Oh, it's no use to register innocence. We've got the goods on you this time. You wore rubber gloves, but you forgot that the human toe leaves a mark just as individual and distinct as the fingers. Your right foot had a hole in it last night, so we

"Built Me Up"
"I USED Cardui for years and it did me more good than any medicine I ever used," writes Mrs. M. C. Ragdale, of Fort Towson, Okla. "I used to suffer with womanly trouble that weakened me until I was a mere shadow, nervous, and could not sleep. I did not feel like I could live."
"It seemed that nothing helped me till I heard of Cardui and began to use it. It strengthened me and, as 'was recommended to do, it regulated and built me up till I was like another woman."
If you are weak, run-down and feel that you need a tonic, take Cardui, the woman's tonic, the tonic about which you have always heard, the tonic that helps weak women regain their strength.
Cardui acts on the womanly system and helps relieve pain and discomfort due to female ailments.
Try Cardui, today, for your trouble.

CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

CLASSIFIED

Lost from Car—Two Ladies' Hats, between Corona and Ancho Monday. Leave at office of this paper and receive reward.

Sweet Milk, 20c quart. Buttermilk, 30c gallon. Mrs. R. H. Taylor, phone 82, 12-22

Come in and be convinced that cash talks with.—City Market.

New Watches—Ingersoll and Monted.—Pades' Drug Store.

Three-quarter-inch galvanized pipe, 12c per foot at Taylor's hardware store. 1-24 if

FOR SALE—Some 1 1/2 inch Studebaker wagons at low prices. THE TITWORTH CO. Captain.

The advantage of buying and selling for cash is mutual—merchant and customer profit.—City Market.

Taylor's Hardware Store is headquarters for pipe fittings, plumbing fixtures, such as bath tubs, sinks, etc. 1-24 if

IN THE PROBATE COURT

Of Lincoln County, State of New Mexico.
In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of
JAMES WOODLAND, Deceased,
No. 188

NOTICE

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is Heraby Given, That an instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of James Woodland, Deceased, has been filed for probate in the Probate Court of Lincoln County, New Mexico, and by order, the first day of the July Term 1923, at the hour of 9 o'clock a.m., at the court room of said court in the Village of Carrizozo, New Mexico is the day, time and place for hearing proof of said Last Will and Testament.

Therefore any person or persons wishing to enter objections to the probating of said Last Will and Testament are hereby notified to file their objections in the office of the County Clerk of Lincoln County, on or before the time set for hearing.

Dated at Carrizozo, N. M., this 10th day of May, 1923.
H. M. HARRIS,
County Clerk.

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

A light frost several nights the past week is reported from the South Fork and high points on the Bonito.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Dingwall will be up tonight from El Paso to spend the week-end with relatives.

The McLane family leaves today for Bisbee, Ariz., where Mr. McLane is employed as engineer on the Copper Queen property.

Frank Lesnet was called to Wichita, Kansas, Sunday night on account of the serious illness of his little daughter Nadine.

Amy Gaylord was down Monday from Nogal. He was accompanied on his return by Will G. Thornboro, who arrived that morning from Illinois.

Will Titworth was here from Capitan Tuesday, looking after some tax matters for the First State Bank, before the Board of Equalization.

Mayo (Pat) Hamilton will arrive tomorrow from Lexington, Virginia. Pat has just completed his second year in the Virginia Military Institute.

Rev. T. M. Blacklock left Tuesday night for Las Vegas, where he will attend the Montezuma Baptist Assembly. He expects to return about the 15th.

George Murray was in town last night from one of the ranches of the Hatchet Cattle Company, west of the mal pais. No rain, grass drying up but cattle doing well, he says.

The Grand Matron of the Eastern Star, Mrs. Potter, of Albuquerque, will be here tonight to visit the local Chapter. The members are planning a reception and banquet for the grand lodge officer.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Thurmond are now located in apartments over the Exchange Bank. Mr. Thurmond has been with the Exchange Bank since the early part of the year, but Mrs. Thurmond has recently arrived, having come up from El Paso.

Wilbur Coe, of Glencoe, passed through town Wednesday, returning from a visit to California and points on the coast. It was his first visit to that state, and he enjoyed the sight of the big Pacific and was delighted with the golden state generally.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Velasco and baby Ida are leaving El Paso on a two-weeks' vacation. They go over the G. H. to San Antonio, Houston and New Orleans, and will visit St. Louis and other points east while on their vacation.

A pedestrian of the almon-pure variety—so he said—hiking from coast to coast, was here Wednesday night. He made a little talk on the streets, pulled off a

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Including
CANDIES

Home Made & Imported
Get a Box or Package of
THE CHOICEST AND SWEETEST
Mrs. J. K. Such
East Alamo Road

few stunts, passed his cap, garnered many nickels and dimes, went on his way rejoicing and gave value for what he took.

Dr. E. E. Cole left Saturday for Las Vegas, there to take up the duties of an instructor in the State Normal University for the summer session. Dr. Cole has taught in the University for several summers.

Mrs. Syl G. Anderson and daughter Dora left last week for Los Angeles to join the husband and father. Mr. Anderson left here some months ago for Arizona, but finally wound up in the City of the Angels.

Miss Hilary Cooper returned Monday from a stay in Corona and resumed her duties at the First National Bank. She had been at Corona for the past few weeks assisting in the Stockmans State Bank during the absence of one of its officials on a vacation.

George Kimbrell of Picacho, passed through Tuesday, returning from a business trip to Santa Fe. George says there will be more fruit along the Hondo than in 20 years, although the winds are causing it to fall in many places.

Mrs. T. I. Richards, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. T. E. Kelley, left yesterday for her home, Cleburne, Texas. The Kelleys accompanied her as far as Cloudcroft, motoring through the Mesalero Agency and other scenic points along the mountain streams of Lincoln county.

The show and dance given by the Railway Trainers last Saturday night furnished pleasing entertainment to large crowds. The expenses, however, were excessive and about the only balance the Brotherhood had was the satisfaction of pleasantly entertaining their friends.

T. E. Kelley, who visited the different trout streams the past week, stated that sampling and fishing parties are beginning to arrive. The waters are getting lower, although the trout are still staying close to the bottom, necessitating a natural bait with a slaker. But as the weather gets warmer they will feed on the surface, and jump for the artificial fly.

Frank Coe, of Glencoe, passed through here Monday, returning from a visit to El Paso, N. M., hot springs of Sierra county, Santa Fe, and other points of interest in the state. He stated that he looked for a full apple crop on the Ruidoso, with a 70 or 80 per cent crop of peaches, plums and other fruits. Something that happens only once in many years. There will be an abundance of fruit in Lincoln this year.

Joe Montoya was in Tuesday from Jicarilla. He brought in some placer gold that he had panned out of Rico Gulch, the test having been made for Col. Prichard and Dr. Paden, owners of the property. There was a little less than a yard of dirt in the test, Joe tells us, and the proceeds therefrom weighed 10 pennyweights and 15 grains—the value, depending upon the fineness of the gold, being \$8 to \$10.

W. G. Thornboro arrived Monday morning from Canton, Illinois. Mr. Thornboro's missing interests in Lincoln county, which he has held for many years, will take all his time, and he will remain here indefinitely—possibly permanently—engaged in developing his properties. His son, now 15, and who is the only surviving member of Mr. Thornboro's immediate family, his aged mother having died early in the year, remained to look after the old homestead until he is called into the government postal service, which he anticipates soon.

Lincoln News Letter

MAX-ROMERO—Roman Max and Miss Theodora Romero were married Monday morning, June 4, at the Catholic church, Rev. J. H. Girma officiating. A dance was given in celebration of the affair at the old courthouse and a large crowd was present from different points in the county, and also from Roswell. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Refugio Romero, and is a very popular young woman. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Maca, and an employe at Fort Stanton. All their friends extended them best wishes.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Torres and daughter Miss Nofre, and Mrs. Barbarita Carrilla, of Roswell, attended the wedding dance here Monday night.

Misses Deo, Lea and Carmen Chavez and Miss Amelia Vigil left last Friday for Las Vegas where they will attend the Normal University for eight weeks.

Mrs. Elena Vigil of Vaughn has been visiting at the home of her son, E. S. Vigil, for the past month.

Mrs. Grace C. Burleson left Sunday for Creag, Colo., to spend her vacation with a sister.

Mrs. Rudolfs and baby of El Paso is a guest at the Bonito Inn. Elerdo Chavez of Arabel, ex-

probate judge, was a visitor in Lincoln Sunday and Monday. He furnished the music for the wedding dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gray and Miss Juanita Baca and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Hightower of Fort Stanton attended the wedding dance Monday night.

Educational News
(By Mrs. Louise H. Coe)

The State Teachers' Examination will be held in the office of the County Superintendent, at Carrizozo, on the following dates: June 29 and 30 and July 23 and 24. Write the county superintendent when you desire to take the examination, so that questions may be ordered.

Apportioning of School Funds:—I, Mrs. Louise H. Coe, County Superintendent of Schools of Lincoln county, do hereby certify that I have duly apportioned the school fund of said county this 28th day of May, 1923, as follows:—

The amount of money subject to such apportionment is \$3,642.60 on the basis of \$1.30 per capita. Carrizozo, 381 pupils - \$495.30 Rural schools, 2421 pupils 3147.30

Total pupils, 2802 - \$3642.60
Louise H. Coe,
County Supt.

There were 64 eighth grade graduates in Lincoln county this year, who received diplomas from the state and are entitled to admission to the high schools.

The Lincoln County High School had 400 students in the campus this year.

PAISLEY SILK

For Style, for Value and for Beauty

It would be hard to find a better assortment of Paisley Silk than we now have on display. : : :

The demand for PAISLEY SILK has been tremendous, and we are sure you'll now find just the pattern that will suit you.

1½ Yards of 36-inch Paisley Silk for your Waist, and 2 yards of Silk Ratine for a Skirt,

Will Give You a Real Classy Street Dress for \$9.50

Ziegler Bros.

Universal Providers.

Established 1886

Choice Meats and Groceries

THE CITY MARKET

Fancy and Staple Groceries

Fresh Vegetables Every Day
Fresh and Cured Meats

City Market, Roy G. Skinner, Prop.

Silk Dresses—June Special

SILK DRESSES combine fine silk materials, careful workmanship, attractive styles, new pleasing colors, made of Canton Crepe, Printed Crepe and Taffeta.

Styles are so varied there are no two alike

These models are Street, Sport, Business, Vacation and Afternoon Wear.

We also have a few **SERGE DRESSES** on special during the month of June.

25 per cent Discount

Carrizozo Trading Company

1½ cents per pound at Warehouse

ICE

City Market, Roy G. Skinner, Prop.