Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 23 — CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, AUG. 10, 1923 — NUMBER 32

Laid to Rest

Warren G. Harding, the twenty-ninth president of the United States, will be laid to rest this afternoon at his old home in Marion, Ohio. The President died San Francisco at 7:30 on Thursday, August 2, and his body, accompanied by Mrs Harding and the party who had gone to Alaska with the President, conveyed across the continent to the National capital.

The funeral train arrived at Washington, on its long journey from ocean to ocean, Wednesday of this week, and the remains lay in state in the capitol building where thousands passed before the casket and looked for the last time on the silent countenance of the man who had been the Nation's chief for two years and a half. Crowds assembled along the route at almost every station as the funeral-draped train sped on its way, and manifestations of sorrow and sympathy were expressed at every point.

Yesterday a special train carried the body to Marion, where it was placed in the home of the aged father, and a vast number of friends in the former home viewed them. Today interment will take place in the Marion cemetery, where, in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Harding, the ceremonies will be of the simplest nature.

Vice President Coolidge took the oath of office as President one week ago today, and now becomes the thirtieth president of the United States. President Coolidge has requested all cabinet officials who served with his predecessor to retain their portfolios.

Last Sunday's Game

Last Sunday's game of ball, between Carrizozo and Fort Stanton, on the local diamond was a most interesting affair, and the game had to be halted at times to allow the score-keeper to make up the runs. Hence, the excitement kept up during a long afternoon and just as the sun was sinking behind the western hills the game came to a close, the score standing 27 to 13 in favor of Carrizozo.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:

Just a great big line to let you know that school opens the first Monday in September. Begin now to get ready so you can enter the first day. There is no good place to begin except at the beginning, and no good place to stop except at the end. Your success in life depends very largely upon your attendance and punctuality at school and the way you do your work while there. You yourself certainly realize that the habits which you form in school are the ones which are likely to govern you later in life. You will have trained and skilled teachers this year, but they can do you no good unless you are there to give them a chance. The first day and the first week are the most important of the whole year.

E. E. COLE, Supt.

Karma Deane Coming

Mr. E. M. Brickley manager of the Carrizo Entertainers, has received word from Miss Karma Deane, El Paso, that she will be here two or three days prior to the entertainment, now in preparation, to finish the training of the chorus. Besides the attractive feature dancing which Miss Deane will put on, there are other novel features that will be presented, and many local characters will take part in the program.

The entertainment date has not been definitely fixed, but assurance is given that the entertainment will be given during the coming fortnight. The presence of Miss Deane, who is a well known artist, and the capable supporting company, under her tutelage, will give our people something out of the ordinary, and we are counting the days until its presentation; and confident of play and players and respect for its purpose, we hope the public is equally anxious to see it.

Old Citizen Gone

John M. Rice died at Lincoln Tuesday, August 7, 1923, following a prolonged illness. He had been removed to Lincoln from his home at Parsons in the hope that a lower altitude would prove beneficial, but the hope was shattered and after a month in their new home this estimable citizen quietly sank to rest. Dr. S. M. Johnson conducted funeral services at the home in Lincoln yesterday, after which the body was conveyed to Augus where interment was made with Masonic honors. About 100 cars joined the funeral procession, friends from Parsons, Carrizozo, Nogal, Capitan, Lincoln, Fort Stanton, Bonito and Ruidoso attending.

John Milton Rice was born at Freeport, Illinois, May 26, 1845. He was a student at Blackburn Seminary when, at the age of 16, he enlisted in the United States Army. He served his country in the conflict between the States, and was mustered out in 1865. He was a member of Columbia Post No. 706, G. A. R., Chicago; member of Oak Park Lodge No. 54, A. F. & A. M.; a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight Templer and affiliated with the Shrine and Scottish Rite. Was a charter member of Austin Presbyterian Church; with Mrs. Rice, and maintained a membership therein for 51 years.

In his earlier years, Mr. Rice was a builder by trade, and erected a number of government buildings throughout the country. He spent several years in Arizona, and came to New Mexico in July, 1898, and during the last twenty-five years had made Lincoln county his home and gave the evening of his life to the development of properties in which his every hope and thought was centered. Ill for two years, he passed from the scene of his activities August 7, rich in his possessions—not in what is termed wealth—yet rich in the possession of tried and true friends who were devoted to him and faithful unto the end.

Mr. Rice was married at Adrian, Illinois, on Christmas Day, 1866, to Lottie A. Rice, and their Golden Wedding was duly celebrated in the well known home at Parsons. He is survived by his faithful wife, who had been his constant and loving companion for 57 years, four daughters and six grandchildren; also a sister, Mrs. Julia V. Molineaux, who has made her home with the Rice family for several years; another sister, Miss Ella Rice, Huron, S. D., and a niece, Mrs. C. L. Dering, Chicago, who visited the family last year. Two sons preceded the father and sleep in Forest Home cemetery, Chicago. An only brother died in South Dakota last April.

Besides the wife, the others of the immediate family surviving are four daughters—Misses Charlotte and Helen Rice, Mrs. J. Q. Welch, Dawson; Mrs. W. L. Weber, all of whom were present at their father's funeral, except the latter who was unable to attend.

For twenty-five years John M. Rice made Lincoln county his home and during that period had grown into the hearts of the people in this county, and few men were more highly esteemed than he. He was one of the most even-tempered men we have ever encountered, and while he knew difficulties and suffered reverses, he always met them smilingly and never lost faith in the possibilities of the latent wealth of Lincoln county, to the development of which he had given so many years of his life. We esteem it a privilege to have been accounted a friend of this worthy old citizen who has passed to his reward, and, with many friends, extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.

Carl Magee Here

Pursuant to announcement, Carl C. Magee, accompanied by W. C. Oestriech, arrived Wednesday afternoon, coming by auto from Roswell, and that night in Lutz Hall Mr. Magee addressed a fair-sized and attentive audience. As the crowd was gathering, Mrs. E. D. Boone favored the assemblage with a beautiful solo, and in response to an encore again sang another song, equally beautiful and pleasing. Miss Lorena Sager accompanied the singer with the piano. The speaker was then introduced and those present listened with rapt attention to Mr. Magee for an hour and a half; and his remarks, which were delivered in a calm and telling manner, were highly appreciated.

Mr. Magee, who is editor of the State Tribune at Albuquerque, announced his subject to be Free Speech and Freedom of the press and their relation to Good Government. He outlined the struggle for these principles, which had their beginnings six centuries ago, portraying the gradual, but reluctant, surrender of autocratic kings, the establishment and growth of democratic institutions and the victory of the people for these rights which we in America, especially, hold so dear. He explained how, even now, the people, by indifference and by failure to appreciate the axiom that "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty, permitted an invasion of these rights, by allowing certain groups and partisans to secure places of authority, and that these special groups exercised that authority in their own behalf and inimical to the interests of the people whom they were chosen to serve.

He dealt at length upon the situation in San Miguel county, this state, and related some of the incidents of his recent trial before the San Miguel county court. Many of the incidents had their humorous side, had it not been for the serious questions involved, and they were of such an outrageous and astounding nature, as he related them, that one was impelled to the belief that a man's liberty and rights were not matters of grave concern in the county of San Miguel. And, withal, the speaker refrained from abuse, never indulged in radical expressions, although he was handling a package of T. N. T., but confined himself to a plain statment of facts, as he declared the record showed, and which disclosed conditions which were far from the ordinary conception of what our courts are for. Dealing with a record of facts, as he asserted them to be, it is difficult to see how any good citizen could find anything in his address objectionable. Lincoln county has never been confronted with such judicial irregularities as the speaker asserted had been practiced in San Miguel county, and its people have no sympathy for such proceedings.

The thoughts expressed by Mr. Magee found lodgement in the hearts of his hearers, and if there is one who heard him and accounts anything he said as radical, it has failed to reach our ear. His address was logical and patriotic, and was an evidence of the speaker's adherence to and belief in all orderly processes of of law, and in opposiiton to any violation of personal rights under our constitutional form of government. He occupied firm ground.

The wages of sin won't pay for your wild oats.

Your wages are called upon to pay for more important items than wild oats.

But even your wages may fall short of the mark unless you spend systematically and wisely.

One factor in the high cost living is promiscuous spending with no record to show where and how the money is spent.

You can avoid this if you always pay by check.

This method gives you a detailed account of your expenditures.

Your cancelled checks are receipts that may save you from having to pay twice.

We invite your checking account.

We Pay 4 per cent on Time Deposit

The Exchange Bank

CARRIZOZO, N. M.

THE BANK FOR YOU AND ME INDEED

They have a **Joint Account.**

The way to become independent is to save part of the money you earn and deposit it regularly in the bank.

Saving money will encourage you to work harder. Industry insures promotion and higher pay.

While you are saving your money and when you go into business you will need a bank and we invite you to come in and see us.

WE WILL WELCOME YOUR ACCOUNT

The Lincoln State Bank

Carrizozo, New Mexico.

"BANK WITH US——GROW WITH US."

Bring them to Our SODA FOUNTAIN

When you drink our drinks or eat our ice creams and Sundaes, you may know that all ingredients we use in making them are pure and healthful.

So come to our clean, cooling fount yourself and send in the children and make them happy.

We have everything a first class drug store should carry, and will welcome you when you pay us a visit.

COME TO US FOR IT.

ROLLAND BROS.

Drug Store

Save and be Safe!

1. By keeping an account with us you provide for emergencies.

2. Begin today to provide for the future.

3. There is wonderful strength and great satisfaction of mind in a bank account.

4. It's mighty easy to accumulate money, once you get started.

First National Bank

CARRIZOZO, N. M.

"Try First National Service."

SATAN

By H. DeVere Stacpoole

A Romance of the Bahamas

Copyright by Robert M. McBride & Co.

CHAPTER IX—Continued.
—12—

It was the first time they had been really alone together, and the companionship that springs from loneliness helped.

"Jude," said he lazily.

"What?"

"This is the jolliest time I ever spent. I've never felt free before till just now. I'd like to go sailing round and round the world in this little dinghy and forget civilization. Do you remember the morning I came on board the Sarah first?"

"Them pajamas!"

"Yes, them pajamas. Only, for them you wouldn't have laughed at me, and if you hadn't laughed at me I shouldn't have come aboard, perhaps."

"Oh, yes you would."

"Why?"

"Satan wanted you."

"Oh, did he? Bless Satan!—he made me young again."

"Lord! you ain't so old as all that."

"I'm over twenty-one—and you're only—"

"Raisin' sixteen," said Jude, with steady eyes fixed ahead where the gulls above the spit were now well visible.

They held on, the gulls shouting over them now, and the sigh of the sandspit, fuming to the lazy sea, in their ears. It was full tide, and as the keel touched the sand, letting the sheet go and the sail to flog in the wind, they tumbled over and dragged the little boat high and dry.

That was one of the strangest moments in Ratcliffe's life. He had never seen anything comparable to this long white street of sand curled with emerald waves, leading nowhere, lost, useless, desolate, brilliant with a brilliance that hit the heart as well as the eye, flown over by the white gulls.

The sands fizzed to the sea wind, and away to the north and south they trembled and waved in the heat; but the curious thing was the fact that, despite their loneliness, one did not feel alone. The place seemed populous, filled with a crowd that for a moment had made itself invisible. Perhaps it was the riot of color and the brilliance of light; the effect remained.

They got the provisions and water jar from the boat and sat down on the sands. It was past noon and cooler, for the breeze had livened up—the outgoing tide was leaving a strip of wet sand glittering like a golden sword, and the fume of beach filled the air resonant with the gentle rhythm of the waves.

They ate leaning on their sides like old Athenians. They had no cup; so they took it in turns to drink from the water jar. Then he lit a pipe.

"This is jolly," said he.

"Ain't bad," said Jude.

She made a pillow of sand for her head, and then on her back with her head on the pillow, lay like a starfish, spread-eagled, her hat over her eyes.

He followed suit.

"How about those gulls' nests?" he asked.

"Which ones?" asked Jude.

"The ones you were going to hunt for?"

"Oh, them? Well, I reckon there's dead loads of time."

"Lots—listen to the sand!"

"It's the wind blowing it."

"I know. All the same it's a rum place. Do you know when we landed here, just now, the first thing that struck me? I felt as if the place was full of people."

"Which way?"

"Oh, I don't know; people I couldn't see, ghosts."

Jude, interested, rolled over, rested her chin in her palms, and kicked a bare heel to the sun.

"I reckon you're not far wrong," said Jude. "I've felt the same way here myself, as if there was faces about and if you'd turn your head sharp you'd see someone behind you. Now you've talked of it, I'll be always thinking of it if I come here again. Wish you'd kept your head shut."

She sat up and looked about her.

"Sorry," said Ratcliffe, raising himself on his arm; "but if you come again I'll come with you, and that'll keep the faces off—unless I'm gone."

"How d'you mean?"

"Well, when this cruise is over I'll have to leave you both and go home. I don't want to go. I'd much sooner stick on here with you and Satan. What's that thing floating out there?"

"Turtle," said Jude. "Look, he's going to dive!"

He sat up beside her.

"So he has. Well, he's gone." He sat with his knees up, looking over the sea.

Alone here with Jude she seemed a different person from what she had been aboard the Sarah. The strange antagonism she had suddenly exhibited, and a trace of which had remained up till this morning, seemed to have utterly vanished. Perhaps it was the "hands," or the loneliness, or a combination of both, but she seemed subdued.

"Well, I don't see what you want going for if you don't want to," suddenly said Jude, drawing up her knees and crossing them with her hands.

"Oh, bother!" said he. "Don't let's think of it; besides, we'll fix up something. I don't want to go. I've never had such a jolly time in my life, and I'm not going to lose sight of you and Satan—unless you want to."

"Lord! I don't want to."

"Well, that's all right. We'll stick together, somehow, and let the old world go hang, and we'll go hunting abalones and fishing—let's make plans."

His arm somehow slipped round her waist, half automatically, just as one puts one's hand on a person's shoulder. When he realized what he had done, he realized, at the same time, that she did not seem to mind; more than that, she reciprocated in a way by letting her shoulder rest more comfortably against his. It was companionship, pure and simple, and her mind seemed far away, wrapped in the sun-blaze as with a garment, and wandering—who knows where?

"Heave ahead," said Jude drowsily. "What's your plans?"

"Plans—oh, I've lots. Let's go round the world in the old Sarah—get a couple more hands."

"Where'd you stick them?"

"Well, you've got a foc's'le."

"Not big enough for a tomcat. The nigger filled it. He said he reckoned he'd got to stick his head through the hatch to breathe."

"Well, we'll get rid of the Sarah and get a bigger boat."

"Lord! Don't you never let Satan hear you say that; she's his skin!"

"We'll do without extra hands, then, and work her, the three of us."

The confiding shoulder rested more heavily against him as against a cushion and she began to hum a tune.

"Well, When This Cruise Is Over I'll Have to Leave You Both and Go Home. I Don't Want to Go."

She seemed to have forgotten him, everything, just as a child suddenly forgets everything in day-dream land.

The absolute contentment of doing nothing, resting, listening to the waves, had fallen upon him too, with a something else, a sort of conviction born of his companion, the strangest feeling as though Jude were a part of himself, as though he had put his arm round his own waist and a new self—a much pleasanter self than the old one, less stiff, more human, and somehow more alive. It seemed to him that vivid life was not so much a question of vitality as of freedom.

Was that the secret Satan had discovered—Satan, who had no hankering after great riches, but was free as a gull? Satan and Jude were gulls—seagulls, untamable as seagulls and as far from civilization! It was as though his arm were round a bird—quiescent by some miracle and allowing him to handle it, and imparting to him, somehow, the knowledge of its vitality—the vitality of freedom.

"What I like about the old Sarah," said he, "is the way she just jets about—with nothing to do."

"Nothing to do!"

"Well, you and Satan can take things easy. You are as free as the gulls."

Jude took his hand and removed his arm from around her waist just as one removes a belt. She wanted to shift her position. She seemed to have lost interest in the conversation. Sand had got between her toes, and she removed it, running her finger between them. She had no handkerchief—never used one or needed to use one; the perfectly healthy animal never does.

Then she lay flat, her chin resting on the back of her hands.

Her hat was off, lying beside her; she seemed plunged in reverie. Then he noticed that the eyes, upturned under their lashes, were steadfastly looking at him. Instantly they fell, and her position altered so that her face was hidden on her arm.

He lit his pipe and smoked for a moment in silence.

"Jude!"

No answer.

"What's the matter with you?"

Silence. He remembered how she had shammed dead on Palm Island, put down his pipe, and crawled toward the corpse. It was rigid, and to revive it he began to pour sand on its head.

"Quit fooling," grumbled a voice; then, as if the sand had suddenly revived memory and galvanized her to life, she scrambled to her feet.

"Them eggs—and the sun's getting down and we fooling about!" She picked up her hat. "I'll take this end and you go t'other."

Off she went.

CHAPTER X

Dished.

He struck to the north. Over there in the north the sea was of a violet blue accentuated by the white blaze of the sands.

The sands, once one got moving on them, were full of interest, strewn along the sea-edge with all sorts of prizes—colored shells, cuttlefish bones, extraordinary seaweeds, bits of wreckage; a few yards out a nautilus fleet was steering, with tiny sails set to the wind, the oldest ships that ever floated on the sea, unspoiled by storm and time, just as they were launched in the morning of the world. He watched them for awhile, forgetful of the gulls' eggs, or quicksands, or the sun, now sensibly declining.

He saw to his satisfaction that the gulls were beyond his reach, a broad channel of water cutting the spit in two right ahead. He took his seat on an old spar for a moment to rest and look about, and as he sat the gulls, wheeling and crying, kept up around him the elusive atmosphere of storyland.

All the money in the world could not have brought him that! Nor could he have found it had he landed here from a yacht with grown-up companions.

He fell to thinking what an extraordinarily lucky person he was, and to plume himself on his instinctive wisdom in dropping Skelton and civilization for Jude and Satan, who had led him into a world of things he had never seen, things he had never imagined, things he had half forgotten.

Carquinez alone was a revelation, to say nothing of Sellers and Cleary. There was only one cloud, smaller than a man's hand; but there!—where was it to end? It was all very well talking to Jude about sailing round the world; you can't sail out of Time, and the time would come—the time would come—

Jude was winding threads round him as a silkworm winds a cocoon—tiny threads but deathly strong. It was almost as though she were becoming part of himself—part of himself and part the sun and freedom and blue sea. Well, there was no use in bothering. So he said to himself, and as he said it the cloud no larger than a man's hand swelled and twisted and rolled across the sandspit before him, resolving itself into a troupe of female relatives, male relatives, friends—people as remote from Satan and Jude as parrots from seagulls, caged parrots content in the great gilded cage of convention.

What would they say about Jude? He had an instinctive knowledge of what Jude would say about them, if they ever met, which seemed impossible.

Then came the weird recollection that they had, in a way, actually met. She had met Skelton, the high priest of the whole crowd, the W[illegible] Neal[illegible]ton, Hart. Old Popplecock was the label she had affixed to him, and it somehow stuck and fitted. What label would she affix to his aunts, his two maiden mid-Victorian aunts, should she ever meet them?

A fatal halloo from the south sent aunts and all other considerations flying. He turned. Jude, far away on the sands, was coming toward the dinghy. She was carrying something and running as if pursued; then he saw her trip and fall.

She was on her feet in a second, and the thing pursuing her had evidently given up the hunt, for she stood examining something she had picked up from the ground, and seemed regardless of everything else.

He waited for her by the boat, and as she came up he guessed the tragedy. She had been carrying a hatful of birds' eggs and had smashed them when she fell. The hat was eloquent.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Wood Has Bad Reputation.

Elder is of ill-omen since Judas, they say, hanged himself thereon, yet it has the virtue of beauty in the days of wild roses and honeysuckle. Elder-flower-water is good for complexions, say rustic maids, and old-time farmers claim for elderberry-wine that it is "a pretty tidy tipple."

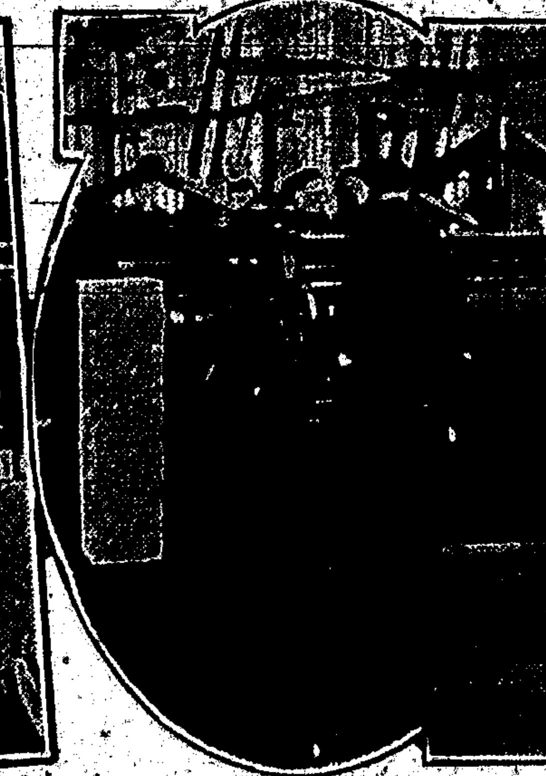
Though the elder-wood is a dank, weed-infested place, it is in the liking of rabbits, that always seem to abound there.

Such woods cumber the ground, but here and there the superstition holds good that to cut or burn elder is to arouse the wrath of the trees' dryad, and so they are spared.

When the sparrowhawk is swooping down on its prey it cleaves space at the speed of [illegible] miles an hour.

Multiplying Leather

SURFACING SPLIT LEATHER



SPLITTING LEATHER INTO LAYERS

"DOPING" LEATHER FOR UPHOLSTERY

HIDES ARE STILL HIDES BUT THE FINISHED PRODUCT IS SOMETHING ELSE

By ROBERT H. MOULTON

THE needs of mankind multiply with amazing rapidity. Were it not that scientific discovery, creative chemistry and the mechanical arts have somehow managed to keep pace with the enormous demand for natural products, or something equally good or better, industrial progress in many lines would long ago have been halted for lack of raw materials and manufactured products of many kinds.

Take leather, for example. If the world's requirements for leather were to be supplied by hide leather as it was made a century ago, the industry would be paralyzed almost over night. Production simply couldn't keep up with the demand. Fortunately, ways have been found to multiply the amount of usable leather that can be produced from a single hide.

Probably the original process of curing skins was that of simple cleaning and drying. In contrast, the modern practice, while it involves both of these operations, calls for many other essential operations before hide stock is made into finished leather. Hides are still hides, but leather is a product transformed by the chemical and mechanical means rather than by natural agencies. The processes now used in making it have been developed through a known period of more than 5,000 years.

For the purpose of a trade definition the hide of an animal consists of three layers: the outer, which has no blood vessels and is hard and bony; the inner true skin, which is made up of gelatinous fibers, and the fatty under tissue in which the perspiratory and sebaceous glands are embedded. The inner layer or true skin is by far the most valuable and serviceable to the leather manufacturer. Some idea of how leather is made may be gained by following in sketchy detail the various operations of a large tannery.

Enter first the enormous hide house. Here the green, salted hides are unloaded from cars and stored until they are ready to be put through the tanning process. They are in their original condition as taken from the animals except that they have been treated with salt for thirty days to preserve them.

The next operation takes place in the beam house where the hides are soaked in clean water to remove all dirt and salt. Here they are put through the green fleshing machine which removes all superfluous flesh that will not ultimately make leather.

Following this operation the hides are placed in frames and lowered by means of an electric crane into concrete tanks containing a solution of lime and water. After a week's immersion in this solution the hides swell and the hair becomes loose. They are next lifted out and put through the unhairing machine. Then they are passed through the fleshing machine again to remove any superfluous fat missed in the first operation. After a final rinsing they are ready for tanning.

The scene now shifts to the tan yard, an immense building equipped with hundreds of huge vats. Here the hides are placed on frames and lowered into a mild tanning liquid, which is strengthened every day for a period of ten days. The tanning process is not completed at this time, but it is sufficiently advanced to put the leather in condition to be split.

Naturally, when the leather is taken out of the vats, it is thoroughly saturated with the liquors. Accordingly, the next operation is to pass it through wringers to remove all excess moisture. This is done in a room called the preparing room. The rough edges are then trimmed and the hides selected by weight for splitting.

In the splitting room the leather manufacturer produces three or four sheets of product from a single hide. The operation itself is of special interest because of its importance in the industry. Hides, because they are variable in thickness and irregular in shape, are difficult to split; at least, that was true before the ingenious belt-knife splitting machine was devised. The most vital part of this machine is the belt-knife, which travels hundreds of feet per minute, its cutting edge kept sharp by two emery wheels continually grinding. Flexible rubber rolls hold the guide at a uniform tension under an adjustable gauge-roll as the rapidly moving knife slices the leather in sheets of the required thickness. The hide is passed into the machine on one side and is withdrawn on the other, with one full pattern split off. Each hide is passed through this machine three or four times, multiplying, as it were, the number of hides procurable from a single animal.

After the hides are split they are sent to a re-tan room, where they are again placed in the tanning solution until they are completely tanned and also treated with oil—a process which requires only two or three days, because the splits are now much thinner than the original hide. The splits are now stretched on frames and taken to the drying loft where they remain until all moisture has been removed. This requires about twenty-four hours.

It may be noted, in passing, that from the time the stock leaves the drying room up to the finishing point, it is known as russet leather. The next operation takes place in the shaving, softening and russet departments, where the leather is made pliable and any variations in thickness caused by the splitting machine are shaved off.

When the hides are split, the top piece, or first cut, is known as the grain or hair side of the split. The next two pieces, or cuts, are known as splits. These grains and splits vary in size, thickness and quality and are therefore sorted before they are sent to the finishing shops. The means employed to finish leather vary greatly with the purpose for which it will be used. In the factory under observation practically all the grain leather, and a very large proportion of the split leather produced, is used by the automobile trade for upholstery purposes.

The finishing of grain leather, because of its smooth and uniform surface, is accomplished merely by the application of a very light coating of specially prepared and colorless linseed oil, and then embossed to produce whatever design or "grain" may be desired on the finished leather.

In the case of split leather, however, a much heavier coating is required to cover the fibrous character of the surface. The film deposited by heavier coatings of linseed oil, which was the original method of finishing split leather, possesses neither great strength nor durability; but perhaps its most serious defect is the brittleness which develops with age or at low temperatures, which caused the finish produced in this manner to crack very easily.

The first improvement over the linseed oil finish for split leather was the use of a solution made by dissolving scrap celluloid in amyl acetate and wood alcohol, with the addition of castor oil to render the film flexible, and of course the pigments necessary to produce the desired color.

It was soon found, however, that a by-product like scrap celluloid was subject to too wide variation to produce a reliably uniform finish, and the next step forward was the preparation of similar solutions from nitro-cellulose made especially for this purpose in place of scrap celluloid. While this improvement overcame the most serious defect of lack of uniformity, objections previously overlooked soon became prominent.

By continued experiment, however, a solution composed of ethyl acetate, denatured alcohol and benzol was produced and found to be entirely satisfactory. The film or coating deposited on the leather by this solution is strong, tough, durable and waterproof, yet sufficiently flexible to meet the requirements of good upholstery leather; it is not subject to cracking with age or at low temperatures, and provides an excellent medium for retaining the impressions of embossing plates almost indefinitely. Splits from hides of good quality, properly tanned, and carefully coated with these solutions are even superior to grain leather for purposes where the finished product is subjected to weather exposure and particularly rough usage—as, for example, the upholstery of automobiles.

After the leather is finally finished it is passed through an automatic machine which measures the number of square feet in each piece. Despite irregularities in shape this machine does its work accurately and quickly, whereupon the leather is rolled in tissue paper and packed for shipment.

Commuter in Tight Place.

I am a commuter. This day of my life, I had the previous evening been doing some gardening and had occasion to take out my pocketbook and lay it to one side. Morning came with the usual hurry to make the train. I managed to get a seat, and was getting nicely settled, when I thought of my pocketbook, with my ticket within. My predicament was no ticket, and no money with me. The conductor came around and I told him the situation. He said I should try and borrow a ride from some one who lived in my town. I was about to start on this novel, but to me very embarrassing quest, when the gentleman next to me, from another town, very kindly rescued me.—Exchange.

Royal Sword of Scotland

The great two-handed sword with which Robert the Bruce fought at Bannockburn has been handed down from generation to generation of the Bruce family who possessed Clackmannan tower. The last survivor of this branch was Mrs. Catherine Bruce, a lady of remarkable character and strong Jacobite convictions, who was convinced that her possession of the Royal Sword of Scotland gave her the prerogative of conferring the honor of knighthood. She thus honored many visitors to Clackmannan tower, among them Robbie Burns, who visited when she was a nonagenarian. As Burns rose to his feet he gallantly kissed the old lady's hand. "What ails thee at my lips, Robin?" the ancient dame is said to have asked.

Lived Thousands of Years Ago.

Traces of a settlement estimated to be from 7,000 to 8,000 years old have been discovered in the bay of Holbagaard, about six miles from Naestved in southern Zealand. The remains, consisting principally of arms and tools, were found by peat-cutters at a depth of several feet and resting on the stratum which dates from an early glacial epoch. Forty flint axes, with other axes and harpoons made of bone from the antlers of animals, have been found. Bones of royal stags, elks, wild boars, beavers, foxes and dogs have also been brought to light and carefully preserved by experts from the national museum.

The Sandman Story

OLD MR. RAT MOVES

ONCE there lived under a barn an old Mr. Rat. He had gnawed so many hard things that his teeth were quite worn and he was getting very fussy about what he had to eat.

A brick wall now would keep him out, and even the hard wood which he used to snap his tail at was no longer an easy thing for him to gnaw his way through. Yes, he was growing old—this he had to acknowledge.

Grandfather Rat did not like to be chased as he once did, either. That is, he did not feel like defying his enemies. He did not stand much chasing in his younger days. Grandfather Rat would face, even a dog when he was young, and many times he made Mr. Dog sorry he noticed him when he was caught eating the farmer's corn.

He was a very wise old fellow, was Grandfather Rat. Many a trap had

"And Such Fun as They Had."

he seen, but never on the inside—always on the outside. He had laughed to himself to think that Mr. Man could think he would be foolish enough to go in after the cheese or whatever was placed in the trap to tempt him.

"Here is plenty of grain and corn, and things outside the barn too numerous to mention," Grandfather Rat used to muse as he sat behind a barrel looking at a trap set especially for him; though many rats had entered the trap, it had never been wise Mr. Rat, and that was the reason he was a grandfather.

But one day there came to the barn to live Madam Cat and her five frolicsome kittens, and Madam Dog and her puppies, and such fun as they had running over the barn floor, tumbling things down from the little shelf-like places around the barn, until Grandfather Rat, who lived under the barn floor, was driven out of his wits with the racket.

At night all was quiet, but he did not sleep at night; it was in the daytime he had his best naps, and now he could no longer enjoy his rest. He would have to move.

Grandfather Rat started out to find a new home, and he found one close by a pond. "Here I can have plenty of water," he said. "And it is not too far from the barn, and I am sure I will have peace and quiet when I want to sleep."

So he moved and made a nice place for his home in the bank and slept all day, waking up once in a while just to enjoy the quiet of his new home and tell himself how wise he was to move and how lucky to have found this very spot.

He waited until it was dark before starting for the barn. He even dozed while he was waiting, but he awoke with a start, for his sharp ears caught peculiar sounds and he sat up and listened.

"Go round, go round," he heard. Grandfather Rat looked out carefully from his home. He saw nothing, but he heard hundreds of different voices calling, "Go round, go round." All night long he sat and listened, not daring to stir out of his house, for he was sure hundreds of men must be waiting to capture him.

The next day, as soon as it was quiet, out came Grandfather Rat and ran for the barn, where he ate a good breakfast, and then under the floor he went to his old home, and in spite of the noise made by the puppies and kittens, he slept soundly all day.

"Better live here with the noise of which I know the cause," said he, "than dwell in a place where such unheard-of sounds keep me in the house all night. I wonder what it was?"

If Grandfather Rat had only known, he might have gone out in safety, for it was the concert given by the Frog family nightly by their pond that he heard, and no one would have harmed him.

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MEN YOU MAY MARRY

By E. R. PEYSER

Has a Man Like This Proposed to You?

Symptoms: All the ladies have a hungry look as he enters wearing a self-selling smile; men sneer at his coming. He is 6 feet 5 tall in his own mind, but only 5 feet 6 by standard time. He has great assurance, never talks to anyone very long. He has digested the most exacting books on etiquette. His conversation is pepped with foreign phrases and social gossip, and he plays the piano any time he gets the slightest suggestion. He is the human zoo's ideal—the 'lion among the ladies.

IN FACT

He is the king of tamed beasts.

Prescription for his bride:

℞ Compare him daily and nightly with the musicians, poets and diplomats of history. Pass over him so hard that he need not go out for glory.

Absorb This:

The Paths of Glory Must Start and End in Marriage.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

The Right Thing at the Right Time

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

Custom is almost a second nature.—Plutarch.

YOUR LUNCHEONS

IF YOU are planning to give a formal luncheon your invitations should go out at least ten days in advance, and unless the luncheon is very large and formal, these should consist of brief, cordial notes written on your best paper. These notes should set forth the date of the luncheon and the hour it is to be served. Formal notes should be written along the following lines:

"Mrs. James Brown Henry requests the pleasure of Mrs. Greene's company at luncheon on Thursday, the twenty-fifth of February, at one o'clock."

Less formal notes, in cases where the luncheon is given to more intimate friends, should read:

"Dear Mrs. Brown: I should be pleased if you will take lunch with me on Friday, the seventeenth, at half past one. Trusting that you have no previous engagement which will prevent your coming, I am, Sincerely yours."

Answers to such invitations should be sent out within a day or two after their receipt. Tardy replies to luncheon invitations are inexcusable.

The hostess should be dressed at least half an hour before the hour set for the luncheon, and waiting in the parlor to receive the guests. It is exceedingly bad form to keep an expectant guest waiting.

When the maid announces that "Luncheon is served," the hostess leads the way to the dining room and stands at her place at the head of the table. The guests find their places by cards bearing their names placed at every cover. At the right of the hostess is seated the woman to whom she wishes to show the greatest honor, and other guests are generally seated where they will be most congenial.

When the guests are seated, the hostess begins to eat first, thus giving the signal to the guests. The grapefruit should be on the table, a half portion at each place, when the maid announces the luncheon. For the first course served by the maid, begin by serving the guest at the right hand of the hostess. In the second course begin with the guest on her left hand. In this way no partiality is shown.

Coffee is the last course to be served, and when the hostess is quite sure that all of her guests have finished, she should rise and lead the way into the parlor again. Here the hostess and her guests converse, and it is nice to have a little music if some of the guests play or sing. Guests should stay from a half to a full hour after luncheon, and as they leave, express their pleasure to the hostess.

Throughout the luncheon it is the duty of the hostess to see that conversation does not lag, and to keep an eye on one and all of the guests, making sure that not one of them is bored or neglected.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"What's in a Name?"

FACTS about your name; it's history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel

By MILDRED MARSHALL

CLEMENTINA

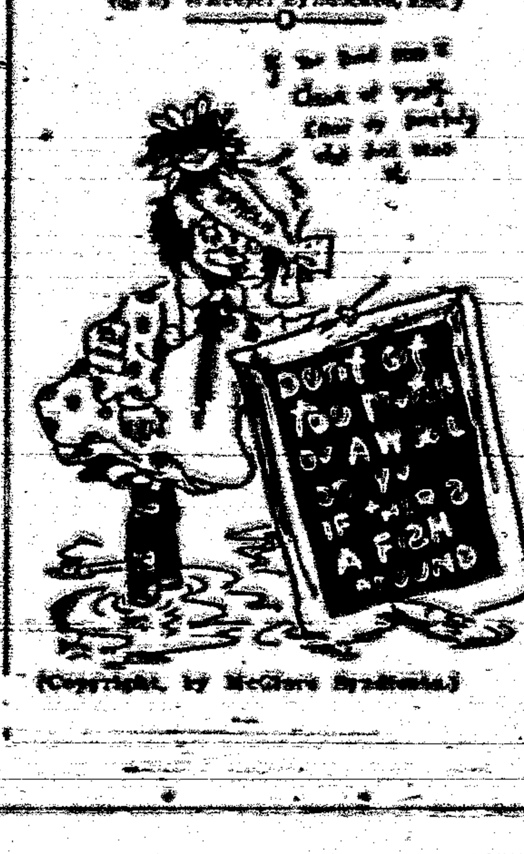
CLEMENTINA had its origin in ancient Rome. Clemens was a cognomen and was borne by Vespasian's nephew, Titus Flavius Clemens, who was put to death by Domitian on a charge of atheism, like others who went over to Christianity. A very early church at Rome is dedicated to him and he is thought by some to be the same Clemens which St. Paul mentions.

Clemens, taken as a Latin adjective, signifies "merciful"; from it the substantive Clementia came to be formed. The Romans worshiped Clementia, the personified virtue, as a goddess, bearing a cup in one hand and a lance in the other, and the title "Your Clemency" became the mode of addressing emperors.

In England and France, Clementina is probably the direct outgrowth of the legend of St. Clements, who was martyred by being beheaded and thrown into the sea, where a shrine of coral was formed around his head. He is the patron saint of sailors. Italy modernized the early Roman goddess by calling her Clemenza and Germany is responsible for Clementine. The charming Clementina is the English version. It gained great vogue and achieved widespread usage in honor of the Italian lady in "Sir C. Grandison."

The turquoise is Clementina's talismanic stone. It will protect her from all dangers, particularly from accidents while riding and walking, according to an old legend. If she sees the new moon reflected in its surface, she will have extreme good luck. Monday is her lucky day and 3 her lucky number.

(© by Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)



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Norman Kerry

Handsome "Norm" Kerry, one of the stars of the "movies" stands two inches over six feet in height and weighs 187 pounds. He is just past twenty-eight years of age and is single. He was born in Rochester, N. Y. He is an expert polo and football player and is a good swimmer. Golf, and heavy literature are his relaxations. He has been in the pictures the past six years.

Tip From the West.

"The wise husband," says the Fawhuska Journal, "reserves the place in his twelve greatest women list for one in the immediate family."—Boston Evening Transcript.

A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

A REMONSTRANCE

NOW stop your growling 'bout the heat
That shimmers on the sizzling street.
It does not cool you off in case,
And fume about, and fret and fuss,
And when 'tis hottest pray remember
How much you'll need it next December.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

New Mexico State Items

The Ideal school building, one mile south of Ranchvale, in Curry county, burned to the ground recently and will be a total loss.

The country home of J. W. Rigens, four miles from Capitan, was destroyed by fire of unknown origin and the home and contents will be a total loss.

A heavy rain and hail storm visited the Mills vicinity recently and some damage was done to the crops south of the city. The entire county has had considerable rain in the past two months.

According to reports reaching Silver City, over $100,000 of El Paso capital is now available for the erection of a new hotel in the former city. Building permits in Silver City during the past two months have totaled over $75,000.

The D. & R. G. W. estimates that the total apple shipments from the San Juan valley this year will reach over 175 car loads. Shipping has already been started and will continue until the late winter crop is marketed.

More rain has fallen in the Estancia valley during the past week, the total at Mountainair being over one-half inch. While too late for the bean crop this year the moisture will place the ranges in good condition for winter grazing.

M. H. Miller and L. O. Hickerson of Farmington, have started the work of putting up the signs on the Farmington-Albuquerque highway. When the work is completed the entire road will be marked so that the tourist can not go astray.

According to reports of the county agent of Roosevelt county, it will require over 1,000 harvest hands to handle the cotton, broomcorn and grain crops of the county this year. It is believed that there will be a big shortage of labor all over the county before the summer is ended.

George W. Fowler, cashier of the First National Bank of Gallup since its organization, has resigned his position and will leave in a short time for Texas. Mr. Fowler has been in poor health for some time and believes that a change to a lower altitude will benefit him. He has also resigned from the directorate of the institution.

The Deming Auto Club held a joint meeting recently with the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the new race track which is being built east of the city. The track will be on the tract of land owned by the city and when completed will be one of the best dirt tracks in the state. The grabbing is nearly completed and the grading will be started soon. If the plans of the club are carried out, several big race meets will be held during the coming year.

According to reports of the cotton growers of the Pecos valley, the cotton crop is in good condition and there is every indication at the present time of a bumper yield. Recent rains and hot days have given the crop a steady growth during the past month and it is believed that cotton will be the leading crop in the eastern half of the state this season. In Chaves county alone there is over 10,000 acres with indications of a better yield than that of last year.

The Gypsum Products Company, an Alamogordo concern, has broken ground for a new plant and will start at once on the construction work. The company owns a large tract of land west of Alamogordo and will manufacture products from the gypsum sands. The plant will for the present occupy a space 5,000 square feet, which will comprise the first unit of what is later hoped will develop into a larger plant. A well is being put down to furnish the necessary water for operations.

The new telephone line which was installed between Vaughn and Santa Rosa by the Vaughn Duran Company, is now in operation and greatly widens the field of service of the company. This will make a direct line to all points in the eastern part of the state, and with many cities in the western part of Texas. The line was opened to use a few days ago, and for one day all subscribers were allowed to use the line free of charge. The company is rapidly becoming one of the most important in the central part of the state.

The Blackrock Petroleum Company is the name of the newest company to enter the San Juan oil field according to reports reaching Torrington. The company is capitalized at $500,000 and most of the executives are from Pennsylvania and have had a long experience in the oil business. A standard rig has been purchased and will be on the ground about the first of September for the first test well. While the site has not yet been selected it is said that it will be about twenty-five miles south of Torrington. The company means business and enters the field with every promise of success.

The seventh annual roundup and cowboy reunion in Vaughn will be held Aug. 10 and 11, and plans are being made to make the event the biggest ever held. Five hundred dollars in prizes will be given to the winners in the riding and roping events and some of the best riders in the Southwest will participate. Each forenoon there will be a ball game and in the evenings there will be shows and dances. Every business man in the city is backing the big show and all have subscribed liberally toward the fund for the expenses of the reunion.

Aspirin

Say "Bayer" and Insist!

BAYER

Genuine

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Earache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain.

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Advertisement.

Kipling Is Baldwin's Cousin.

The rise of the prime minister, Mr. Baldwin, has caused to be told once more the story of the four daughters of a Wesleyan Methodist minister, Rev. G. B. Macdonald, one of whom became the mother of the new prime minister. Another married Mr. Lockwood Kipling and became the mother of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. A third married Sir Edward Poynter, the late president of the Royal academy, and the fourth married that great artist, Sir Edward Burne-Jones. Their brother, Rev. F. W. Macdonald, won in his time the honor of being president of the Wesleyan Methodist conference. Mr. Baldwin, therefore, has had some distinguished uncles and cousins.—London correspondence in the Christian Century.

Important to All Women Readers of This Paper

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and maybe despondent; it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine, will do for them. By enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., you may receive sample size bottle by parcel post. You can purchase medium and large size bottles at all drug stores.—Advertisement.

Linseed Oil Statistics.

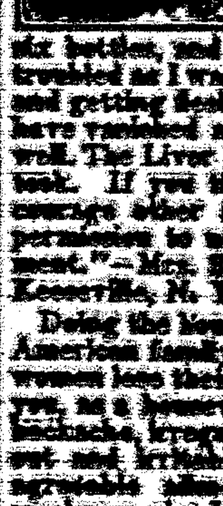
The value of products of establishments engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil amounted to $71,032,000 in 1921, compared with $120,638,000 in 1919 and $44,550,000 in 1914, a decrease of 41.1 per cent from 1919 to 1921, but an increase of 59.5 per cent for the period 1914 to 1921. In addition, establishments manufacturing other products of chief value reported production of linseed oil to the value of $5,002,000 in 1921, $1,980,000 in 1919, and $1,596,000 in 1914.

It remains for a man on a sea voyage to prove that hay fever is not derived from pollen.

COULD HARDLY DO ANY WORK

Since Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound This Woman Feels So Well

Keeseville, N. Y.—"I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly for the good it has done me. I was so much troubled with female weakness I could hardly do any work. I saw your advertisement in the paper, and read it to my husband. He said, 'You had better try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound', so I bought six bottles, and by taking it I am not troubled as I was. I am gaining strength and getting fleshy. My female troubles have vanished and I have never felt so well. The Liver Pills are the best I ever took. If you think my letter will encourage other sufferers you have my permission to use it as an advertisement."—Mrs. SARAH BLAISE, Box 177, Keeseville, N. Y.



Doing the housework for the average American family is no easy task, and many women lose their health in so doing. If you, as a housewife, are troubled with backache, irregularities, are easily tired out and irritable, or have other disagreeable ailments caused by some weakness, give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. Let it help you.

DENVER BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

BOHM-ALLEN JEWELRY CO. Mfg. and repairing. All orders promptly attended to. Est. 1879. 16th & Champa.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

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

USED FORD TON TRUCKS—Best selection in state of high grade trucks; every one reconditioned and ready for hard work. Priced to sell at once. Any car accepted in trade. Stevall-Irvin Motor Co., Authorized Dealers, 390 So. Broadway, Denver, Colo.

DIAMONDS.

JOS. I. SCHWARTZ, Jewelry, Diamonds, watch repairing. 1000 Sixteenth Street.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

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

DENVER BUREAU TO FIGHT MISLEADING ADVERTISING.

Denver.—A Better Business Bureau has been tentatively organized by a number of Denver business firms. The object of this organization is to combat untruthful and misleading statements in advertising. Nine representatives were at the meeting and decided that such a movement is needed in Denver. Similar bureaus have been launched in nearly fifty other large American cities. Among these are New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Des Moines, Baltimore, Boston, Tacoma, Spokane, Seattle and Portland.

The promoters of the plan in Denver are G. E. Collisson, secretary of the Retail Merchants' Bureau of the Civic and Commercial Association; Walter W. Wiene, president, of the Colorado Life Underwriters' Association; G. M. Skinker of the Jobbers' bureau; L. R. Bach and S. T. McCallum, representing the auto accessory dealers; E. M. Houston of the Real Estate Bureau; F. D. Zimmerman of the Advertising Clubs; W. D. Downs, representing the Retail Merchants Bureau; James C. Burger of the Denver Clearing House Association; and Frank M. Vaughn, representing the Investment Bankers' Association.

Mr. Burger was elected chairman and Mr. Collisson, acting secretary of an organization committee to extend the plans and to arrange for affiliation with the national vigilance committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. The organization will be divided into a financial and mercantile branch, the former making investigation of fraudulent stock dealing schemes, while the mercantile department will cover all mercantile advertising, according to Mr. Collisson.

"Antediluvian" Beast Scares Tourists

Hay Springs, Kan.—Rumors of a strange animal reminiscent of the prehistoric dinosaur in Alkali lake, near here, were declared by authorities to be "hot weather lunch dreams." The reports have been current for years and Alkali lake has become almost as much a thing to be shunned as a "haunted" house. Although police and the sheriff's office have received reports from frightened tourists at regular intervals that something chased them, none have ever seen the "beast" and admitted it may have been a [illegible]

Right of Way Granted to Railroad

[illegible], at a special election [illegible] granting a right-of-way through the city [illegible] to the Texas, [illegible] railroad. A complete tabulation of the vote showed [illegible] against the ordinance, [illegible]

Union Row Causes U. S. Protest

San Francisco.—The situation which prompted Attorney General Daugherty to participate in the action here to restrain certain building contractors from [illegible] alleged to be in contravention of the Sherman antitrust law had its inception approximately two years ago, when a [illegible] was called to protest against what they termed the "inequitable findings of a special wage board." The strike was partially broken with the introduction of the "open shop," which was characterized by the employers as the "American plan."

Tomato Third in Truck Crops

Washington.—The tomato now ranks third in importance among truck crops according to the Department of Agriculture, and the demand for high quality or slicing tomatoes is increasing. The present need of the early and truck crop tomato industry is not increased acreage, the department said, but a general improvement in the growing, grading, packing and marketing of the crop.

Radio for Sing Sing Death House

New York.—A radio set will be installed in the death house at Sing Sing to give the condemned their last contact with the outside world. The idea originated with the chief electrician of the prison and was sponsored by Capt. Stanley J. Sheppard of the Salvation Army. Warden Lawes endorsed the idea, and today Captain Sheppard announced that an outfit had been presented to the death house by David Sarnoff, general manager of the Radio Corporation of America.

Carrizozo News

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

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

Subscription, in advance, $2.00 per Year

Advertising Rates (alike to all) furnished upon request

JNO. A. HALEY - - Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, AUG. 10, 1923

Selling "Sagwa" to the Farmers

Not so many years ago, one of the familiar sights in towns adjacent to agricultural sections was a man in a "plug" hat standing on the tail end of a vehicle and by the light of a torch, selling "sagwa," the great Indian remedy, to his hearers. Doubtless many readers of this can recall his wonderful "ballahoo."

"Step right up, ladies and gentlemen, and buy a bottle of the great Indian remedy, cures every ache and pain with which the human body is afflicted—headache, backache, all disorders of the stomach and liver; also cures corns, warts, bunions and chilblains and prevents falling out of the hair. Made by the great Indian chief himself, the contents of which are known to no white man living. The longer you use it the more you will want it. With every bottle we give a patent scissors sharpener, computed by the seven wise men of Greece to last four hundred years. Sold! Who'll have the next bottle?"

In later years the man in the "plug" hat has been succeeded by Joseph W. Fordney, Porter J. McCumber and a large aggregation of political orators, but they have been selling the same old "sagwa" and offering the same old testimonials of its efficacy as a panacea, only they don't call it sagwa now, they call it the Fordney-McCumber High Protective Tariff— and the farmers have been buying it, just as they formerly bought the original sagwa.

But the tariff sagwa hasn't cured them of anything; in fact they have grown steadily worse and their troubles have multiplied. They find that although sagwa sometimes helps the wool grower and occasionally the sugar grower, the benefit is temporary and transitory, and that it helps no one else, but, on the contrary, costs them $300,000,000 more than the temporary benefits derived by the wool grower and the sugar grower, who are losers also in the end.

It is a hopeful sign that the farmers have begun to repudiate the old tariff sagwa nostrum. It indicates their purpose to return to the sound and sane treatment of the democratic party under which they enjoyed robust economic health.

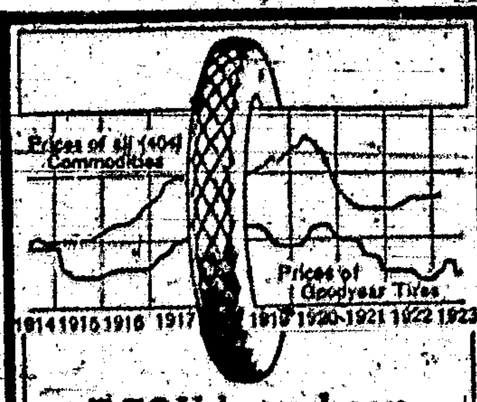
A Valuable Discussion

(From The New York World.)

Senator Brookhart of Iowa is again demanding an extra session of congress to save agriculture from an "impending calamity" by way of creating a government marketing agency. Senator Couzens of Michigan sees a way out through government regulation of produce exchanges to eliminate gambling in foodstuffs. Editor William Allen White of Kansas says that the basic trouble with the western farmer is transportation, as it has been for forty years—"we are overloaded with freight rates." Finally comes ex-secretary of Agriculture E. T. Meredith in one day's run of news on this particular subject with the finding that the situation is not as bad as represented—is bad chiefly for the farmer who grows only wheat.

Many voices, almost as many diagnoses of the case and just as many remedies. Still there is hope for the patient. We notice that even Senator Brookhart is becoming less positive in regard to the more desperate remedies proposed. A government farm-marketing agency is now presented as only a temporary measure of relief. Permanent cures are to be found rather in co-operative control of production and marketing among the farmers themselves.

This would be getting somewhere. By all means, therefore, let the discussion go on freely and openly. It is bound to become less discursive under such conditions and more concentrated on a few specific propositions and their cold examination in reason enlightened by an uncovering of all the facts. Most of the remedial legislation so far suggested is absurd and much of the remainder would be without any substantial efficacy. The contribution of even so level-headed a business man as Senator Couzens belongs to the latter class. The country, and most of all the farmer, can not afford to be stampeded into sure-all legislative action for agriculture more than for any other industrial life.



YOU have been able for many years to get Goodyear Tires at prices below the average commodity price level, as the above chart shows. You can get them today for 30% less than they cost ten years ago. But you have never been able to get so much quality in a Goodyear Tire as you get today in the new Goodyear Cord. This is a good time to buy Goodyears.

As Goodyear Service Station Dealers we sell and recommend the new Goodyear Cords with the beveled All-Weather Tread and back them up with standard Goodyear Service

Vincent Reil, City Garage
Carrizozo

GOODYEAR
"Western Made for Western Trade"

Those Falling Foreign Markets

One passage of the report made to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by economists and statisticians whom he delegated to review factors involved in this country's agricultural outlook is being quoted against those republicans, including officials of the Republican National Committee, by whom Europe's importance to the improvement of conditions in the United States is discounted. The passage is as follows:

"The foreign demand for American foodstuffs during the current marketing season will apparently not be as great as it was a year ago. Unless the foreign situation is very speedily cleared up and a definite turn for the better takes place in Europe, it appears probable that Europe will have less buying power in our markets during the next crop year than she had during the last."

Farmers will have a special interest, it is believed, in this statement in the report:

"It needs to be understood that foreign demand is not measured merely by volume of exports. The price at which this demand will be forthcoming is the important consideration."

SPECIAL NOTICE

Dr. W. S. Sample, Dentist, of El Paso, will be in Carrizozo, with a completely-equipped Dental Office, for one week, beginning Monday, August 13th.

All work first class in every particular. Twenty years experience in practice.

Yes, Hiram Johnson has no bananas.

"We need some old-fashioned partisan republicans," said Senator James E. Watson, commenting on the popular dissatisfaction with the republican party. In Minnesota there was need of some 98,000 partisan republicans.

Bible Thoughts for the Week

Sunday.
TEACHING TRANSGRESSORS.—Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; and uphold me with thy free spirit. Then will I teach transgressors thy ways; and sinners shall be converted unto thee.—Psalm 51:12, 13.

Monday.
VALUE OF A GOOD NAME.—A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favour rather than silver and gold.—Proverbs 22:1.

Tuesday.
REAL PEACE.—Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.—Proverbs 3:17.

Wednesday.
PRAYER ANSWERED.—I sought the Lord, and he heard me, and delivered me from all my fears. This poor man cried, and the Lord heard him, and saved him out of all his troubles.—Psalm 34:4, 6.

Thursday.
PRIDE A PITFALL.—Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.—Proverbs 16:18.

Friday.
LIKE PRODUCES LIKE.—Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Galatians 6:7.

Saturday.
CAN'T SERVE TWO MASTERS.—No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.—Matthew 6:24.

Photos

This is the week at The Art Shop, opposite Lincoln State Bank.

Ladies Aid

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church will meet with Mrs. E. D. Boone, Tuesday, August 14, at three o'clock.

Special Prices

Men's Half Soles	$1.00
Women's " "	.75
Rubber Heels	.35

Skinner's

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER EXECUTION

Whereas, in that certain cause lately pending in the District Court of Lincoln county, New Mexico, wherein G. W. McConnell is plaintiff and the Willow Springs Coal Company is defendant, and numbered 3012 on the docket of said court, being a suit to recover on three certain promissory notes, each for the sum of $5,000, and the interest thereon, and attorneys' fees provided to be paid in the event of suit to enforce the collection thereof, the said G. W. McConnell, as such plaintiff, on the 1st day of May, 1920, recovered a judgment against the said Willow Springs Coal Company, as defendant, for the sum of $15,112 50, the amount of principal and interest of said promissory notes, and the further sum of $1,511.25, attorneys' fees, together with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of April, 1920, upon said principal and the costs of said suit, and interest thereon upon said amount of attorneys' fees and said costs from the date of said judgment; and

Whereas, on the 12th day of July, 1920, a writ of execution issued out of said court in said cause, upon said judgment directed to the then sheriff of Lincoln County, New Mexico, commanding him that of the goods and chattels, the lands and tenements of said Willow Springs Coal Company, he cause to be made the amount of said judgment; and upon demand made by him upon said defendants, the said Willow Springs Coal Company failed to pay the same, and finding no personal property in said county, out of which to make said judgment, and by virtue of said execution, on the 12th day of July, 1920, he did levy upon all the right, title and interest of the defendant, the Willow Springs Coal Company, in and to the following described lands and real estate situate in Lincoln County, New Mexico, to-wit:

The East half of the Southeast quarter (E½SE¼) and the Southwest quarter of the Southeast quarter (SW¼SE¼) of Section Four (4), and the Northeast quarter of the Northeast quarter (NE¼NE¼) of Sec. Nine (9), in Twp. Nine (9), South of Rge. Ten (10) East, N. M. P. M., as described in United States patent No. 236,795, dated Dec. 4, 1911, issued to Harriett McIvers; and also the Southeast quarter (SE¼) of Section Three (3), in Township Nine (9), South of Range Ten (10) East, N. M. P. M., as described in United States patent No. 236,794, dated December 4, 1911, issued to W. H. McIvers, and said property having been conveyed to the said Willow Springs Coal Company by deed filed for record August 9, 1916, and recorded in Book A-4 at page 240, of the deed records of Lincoln county, in the office of the County Clerk of Lincoln County, New Mexico; also one engine hoist and old boiler; and

Whereas, said property remains unsold; and

Whereas, on the 18th day of July, 1923, a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of said court in said cause upon said judgment, directed to me, commanding me that I cause to be sold said goods and chattels, lands and tenements, effects and credits of said Willow Springs Coal Company, so levied upon as aforesaid;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that in order to make the amount of said judgment and to satisfy said execution, I, the undersigned sheriff, will offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in Lincoln county, New Mexico, on the 15th day of August, 1923, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., of said day, all of the right, title and interest of the defendant company in and to the said property above described, and so levied upon as aforesaid, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, which on the day of sale, with interest and costs, will amount to the sum of $23,940.34, together with the costs of making this sale.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1923.

Ed. W. Harris, Sheriff of
7-20-4t Lincoln County, N. M.

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Fresh Fruits	Paints
Fruit Jars	Sash
Felt Roofing	Doors
Auto Casings & Tubes	Steel & Felt Roofing
Mobiloils	Lime
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	Cement, Etc., Etc.

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$110 Round Trips to Europe

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One Way $65	One Way $75
Connecting for London, Liverpool, LeHavre	Connecting for Christiania, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Danzig, Riga, Copenhagen

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The Company plans to carry approximately two thousand passengers monthly. Make your plans now for a trip during the coming season.

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We have an opening for an energetic representative in your locality. This is an excellent opportunity for a person of character to build up a permanent business both for himself and the Great Northern.

Cut out and mail us with your name and address.

[illegible] Information Dept., Edmands Bldg., Suite 14, Boston, Mass.

I am interested in securing full information regarding a trip to:

(Mark With X)	One way.	Round trip.
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Germany		
Italy		
Sweden		
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Denmark		
Baltic Provinces		
Finland		
Russia		

Name ____
Street or R.F.D. ____
City or Town ____
State ____

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

____ 19__

United States Service, Inc. Head Office, Edmands Bldg. Boston, Mass.

Enclosed find { Check / P. O. Order / Draft } for $____ as payment in { Part / Full } for ____ units of the shares of THE GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC. Price per unit [illegible]

(Four Preferred and two Common Shares to each unit.)

Have Certificate and Receipt issued in the name of:

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[illegible]

Old Guard Trio Predict a G. O. Defeat in 1924

Following the Republican disaster in the Minnesota senatorial special election, three well known members of the Old Guard have correctly and publicly interpreted it as a portent of Republican defeat in the presidential elections next year.

Senator Moses, who was on the Minnesota battlefied, under cover, so to speak, sees the revolt of the farmers spreading to other agricultural states, and hangs a huge bow of crepe upon Republican prospects for 1924 under present conditions. Senator Moses is the chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee and the reputed runner-up of the Hiram Johnson-for-President movement.

Next comes Senator Watson of Indiana, who squelched his boom for president before it had even reached the soap bubble stage, and declared he was out of the running, and says:

"If there is no improvement (in conditions) before the presidential election, I seriously doubt whether the Republicans can win."

The third Old Guardsman who foresees the doom of the Republican candidate in 1924, is Congressman Bacharach, dean of the New Jersey delegation in congress, who in a letter to a fellow congressman, attributes the present discontent to leaders of his party who, in discussing public affairs, talk "about entirely abstract questions, while ignoring the real ills besetting the people."

Continuing, Congressman Bacharach says:

"Because of this stupidity, New Jersey's vote will certainly go to the Democratic candidate for President in 1924, and there is danger of the defeat of Senator Walter E. Edge and the entire Republican ticket for congress."

All three of these phrophets of disaster to their party are members in good standing in the stand-pat wing of the Republican party; and that particular group believes that a high tariff is a panacea for all ills.

"Moran of the Lady Letty"

Fighting on the fore top of a schooner with the vessel rolling and pitching and the mast swaying, is no pleasant job, according to Rudolph Valentino, playing the leading male role and Walter Long, the villainous captain of the hell-ship in "Moran of the Lady Letty," a Paramount picture which will be shown at the Crystal Theatre Tuesday and Wednesday nights, August 21st and 22nd.

The fight scenes were filmed aboard the ship in San Francisco Bay. The two men were at least sixty feet above the deck. The fight started on deck and continued on up the rigging until they reached the foretop. From there they fought on out to the end of a spar. After a final struggle, the villain drops into the ocean. For this latter shot, a camara was lashed to another spar, and thus a close-up view of the knockout punch and the fall obtained.

Dorotey Dalton plays the featured role of "Moran." The picture is an adaptation of the sea story by Frank Norris.

FOR SALE— A Solid Oak Bedstead. Same as new. Inquire at NEWS office.

Call For Bids

Bids for the erection of a School Building in School District No. 20, Jack's Peak will be received and will be awarded on August 20, 1923, by the County Board of Education, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Plans and specifications for said building can be seen in the office of the County Superintendent of Schools. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $100.00; check to be returned upon the awarding of the contract.

The County Board of Education reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

(Signed) R. H. TAYLOR;
President of the County
8-3-21 Board of Education.

Farm Wanted:—To hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale, fall delivery.—L. Jones, Box 425, Olney, Ill.

Crystal Theatre

W. T. Sterling, Manager

Sat. 11—"The World's Champion," with Wally Reid (Paramont).

Tues. 14—"Always the Woman," with Betty Compson (Goldwyn)

No show Wednesday or Thurs.

Fri. 17—"The Timber Queen," No. 11, with Ruth Roland.
Western, "Lost, Strayed or Stolen," with Leo Maloney.
Comedy, "A Tough Winter," with Snub Pollard (Pathe)

Sat. 18—"Footlights," with Elsie Ferguson (Paramount).

Coming—Tues. and Wednesday, 21st and 22nd, "Moran of the Lady Letty," with a wonderful cast, including Rudolph Valentino.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

State of New Mexico,
Lincoln County.

PUBLIC LAND SALE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 20th, 1910, the laws of the State of New Mexico, and rules and regulations of the State Land Office, the COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, September 29, 1923, in the town of Carrizozo, County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, in front of the court house therein, the following described tracts of land, viz:

Sale No. 1949.

NW¼, SW¼, SE¼, Section 24, Twp. 8S., Rge. 11E., N.M.P.M. containing 240.00 acres.

The Improvements consist of fencing, value $50.00.

No bid will be accepted for less than Three dollars ($3.00) per acre.

The successful bidder will be required to pay at the time of the sale five per cent of the amount bid, the cost of advertising and other costs incidental to the sale.

A copy of the form of contract will be furnished on application.

All mineral rights in the above described lands are reserved by the State.

The Commissioner of Public Lands reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered at this sale.

JUSTINIANO BACA,
Commissioner of Public Lands,
7-13-111 State of New Mexico.

The water's fine at the pool—come on in.

Notice of Sale Under Execution

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that by virtue of an execution issued out of, and under the seal of, the District Court, in and for the county of Chaves, Fifth Judicial District, State of New Mexico, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said court on the 25th day of August, 1916, in an action wherein Joyce-Pruit Company, a corporation, is plaintiff, and J. A. Wooten, is defendant, in favor of the said plaintiff and against the said defendant for the sum of $[illegible], together with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from said date until paid, and the further sum of $[illegible] costs, which execution was directed and delivered to me as Sheriff in and for the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, and whereby I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, J. A. Wooten, in and to the following described real property, to-wit:

The E½SE¼, Section 34; SW¼ and S½SE¼, Section 35, Township 11 South, Range 15 East, N.M.P.M., in Lincoln county, New Mexico.

Therefore, Notice is Further Given, that I, the undersigned, Sheriff of Lincoln County, New Mexico, will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction at the front door of the county Courthouse in Carrizozo, New Mexico, on the 27th day of August, 1923, to satisfy said execution, together with interest and costs thereon. That the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, exclusive of costs of sale, on the date of sale as aforesaid, will be $1,006.16.

Witness my hand this 20th day of July, 1923.

ED. W. HARRIS, Sheriff,
8-3-4t Lincoln County, N. M.

FOIBLES OF ANIMALS

"PETERSHAW has an extremely gentle driving horse," said the veterinary surgeon. "He has made the animal a member of his family for several years, and it was so gentle anybody could drive it. The other day

Petershaw made up his mind he would sell Dobbin, as he couldn't afford to buy breakfast food for him any longer. A man who wanted a horse dropped around, and Petershaw hitched Dobbin up, and that fool horse just naturally ran away and the two men are going—around on crutches. It's hard to understand such a thing, for there never was a gentler horse."

"There are several explanations," remarked the village partiarch. "It is possible, even probable, that the horse understands everything Petershaw says, and when it heard him talking about selling, the noble animal put up a job to spoil the deal. Perhaps Dobbin has a strongly developed sense of humor, and thought such an escapade would be highly amusing, and we must admit that it was. I cannot imagine anything more humorous than to hitch up a perfectly gentle horse, and then have it act like a funnel-shaped cloud."

"There is no doubt that animals have a sense of humor. Unless we admit that, it is impossible to explain many things they do. I think the mule is a great jester. When a mule looks most innocent, he is most dangerous. You can tell when a horse is going to hand you a few sample heels as a testimonial of its esteem; it lays back its ears and switches its tail, and looks as vindictive as a rattlesnake. A reasonably active man can get out of the way when he sees a horse unlimbering its heavy artillery. But it's different with a mule. This highly sagacious animal will stand munching its fodder, every motion and every glance expressing peace on earth, good will toward men. The innocent bystander is saying to himself that he never did see such an amiable expression on an animal's face, and just then the gentle critter hands him a holiday assortment of feet, and when he recovers consciousness he can't find words that properly express his sentiments.

"The cow is another humorist. I have milked cows more or less all my days, and they all were addicted to harmless mirth. The cow I have now thoroughly enjoys batting me over the head with her tail. Of course there is some excuse in the summer for a cow that keeps her tail going; but there isn't any sense in such exercise in the winter, when the flies are dead. At this season my cow never brandishes her tail except at milking time. Then she keeps it going as though the flies were around her in clouds, and she has become so expert with her old tail that she pasted me on the left ear about ten times a minute, and then I had an earmuff made, and wore it whenever I milked. Now she hits me on the nose every time, and it's simply wonderful how accurate her aim is.

"I had a cow once that I milked for four years and during that time she never lifted a foot or acted cranky in any way. I considered her the safest cow I ever saw. One evening there were some visitors from the city at our house, and they went to the barn lot with me to see me milk the cow. There were two or three ladies in the party, and as I milked I explained to them that the animal was a marvel when it came to docility. I said I didn't believe she would kick if a charge of powder went off under her. Of course the cow heard every word I said, and she simply couldn't resist the temptation to make me look like thirty cents, so, just when I was most enthusiastic in her praise, she landed a left hook on my chin and put me down for the count. Those city folks said that if she was a gentle cow they'd give fifty cents to see an ornery one, and I suppose they're talking about it ever yet."

Hardly Consoling.

"The idea of applying for that position haunts me."

"No wonder; you haven't the ghost of a show."

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Carrizozo N. M.

HISTORY'S MYSTERIES

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IDENTITY OF THE MASTER-SPY

WHO was the mysterious "H" who directed the operations of the Germanic forces in the United States both before and during the period of the World war?

Was this personage a man with a wide-spread knowledge of American military procedure and an almost uncanny sense of foresight, or was she a woman, with all of a woman's ability to worm secrets from diplomatic circles and untangle problems to which she held but the slightest clues?

These, in brief, are the questions which puzzled—and still puzzle—the master minds of the United States secret service and the officials of the Department of Justice connected with the defeating of Germanic propaganda on this side of the Atlantic. That, even after the deportation of Von Bernstorff and Von Papen, there was some individual who directed the movements of the pro-Germans in the United States and Canada is apparent from the very nature of the plans which they attempted to carry through—plans which included the attempted importation of a large number of dissatisfied Hindus, the securing of the plans of the battleship Pennsylvania; the placing of time-bombs on several large United States transports, signaling to sea from a number of Atlantic ports and the financing of the famous "peace movement" to which a number of prominent Americans were induced to lend the power of their names.

But, in spite of the fact that government operatives engineered the arrests of several men and at least two women who were intimately connected with high official circles in Germany, the trail to the master-spy—concealed under the cloak of the single letter "H" was sufficiently well hidden never to be completely uncovered.

The closest approach to the actual location of this personage was in the arrest of a self-styled baroness in Tennessee, immediately after this charming woman had succeeded in penetrating to the innermost secrets of Fort Oglethorpe and a number of other important posts in the eastern section of the country. In the presentation of the government's case at the coming trial, the United States district attorney made the following statement:

"When war was declared between France and Germany, the husband of the 'Baroness' was en route to London. While in the middle of the Mediterranean, between Naples and Marseilles, he made arrangements to land at the latter port and go from there to London instead of continuing his voyage by way of Gibraltar. However, the 'Baroness' sent him a wireless just before he reached Marseilles, advising him that war was about to be declared and that it would be better for him to remain aboard ship. When the ship touched Marseilles, the baron offered $1,000 for an automobile to take him to the Italian frontier, but was unable to secure a vehicle. He continued his voyage and landed at Southampton on the day following declaration of war with Germany. He was interned immediately and remained in camp for three weeks, during which the 'Baroness' interviewed with a number of British officials and secured the release of her husband upon his promise as an officer and a gentleman not to take arms against England during the war, a pledge in which she joined.

"Shortly after his release from the internment camp, the captain and his wife sailed for New York, cloaking their identity under the cloak of ordinary steerage passengers. The 'Baroness' has admitted that she had been in almost constant communication with Germany, both by letter and cablegram, and that she had been on terms of intimacy with several members of the kaiser's family."

But while the Wolf Von Igel, Franz [illegible], Robert Fay, Werner Horn and other German agents arrested by the United States, the 'Baroness' admitted the existence of a chief who directed all the movements of the Teutonic forces in America. She maintained that she herself had no [illegible] as to the identity, for all her instructions had been signed merely with the single letter "H."

Who was this "H"? Perhaps the memoirs of the kaiser or some of the other officials of the German government may eventually clear up this point, but, until then it appears destined to remain one of the riddles of the war, covered by a veil of mystery woven with true German efficiency.

Mother's Gentle Hand.

The little boy in this story from "Touche a Tout" was evidently a firm believer in the old adage, "Of two evils choose the least." Turning a corner at full speed he collided with the minister.

"Where are you running to, my little man?" asked the minister. "Home!" panted the boy. "Ma's going to spank me." "What!" gasped the astonished minister. "Are you eager to have your mother spank you that you run home so fast?" "No" shouted the boy over his shoulder, as he resumed his homeward flight, "but if I don't get there before pa, he'll do it."

CLASSIFIED

Sweet Milk, 15c quart. Buttermilk, 30c gallon. Mrs. R. H. Taylor, phone 137 F 2. 7 6

Take a plunge in Taylor's swimming pool these hot days.

Come in and be convinced that cash talks with.—CityMarket.

Fresh Lowney's Candies, Toilet Articles and Rubber goods—Paden's Drug Store.

Three-quarter-inch galvanized pipe, 12c per foot at Taylor's hardware store. 1-26 tf

FOR SALE—Some 1¼ inch Studebaker wagons at low prices.
THE TITSWORTH CO.
3-11-tf Capitan.

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. 1-26tf

Try our Soda Fountain these hot days—cool, refreshing drinks, Velvet Ice Cream.—Paden's.

Taylor's Swimming pool furnishes sport and pleasure for old and young alike.

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Office in
Exchange Bank Bldg Upstairs

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Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting nights, Tuesdays of each week.
C. H. HAINES, N. G.
WM. J. LANGSTON, Sec.

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 31, April 28, May 26, June 23, July 21, August 25, Sept. 22, Oct. 20, Nov. 17, Dec. 22 and 27.
O. A. [illegible], W. M.
S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

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"Built Me Up"

"I USED Cardui for years and it did me more good than any medicine I ever used," writes Mrs. M. C. Ragsdale, 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 'twas 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.

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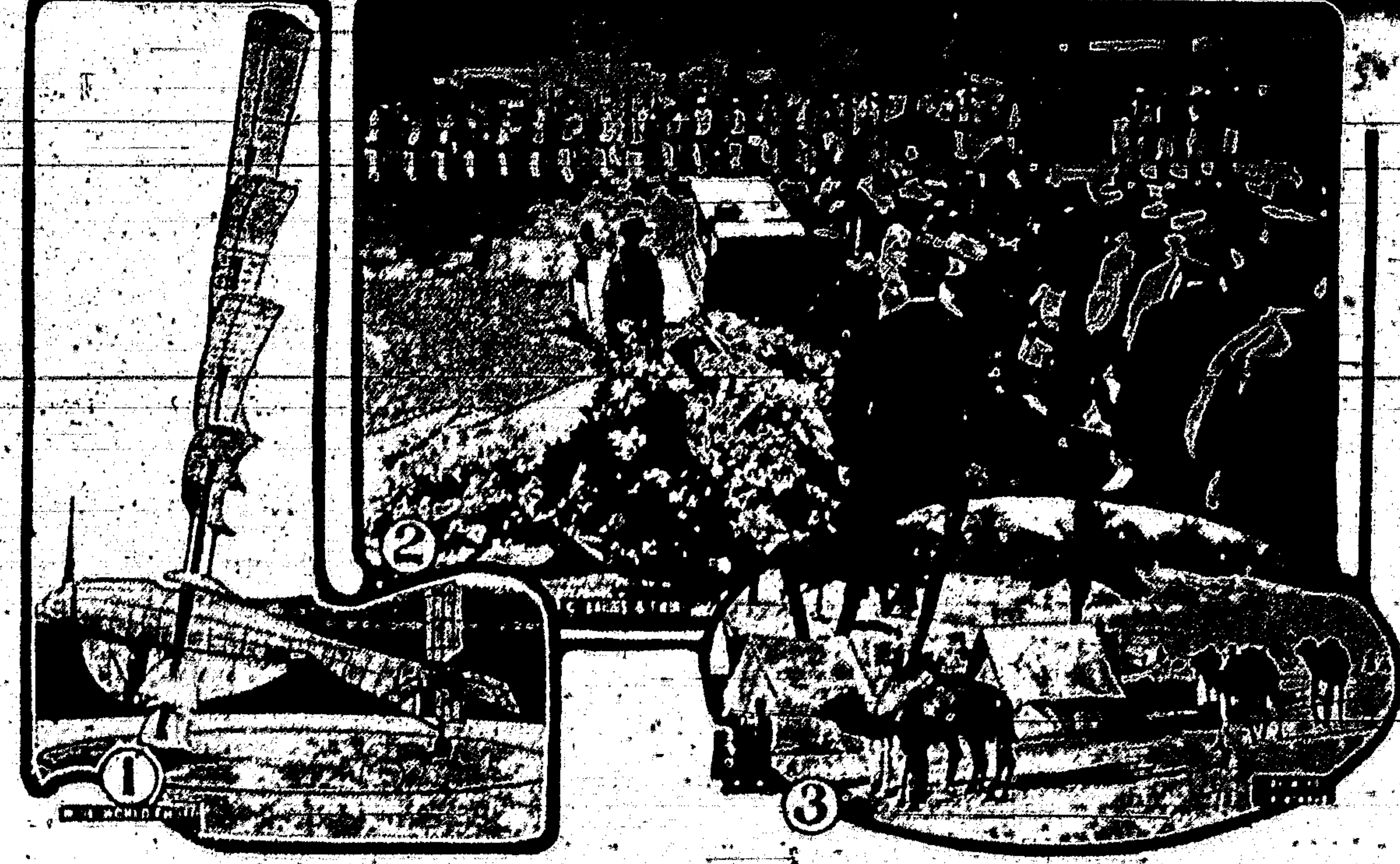


1—Six-storied airplane operated by footpower, built and successfully tried at Dayton, O. 2—Bluejackets firing the final salute over the grave of Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee at Arlington national cemetery. 3—Danish expedition under Olufsen which is exploring the Sahara desert, reaching an oasis in Tuat.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

France and Belgium Are Getting Together on the Reply to Great Britain.

ENGLISH ARE LOSING PATIENCE

Main Features of Treaty of Peace With Turkey Signed at Lausanne—Banker Roberts and Senator Johnson Say Keep Out of European Tangle.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GENERAL PATRICK, chief of the army service, is going to ask congress next fall to appropriate $25,000,000 for the service for the year 1924. The experts estimate this is the minimum figure if the present force is to be kept from retrograding, and say $15,000,000 of it is necessary for new equipment. Will you advise your congressman to vote for this appropriation, or do you think the prospects of world peace make it excessive?

"WAIT just a little longer, and the German government will capitulate" to the appeal of France to the allies. But the British are about out of patience with the delay of the Quai d'Orsay in deciding whether to accept their draft of the reply to Berlin. It was stated in Paris that the French and Belgian governments had reached an agreement on all essential points, but the foreign office made a guarded official statement that separate negotiations would be conducted by France and Belgium with Great Britain. The Belgian reply already has been prepared. It holds, with France, that there shall be no evacuation of the Ruhr until passive resistance ends and reparations payments are made, but on some points it deviates from the Poincare policy.

In England the belief prevails that the French seek to postpone the answer until parliament rises on August 2 for its autumn holiday so that its [illegible] conversations with the British government may be continued without demands by parliament for quick action. At the close of the week it was said there might be an explosion of anger over this in the house of commons within a few days, and that the government would not try to prevent such an outburst.

This is what a Belgian authority says of the situation: "The tendency of Brussels is to consider the British reply as a basis for discussion. We believe Lord Curzon and Mr. Baldwin are willing to yield on certain points on which M. Poincare is adamant and to compromise on the two viewpoints. An investigation of Germany's capacity to pay may be glossed over by permitting the reparations commission to call in various experts, including Americans and maybe Dutchmen and Swiss, to study the problem, the findings being merely submitted to the reparations commission for final action."

M. Poincare told his cabinet the situation in the Ruhr was improving and called on Minister of Public Works Letrocquer to confirm this.

"Seven hundred trains are operating daily in the Ruhr—300 passenger and 400 freight," said M. Letrocquer. "Business is increasing so that it will be necessary to increase the trains to 1,000 soon. A month ago 21,000 German passengers weekly used French military operated trains, while now 78,000 use them. Essen, Bochum, and Dortmund are the biggest patronizers of the railroads, proving the weakening of the passive resistance."

ONE more peace rules in the Far East—that is, formally and for the time being. The allies and Turkey signed the treaty of Lausanne on July 24, this being the last of the World war peace pacts. Though the old regime in Turkey was beaten in the war, the Turks now in control have obtained virtually a victor's peace because they defeated the Greeks. They recover eastern Thrace and retain Constantinople, and the capitulations by which foreigners in Turkey were protected are done away with. The grand national assembly at Angora is recognized by Europe. But the treaty is not entirely one-sided. Turkey surrenders to the British an oil mandate in Mesopotamia, to the French a tobacco mandate in Syria, to the Italians the island of Kastelorizo, and to the world at large the freedom of the straits. The boundaries between Turkey and the kingdom of Iraq, the payment of pre-war concessions and other important questions have been left for settlement through diplomatic negotiations.

One provision of the treaty already has aroused denunciation by many, including Marquis Curzon. This is for the forcible exchange of the Christian peoples in Anatolia for the Moslem population of Europe—a compulsory migration by which hundreds of thousands of people will have to leave their ancestral homes. Lord Curzon called this "a thoroughly bad and vicious solution for which the world will have to pay the penalty for one hundred years to come"; and one of the British delegates said it was "the most retrograde international act in two hundred years." The Turks demanded this exchange as a part of their policy of rooting out Christianity from Turkey. They will not permit the return to Anatolia of several hundred thousands of Armenians, and indeed the Armenians receive no consideration whatever in the treaty. What was once the vast Ottoman empire is now a comparatively small state, but it is wholly independent and presumably self-sufficient. Ismet Pasha has done a great piece of work for his country.

AT THIS writing Minister Grew and Ismet are still trying to fix up the Turkish-American treaty. Two important points are yet unsettled. The first is the American demand that Turkey shall guarantee in the treaty to make private settlement with all American citizens and American interests for damages suffered in Turkey during the war, or else to submit the cases to arbitration. The second is the American demand that American charitable and educational organizations shall have the right to import supplies free of duty. The Turks also wish that all Turkish babies born in America shall remain Turkish citizens, which is not in accord with American law.

TWO prominent American citizens returned from Europe last week convinced that the United States was fortunate not to be entangled in European affairs any more directly than it is, and believing that it should remain out of the tangle. The first of these to arrive was George M. Reynolds, eminent Chicago banker. He said: "There is no use in our sitting up nights trying to figure out a solution to their problems when they haven't any to suggest themselves. Everywhere in France and England I put the direct question to men prominent in their national life, 'What do you want us to do? How can we best help you?' Each one had to confess that he did not know.

"With the nations of Europe warring and bitter against each other, there is nothing the United States can do and any hope of stable trade is dim. We are a thousand times better off out of this tangle and I am of the opinion that we will remain out of it. Of course, we could keep on letting Europe have money but bankers expect a fair return for their investments and there is no fair return in sight under present conditions."

Then came Senator Hiram Johnson of California, who, of course, needed no convincing as to American participation in Europe's affairs. He was given a big banquet in New York and there delivered himself of opinions that were merely strengthened by his trip abroad. He denounced the proposal for American membership in the world court, and declared America's gold and man power and not her wisdom were wanted by European nations in the settlement of European affairs. He said nobody in Europe cares a rap for the international court, and that it is an utterly futile agency for peace.

Senator Oscar Underwood, an avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination for president, on the other hand asserts that the assistance of America is badly needed in Europe to straighten out affairs. And he believes this is necessary, too, for our own salvation; for, he says, if American business is to survive it is absolutely imperative that our products have a European market, and a European market cannot exist until stabilized governments have been established. The failure of the wheat market causes Mr. Underwood especial concern.

THE German mark descended into the class of the practically worthless Russian paper ruble on Wednesday. It opened in Berlin at 450,000 to the dollar, and on following days continued its downward course. There was a virtual panic in all German cities. Meanwhile the government money presses are turning out paper marks at the rate of more than 2,000,000,000,000 a day.

PRESIDENT HARDING, on his way back from Alaska, landed at Vancouver, B. C., Thursday, thereby establishing a precedent. He is the first American president to set foot on Canadian soil. Officials of the Dominion, the province and the city and a great throng of private citizens welcomed Mr. Harding and his party, and he delivered an address and attended receptions and a formal dinner. The exercises were participated in by the company of marines and the U. S. navy band from the transport Henderson.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY went to the coast to meet President Harding and also to conduct in person the government's case against building material dealers and trade associations of San Francisco charged with conspiracy to boycott union labor. The government charges the material dealers have attempted to crush the building trades unions by refusing to furnish supplies to contractors employing organized workers. "The right of the worker to organize into trades unions for lawful purposes is as fundamental in America as the right to vote—and as well supported in law," Mr. Daugherty said. "Any attempt to infringe that right is illegal."

IF THE shipping board cannot sell the vessels of the Emergency Fleet corporation, it will continue to operate them. This was made known when the board rejected the proposal of the American Steamship Owners' association for operation of the government fleet.

"The plan submitted proposes," Chairman Farley said, "in effect, that the United States shipping board deliver to the steamship operating companies the needed vessels to maintain service on the present established routes for the absolute control of the operating company without board supervision; that the United States shipping board pay the expenses of the operator and all losses; all profits to be set aside in a special fund for the use of the steamship operator to buy more ships."

BOTH houses of the Philippines legislature adopted a resolution addressed to President Harding asking the immediate recall of Governor-General Wood. Soon afterward Manuel Quezon, who resigned as president of the senate, gave out a statement that the revolt of the native government officials was not intended as a personal reflection on General Wood. He said that Mr. Harding should, if possible, appoint a Filipino governor-general. It is taken for granted in Washington that Wood will have the full support of the President in the controversy.

MOST of southern California was visited by a series of earthquake shocks early in the week, but little damage was done except in the city of San Bernardino. There was no loss of life.

Cool Clothes for Mid-Summer Wear

Did you have a thought a while back that you might get through with the summer months without any really thin clothes? And then came the very hot weather. Well, of course, we'll have to take it for granted that your mind has changed. For the next two months at least, writes a fashion correspondent in the New York Times, there will be days and days when only thin, light dresses will suffice, and the important question now is how to make those frocks thin enough and cool enough to be satisfactory and wearable, and still to cast about them that happy crispness of expression that makes them look as comfortable as they really are.

It is all right to feel cool, but you don't want to look dowdy at the same time, and that is the effect that so many thin summer things are apt to cast about them in spite of themselves. They look well enough in the hand, or on the hangers, or on the youthful models in the smart shops, but take them to your own boudoir and put them on and there is sometimes the most bitter disappointment awaiting you. You see that they are not right at all—that you had not judged your summer expression with sufficient clarity, and that you turn out to be, in the hot weather regalia, something that looks totally foreign to your own feeling and to the appearance that you are accustomed to throw out into the world.

Now, all this means that you must study your hot-weather self with as much care and forethought as you usually spend upon your cold or even medium-weather self. You must realize that your temperament changes subtly, and that you do not have the same things to give to a summer costume as you have ready to supply to a winter one. You may have better ones for summer, or worse ones, but, at all events, they need especial attention when it comes to surrounding them with clothes. You must take in the exigencies of the case, conforming your thoughts and your appearance to the state of the weather, which, after all, you cannot escape, unless you flee to Alaska, which it is the privilege of very few of us to do.

Use for Electric Iron.

You will raise all sorts of complaints about the mussableness of summer materials. Yes, that is their great drawback, but, then, they have so many and various advantages that you must needs face the electric iron as a part of your summer equipment and conform your views and opinions to that condition of affairs. A little pressing is a small price to pay for comparative comfort and coolness when the days take on that state of temperature which is bound to oppress you at every turn whether your mind is set against the contingency or not.

Now, if you are in the country, this summer things are a matter of course. Every one is doing them and you are meeting with people dressed as you are at every turn of the road. This is particularly true of vacations, when you can afford to look around for comfortable spots, and for places that are attuned to the wearing of certain clothes. You will find frocks already designed and made for this emergency—and after all it is no emergency at all, but a certain form of happening in a certain sort of woman's life. There are morning clothes and garden clothes and evening clothes—all of the simplest varieties and designs—all constituted to make you look your best when surrounded by the open spaces of the country. These costumes are more or less simple, depending upon your taste and the kind of society in which you mix. Then there come the clothes of the woman who is confined to the city and who cannot leave there. They are not so simple, because of the many restrictions. But then they all are beautiful when they are well done, and they all manage to fit into the scheme of things when it comes to the last analysis.

The materials this season are better and more durable than they have been for some time past. When you come to look into the subject you will find that they possess certain wearable qualities which are not nearly so questionable as they have been heretofore. They wash well and press well. They are dyed so perfectly that they keep their color. They are woven with a certain amount of resistance so that they do not fall to pieces at the first breath, and they manage to keep their shapes and contour through many emergencies.

Embroidered White Organdie Is Cut Most Simply and Gracefully Posed Over a Bright Green Silk Under Dress.

Must Watch the Details.

The big point is how to make them up so that they will look smart and be as unmussable as it is possible for them to be. That is a simple enough process, only you must watch the details and let no intricacy of workmanship escape your attention. Once you decide upon the thing that is your style and type, it may perhaps be easier to carry it out at home with the help of your trusted seamstress.

Take the organdie dress, for instance. This stuff costs much less than formerly, and a very good quality, too—good enough, certainly, to last through the washings of a season. And who wants to carry a summer dress over to a second year? The more expensive organdies may suit you better, but they are no better for a season's wear, and the casual observer cannot tell the difference in the quality. You can make it up then with no trimming—simply with applications of tucks or frills of its own material—and you can see that it, with its sash and collar of the same material, turns out to be the smartest of frocks to be seen about the neighborhood.

Fichus are extremely smart this season, and they certainly have a peculiar quality of making a dress a becoming matter as added to any wardrobe. They are chosen when they are made from white organdie. They can then be worn with different sorts of frocks, from ginghams to dotted swisses, with the latter especially managing to look their best. It can be a large and a [illegible] fichu or it can be a slim and slender one. And, by the same token, it can be ruffled on its edge or left plain, according to your own standard of taste or the demands of the design of your gown and the portion of the day that it is meant to grace. Fichus are sometimes made of net or of allover patterns of lace.

1860 Styles in Fashion.

Now the 1860 styles that have crept into fashion during the last season have a fine opportunity to display their airs and graces when it comes to thin summer materials. All of the full and drooping lines have an especial opportunity to show off the gracefulness of their designs when it comes to thinner materials. The era of dress fairly calls for laces and ruffles and wide, deep berthas of lace—all those flounces and fittings which made the women of that era attractive are now in the extreme of good taste and style. They seem to fit with thin materials even better than they do with thicker and more wintry ones, and so those women who wish to be appealing and beautiful in that particular way will find the road all prepared for them.

One of these dresses has wide flouncing of lace about the bottom of the skirt and the cross lines of lace applied above that point. The dress is made of pale mauve chiffon and the lace is dyed to match, so that, with little handworkings of pink it becomes the prettiest sort of a summer frock with every point of coolness about its making and every line of dignity and charm about its design.

The hat worn with this frock is so suitable that it is beautiful, though it has no pretension to modern style about it other than the widely drooping brim that is in complete accord with the downward tending lines of the frock's design.

The 1860 Period Style of Dress Is Beautifully Carried Out in This Summer Frock of Mauve Organdie and Lace.

After Every Meal

A universal custom that benefits everybody.

Aids digestion, cleanses the teeth, soothes the throat.

WRIGLEYS

a good thing to remember

Sealed in its Purity Package

THE FLAVOR LASTS

Plea for the Wild Flowers.

Why should the wild flowers be picked? The real naturalist loves them none the less because he (or she) leaves them to deck the rocky glen or gleam like jewels rare beside the mountain stream and quiet pool. This is where they belong, that all who pass that way may see and enjoy. Let the vase on the mantel and the fruit jar on the porch rail hold the cultivated flowers from hothouse and garden. They are the suitable and appropriate ones for such use. The others are not.—B. O. Longyear, Colorado Agricultural College.

BABIES CRY FOR "CASTORIA"

Prepared Especially for Infants and Children of All Ages

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 30 years as a pleasant, harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups. Contains no narcotics. Proven directions are on each package. Physicians recommend it. The genuine bears signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Has Responsible Position.

"Recreation engineer" is the title given to a new official working under the direction of the United States forest service, for the development of public camp grounds and summer homesites in the national forests of the West. It is estimated that 5,500,000 tourists visit the national reservations yearly.—Popular Mechanics.

When lawyers come in at the door love flies out at the window.

Weak and Miserable?

Is a lame, aching back keeping you miserable? Are you tortured with sharp, stabbing pains? Feel weak, tired—"all played out"? Then look to your kidneys, for these are common signs of kidney weakness. There may be headaches and dizziness, too, with annoying bladder irregularities. Don't risk serious kidney sickness. Help your weakened kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's have helped thousands and should help you. Ask your neighbor!

A Wyoming Case

Mrs. L. [illegible], [illegible] N. Howard St., Casper, Wyo., says: "My kidneys became weak and disordered from a cold. My back was so lame and sore I could hardly stoop over. Sudden dizzy spells came on and black specks came before my eyes and affected my sight. I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and bought some. One box was all I needed to make a permanent cure."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stearns' Electric Paste

is recognized as the guaranteed exterminator for Rats, Mice, Ants, Cockroaches and Waterbugs.

Don't waste time trying to kill these pests with powders, liquids or any experimental preparations.

Ready for Use—Better than Traps.

2-oz. box, 35c 15-oz. box, $1.50

SOLD EVERYWHERE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

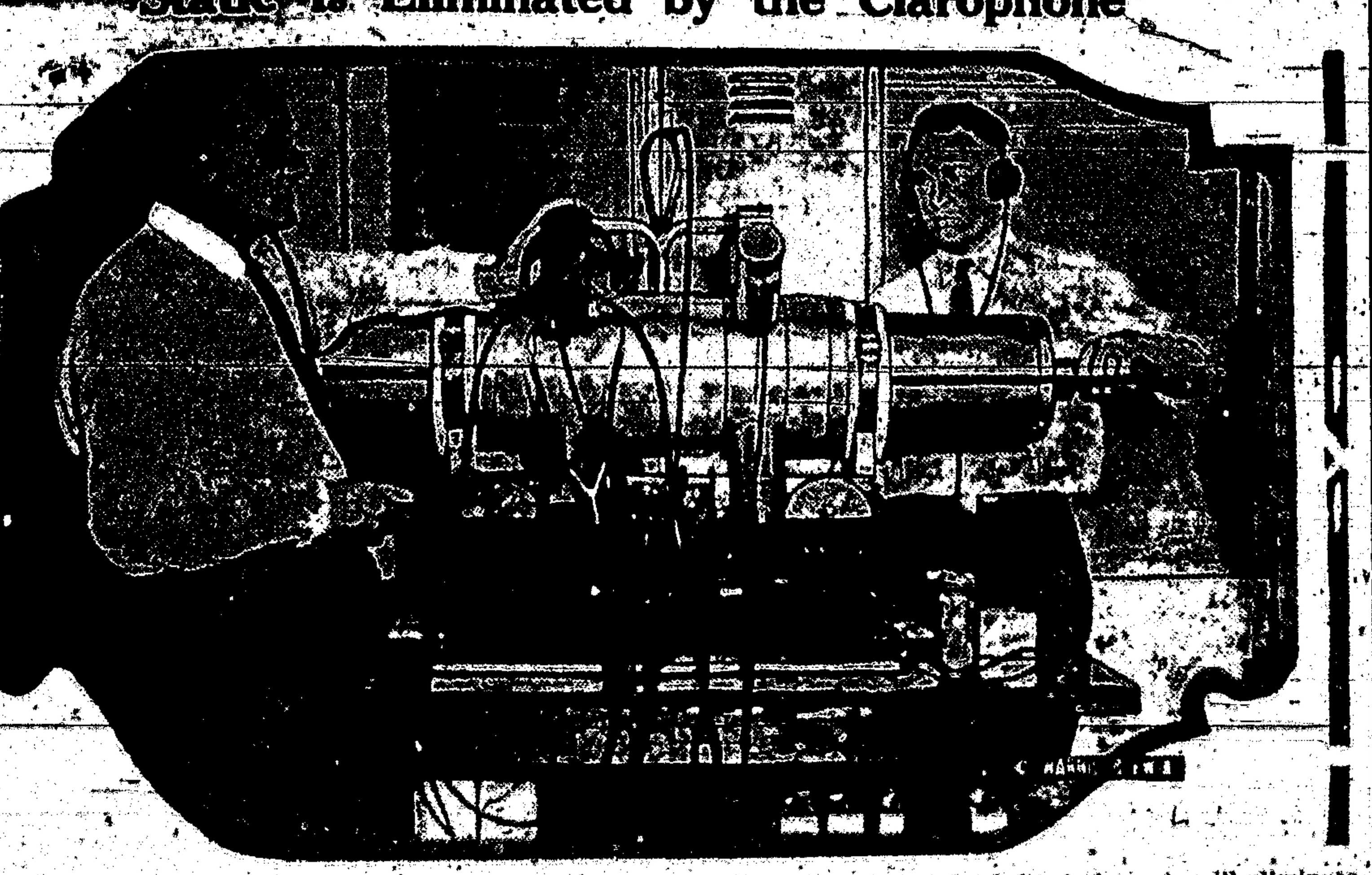
[illegible] Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 60c and $1.00 at Druggists. Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N. Y.

HINDERCORNS Removes Corns, Callouses, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. 15c by mail or at Druggists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

Cuticura Soap —Is Ideal for— The Complexion

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

Static Is Eliminated by the Clarophone



The "clarophone," invented by W. J. Scott, electrician of the Navy department (at left of picture), will eliminate "static" or atmospheric disturbances and revolutionize long-distance radio communication, according to claims. The machine consists of more than 10,000 bits of mechanism.

Navajos' Sand Pictures Saved

Famous Pictures Made by Indian Artists Are Preserved for Posterity.

Gallup, N. M.—The famous sand paintings of the Navajos have been preserved for posterity, and the old Indian prophecy of "The Holy Ones," that when all the sand paintings are forgotten and all religious chants die out, the end of the world will come, can be laid aside in the minds of those who believe in it, for the time being, at least.

For the sand paintings have been transferred by artists to the walls of the Hotel El Navajo, recently dedicated here. In placing the paintings on the walls the artists were particular not to depart in the slightest degree from the original paintings made by "White Singer" and other eminent chiefs.

In the art of the Navajos, painting, music, the dance, poetry and the drama are indivisible and all are the expression of religion. The medicine man is high priest, physician, singer, dancer and sets the stage for no mean drama. He depends upon his memory for every detail and teaches the cult in turn to his followers.

The legend reads that when "The Holy Ones" gave the ceremonies to man, the priests were enjoined to memorize them and destroy the originals. This was done, not only to avoid their falling into sacrilegious hands, but principally to write them on the hearts of living men.

Made in Colored Sand.

They were therefore made in colored sand and destroyed the same day they were made. Thus both paintings and chants passed on from generation to generation, changing gradually and many of them fading from the memory of even the oldest priests.

Thus many Indian medicine men were called upon to assist in furnishing the true paintings that remained in their memories, and these were checked by Sam Day, Jr., of St. Michaels, an authority on Navajo customs, who contributed the originals of the paintings and superintended the work, so that no detail was overlooked. These paintings all of the sacred [illegible] of the Navajo, are not intended to be pictorial, but every figure, every line and every dot is a symbol. By the use of symbols only their painter priests appealed to the imagination and the heart.

One of the most prized paintings adorning the walls of El Navajo is that of "Nayenezgani, the Man Who Killed Fear." It is a sand painting of peculiar sacredness to the Navajo and has been made but rarely. Second in religious importance is the picture of the "Ascension of Nayenezgani" or "Young Holy One."

Among the other sand pictures now painted on the walls of the hotel are those symbolizing "The Clouds," "The Arrow Ceremony," "The Eagle Ceremony," "The Sky Man," "The Earth Mother," "The Bear," "The Pollen Boy" and "The Harvest Beetle."

Dedicated by Navajos.

When the Navajo tribe heard that the sand pictures were to be transferred and perpetuated they insisted on dedicating the hotel with the ritual of their race and performed the ritual of "The Blessing of the House."

In a previous ceremony the evil spirits had been thrown out and the ritual contained no words of any evil or unlucky thing or spirit. Instead all that is good and beautiful was invited to take possession of the dwelling and its occupants and leave no room for evil spirits to return. The initial chant, sung during the procession of the medicine men, was an invocation to the "Talking God." He was petitioned to bless not only the house but all its occupants and all that pertained to it as far as the mountains on the four sides of it.

The paintings were blessed with a special ceremony, the procession going from picture to picture, stopping for the leaders to sprinkle each picture with the sacred corn pollen.

After these particular blessings were invoked a number of other chants were sung and the medicine men sprinkled the meal from the sand pictures over the building and the spectators and to "the four corners of the earth." The remainder of the sand was placed in buckskin bags and couriers rode forth to places remote from the gatherings of men, where they could hear "The Echo" and there buried the bags.

Sends Son to Jail for Breaking Law

H. L. Jarrett was sent to jail for 30 days and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 by his own father, Justice of the Peace Jarrett, at Charleston, W. Va. Jarrett was convicted of possessing moonshine liquor.

Goes to Jail Rather Than Visit Mother

Omaha, Neb.—John Monaro, newsboy, declared to be worth $15,000, appeared in Municipal court on a vagrancy charge.

Herman, his brother, declared that Monaro would not go to see his mother, living in this city.

The judge gave him the choice of seeing his mother or thirty days.

John took the thirty days.

Finds Seal on Giant Codfish.

Washington.—The United States bureau of fisheries some time ago tagged a quantity of fish with small metal seals, which were numbered, for the purpose of studying their migratory habits. James H. McDonald of Portland, Me., found a seal numbered 11,037 on the fin of a steak codfish weighing 11¾ pounds. Investigation showed that this number was put on the fish at Nantucket shoals.

BRITISH SCIENTIST SEES RADIO CONTROL OF WORLD

Tells of Directing Transportation by Use of Wireless.

London.—Under the heading, "Coming of the Wireless Age," a British scientist contributes a striking article to a London newspaper, in which he predicts that wireless will be used in the near future for directing ships at sea, trains and trolley services, traffic control on the road, fleets of battleships and aircraft.

"It will be possible," he says, "to direct the path of everything moving on the surface of the earth, and even [illegible] human beings, by means of wireless."

The initial step in furthering this power and [illegible] have [illegible] the [illegible] some weeks ago of a wireless [illegible] on [illegible] [illegible], in the Firth of Forth. By means of this "[illegible]" ships can be directed through the dangerous channels of the Firth by wireless so there is no possibility of their running ashore or being wrecked even on the darkest night or in the densest fog.

Steps are being taken to cooperate with the British board of trade and the meteorological office to [illegible] wireless direction of ships at sea. At the present moment there is lying in the port of London a ship that has been specially fitted with powerful wireless receiving sets to give demonstrations of this new method of navigation to all the principal ports of the world.

Setting out from London, this wireless ship will sail for China, via the Mediterranean, Indian ocean and the Straits, and thence on to North and South America, and back across the Atlantic to Europe and South Africa, giving demonstrations at every big port en route.

The most ambitious effort, however, will be a [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible]. The [illegible] will carry [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] will be directed to the [illegible].

"Setting out from [illegible] [illegible] will be [illegible] [illegible] wireless [illegible]. Then it will be [illegible] up and [illegible] by a wireless [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] which [illegible] will be [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]."

The [illegible] of [illegible] will be directed by wireless.

MOTHERS LEAVE BABIES AT DOOR OF INSTITUTION

Revolving Panel in Wall Makes Parting Irrevocable.

Rio de Janeiro.—One of the most curious institutions in this city is the "Casa dos Expostos," a foundling asylum that receives its small inmates through a sort of revolving door which is so built in a wall that the person operating it from the outside cannot see inside the building nor be seen by persons within.

The purpose of this mysterious door is to enable unfortunate mothers to place their offspring in safe keeping without revealing their identity or whatever secrets may have been connected with their existence.

Most of the foundlings, the asylum officials say, are put within the revolving door at night when there is little or no traffic on the street outside. With the turning of the door a bell rings, which announces to the attendants that a new guest has arrived.

If a note giving the child's name or other information is pinned to its clothes, it is baptized with that name, but once a baby is placed within the door by the despairing mother, it is never returned, no matter what change in fortune may come to the mother or what claims she may advance to support her repentance.

The inmates of the "Casa dos Expostos" are raised like orphans and prepared for life with the best care within the ability of the gentle nuns who manage the institution. Many of the children are adopted by childless couples. Founded in 1738, the institution in the two centuries of its existence has furnished more than 46,000 citizens to this city, some of whom achieved renown and high position—and their introduction to the world was a revolving door.

Blaze in Negro Cafe Beats 'Rusty' Firemen

For 19 months and 13 days the modern paid fire department at Orrer, S. C., had been "champing at the bit" to show citizens it was worth their money. Not a single alarm was sounded in that whole time.

Early one morning fire was discovered in a lunch room owned by a colored man. The firemen turned out in full force, but the room was destroyed.

Lack of practice made the firemen "rusty," the people decided.

Mexicans Earn 10 Cents a Day.

Mexico City.—Twenty centavos, or 10 cents in American money, is what the Indian workers of the Coixtlahuaca district, state of Oaxaca, earn in a 12-hour day, according to a report submitted to the department of industry and commerce.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

"Clean Up as You Go"—Motor Gypsying

WASHINGTON.—It's up to the American motorist who would a gypsying go to adopt a new slogan and live up to it—"Clean up as you go." Otherwise the "No Trespass" signs that are already too many will increase to such an extent that he'll have few places to go. In short, with America's natural scenery just coming to be recognized as an important basic source of wealth, the motor tourist is being reminded that he is not doing his share toward conserving it.

Motor camping and picnicking can be enjoyed without defacing the scenery for the next fellow who comes along, if everyone would refrain from littering up the ground with picnic rubbish, tin cans and papers.

To help the motorist see that he's to blame for this nuisance, which affects him more than anyone else, and preserve the natural beauties of the country as seen from an automobile, a movement has been started under the name of the Motorists' League for Countrywide Preservation. Its aim is to give the motoring public of the United States a new sense of responsibility, best defined by the league's slogan, "Clean up as you go."

The National Motorists' association of Washington, one of the organizations behind this movement, is urging its members to pledge their support. No initiation proceedings other than the will to preserve the countryside are necessary.

"I will make every effort to leave the roadside in such condition that the pleasure to be derived from it by others is not lessened through any careless act of mine," pledges the motorist.

It is believed that by putting the matter up to the motorist squarely more can be accomplished than by legislation against the habit of not leaving picnic and camp sites clean and free from papers or litter of any sort.

President Harding was among the first to accept service on a committee in charge of the league's program, while the naturalist, Luther Burbank, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and many mayors and governors have earnestly indorsed the movement.

Since membership entails the pledge to be careful of trees and shrubbery, and in the making of campfires, much that is of very practical value in the conservation of natural scenery and property should be accomplished.

Larger Use of Substitute for Wood

SUBSTITUTES for wood, according to the United States forest service, are gaining ground, the rate at which their use is increasing being conservatively placed at 500,000,000 cubic feet a year. One-half of this is in the form of fireweed.

Wood substitutes, says the forest service in a review of this aspect of the timber question, have tended more to take up the normal expansion in demand for timber due to growth in population and industrial progress than to lessen the actual volume of wood consumption. Had there not been other materials to take the place of wood, it is stated, its consumption could have increased at a much more rapid pace.

"The introduction of substitutes," declares the review, "has often been directly due to the growing scarcity of the kinds of wood needed for particular purposes or to the rising cost of timber. In other cases it has been due to the inherent superiority of the substitute for a specific service, or to a cheapened cost of production which makes it to supplant wood.

"Obviously, substitutes that replace one material with another inherently superior are economically advantageous; those compelled by shortages and high prices are an economic hardship. It is also true that in the very process of displacing wood from its former use for construction purposes the substitutes have involved new or enlarged uses of wood incidental to their employment.

"Furthermore, as wood is being replaced by other materials in one field, new uses of wood constantly arise in other fields. The extensive use of pulpwood not only for paper products of various kinds, but also for fiber containers, wallboard and similar forms of material, and recently even for making artificial boards, is one example. The chemical utilization of wood for the production of various by-products is still in its infancy; the next few years may see the use of wood for the production of alcohol on a large scale to take the place of gasoline. Wood is already used for the manufacture of artificial silk, rope and of carpets and other fabrics. Chemical research is revealing new uses for wood that were not dreamed of a few years ago. The age of wood has not been left behind us—it may well lie ahead of us.

Advice for G. O. P. National Committee

SOME of these days—and apparently it will not be long—the Republican national committee is going to sit up and take notice of what the women say. Anyway, each member of the committee has been requested by Chairman Adams to appoint a woman in his state to serve as an associate member of the committee.

Announcement of this action was made in a statement issued from headquarters of the committee, which was as follows:

"John T. Adams, chairman of the national committee, requested each member of the national committee to appoint, as early as possible, a woman in his respective state, who will serve as an associate member of the Republican national committee. This action is in accordance with a plan agreed upon by President Harding, Chairman Adams, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice chairman of the Republican national executive committee, and Mrs. [illegible] of New Jersey, chairman of the [illegible] appointed by the national committee to consider the situation. The plan as agreed upon has been approved almost unanimously by the members of the Republican national committee."

"The question of giving women more recognition in the party councils has been under consideration for some time. The matter was discussed some time ago at a White House conference between President Harding and Mr. Adams, after which the latter announced it had been determined to give women representation either in an associate or advisory capacity, on the national committee. Such participation, Mr. Adams explained, would be an initial step, to be supplemented, probably, by the granting of greater authority to women by the committee when it meets next year coincident with the national convention.

At the recent G. O. P. conference in Chicago Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] of St. Louis, Mrs. [illegible] of [illegible] and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio were among those of [illegible] who [illegible] of their sex, providing such [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] that women [illegible] in [illegible] party councils could be made [illegible] [illegible]."

Forests Keep the Wheels Going Round

KEEPING forest products flowing steadily to the great manufacturing centers must be the corner stone of any industrial plan for the future, says Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree association, in a letter to Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who has returned from the Rome Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Pack points to the warning of a world timber famine in the annual report of the British forestry commission just issued. Gen. Lord Lovat, the chairman of this commission, has cabled Mr. Pack he is coming to the United States and Canada. His object is to ascertain what future timber supplies Great Britain may expect from North America. Mr. Pack has sent millions of American tree seeds to the commission and to France to help reforest areas cut down for war use and areas devastated by war. The letter to Mr. Barnes includes the following:

"My dear Mr. Barnes: In the report of the British forestry commission there is warning of a timber famine not alone in the British Isles but throughout the world. Any plans for the future of industry must take into account a steady flow of forest products to the great manufacturing centers. Forest products are the corner stone of all industry. They enter into and influence every phase of our commercial life.

"In the report of the British commission there is a warning for the United States, where we have 81,000,000 acres of idle land fit for little else than growing trees.

"In your comprehensive article in 'Our World' on 'American Industrialism and European Recovery' you state that between 1913 and 1922 our population increased 14,000,000 'with the enlarged production which that assured.' You also state that in the same period the ton miles of service in the transportation industry increased from 166,000 per worker to 248,000 per worker. To help keep this industry going 5,000,000 trees are cut down every year just to provide poles to carry the wires over which flow the messages of industry, and 200,000,000 cubic feet of wood are consumed every year in 'tunnel' industries such as mining and quarrying. The great enemy of forest resources—fire—was responsible for the loss of a 56,000,000-acre area during a recent five-year period. The center of the lumber industry is fast approaching the Pacific coast and soon you business men will be turning to Alaska. That means higher freight rates and long hauls."

Jam & Jelly Making now an exact science

Fresh Fruits are Plentiful!

Use the short Certo Process for making jam and jelly with berries, Cherries, Peaches and other fruits in season. You will find they are the best jams and jellies you ever tasted.

Certo is sold by grocers everywhere or sent postpaid for 35 cents.

1 MINUTE'S BOILING
of
2 POUNDS OF FRUIT
with
3 POUNDS OF SUGAR
plus
4 OUNCES OF CERTO
makes
5 POUNDS OF JAM

Wrapped with every bottle is a recipe booklet which tells the story.

Douglas-Pectin Corporation
4 Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

CERTO (Surejell)

No reason now her tongue to tell
That sad old story "It did not jell".
Her jam's now perfect—jelly, too
She uses CERTO—so should you!

Odd Deep-Sea Creature.

"Old Man of the Sea," long famed, or something extremely like him, has been discovered. A hideous marine monster fish, but with almost a human head, has been captured by the crew of the barque Duque d'Aosta off the Brazilian coast. The creature's head has a well-defined nose, ears, and gaping mouth, its general appearance being that of an old man. One spike projects from the monster's forehead. It is probable that early mariners, who told wild tales of having seen mermaids, mermen and demons when in tropic seas, had in reality seen some such rare creature of the ocean depths.

WHY TAKE LAXATIVES?

Discovery by Science Has Replaced Them.

Pills and salts give temporary relief from constipation only at the expense of permanent injury, says an eminent medical authority.

Science has found a newer, better way—a means as simple as Nature itself.

In perfect health a natural lubricant keeps the food waste soft and moving. But when constipation exists this natural lubricant is not sufficient. Doctors prescribe Nujol because it acts like this natural lubricant and thus secures regular bowel movements by Nature's own method—lubrication.

As Nujol is not a medicine or laxative, it cannot gripe and, like pure water, it is harmless and pleasant.

Nujol is used in leading hospitals. Get a bottle from your druggist today.—Advertisement.

Has 16,373 Aids to Navigation.

The United States lighthouse service has [illegible] for the use of lighthouse keepers and others interested in its work an official handbook of information, which was compiled by John S. Conway, deputy commissioner. The publication sets forth that the government now maintains 16,373 aids to navigation, including [illegible] lighted fixed aids, [illegible] unlighted fixed aids, [illegible] lighted buoys and [illegible] unlighted floating aids. These aids embrace lighthouses, lightships, buoys, fog and submarine signals and various other devices.

A Lady of Distinction

Is recognized by the delicate, fascinating influence of the perfume she uses. A bath with Cuticura Soap and hot water to thoroughly cleanse the pores followed by a dusting with Cuticura Talcum powder usually means a clear, sweet, healthy skin.—Advertisement.

His Way.

"I can long ago [illegible] question as possible in my poetry," stated [illegible] [illegible], the versatile [illegible]. "As a rule I [illegible] as the [illegible] ones, and then I take [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible]."—Kansas City Star.

Variety is the spice of life—especially in the matter of kisses.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

BELL-ANS

25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

[illegible] DAISY FLY KILLER [illegible]

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PATENTS [illegible] WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. [illegible]

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. J. S. Ross and Charlie and Mrs. E. S. Corn drove to El Paso this week.

The French family spent the first of the week in Lincoln and adjoining points.

J. H. Fulmer returned last evening from an extended trip to Chicago and points east.

W. O. Norman, old-time citizen and merchant at Lincoln, was here Monday night.

Floy Skinner and family left Monday night on No. 2 for Kansas City for a two week's visit with relatives.

Mrs. Joe West and Mrs. Jno. A. Haley returned last night from a week's visit to relatives in Alamogordo and Cloudcroft.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Bamberger and little Billie returned Sunday from Kansas City. Mr. Bamberger left the following day for Amarillo.

W. R. Woolen has been here the past week, visiting his brother Austin. W. R. was here several years ago, but now lives at Shamrock, Texas.

W. A. Franklin is here from his home at Los Angeles. He is spending a part of his time in the Jicarillas, where he operated several years ago. Before returning home he expects to visit Chicago.

L. P. Hall was in this morning from his home above Ancho. He said he called to correct an error we had made last week, when we stated that dry farmers had given up hope of producing anything. And as a proof of our error, presented us with a quantity of beans gathered from a 45-acre field, and a number of roasting ears he had plucked from a 12 acre field. He has had considerable rain in his particular vicinity, and is therefore an exception to the general rule that dry farm crops are a failure this year.

Otho Lowe came down from Santa Rosa a week ago to relieve Miss Hilary Cooper in the First National Bank. When Miss Hilary returns to duty at the end of her vacation Mr. Lowe will return to Santa Rosa.

Miss Kathleen Doering, who has been visiting her father, John Doering, and her sister, Mrs. Zoe Glassmire, the past two months, left Monday for her home in Lawrence, Kansas. Miss Doering holds the chair of Entomology in the State University at Lawrence.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Kelley and daughter Ruth returned Friday evening from their visit to California. They made the trip by car and were gone almost a month. They started yesterday morning, again going by car, for Alvarado, Texas, Mrs. Kelley's old home, and will be absent until the first of September or later.

W. G. Thornboro, who came in from his home in Canton, Illinois, about sixty days ago, left Monday night upon his return. During his stay in Lincoln county, where lived several years ago, and which he visits annually, he gave most of his time to the development of some mining property in the Nogal district, which he located at the time of his residence in the county. He's the same old Bill, and has a warm spot in his heart for old friends here.

Adieu!

To our friends who have shown us so many kindnesses during our sojourn in Carrizozo we wish to express our appreciation, and to bid you adieu. We especially appreciate the courtesies of the local papers. If we have overlooked the payment of any bill, we should like to have our attention called to same, our temporary address being Star, Texas.

Sincerely,
T. M. Blacklock and family.

Married

FINLEY-SPENCE—Joseph B. Finley and Miss Florence Elizabeth Spence were married at 8:30 last night at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Helena Spence, in the presence of a number of relatives of the contracting parties and a few friends. Rev. Floyd Poe, pastor of the Presbyterian church in El Paso, performed the ceremony, which was simple and very beautiful. Following the ceremony the newly-wedded couple boarded train No. 1; and will go direct to Encinal, Tex., where they will make their home.

The bride and groom have a wide acquaintance here, having grown to man and woman's estate here, and have the best wishes of friends in their new relations.

The groom is in charge of a big cattle ranch below San Antonio, Texas. He is the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. O. Z. Finley. The bride is the elder daughter of Mrs. Helena Spence, and has been a prominent member of the younger set in the town.

Two Good Shows

Tomorrow (Saturday) night the Crystal Theatre will show "The World's Champion." Wally Reid takes the leading part in this great play that is so full of action and thrills. It is considered about the best play in which "Wally" Reid ever starred.

Then Saturday night week, August 18, Elsie Ferguson will appear in "The Footlights." The star is supported by an exceptional cast and boasts two distinguished newspaper men as extras. Miss Ferguson, who has been termed the most beautifully dressed woman on the screen, considers this one of the most delightful roles of her career. Scenes and costumes are attractive and pleasing. A splendid opportunity to see a high class show.

Learn the youngsters to swim at Taylor's Swimming Pool.

FLORSHEIM SHOE SALE

Paying for the INTRODUCTION

TAKING a few dollars off the price of a pair of FLORSHEIMS is about as effective a way of introducing them to a new audience as we know of. So we don't mind paying for the introduction. After that, you'll be glad to pay the regular, fair price, because wearing Florsheims gets to be a habit. Regular styles—for this sale $8.85.

Ziegler Bros.

Universal Providers. Established since 1886

The Florsheim Shoe

Pru Wins Land Suit

Frank Pru, et al., won his claim to a land suit in the Federal court at Santa Fe, before Judge Orie L. Phillips, Monday of this week. Title to 5,000 acres in an old land grant was involved, valued at over $200,000. Frank Pru, with his brother Jack, the latter since deceased, ranched in Lincoln county a few years ago and is well known throughout this section.

Archbishop Daeger

His Grace A. T. Daeger, Archbishop of Santa Fe, will be in Carrizozo on Sunday, August 12. He will say Mass at 8:30 a.m., and preach in Spanish at the 10 o'clock Mass, after which he will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation.

J. H. Gunn, Rector

ROAD NOTICE

The attention of the public is hereby called to the following resolution which was recently passed by the New Mexico State Highway Commission:

"Resolved, that no advertising signs or other signs except those provided by the State shall be permitted upon the right-of-way of any State Highway, and that the District Engineers be instructed to that effect and to cause the removal of any signs now on the right-of-way in their districts."

It will be the policy of the State Highway Department to rigidly enforce this resolution, and the public is requested to co-operate fully in compliance with such enforcement.

All parties having existing signs on the State Highway rights-of-way should cause the removal of same at once.

The legal right-of-way width of State Highways is 80 feet.

W. C. DAVIDSON,
District Engineer.
Roswell, New Mexico.
Dated August 3, 1920. 8-10-3t

FOR SALE:—New Honey. Inquire of Mrs. Coe at Court House.

Great Reductions

.... in ....

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

Ladies' High-Grade Trimmed Hats,
Some the well-known Fisk make
Your Choice **$2.50**

Silk Waists and Silk Sweaters,
Your Choice, less **1/3 per cent**

Ladies' Sport Skirts,
Special Lot. Values up to $10. Now **$3.85**

Silk Dresses,
Special Lot to close out.
Values up 17.50. Your Choice **$8.75**

Carrizozo Trading Company

"The Store of Class." "More for your Money."

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.

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 66